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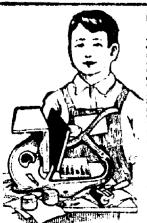
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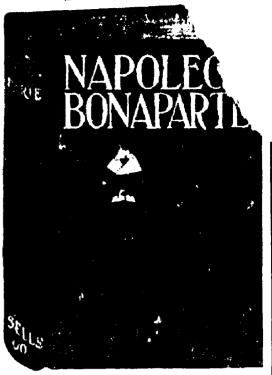
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ON THE VILLAGE GREEN

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CHAPTER IV.

A TRIUMPH FOR JO'S ENEMIES.

The little court room was already crowded when our party reached it, and Jo's appearance created a sensation. The "Muckers" and their friends, many of whom were on hand, scowled at him, and made sneering remarks concerning his country, his costume, and especially about his queue, which seemed more than anything else to excite their animosity. On the other hand, the better class of spectators were impressed by the intelligence shown in the lad's face, his air of high breeding, and by the richness of his dress, which was much handsomer than anything of the kind ever before seen in Hatton.

Mr. Hinckley was the first witness examined, and he told of the Chinese lad's coming to America and why he had done so. Then Jo himself was called to the stand, and with Rob acting as interpreter, he gave his account of the recent fracas, a simple statement that drew forth indignant murmurs from the better class of spectators. After that the witness stand was

occupied by several of the young toughs who had participated in the affair. Their accounts of what had happened were to the effect that they were only looking at the stranger who had so unexpectedly appeared running down the village street, and laughing a little at his pigtail. That he had flown into a violent rage, and had flung one of their number to the ground, where he endeavored to choke him to death. They further testified that while they were trying to save their comrade's life by dragging the enraged heathen off from him, they were suddenly set upon by Rob Hinckley, who severely beat and seriously wounded several of them with a milk can before they could escape from his furious and unprovoked attack. In support of this testimony, the boy who had been involved in Jo's fall was produced and allowed to tell his story, as were several who bore marks of Rob's effective weapon. A statement from the constable was then heard,

and it served so to strengthen the testimony just taken that when Mr. Jones finished his story and an adjournment until two o'clock was ordered, the case of our friends looked very black.

Nor did it brighten during the afternoon session; for Rob could not swear that he had seen any specific act of violence committed by any one of those who had surrounded the young Chinese on the common. Mr. Hinckley also failed to help the case, for he was forced to admit that when he reached the scene of trouble the alleged assailants of the Chinese lad were in full flight before his nephew, and that while they were rallying to an attack he did not see them commit any overt act. He also was made to describe the relative position of Jo and the boy who had shared his fall, and as his testimony on this point agreed with all that had preceded, excepting that of Jo himself. it served still further to strengthen the cause of the "Muckers."

After this the only effort made to help what evidently was a weak case was Mrs. Hinckley's description of Jo's appearance when he reached home, together with her production of the tattered blue gown he had worn. Her story seemed to produce a good effect upon the Justice until, taking the garment money to buy my freedom from any foreign prison," into his own hands for examination, he said:

"Madam, this coat or dress, or whatever it may be called, seems to be badly stained and still is damp. Can you tell me by what fluid it has been saturated?

Is it, by any chance, blood from the veins of this Joseph Lee, and caused to flow by the ill-treatment he is alleged to have suffered?"

"No," replied Mrs. Hinckley shortly, "it's milk."

This answer was greeted by a roar of laughter from the crowded court room; and when quiet had, with some difficulty, been restored, the justice announced his decision:

"The examination of witnesses in this case." he said, "will proceed no further, as the testimony already submitted is more than sufficient to warrant me in committing the principals for trial at the next session of the county court. Moreover, as the case has assumed an aspect so much more serious than I had anticipated, I am obliged to bind over Robert Hinckley and Joseph Lee in the sum of five hundred dollars each for appearance before the said court. I shall require these bonds in each case to be signed by two responsible taxpayers of this district. If such signatures cannot be procured, Robert Hinckley and Joseph Lee will be confined in the county jail until

the execution of said bonds, they are remanded to the custody of the Hatton village constable, who is hereby charged with their safe keeping."

"Whew!" ejaculated Rob under his breath. "Prisoners! Jail! In custody! That sounds worse than any scrape I ever got into before. And what a lively beginning for Jo's experience of free America!"

The decision was hailed with jubilation by the "Muckers" and their friends, who, as they streamed into the open air, gave vent to their feelings through derisive yells and taunting remarks concerning "pigtails" and "sapheads."

Jo, who until now had watched the proceedings with grave curiosity, though with but slight understanding of what was taking place, was made to realize by these sounds of rejoicing from the other side that something had gone wrong, and he glanced inquiringly towards his friend.

"Yes," said Rob, speaking in fragmentary but intelligible Chinese, "the case has gone against us so far, and you and I must go to prison unless someone will put up the money to keep us out."

"My father is a mandarin and can furnish enough exclaimed Jo with flushing cheeks.

"Yes, of course," replied Rob, "but in this case it happens that only American money will be accepted." "Then let me go to prison," said Jo proudly, "for

my father does not choose that I should incur obligations."

So determined was the Chinese lad upon this course that even when Mr. Hinckley had arranged the bond business with some of his friends, and the boys were free to depart, it was with the greatest difficulty that he could be persuaded to leave the court room. Only after Rob had repeatedly assured him that Mr. Hinckley was acting as agent for his father, who in the end would be called upon to meet all expenses connected with the trial, did Jo consent to accompany his friends to their home.

Although the case thus far seemed to have gone against our lads, it had the good result of arousing much interest in Jo and creating many friends for him among the best people of Hatton. Thus many times the amount of the bonds demanded by Justice Burtis had promptly been forthcoming the moment his decision was rendered. That evening the parsonage was crowded with those who wished to tender sympathy and friendship to the young stranger who had received so cruel a reception in the land that had promised so much and to whose honor he had so trustingly confided.

The young Chinese was made to feel almost happy. and much of homesickness vanished as Rob translated the friendly sentiments of his visitors, and he realized that, in spite of his recent experience. America did contain people of kindly disposition, who held honor and fair dealing in esteem. Thus the darkness that had so heavily overshadowed this first day in his new home was decidedly lightened before its end: and he went to bed that night possessing a wealth of new experience in which evil and good were very nearly balanced.

The following day was largely devoted to procuring

for Jo a complete outfit of American clothes and in teaching him to wear them. For a time these rendered him miserable. Never had his legs seemed so long or so conspicuous as they now appeared, divested of skirts and encased in trousers. Never before had he worn garments fitting him so closely that he doubted if they would allow him to eat enough to satisfy his hunger, and he was surprised to find that he still could draw a full breath. He was amazed at the number of pockets they contained, since never until now had he possessed even one. and he wondered what he should find to put in them. He approved of a hat that shaded his eyes, but felt most noisy and uncomfortable in the harsh leather shoes that replaced his own of cloth.

But all these troubles were insignificant when compared with the great grief that came to him that same day. It was nothing more or less than the loss of his cherished queue, which

the time for their trial shall arrive. Also, pending both Mr. Hinckley and Rob advised and almost insisted should be cut off.

> "It is the distinguishing mark of my nationality," he pleaded, "and without it people might take me for a Japanese or even for a Korean. Also it is a symbol of loyalty to my emperor; for in China every man without a queue is regarded as a rebel, and is liable to lose his head. Without it I should feel ashamed to look my friends in the face. No. I cannot give it up."

When all this was interpreted to Mr. Hinckley he replied:

"Tell him that while I realize the force of what he says, I still must urge him to make the sacrifice.



recent in China. Jo's ancestors of less than three hundred years ago did not wear them. Nor did they shave their heads, that custom being forced upon them by their Manchu or Tarter conquerors early in or horse tail, depending from their heads, and long coat sleeves shaped at the end like horses' hoofs to show that they were horsemen; and, when they conquered China, they compelled their new subjects to adopt both these features. Now, as Jo says, to discard the queue in China is a sign of rebellion against the government; but it cannot be so considered when a Chinese is in a foreign land, and subject to great inconvenience, not to say danger, if he does not conform to the customs of the country in which he resides. Here, for instance, if Jo persists in wearing his queue with an American costume it will render him very conspicuous and liable to constant ridicule, if not insult and abuse, from ignorant or vicious members of the community; while without it he will not attract unusual attention. When he is ready to return to his own land he again can allow it to shall have attained a suitable length. Many Americans residing in China have adopted the native not be interrupted for so trifling an incident as his court, in which the earliest date set for a hearing costume, including the queue, in order to render wedding, which, therefore, is allowed to proceed

themselves inconspicuous, and why should not the process be reversed by a Chinese residing in this country?"

These arguments finally so prevailed, that poor Jo, with a heavy heart and tearfilled eyes allowed the shears to despoil him of what he considered his chief and most becoming adornment. As the heavy braid of glossy hair was severed, he exclaimed:

"Now, even my own father would not know me, and my wife would no longer render me obedience!"

"Your wife!" cried Rob, "what do you mean? You can't have a wife. Why. you aren't any older than I am."

"Certainly I have a wife," replied Jo, composedly. "We were selected for each other when I was ten years of age; and as my father wanted a person to look after his house, we were married the day before I left home."

"But she must be a little girl," objected Rob.

"Oh, no. She is older than I, and quite grown up."

"Is she pretty?" persisted the other, curiously, "and are you very fond of her!"

"No, I am not fond of her at all; for you see I don't know her, and I don't

think she even is good-looking. Of course, I can't tell though, for I have seen her only once, and then her face was so hidden by the wedding paint that I have no idea how she would look without it."

"Well!" exclaimed Rob, "you Chinese certaintly are funny."

#### CHAPTER V.

#### THREATENED VIOLENCE.

The next two months passed quickly and were full of interesting happenings for our lads. Although the academy was closed and many of its students were away for the summer, there were a number of Rob's friends left in Hatton, and these promptly taking Jo's side against the "Muckers," became his friends as well. In fact, it is doubtful if anything could have advanced him so speedily in the estimation of the better class of Hattor boys than his illtreatment at the hands of their avowed enemies. It alone was sufficient to induce them to make much of him from the outset, but in a very short time they learned to like him for his own good qualities.

He always was a gentleman, polite, courteously attentive when spoken to, and invariably goodnatured. Then, too, his taper fingers were marvelously deft in making things out of paper, wood, or clay, such as dragons, looking fierce enough to eat one, puzzles at once simple and baffling, flute-like whistles, and other instruments for the production of sounds more or less musical. He also constructed innumerable kites of grotesque animal forms, and he always was willing to show his boyish friends just how these wonders were produced.

They in turn taught him the things known almost instinctively by every American boy, and especially by those who live in the country, but of which our Chinese lad had no knowledge, such as swimming, boxing, rowing, how to camp out like Indians, and above all to play the distinctively American game of baschall. To these fascinating novelties, Jo took as readily as a young duck takes to water; for with his hair cut short, instead of hanging in a braid down his back, and with a radical change of apparel, his whole character seemed to have undergone a transformation, and he now entered as heartily into the rough and tumble sports of his new associates as though "to the manner born." To be sure, he was

breaks as to excite the uproarious mirth of the other fellows, but he didn't seem to mind this a bit and always joined heartily in a laugh at his own expense.

The thing they teased him most about was his wife, the seventeenth century. The latter wore the queue, for the fact of his being married had seemed too good a joke for Rob to keep to himself. Even this, however, did not appear to annoy the young husband, for a Chinese marriage is so entirely different from one in America that there is no trace of sentiment connected with it. The most important feature of Chinese life is the worship of one's ancestors, and this worship may only properly be performed by the head of a family. Thus, to provide for the suitable worship of their own spirits, in case of untimely death, parents are anxious to have their sons married as early in life as is possible. Such marriages are purely business transactions arranged by the elders, and with which the young people have nothing to do except to be on hand at the appointed time. Even this is not essential in the case of the bridegroom, so long as the bride is delivered, as per arrangement at his father's house. He may be on a grow and can supplant it with a false braid until it journey, or undergoing a scholar's examination, or engaged in some other important business that may

> THE SHERIFF TO THE RESCUE we can."

> > without him. As he never is permitted to see his inture wife or to learn anything concerning her, during their betrothal, he cannot be expected to take a great personal interest in her, or she in him. Thus it happened that Jo was quite as willing to accept good-naturedly, teasing remarks concerning his marriage as he was those called forth by any other customs of his people that struck his new companions as ridiculous.

He had one possession that excited their sincere admiration, not to say their envy, and this was a wonderful memory. Having been trained from earliest childhood to commit to memory columns and pages of Chinese characters, and not only pages but entire volumes of the Chinese classics, our young scholar now took up the acquisition of English as a mere pastime. The alphabet was conquered in a single day. Several pages of short words, together with their meanings in another, and by the end of a week he was reading easy sentences. Rob was his first teacher and, of course, his knowledge of Chinese was of the greatest assistance to Jo in gaining the meanings of the English words that he so readily learned to recognize by sight and sound.

Thus it happened that when the time arrived for

After all, the wearing of the queue is comparatively ridiculously awkward at first, and made such funny his trial in the county court he was able to give his own version of the fracas on Hatton common in intelligible English without the aid of an interpreter.

> In spite of the fact that Mr. Hinckley had employed able counsel to defend the boys the case was decided against them and they were sentenced to pay heavy fines in addition to the costs of the trial.

> "It is an outrage and an unjust decision," exclaimed Mr. Hinckley, addressing his lawyer, "and I will never submit to it so long as there is a higher court to which the case may be taken. I desire, therefore, that you move for an appeal and continue to give it your most earnest attention."

> "Very well, sir," was the reply. "Of course I will do so, but I must warn you that there is little hope of such a suit as yours being won in any American court. It is prejudiced from the outset by the existing strong feeling against the Chinese. For them it is almost impossible to obtain justice even with the bulk of evidence in their favor; which, in the present instance even you must admit is not the case."

> In spite of what the lawyer said, Mr. Hinckley was determined to carry the contest to a higher court, and the motion for an appeal being granted, the case of State vs. Joseph Lee, et al., was carried to a superior was four months from that time.

> > In the meantime the "Muckers" of Hatton and their friends were wildly jubilant over the victory already gained. During the evening of the day on which the decision of the county court had been rendered, they gathered about a great bonfire at the lower end of the village, where they listened to incendiary speeches against the Chinese, and all who befriended them. These were received with yells of applause and ominous threats of violence.

> > While this was going on at one end of the village, a number of Mr. Hinckley's friends were discussing the situation in the parsonage at the other. All at once Rob, who had been doing something on his own responsibility, broke into the room where these gentlemen were sitting.

> > "They're coming. Uncle Will!" he cried breathlessly, "and they swear they'll run Jo out of the village. They are talking about tar and feathers, too."

> > Mr. Hinckley sprang to his feet. "My friends," he said, "if you will stand by me in this emergency, I think the evil may be averted, but if you cannot see your way to so doing. I must hasten to remove the innocent lad committed to my charge beyond the reach of danger. What do you say? Speak quick, for there is not a moment to lose!"

> > "We will stand by you," replied one and another, "and there are plenty more who will do so, too. Our village must not be disgraced by scenes of lawless violence."

> > "Then," said Mr. Hinckley, "hasten and gather the neighbors. Let each man be back here within five minutes bringing another with him. I will try to find Constable Jones and urge him-"

> > "Here I be, Parson," interrupted a voice from the doorway, "and I've telegraphed the Sheriff that there's a show for trouble. He's answered that he'll he here inside of an hour, and for us to try to keep 'em entertained till he comes."

exclaimed Mr. Hinckley, "I rather think "Good!"

Five minutes later when a noisy throng of men and boys came surging up the street the lower part of the parsonage opposite which they halted, was so brilliantly lighted that they could see a numerous company of gentlemen assembled inside. They barely had time to realize that the house thus was occupied, when suddenly every light was extinguished and it stood in silent darkness. For a moment the new comers just now so valiantly loud mouthed, waited in silence to see what would happen next. Then they began to murmur and the murmurs grew into shouts of:

"Fetch out your Chinee!"

"We'll teach him English!"

"Down with the Rateaters!" and a confusion of other cries at once derisive and threatening.

As the mob inflamed by these utterances and urged on by its self-constituted leaders, crowded about the entrance to the front yard, it was met by Constable Jones, who leaned negligently against one of the gate

"Hello!" he exclaimed, "what do you fellows want here?"

"We want to see Parson Hinckley." answered a spokesman.

(Continued on page 98.)

### Three Yankee

BY THE





Boys In Ireland

EDITOR



THE ESPLANADE, QUEENSTOWN

(Begun in November.)

Slowly and majestically the big vessel came to her anchorage off the beautiful harbor of Queenstown, and for the first time in her long voyage of more than twenty four hundred miles her engines rested.

Though it was very early in the morning, every passenger, save the fellow who had crossed the ocean many times before, and there are always such on board, was on deck gazing with that feeling new and indescribable which is felt by one who for the first time, after days and nights upon the mighty deep, looks upon the land again—and that land the land of

Professor Jack and his three boys, with several hundred other passengers, were to disembark at Queenstown, while their good ship, with the greater part of her human freight, was to continue on her journey a farther distance of some two hundred and thirty miles, to her home port-Liverpool.

"A great mistake many of these American sightseers are making in not stopping off here," said the Professor to a fellow passenger. "They are missing something that is becoming rarer and rarer in Europe every day."

"Do you mean that Ireland is becoming rarer?" asked the gentleman addressed.

"I mean this," said the Professor; "it is becoming more and more difficult for the American traveler to find in Europe something out of the ordinary-something radically different from what he has seen at home. The average American traveler lands in Liverpool and rushes at once to London, where much that he will see will appear commonplace enough. and, on first view, disappointing; while right here. at the front door of Europe, is Ireland-one of the most unique and curious corners of Europe, where everything is strange and interesting and nothing is commonplace. Going from New York to Liverpool, so far as change is concerned, is not far different from shutting your eyes in New York and opening them in another American city; but going from New York to Queenstown is shutting your eyes in one world and opening then in another and very different one."

"Why don't the guide books tell the people to see Ireland first?" asked one of the boys.

"The most faithful of them do," answered the Professor, "but every one is in such a fever to reach London that he satisfies himself with the promise that he will see Ireland on his return; then at the end of a tour of the continent, tired, travel-worn and homesick, he hurries back to London, thence to Liverpool, where he sets sail for home, all unmindful of Erin with her tender and sorrowful history, her literature of the heart, her romantic legends, her picturesque people, her unrivaled lakes, and her landscapes of unfading green-but here comes the tender to take us off-you can just see it steaming out of the harbor yonder."

"There are two of them; they look like two big tugs," exclaimed Ned, who was looking through the glass, which it was his privilege to carry. Someone at Ned's elbow explained that one of the tugs would take off the first and second cabin passengers and the other the steerage passengers and the mail.

While the tugs were approaching, the boys spent their time in feasting their eyes on the long stretch of shore that rose by gentle slopes to rounded hilltops, dotted here and there with little patches of white that shone against the greenish-brown background of the hillsides, which on close inspection proved to be whitewashed cottages.

"Not a tree in sight!" exclaimed Hal. "Hasn't Ireland any trees?"

The question was natural; it is in the mind if not on the lips of every traveler who for the first time looks upon these hilly shores that give the appearance of having been scraped bare to the bone by a giant razor in the hand of a giant barber.

Professor Jack had his explanation. "They tell us," he said, "that many years ago, when Ireland was invaded by the Danes, her people fought with such good effect from the cover of the forests that their conquerors afterwards leveled the leafy fortresses to

QUBENSTOWN HARBOR FROM THE TOWN

that the explanation is true. I may as well caution you here, boys, not to believe everything you hear from the natives about Ireland. The Irish people have the richest imaginations of any people in the world, and every hillside, stream, lake, mountain and ruin has its wonder story that, repeated from generation to generation, is now fully believed. The very air of Ireland is laden with superstition, and while it is sweet and pure, be careful not to breathe too deep; but come, we must hurry below."

"-And get our baggage," added Joe.

"Our stateroom steward will attend to that," replied the Professor; "he hasn't got his 'tip' yet, and he'll not neglect his business till he gets that. It's a good rule not to pay your stateroom steward till you see your luggage well off the boat; otherwise you may have to wait for it or get it yourself."

The boys were anxious to know what sort of a tip the Professor expected to give.

"About a sovereign-five dollars, I think. Our steward hasn't had much to do; none of us have been ill, but that will be as little as we can give and feel comfortable.

"Whew!" The boys all joined in the exclamation. "Don't be surprised; the fellow doubtless expects at least a sovereign from each one of us."

"Why, it's highway robbery," exclaimed Joe, indignantly.



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, QUEENSTOWN

"No, hardly that; better call it legalized piracy on the high seas," answered the Professor.

"Doesn't he get his pay from the ship company?" asked Ned.

"Barely enough so that his name can go on the ship roll-perhaps a shilling for the voyage."

"Twenty five cents!" exclaimed the boys in a chorus, looking incredulous.

"That's the solemn truth; the passengers pay the wages of the stateroom steward, the bath steward. the table steward, the deck steward, and nearly every other one of the ship's crew with whom they come in contact. I believe I would rather be barber on this boat than captain, if I were in the business for money. Let me see; I will pay about fifteen dollars in tips for our little party, and then I'll not be thanked for giving for four of us what will be expected from each one separately."

"It's an imposition; I wouldn't do it," exclaimed Ned, savagely.

"O, yes, you would; at least, you would tip your table steward: he has earned his tip from you." Everyone laughed. The Professor continued: "Now. just take this little word of caution: You are away from home. You will see strange sights and meet strange people. You will run up against strange QUEENSTOWN FROM THE HARBOR

the earth and they never grew again. I will not vouch customs. The quicker you make up your mind to Europeanize yourselves the happier you will be. I know a fellow who tried to reform everybody while traveling in Europe and he came back the most used-up and unhappy individual you ever saw. Don't try to reform everybody and everything you see. Never allow yourself to get angry because some fellow doesn't do just what you would do and things are not just as you are used to them or would have them. When in Rome do as the Romans do."

> "Well, I'm not going to let a fellow hold me up and rob me in broad daylight," said Joe, shaking his head threateningly.

> They were just passing out of their stateroom, where they had gone to get their small luggage. A young fellow wearing a white linen jacket stood in the passageway and bowed respectfully to Ned, who was the last of the four to leave the room.

"Beg pardon, sir, I am Boots."

"Is that so?" answered Ned. "What's Boots?"

"I shined your boots." .

"O, did you? Well, you didn't do it very well. It must have been when I was asleep. Anyway, I don't wear boots.'

"Yes, sir, please you, sir," with another bow.

"Professor Jack! Here's a fellow who says he shined my boots. Is he a Roman?"

Professor Jack turned, laughing.

"So you want a tip? What have you done for us?" "I am Boots, sir." Another polite bow.

"Excuse me, but you haven't touched a shoe belonging to this party. I call this confounded impudence. I never laid eyes on you before. Come, boys.'

The Professor turned and strode down the passageway, the boys following. Ned chucked Hal in the ribs and repeated in a semi-whisper, "Never allow yourself to get angry. The quicker you Europeanize yourself-say, that must have been the noblest Roman of them all, eh?"

The Queenstown passengers were now aboard the two big tugs and steaming away toward an opening in the hills that led to Queenstown harbor. Our four friends stood on the deck of one of the tugs amid promiscuous piles of baggage waving their adieux to the ship and receiving the answering salutes of a thousand handkerchiefs that fluttered above her crowded deck rail. It was a moment of intense interest. The boys gazed upon the ship they were leaving, which lay like a great white leviathan in the water. as upon an old and dear friend, and when some enthusiastic American young woman at their side exclaimed rapturously to her companion. "The dear thing; isn't she just grand?" the boys wanted to say in true American style, "You bet she is!" A real feeling of affection is invariably felt by the ocean voyager toward the steamer that, staunch and true. has brought him safely through the perils of the ocean and that, whether he waked or slept, has pursued her course undismayed by wind or storm. For days it has been his little world, and particularly if he has been able to take his three meals a day, it has been a happy world and a healthful one; so when he comes to leave it, the parting is as if from a faithful friend. The ship's very portholes seem to be so many eyes looking a kindly goodby to him as he is borne away to the land, and never in after life does he quite get over a tender feeling at mention of her name.

"Good-by, Old Glory!" shouted an ardent American, waving his hat to the flag of his country that floated proudly in the morning breeze that Fourth of July from the ship's mainmast. "Good-by!" echoed a hundred hearts and voices, and then all eyes were turned to the harbor which the tugs were just entering between two frowning forts manned with big guns and flying the flag of Britain.

As they steamed up the four miles of water known as Queenstown Harbor the Professor prepared the boys' minds for their short visit to the first European city they were to set foot within.

"One hundred and fifty years ago," said he. "Queenstown, now a city of ten thousand people, was little more than a fishing hamlet. As you see, it is built on a steep hillside, on a series of terraces, from the summit of which a beautiful view can be had of creek that runs into this harbor Drake sailed his ships when the Spaniards were after him, and that here he concealed them so well that the Spaniards thought he had disappeared through the aid of magic. The spot is now known as Drake's Pool."

"Who was Drake, Professor?" asked Joe, who was very much alive when he scented a story that smelled of salt.

"There is no time to tell you much," answered the Professor. "Sir Francis Drake was a celebrated English admiral who lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth. At the age of twenty two he had made a record for good service in the navy, and while yet a young man was the first Englishman to take a ship around the world. For accomplishing this feat, which consumed two years and ten months, he was made a knight. His ship, the Golden Hind, was preserved for a century as a monument to his glory and that of his country. Charles II, presented a chair made of her timbers to the University of Oxford. Drake led several expeditions against the Spaniards, and on one occasion burnt the Spanish ships in the bay of Cadiz; afterwards he spoke of this as 'singeing the King of Spain's beard.' Drake was a vice admiral in the English navy at the time the "Invincible Armada" was fitted out and sent by Spain to annihilate her British enemy. You will remember that the stormy coasts of England and Ireland made it unnecessary for the British navy to show the Spaniards of what metal it was made. There was some little fighting, however; just enough to show that the boasted Armada was probably invincible only on paper."

"What a fine harbor this is," exclaimed Hal, as his eyes swept the circle of water that seemed to stretch for a mile in all directions.

"One of the best in the world," replied the Professor. "All the ships of all the navies of Europe could find shelter here at one time."

"What are those strange looking buildings yonder?" asked Joe, pointing to some low-lying islands just ahead.

"That one," answered the Professor, indicating the one that commanded the entrance to the harbor which they had just passed, "is Fort Westmoreland. Just ahead is Haulbowline Island, where the Government has an armory and keeps ammunition and heavy guns. Just beyond that is Rocky Island, where thousands of barrels of gunpowder are kept in big rooms quarried out of the solid rock."

Ned asked how Queenstown got its name. and the Professor told him that before 1849 the place was known as the Cove of Cork. the city of Cork lying a few miles east on the river Lee, which empties into the harbor. In 1849 Queen Victoria visited Ireland for the first time, the first Irish soil her foot touched being here. The Cove people were so proud of the fact that they changed the name of their town to Queenstown to do honor to the young queen.

"It may interest you, boys," continued the Professor, "to know that the Reverend Charles Wolfe, the Irish clergyman, who wrote the beautiful lines on the "Burial of

here, too, is his burial place,"

None of the boys could remember the poem. "I can't repeat it all," went on the Professor, "but here are a few lines:

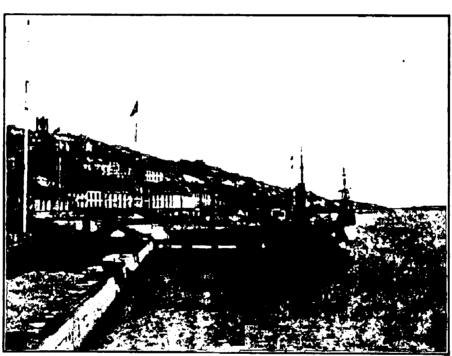
"'Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note As his corse to the rampart we hurried; Not a soldier discharged his farewell sho O'er the grave where our hero we buried.'

"Then here's the last verse: "'Slowly and sadly we laid him down From the field of his fame fresh and gory; We carved not a line, we raised not a stone, But we left him alone with his glory."

"Who was Sir John Moore, Professor?" asked Hal. "It's a good thing you have a professor of history with you or a lot of interrogation points would go begging. Keep right on asking questions; it's the way to learn. Sir John Moore was an English general who died about one hundred years ago. While he was probably the greatest English general of his time, excepting the Duke of Wellington, yet his greatest fame, strange to say, came from the masterful way in which he conducted a retreat. It is not often a man becomes famous for running away from an enemy. In 1808, he was in Spain fighting with the Spaniards and the English against Napoleon, who had crossed the Pyrenees in person to command the French forces. The French were winning victories and advancing rapidly into the country. Sir John conceived the idea of drawing off Napoleon toward his comparatively small English force and thus enabling the Spaniards to rally. His plan succeeded. Napoleon caught at the balt. Then Moore started on a retreat to the sea, drawing the French after him and fighting all the way. Finally the English reached the shore and found that the fleet on which they expected

this magnificent harbor. History relates that into a his life paid the forfeit. You ought to read Napier's description of Moore's retreat. It is the finest piece of military history in the English language. His death was made glorious by his beautiful spirit of heroic self-sacrifice and devotion to the welfare of others. He taught how a soldier ought to die."

> The tug was now rapidly nearing shore, and the three boys pushed toward the gangway, each eager the fortunate boy. Quickly he was joined by his two that looked like an exit from the dock. A shout from a man in uniform brought them to a standstill, and noting the officer's gesture they turned to a door into which now a long line of passengers was disappearing, Professor Jack among them with a merry twinkle in his eye, for he had noted the boys' discomfiture. Once inside the door, they found themselves in a big room filled with men and women struggling to get the attention of the few customs officers and get the coveted chalk mark on their luggage that indicated that it contained no whisky, tobacco, or silver plate, and could therefore enter the country free of duty. The ceremony was brief, and, as Ned said, just a bluff, as much of the luggage wasn't even opened. From the customs office they passed directly into the railway station, but not before a tall soldier in uniform, who stood at the door with notebook and pencil in hand, had taken the name of each and written down his statement as to where he came from, where he was going, and how long he intended to stay in Ireland. The boys were puzzled at this procedure and Professor Jack had to explain. "Remember," he said, "you're in Ireland. The English government thinks it must watch this little island closely for fear someone will come and carry it away. It looks like a useless and silly performance, but it's one of the ways the English government takes of making a show of guarding against dangerous characters who might come in to



THE LANDING PLACE AT QUEENSTOWN, SHOWING CUSTOMS HOUSE ON THE LEFT, THE SHIP'S TENDER ON THE RIGHT, AND THE STEEPLE OF CHRIST CHURCH IN THE DISTANCE

the pile here on the platform. You know they have train. They had not a minute to spare. no checking system over here and every fellow must that trunk. I'll go and see about the train for Cork."

Shortly the Professor returned with the information that the train for Cork would leave in about an hour, and that they could take that time in which to see Queenstown. In less time than it takes to tell it our party was on the street. Queenstown was hardly yet wide-awake, if, indeed, Queenstown, or any other town of southern Ireland, can truthfully be said ever to be wide-awake. A few doors were open, but these were for the most part doors behind which an assortment of bottles and a rude bar were largely in evidence. The few people on the streets were plainly Irish-women, their heads covered with little shawls or kerchiefs, baskets on arm if empty, or on head if full; boys, usually accompanied by donkeys dragging big carts; soldiers and sailors, the former in scarlet and the latter in blue and white, all seemingly wending their way to a wharf where a boat, with black smoke belching from its funnels, seemed to be awaiting them.

The Professor suggested that they begin their first day abroad by going to church, at the same time pointing to a large edifice high up on the brow of the steep hillside on which the town lay. The suggestion didn't meet with the heartiest support, but as the boys saw nothing else to do, they followed their leader up one of the steep, narrow streets, "just like to escape was not there to meet them. Here Sir John a crooked alley at home," as Ned said. The climb fought his last battle, and though it was a victory, was no easy trick to fellows who still had their sea

legs on them, and Professor Jack took them at a good round clip, so that when they stood at the top before the church door they were red-faced and puffing. Early as it was, a withered old hag sat begging at the entrance of the building. A ha'penny and a kind word from the Professor brought a fervent "May the copper ye gave me be a candle to light ye to glory."

The building proved to be a Catholic cathedral, and to be the first to set foot on foreign soil. Joe was like all such in Europe, oppressively dark and gloomy-especially to Americans, who are accustomed companions, and then a dash was made for the gate to cheerful, sunlit churches. Strange that the Queenstown cathedral should be gloomy, for it stands high up in the heavens courting the sun and air; but heavy stone walls and stained glass are more than a match for even an Irish sun. The interior of the church was novel and awe-inspiring. Early as it was, an attendant was lighting candles at the altars. and here and there in the semi-darkness a poorly clad figure—usually an old woman—was kneeling, or rather crouching, over her beads, looking neither to right nor to left. Professor Jack led the boys about over the cold stone floors heedless of the worshippers. pointing out the old and curious features of architecture and reading the inscriptions on the walls and floors where the dead of generations gone-pious and otherwise—were made immortal, at least, so far as the stonecutter could do it; and here many a Bridget and Dennis got more attention and renown than they. ever dared dream of in life.

"Say, it's spooky in here," whispered Joe.

"It gives me a chill," echoed Ned, "and I'm hungry, too. Let's go and get some breakfast."

Professor Jack laughed and looked at his watch. "Fifteen minutes till train time. No chance for breakfast, if, indeed, one could be had any place in Ireland at this time of day. It's time, however, that we were going to the train."

Going down hill again, the party had a good view of the harbor that spread out before them its ten square miles of water, but all interest in this was

> lost when a diminutive donkey turned a corner and came plunging down the hill, dragging, or rather pushed by a big cart three times its size, inside of which stood an Irish boy of twelve or thereabouts and two little Irish girls. The girls were hanging to the boy, and the boy was hanging to the donkey by a rope that served with poor effect as reins. It was a runaway, sure enough. Indeed, the donkey couldn't help running, for the heavy cart on the steep hillside simply made him run. The street was narrow, and our party of four was directly in the way. Everybody scampered but Ned, who, thinking he smelled turnips, stood spell-bound-or smell-bound. His companions yelled at him, but it was too late. Ned jumped, the donkey shied, over went the big cart, and out rolled the Irish boy, the two Irish girls and a peck of turnips. Ned had lost his footing and was head-overheels tangled up in the mess of turnips and Irish, while the donkey went cavorting down the hill. The Professor and the other boys laughed until they had to lean up against the wall at the side of the road for support. Ned scrambled to his feet with a

Sir John Moore." died at the age of thirty-two, and stir up the Irish people and make trouble. You will scowl on his face and a turnip in each hand, saying be surprised when you find how Ireland swarms with something that sounded like "A dirty Irish trick." soldiers and police. But the slight annoyance you. The little Irishman showed fight, but a sixpence and have just now felt is barely a suggestion of what three extra pairs of hands and feet to help him chase many a foreigner enjoys who enters the port of New the turnips that were rolling down the hill fixed the York. Now, you boys look for our trunk. It'll be in matter up. It was a wonder the party didn't miss the

> "You don't call this a train of cars! keep track of his own baggage. Hal, you'll be bag. Joe, as they moved along the station platform, the gage master. It's your business to keep an eye on Professor peering into each compartment to find seats for four.

> > "Get onto the engine!" exclaimed Ned in a stage whisper between bites of turnip. "The engineer looks like a Vermont farmer."

"More like a village alderman," suggested the

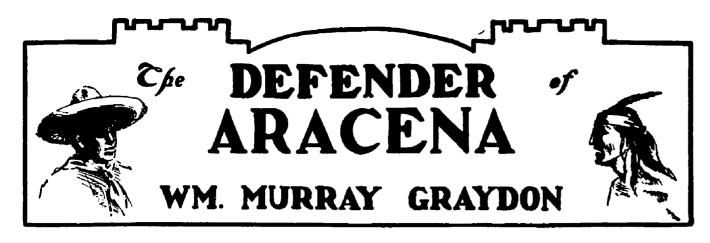
"Say, if father was here I'd get him to buy this train for me," said Ned. "It's just big enough for our back yard. Doors in the side! How funny! Just like a big double stagecoach—the kind they used to have a long time ago. What are those numbers for on the coaches-one, two, three?"

"That is to indicate the class," answered the Professor. "Our ticket calls for a second-class coach. Here's one that's empty. Hop in. Always go secondclass in Ireland, boys, and almost every other place in Europe, except down in Italy and Spain. They say nobody but fools and the nobility go first-class; the peasantry go third-class. No, thank you; I'll ride backwards. Everybody in Europe wants his back to the engine; none but Americans want the other seat."

'Why is that?" asked the boys in a chorus. "I should think everyone would want to sit facing the front."

The Professor explained: "I heard an American say it is because the average European likes to have his face to the past. He only sees things after they've got by him. A great many Europeans are living back

(Continued on page 81.)



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AVIER BRITO was a little New Mexican, who lived—not in these times, but away back in 1845, when New Mexico did not belong to the United States at all.

Spanish settlers, who long ago wrested the land from the Pueblos, and now lived on friendly terms with their one time enemies.

But, though the Pueblos had been pacified many years before, the Apaches, the Utes, and the Comanches were still deadly enemies to the new settlers, and year after year scattered villages were destroyed, shepherds murdered and their flocks driven off.

Xavier was only sixteen, tall for his age, with sleek, black hair, and a rich olive complexion. He was a brave lad, fond of all sport, and skillful with the flintlock, the riata and the spear. His father, Jose Brito, lived in the little walled town of Aracena, which sheltered only three or four dozen families, and these mostly at night, for in the daytime they went out to hunt or to plough or to tend their flocks.

For a time the inhabitants of Aracena had dwelt in peace—it was nearly two months since the last attack from their fierce neighbors, and every one was hoping that such rare good fortune would continue; when early one morning a foot-sore, wounded refugee came to the town gate and demanded admittance.

His tale was a pitiful one. He belonged to the town of Pulco, some ten miles to the westward, nearer the banks of the Gila River, and the preceding night it had been attacked by the Apaches, half the people slain, and many carried off by their cruel captors.

He alone had escaped, and now he wanted the men of Aracena to go in search of the savages and avenge the death of their neighbors.

His tale roused the hearers to wrath. The men of Aracena were brave and chivalrous people, and in haste they armed, mounted, and rode away to the westward.

Xavier begged hard to be allowed to accompany his father, but Jose Brito was inexorable. "No," he said sternly, "you must stay to take care of the old men, and the women and the children. Else there will be no defenders left at home."

This was a bit of pleasantry on Jose Brito's part, for he knew of no source whence danger could come, but Xavier took it in earnest, and when the men had ridden gayly away, he strutted up and down, saying proudly to himself: "Yes, I'll stay, I'm to defend the town."

First he brought some water for his mother, and some wood to light her oven, and then he made a visit to the big watch towers which overlooked the town walls, to make sure that the guns were loaded and everything ready for defense.

This grew monotonous, after a while, so he took his bow and arrows, and went out to the timber that bordered the plain, hoping to find something to try his skill upon.

But all he could see was a long-eared rabbit, and twanging his bow, he sent a shaft right through the little creature.

He was crawling about in the long grass, looking for his game, when, chancing to glance down the long sloping ridge, he saw a spectacle that terrified him. A party of mounted Apaches, riding swiftly over the plain less than a mile away. At first, Xavier could scarce believe his eyes, for the Indians were coming directly from the East, but a closer scrutiny proved he was right. They had made a wide circuit, after leaving Pulco, instead of retreating homeward, and now were coming to attack

The lad's paralyzing fear soon passed away, and as fast as his legs could carry him, he ran back to the town.

"The Apaches, the Apaches," he cried loudly, "they are coming, they will soon be here."

What a terrible commotion there was! Women shricking and wringing their hands, the old men seeking places where they might hide—no one giving a thought to defense. Yes, there was one. Xavier quickly closed the heavy gate.

"Help me here," he cried, "roll those stones against it, Pedro! drop the bars into their sockets, Manuel! Now then to the walls! Get ready your spears, your bows, your muskets, we may hold out until the men return. Father told me to defend the town and I'm going to do it."

Brave Xavier! His example shamed the cowards, put sudden courage into the hearts of the despairing, and all flocked to the watch towers, armed with everything they could lay their hands on. Even the women came, ready to take their husbands' places.

Soon the Apaches came dashing over the ridge and galloped up to the walls with flerce yells, greatly surprised to find the gates closed and their entry disputed.

Baffled and angered, they withdrew for a time, but it was soon plain that they had no intention of abandoning the attack, for presently they picketed their horses before the walls and swarmed up to the gates, shooting arrows, hurling spears and yelling like a troop of demons.

One of the foremost was picked off with Xavier's own flintlock, and taking courage at this, the old men and the women cast a shower of spears that did much damage among the enemy, and they again withdrew from the assault.

But Xavier knew well that the worst was yet to come, and very soon his fears were verified, for a dozen or more of the bravest Apaches advanced to the wall bearing great beams on their shoulders, taken from a ruined building just outside the town. A rough scaffold was soon constructed, and in spite of the bullets and spears that thinned out their ranks, one by one, they clambered to the top of the wall.

The besieged broke into loud wailings and lamentations, losing all hope, but Xavier was not yet at the



HE BAW A SPECTACLE THAT TERRIFIED HIM

end of his resources. The people were crowded into the two towers that stood on each side of the gate.

One of these was larger and more solidly built than the other, and here Xavier concentrated his forces in safety, just as several of the Apaches dropped from the wall into the town and tore away the fastenings of the gates.

Xavier watched them with gnashing teeth. If only he had a force sufficient to sally out and attack them.

But he could do nothing, of course, except to hurl spears and shoot arrows, and this only served the more to enrage the Apaches, as the great gates were torn open and they swarmed with piercing yells into

They soon discovered that not a victim was within reach, as they ransacked the houses, and in a short time they were swarming about the watch tower.

Here they could do little, for Xavier had hauled up the ladder which gave access to the tower by the little window far up the side, and the lower portion was of solid adobe strongly cemented.

"Don't be afraid," whispered Xavier cheerily, "but shoot, pour down your weapons on the foe," and he gave them an example by training his flintlock on a big warrior beneath him, dropping him like a log.

The Apaches replied with a cloud of arrows that wounded two of the besieged—not dangerously, however—and then the inmates of the tower replied so

vigorously that the fee dedged under cover in utter consternation.

Thus a couple of hours passed, with occasional fruitless rushes on the part of the Indians, and a stern resistance from the watchful New Mexicans.

But the spears and arrows were running low, and ammunition for the flintlocks was scarce.

Xavier realized that unless the men returned soon the tower would be taken and the inmates massacred.

Even as this entered his mind, the Apaches bounded forward with a huge beam for a battering ram, and dealt the foundations several stunning blows before they could be repulsed, while at the same moment, half a dozen of their companions gained the wall, and from this point of vantage, shot their arrows into the little windows of the tower.

But what hope was there that the men would return? They were miles away, on the bank of the Gila, perhaps searching for the cunning Apaches, and little dreaming that they had circled and gone back to commit more depredations, for Xavier had no doubt that these were the very Indians—or a part of them at least—who had devastated Pulco.

He bravely tried to repress his fears, but with each moment the outlook grew darker, and when another assault from the battering-ram loosened some of the great stones of the tower, he saw that something desperate must be done. Perhaps some one could escape from the town and go for aid. Glancing over the wall at the horses picketed on the plain, hope flashed into his heart.

He called the people around him and briefly told how great the peril was. Then he pointed to the horses. "Pedro, Manuel," he cried, "one of you must go for aid. You are fleet-footed. You can easily capture one of the horses and get away. I will remain and guard the tower till your return, and God grant that it be soon."

But they refused.

"The risk is too great," they replied, "we will surely be caught." There were none willing to go.

Xavier hesitated. He wished to go himself, but he felt as though it would be cowardly to abandon his friends.

But there was no other way, so bidding all be of good cheer and fight well, he tied one end of his riata to a projection in the tower and dropped the other over the wall.

A careful glance showed him half a dozen Apaches standing about the gate. He was nearer the horses than they by half a dozen yards.

Singling out the best looking mustang, a powerful bay that was picketed on the edge near the town, he slid rapidly down the lassoo, hand over hand, and dropped to the ground.

With every muscle strained, he sprang forward and was halfway to the goal, when a chorus of yells rose from his rear. He was discovered. This only spurred him to greater efforts, and in a few seconds, he sprang with a bound to the back of the chosen horse, severed the rists with his keen-edged knife and was off like the wind, bending low to avoid the shower of arrows and spears that whizzed by his head.

He rode straight to the westward, digging his heels into the mustang's flanks, and looking backward from time to time at the half dozen mounted Apaches who were riding furiously in pursuit.

His steed was a fine animal, and one by one, he distanced his foes until a solitary warrior remained who was mounted as superbly as himself.

who was mounted as superbly as himself.

All efforts to shake him off were vain, and for miles the distance between them remained un-

changed.

Then Xavier discovered that his own horse was giving out, and a glance showed that the Apache was steadily gaining.

He was armed with a bow and spears, too, while Xavier had only a knife. His sole hope lay in keeping ahead and he employed every possible device to drive his horse onward.

But the hoofs of the Apache's mustang rang still clearer in his ear, and suddenly an arrow whizzed by his head.

Crouching low on his steed's neck, Xavier still urged the jaded beast forward, but at that instant a second arrow struck the horse in the flank and his rider was pitched headforemost to the ground.

Xavier rose and staggered blindly toward the crest of the ridge before him, but his merciless foe was almost at his heels, and in a few seconds all would be over.

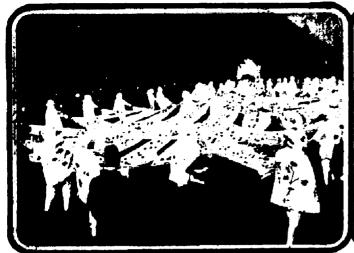
Already the savage whoop of triumph rose on the air, and the spear was poised for a fatal cast when a loud report was heard, and the Apache fell lifeless from his horse. Xavier looked up to see the men of Aracena, led by his own father, riding over the crest of the ridge.

The lad's story was quickly told, and in hot haste the men galloped toward the town, Xavier mounted behind his father.

They arrived barely in time, for the watch tower was tottering on its foundations, and the inmates had used their last spear and fired the last charge.

The Apaches fled in confusion, but the New Mexicans pursued them closely, and many were slain before they reached the bank of the Gila.

Of course Xavier's brave exploit made him a hero, and for many years afterward the tale of his defense of Aracena was a household story at New Mexican firesides.







### Philadelphia's

For three hundred and sixty four days of the year Philadelphia may be called the "Quaker City" with impunity. On the three hundred and sixty fifth, namely New Year's Day, a stranger within the gates would imagine himself in New Orleans during the wildest season of the Mardi Gras, or in Rome during Carnival week. A feature of the revel is a grand parade of mummers, in which the most gorgeous costumes imaginable dazzle the eyes of the spectators who crowd the sidewalks and occupy every available vantage spot along the route of the procession. An incentive to the mummers to turn out wearing the most startling costume that ingenuity can devise and money procure, is the number and value of cash prizes offered for the best dressed mummers and the most original costumes.

The mayor of Philadelphia, attended by the municipal officers, reviews the parade from the City Hall. For the most part the mummers are members of the various civic clubs. As the costumes worn cost a large sum, the members of the clubs are taxed all through the year for this purpose alone, and friends and sympathizers are invited to contribute to the

costume fund so that their favorite club may stand a chance of carrying off a prize.

At the head of each club marches his majesty the king. From his royal shoulders hangs a cloak that rivals in gorgeousness the most magnificent robe worn by crowned head in this or any other country. Size as well as appearance counts in the estimation of the awarders of the prizes, so that the money in the fund



PUNNY COSTUMES IN THE QUAKER CITY PROLIC

is made to furnish as big a cloak as is consistent with the richness of the material and the splendor of the embroidery. Some of the cloaks spread from curb to curb and for half a city block behind the wearer. More than a score of pages help to support the great weight of the train, striving to pull it taut, as the king staggers along, by hauling on silken ropes attached to the robe for the purpose. Sometimes, as the street narrows, there is not room enough for the pages to keep the robe stretched, and then his unfortunate majesty is forced to walk with an immense weight of dry goods on his shoulders. When the day happens to be a warm one the king occasionally faints under the weight of his clothes and has to finish the march in an undignified fashion in a wagon.

Besides the numerous kings with their immense robes, there are all kinds of mummers in the paradeclowns, sprites, demons, queens with masculine feet and very large waists, floats without number bearing allegorical figures, and all the rest of the usual accompaniments of such a revel. After the parade the city is carnival mad for a few hours; then it lapses into a state of Philadelphian lassitude until another three hundred and sixty four days have passed.

#### WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH BOY? THE AMERICAN

BY MARY WOOD ALLEN, M. D.



E'S all right," to all intents and purposes, but he fails sometimes in execution. He is kind-hearted, but thoughtless. He is too full of his own ideas and desires to give much thought to others, therefore he lacks in courtesy.

This fact has always been impressed on my mind when I have been in other lands, where the boys are not more generous or larger hearted, not more kindly in feeling than our boys, but having been taught a more continuous courtesy, are more polite under all circumstances and to all people. Perhaps the English boy does not love his mother better than does the American boy, but he always says "yes, mother." when the American boy would say "yep." It may be he does not appreciate what she does for him more, but he says, "Thank you, mother," when the American lad would say, "That's bully."

Perhaps the German boy is not more grateful when he takes his father's hand and kisses it in acepting a gift, than is the American boy who takes the gift with a shout and, with no thanks, runs off to show it to a playmate; but we feel the atmosphere of refinement in the one case and miss it in the other. It may be that the French boy is at heart just as selfish when he rises as grandma enters the room and gives her the easiest chair, as is the American boy who never sees grandma come in, and never notices whether there is any chair for her at all; but he surely has more gentlemanly manners.

The absence of courtesy in our young people has been impressed upon me more strongly than ever, as I have contrasted with it the manners of a young man from the Orient, who, having come here to enjoy the advantages of our land, has brought with him a courtesy to which we are entire strangers, and finds here a lack of refinement which greatly disturbs him. If he, by any chance, should soil the garment of another he would be profuse in apologies and efforts to repair the damage, and he cannot understand how the students in college can put their muddy shoes upon the bench on which he is sitting, and dirty his clothes and only laugh at his annoyance. He cannot comprehend why we laugh if some one falls or meets with an annoying accident. He wonders why there is so little courtesy among men. A student friend will call on him; perhaps does not take off his hat; says "hello" on entering; lights a cigar without any apology, and sits with feet on the table regardless of the beautiful Oriental spread which adorns it. "Why should he treat me with such disrespect?" he asks. "His being a friend is no excuse." And indeed it is none, but our boys seem to

think that being comrades makes all courtesy needless.

This Oriental thinks that the American people are lacking in courtesy to the aged and also to women. When he enters a room he first goes to the mistress of the house-no matter who else is present-and after greeting her pays his respects to the others in the order of their years or rank. When he leaves it is the same way, and he would feel that he lowered himself by forgetting thus to act.

One evening a lady of years and social position gave him permission to invite the young people where he boarded to come to her house to see some beautiful Oriental goods which she possessed. They came in a body with great hilarity. The greeting was, "Well, here we are!" and in they rushed pellmell, paying to the lady no attention whatever. During the evening they were as free as if in a

A SURVIVOR OF THE MAINE, WHO ALWAYS PARADES IN THIS GUISE

hotel parlor, and not one of them addressed a remark to the hostess. When they left in a body she arose to bid them good-night, but every single one of them marched out without as much as a glance in her direction. They went with much jollity, assuring the Oriental that they had had a delightful time, but were utterly regardless of any courtesy due the hostess. And yet they were not ignorant young people. They were college students, Seniors, Juniorsand two were instructors. If some one had told them they had behaved badly they no doubt would have been greatly surprised. They meant well, but were thoughtless.

Not long ago I saw a company of young people together for an evening of social enjoyment. They had on their best clothes, and presumably their best manners. When refreshments were served I noted three of the young men accept and fall to eating their ice cream before the ladies with whom they were chatting had been served. They called themselves gentlemen, no doubt, but a young Englishman who was present and refused all refreshments until every lady was served, certainly proved to some of us that they were lacking in politeness.

What is the matter with the American boy? One thing is sure, he has not been as carefully instructed at home as he should have been. For this he is not to blame, but he will have to work harder to acquire the courteous manners that has been made a habit in the very childhood of the boys of some other nationalities. Courtesy means the manners of the court, that is the customs of royalty and nobility, We claim that every American is a prince, but he makes it hard to prove that he is by his failure to manifest royal manners.

One can never be truly courteous until he rememhers others-until he learns to consider the feelings of others. One can never be discourteous who does remember others. He may not understand all the superficial rules of conventional society, he may not he able to know just which fork or spoon in the row to use next, but he will never laugh at the one who makes a little blunder. He may drink out of his saucer, but he will see that others are served before himself. He may not be able to give just the right "wiggle" to a handshake, but he will not enter a room or leave it without a word of greeting or farewell.

The thing that is the matter with the American boy is that he does not stop to think that there are other people in the world. He certainly will grow in grace with years and will come to realize that

"Kindness is wisdom. There is none in life But needs it and may learn."

In our great rush and hurry to do things we sometimes feel that we have not time to stop for the little politenesses, but Emerson is right when he says:

"Life is not so short but there is always time enough for courtesy."



# Sons of Fighting Sires BY RENE

Appointments to cadetships at West Point are governed in a great majority of instances by political influence, being often made by members of Congress in accordance with an expediency far removed from considerations of patriotism or usefulness to the country. There are, however, a few which fall each year to the President, and these are usually bestowed upon the sons of men who have earned renown in our military service.

Thus it happens that, at the present time, there are in the United States army a number of young officers whose fathers were famous generals a generation ago. Some of them are sons of men who gained celebrity as leaders on the Southern side in the Civil War, and nearly all of them have already achieved for themselves some conspicuousness in a professional way, giving testimony to the value of a fighting ancestry.

When Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was at the point of death, he wrote a letter, asking that his grandson, U. S. Grant 3d, be appointed a cadet at the Military Academy. It was addressed simply to "the President of the United States," and, when the boy had grown to suitable age, was placed by his father, Fred. D. Grant, in the hands of Mr. McKinley, at the White House. Mr. McKinley made the appointment at once, and the youth acquitted himself so creditably at "the Point" as to be graduated, last spring, second in his class.

#### The Young Men of Today

The young men of to-day are too finicky-too much given to self-analysis, too self-pampering. Their shoes and neckties cost more each year than did the entire wardrobe of their grandfathers. They feel a sense of degradation in small beginnings and plodding, and they wait for success ready made to come to them. There is not a young man in the country who would imitate Ben Franklin and march through the streets munching a loaf of bread while looking for employment. He dares not, indeed, because soclety has become also finicky, and he would be arrested as a tramp. The young man of to-day wants capital. Trusts and combines and corporations distress him. He cannot be president of a bank or judge of a court the first week he is from school, and he feels like the famous Eli Pussley, that he has "no chance."-Philadelphia Inquirer.

#### No Place to Sit Down

"It was never intended that a lazy boy should reach the top of the ladder."

"No; there's no place up there for him to sit down."

The first place in the same graduating class was taken by another son of a fighting father—Douglas MacArthur, whose father, Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, was first governor of the Philippines. He is one of the handsomest and most manly young fellows in the army.

Another new graduate of West Point is Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, Jr.,—son of one of the most famous warriors on the Union side in the Civil War, who afterwards became lieutenant-general of the forces. He is grandson, also, on his mother's side, of another old hero, General Rucker, who, at 92 years of age, still lives in Washington.

Still an undergraduate at the Military Academy is Sherman Miles (son of Gen. Nelson A. Miles), who is also a grand-nephew of General Sherman—the leader of the never-to-be-forgotten "march to the sea." He bears a striking likeness to his celebrated uncle.

One of the finest-looking young men in the army is James F. McKinley, a nephew of President McKinley, whose physiognomy strongly calls to mind that of his martyred uncle. He earned his promotion from the ranks to a first lieutenancy in the cavalry, enlisting



YOUNG SON OF BRIGADIER GENERAL LEONARD WOOD, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES

as a private in 1898, in an Ohio volunteer regiment. At the present time he is attached to the headquarters of the General Staff in Washington.

One of the most gallant young captains in the Artillery Corps is Joseph Wheeler, Jr., a son of the famous Confederate cavalry leader. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., offspring of another "Rebel" commander of note, is a lieutenant of cavalry in our army; and the son of the Confederate General Longstreet, James Longstreet, Jr., holds like rank in the same arm of the service.

Another young army officer, newly graduated from West Point, is Thomas E. Selfridge, Jr., a son of Admiral Selfridge, of the navy. Admiral Schley, too, has a son in our military service—Capt. Thomas F. Schley, of the Infantry, who entered as a private in the Signal Corps, and rose from the ranks by merit.

Frederick D. Grant, the father of young U. S. Grant 3d, is a brigadier-general. A graduate of West Point, he resigned from the army, but entered the service again at the outbreak of the Spanish war. His physical likeness to his father, the hero of Appomattox, is remarkable.

It must be admitted that a study in heredity of more than common interest is afforded by these sons of fighting sires, who seem in no instance to have failed in doing credit to the traditions of bravery and soldierly efficiency handed down to them with the uniforms they wear.

#### Go to Work, Boys

We feel sorry for the young man who stands around looking for a good job to turn up, and bemoaning the fact that things are going against him. If he has a man's heart in him, is free from vicious habits, and willing to do honest work, the tide will set in his direction. But he must brace himself, and not dodge hard toil. His strength was given him to be used, and he ought to use it. Indolence and laziness are a crying shame. Let him roll up his sleeves and go in. The trades are open to him. The skilled artisan has a sure chance for a living, but to be a skilled artisan one must serve an apprenticeship. Farming pays even on a small scale if it be conducted diligently and intelligently. The boys must get to work.

—Nashville Christian Advocate.

#### A Child's Hymn of Gratitude

I thank thee, pretty cow, what gives
The pretty milk on what I lives,
Which it don't make me very plump,
For that I thank thee, pretty pump.

-Exchange.

### Britain's Boy Soldier's service. And the boys at the Duke of York's school show no small degree of



ROM the spectacular point of view, Chelsea, England.

sights of London. To the sound of the stalks through the dormitories. in front of the school building. Then the Commandant, Colonel G. A. W. Forrest, for annually in various athletic contests. passes slowly down the lines searching diligently, but apparently with little success, for stray specks of dust on the persons or clothing of the young soldiers. mandant; and finally, in column formaus do, more or less-the whole affair is full of impressiveness.

But, after all, it is in his less stiff and ceremonious moments that the human boy is most interesting, and in order to get a fairly accurate impression of the school and its inmates we must see many areas, feared that the military training

at stamp out the individuality of the s and convert them into mere animated automata, his fears would quickly sive so much pleasure on public occabe dispelled by a day, or even a few hours, spent in the Duke of York's school. Among the 550 scholars he would find all bandsman, and a little farther on we find the usual varieties of the genus boy. and, regarded collectively, he would find them as bright and free and happy a crew as might be met in any other big school, with the same love of fun and frolic, the same pride in their school, the tion of a master tailor, in carrying out same keenness for athletics, and the same repairs and alterations to garments, affection for the "tuck shop," where the while yet another contingent are en-boys can indulge in all kinds of gaged in making flannel underclothes.

ever, are not precisely like those of most sential education of a soldier. Every old other schoolboys. Some of them, in fact, campaigner knows how much skill with are probably peculiar to his own school. the needle increases both the efficiency tage. Let us follow him on a typical day in his school life. At six o'clock he is roused from sleep by the shrill note of a bugle. or, if he is a phenomenally heavy sleeper, by the kind attentions of his neighbors in the dormitory. The first duty of the day is to make the beds and clean up and tidy the dormitory. Then a visit is paid to the lavatory where, under a spray of warm water, he performs his ablutions, finishing up with a plunge in the adjoining swimming pool. After dressing, he forms up with the rest of his companyout of doors if the weather is fine-for half an hour's drill, which may be either marching and physical exercises or artillery drill with the battery of sevenpounder guns that stands in front of the hullding. After all this, it will be believed that the summons to breakfast is a welcome one, and that at that meal delleate appetites are quite the exception.

Morning school lasts from nine to twelve, and then comes an hour's playtime for all except those who happen to belong to the squad of orderlies for the day, whose duties are to lay the tables and help prepare the dinner. Dinner is an interesting and cheerful function: provisions are good and ample, and a continuous hum of conversation accompanies the menl; the hoy corporals, who ait at the heads of the tables, are responsible for the good order of their particular mess, but there is no restraint of reasonable conversation

Dinner takes place in two dining halls, I suppose there is not another as there is no one room large enough to school in the land that can make accommodate the whole of the 550 schoiso brave a display as the Duke are. The larger dining hall is a specially York's Royal Military School at interesting room; its walls are decorated with elaborate trophles of arms brought It was on a certain Sunday morning from the Tower of London, and over the that I first saw the "Dukies," as they mantelpiece in the middle of the room call themselves, in full force. I was stands the grim figure of a mediaeval present at the weekly inspection and pa-rade, which takes place just before church time, and is in fact one of the worthy kets down from his pedestal and fifes and drums the companies march to room is further decorated with a number their respective stations on the green of pictures of a military character and with several shields that are competed

Dinner is followed, of course, by afternoon school, and then for about an hour and a half one-half of the school is at play while the other half is engaged in The inspection over, there is a little a variety of occupations of a useful but marching and counter-marching to the not strictly scholastic kind. The next accompaniment of the band. Now the day the positions will be reversed, the whole school forms a "thin red line," then workers of today will be at play and the in companies they "march past" the Com- players at work. A walk round the school at this time of the day is a rather tion with banners flying and band play- curious experience. In one room the ing, they march away to the chapel Ev- drum and fife band is practicing; an exery movement is carried out with aston- cellent band, no doubt, but hardly to be ishing precision, and to those who care appreciated at such very close quarters. for this kind of pageantry-as most of Passing on to the rooms devoted to the brass band, we watch with admiring interest a small boy's manful assault upon a French horn and another's flerce wrestlings with the trombone. A visit to the beginners' room is an awesome experience, and one we are not anxious to prolong. It seems little short of a miracle things besides the Sunday parade. If that the perpetrators of the weird noises we hear in the practising rooms develop in a year or two into the expert young bandsmen whose finished performances

The occupations of the "Dukie," how- for boys, but they are all part of the es-

and the comfort of the soldier on active expertness in these seemingly feminine accomplishments. The boy who would carry off the prize given annually by the Commander-in-Chief to the best darner in the school must display a deftness and skill that his own grandmother might envy.

After tea the majority of the boys are free to amuse themselves according to their own sweet will. In summer time they will mostly be found in the playgrounds at cricket or other outdoor games. In the winter they may pass the time in rough-and-tumble play in their playrooms or more quietly, but probably not less agreeably, in the room set apart for chess, draughts, dominoes, and similar games, or in the library, where a really excellent selection of books and periodicals is available for their use. The librarian is a Crimean veteran, who takes a lot of interest in the boys and their reading, and well looks after their interests in this department.

To this "go as you please" rule there are, however, a few exceptions. Every evening about 150 boys are hard at work in the fine gymnasium. They are taking their turn at a course of gymnastics, lasting about a month, which each boy goes through every six months or so. A few more are in the swimming pool few more are in the swimming pool learning to swim, under the direction of the scrgeant-major and with the help of some of their schoolfellows who are expert swimmers. Possibly also there may be a small and dolorous band engaged in boot-cleaning. This is the "dirty squad," composed of boys who, during the day, have fallen short of the soldierly ideal of neatness and personal cleanliness, which is as high in the Duke of York's School as in any regiment in the army. the army.

the army.

Then, too, there will be a few of the boy corporals every night on sentry duty. One will be posted at the gate to answer callers, others at various points in the building and grounds to see that the boys in their play conduct themselves reasonably and do not break any school rules. One notices here a curious comreasonably and do not break any school rules. One notices here a curious compromise between the regimental and the school idea. The boy corporal has a soldier's duties to perform; but he is a boy after all, and he is allowed to have a chum with him, to beguile with cheerful conversation the tedium of his vigil. Some may wonder what is the advantage of helps a corporal of the many work. of being a corporal, if it means work while others are at play. Well, the duties are not very heavy, and as the position is a reward for smartness and good conduct, it is naturally looked upon by the boys as an honor to be coveted: it means, too, a position of authority among their fellows comparable to that of the Sixth Form in a public school, and -not the least important consideration-

mot the least important consideration—
it means more pocket money.

That the school has in the past turned
out many boys who have served their
country with distinction and brought
honor to the school is shown by the long
list in the vestibule of old boys who obtained commissions in the have obtained commissions in the army. The list includes the names of two major-generals. In connection with the late war, three "old boys" gained Distinguished Conduct Medals and several management in dispatches.

others were mentioned in dispatches.
The present generation of boys may be trusted to give as good an account of themselves when their turn comes as any of their predecessors have done. The school is in a high state of efficiency, and many distinguished people, including the many distinguished people, including the King and Lord Roberts, have shown special interest in its welfare. Last summer, while holiday-making in Wales, four of the boys had the great privilege of being presented to the King and Queen, and receiving from her majesty a gift of a sovereign spiece. With the general public, too, the red-coated soldier lails are prime favorities. At the Lord bandsman, and a little farther on we find a roomful of boys engaged in the less thrilling but not less useful occupation of darning socks. In another room forty or fifty boys are seated tailor-wise on low tables, busily engaged, under the direction of a master tailor, in carrying out repairs and alterations to garments, while yet another contingent are engaged in making fiannel underclothes. Strange occupations these you may say, for boys, but they are all part of the essential education of a soldier. Every old campaigner knows how much skill with the needle increases both the allest of the second campaigner knows how much skill with the needle increases both the allest of the second campaigner knows how much skill with the needle increases both the allest of the second campaigner knows how much skill with the needle increases both the allest of the second campaigner knows how much skill with the needle increases both the allest of the second campaigner knows how much skill with the needle increases both the allest of the second campaigner knows how much skill with the needle increases both the allest of the second to the King and gueen, and receiving from her majesty at the King and gueen, and receiving from her majesty at the King and gueen, and receiving from her majesty at the King and gueen, and receiving from her majesty at the Lord dressed soldier. At the Lord Mayor's Show or the Military Tournament, or wherever else they may chance they are all public appearance, they are all safet of a most enthusiastic reception. As it has been determined to move the first second and third list received from the country, the boys will probably in future be less in the public appearance, they are all safet and receiving from her majesty at the Lord Mayor's Show or the Military Tournament and skix Street Railway Conductors of any chance with the Lord Mayor's Show or the Military Tournament and skix Street Railway Conductors of any chance with the Lord Mayor's Show or the Military Tournament and skix Street Railway Condu





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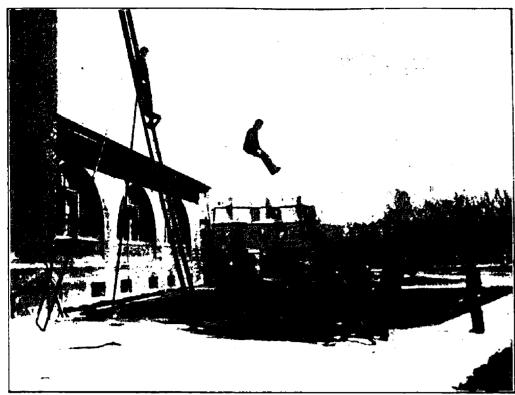
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### Training Boy Firemen timbers at the top of the building with heavy iron hooks, to which ropes may be fastened in order to enable the pupils to



MERICANS are known the world instructor who has a thorough knowl-Is a more daring, picturesque and inter- officers of their own choice, after the esting work than anywhere else on the plan followed in organizing the comglobe. Countless boys have an ambition panies of a high school cadet battation. to be firemen, but probably very few of



RED CROSS FIREMEN, SHOWING BANDAGED ARMS

in the practice unless he was physically the life nets, and there are overhanging unable to do so.

However, the boys need no urging. They find the exciting practice as fire fighters the most attractive of all their branches of instruction, and enter into the work with a vim. Each part of the fire drill at the Massachusetts school is under the personal supervision of some

#### On The Baby

#### Coffee Even The Babies Thrive On

The little daughter of a College President was saved by the use of Postum Food Coffee at a time when she could not take any solid food.

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"You would be surprised to know how that little thing improved. Sister had been feeding it on artificial food that did not agree with it. The baby continued to get stronger all the time we were feeding her on Postum and when sister left here she took Postum with her for she feels certain that with Postum to feed the baby on she is sure of good healthy nourishing food drink." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek. Mich,

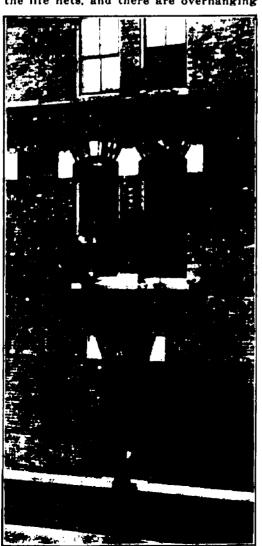
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over as the best fire fighters on edge of all the details of this part of the earth and battling with the flames, work. The boys are divided up into as carried on in the United States squads or fire fighting companies, with

At the beginning of each school year them know that there is in this country and preparatory to the actual practice in n public school where instruction in fire fire fighting, the boys who are just enterfighting is made part of the regular ing the school are given a series of leccourse of study. Such is the fact, how- tures in which there is explained the ever, and the Cambridge Manual Train- advantages accruing from a knowledge ing School in Massachusetts is the scene of fire fighting and a historical review of this interesting experiment, which has presented of the developmnt of fire proven so successful that it is now being fighting in the United States down to the present time, together with an explanation of the best methods employed today in battling with the flames. Then comes the actual work designed to give the boys a practical knowledge of the methods and devices employed in fire fighting by the most up-to-date professional firemen in the country. The lads familiarize themselves with the use of the life net, life belt, life harness, scaling ladders, and life line gun. They practice erecting and using ladders of various kinds; learn how to use all sorts of fire extinguishers and gain the knack of handling the different kinds of fire-hose. including coupling, the laying of lines of hose and the currying of lines of hose through buildings and up ladders.

Of course, the boys cannot practice fire fighting in the most satisfactory manner without a building which can be supposed to be threatened with destruction taken up by schools in other parts of by the flames, and to supply this need the country. At first this training in there has been built a three-story buildscientific fire fighting was introduced in ing known as a drill tower. This is forty the New England school solely for the feet in height and is equipped as any sake of the physical exercise and the ordinary building would be, with stairrecreation which it furnished, but it soon ways, window-casings, etc. Moreover, proved of such value to the boys that a there are outside shelves or platforms at rule was made to the effect that every heights ranging from eight to thirty lad attending the school must take part feet, from which the boys can jump into



USING SCALING LADDER

timbers at the top of the building with practice with the life lines and life belts.

The boy firemen use in their drills the same manual used by the regular fire departments of our principal cities. There are seven different drills, ranging all the way from the so-called "ground drill," wherein the boys work with ladders on the ground to the rope and lifeline exercises, which involve much work in midair. One of the most important pieces of apparatus of which the boy fire fighters learn the use is the 'pompier' or scaling ladder, which is composed of a long single rod of wood made into a ladder by the placing at intervals of short cross-pieces of wood and fitted at the top with a huge steel hook with teeth to prevent it slipping. A boy fireman can quickly climb up the outside of any building by simply catching the hook of his scaling ladder on a window ledge and then, when he has climbed up the ladder, lifting the latter high over his head and hooking it on the ledge of the window above. Thus he can mount story by story the outside of a building, the stairways on the inside of which are supposed to have been burned. The boys practice with these ladders until they can by the use of the pompiers crawl up the face of a building in an incredibly short space of time.

Having reached the top of a building with no visible means of descent the boy fireman's knowledge of the use of the life line comes in handy. This line is merely a stout rope, which is fastened



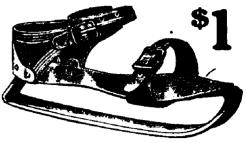
DESCENDING BY MEANS OF LIFE LINE

to any firm anchorage. By means of a snap hook attached to a belt at his waist the boy fireman may not only lower himself rapidly or slowly, but he can carry down one or more persons in safety, thus equipping himself for the task of rescuing injured or unconscious persons under corresponding conditions at a real fire. These fire laddles also use of the life line heavy carbine, which hurls a piece of metal to which is attached a stout string. thus enabling a life line to be conveyed to persons imprisoned on the top of a building, and finally they practice with the life net. The greatest task is to learn how to jump into the net from various heights in such a manner as to alight on the feet, but it also takes practice to acquire the ability to hold the life net as a a number of the lads do while a boy jumps into it. Unless the boys who are holding the net have the proper grip on its steel rim it will be jerked out of their hands.

Another line of instruction being received by the boy firemen is that involving what is known as the "Red Cross" work of the modern fire fighters. This part of the schooling enables them to learn how to bind up wounds, revive unconscious persons and otherwise render that first aid to the injured which is so often important at fires. Then, too, they are taught how to carry injured persons so that the movement will pain the unfortunate ones as little as possible, and just what to do to contribute to the comfort of sufferers while awaiting the arrival of an ambulance.

affords all the pleasures of ice skating with none of its dangers.

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By Waldon Fawcett



COL. ELLIOTT



inent as in days gone by, notably dur- is, however, his very own for use as schoolroom with books and slates, just ing the Civil War, drummers and trump- pocket money or for any other purpose like their fellows in the public schools. eters still have an important place in to which he chooses to devote it, and no Then comes a two hours' recess and at Uncle Sam's fighting forces on land and one can lay claim to it, not even his 6:30 o'clock in the evening the boys havsea. Many of these drummer boys and parents. The boys who enlist as drum- ing finished supper are back at their handle drumsticks with a fair degree of skill and toot a horn is competent to furnish the inspiring strains for the marchers under the Stars and Stripes. To gain a place as a full-fledged drummer or bugle boy in our national military service rethat is worth the while.

An excellent idea of the course in tion is given to the "music boys" who are to serve on Uncle Sam's warships and who go ashore, as occasion demands, with detachments of marines as the "soldiers of the navy" are called. The Marine Corps drummers and buglers are they have a chance to try their mettle free against drummers and trumpeters of recent Boxer revolt in China when musicians of half a dozen different nations marched to Pekin.

forms of this branch of the serviceblue jackets and trousers and long blue HOW'S overcoats resplendent in brass buttons. The uniforms, as well as everything else the boys wear, are furnished by the government and the lads are given their board and quarters in which to sleep. In addition to securing all these things free-making it unnecessary for the boys to spend any money at all-each drummer or bugle boy receives as wages the sum of thirteen dollars per month. This is the regular pay of the men who carry muskets and thus the lads, despite their youth, enter upon life as the equals of men.

While a boy is learning to be a drummer or trumpeter there is deducted from his pay of thirteen dollars each month the sum of three dollars, one dollar of which goes to each of the instructors who are teaching him his new work. In addition each boy also pays one dollar per month

buglers are quite young lads, but it must mers or trumpeters are taught not only desks. not be supposed that any boy who can the necessary rudiments of music, the use and bugle calls used in the service, but -reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history and English. Thus they just as does any other line of endeavor education in order to learn to be drummers or bugle boys.

two hours he practices with the trumpets under the direction of the Chief from the service. Trumpeter and the remaining two hours are spent in the schoolroom where a school they are assigned to ships in pairs, regular teacher presides. In addition to that is, two of the lads are detailed to these school duties a certain number of every war vessel. While affoat their the boys are on guard every day and duties are very light. When the vessel the best of all this class of musicians sound the various calls made use of at is in port they have but two calls a day and they have the most interesting life the barracks. However, the lads have and while at sea none at all. Some of for they live aboard warships which con- plenty of opportunity for recreation for the boys, to be sure, are assigned to stantly sail hither and thither to all there is no afternoon or evening school duties as orderlies to officers on the warquarters of the globe. Not infrequently on Wednesday, and Saturday is entirely ship to which they are attached, and they

other nations as for instance during the about eight o'clock in the morning when trumpeters affoat who do not do double the entire class, numbering from thirty- duty in this way usually seize the opporfive to sixty five, goes for two hours' tunity to learn some trade on shipboard "outside practice" during which the lads during their spare moments. Tailoring accompanied the various armed forces beat their drums or play their trumpets is an occupation which offers great opas loudly as the strength of hands and portunities in this respect, and the boys lungs allows. If the weather is too who follow these "side lines" not only In the United States Marine Corps stormy to permit of this outside prac- return home from a cruise with a goodly drummers and bugie boys are enlisted tice the exercise is gone through with in sum of money laid by in addition to their between the ages of fourteen and six- the hig band room. At 1:30 o'clock in the savings from their regular pay, but they teen years and their term of enlist- afternoon the classes assemble for also have a trade that enables them to ment continues until they become of further instruction and practice with the make a comfortable living if they wish age. Their clothes are the regular uni- two kinds of instruments, and then from to leave the service.

Although perhaps not quite so prom- for his washing. The remainder of his pay 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock the boys toil in the

There is no set rule regarding the of the drum and the trumpet and the length of time which a lad must devote more than one hundred different drum to his training ere he can gain a place on the roll as a full-fledged "musician" also receive instruction in the principal and drop all studies if he wishes-as, it branches of a common school education may be noted, most of them do. Some of the boys complete their apprenticeship in so short a time as three months, while quires an apprenticeship and a schooling do not have to sacrifice their regular others require a full year or more to become expert. There are, of course, some boys who never learn to handle their The boy student at the drum and bugle instruments. These backward ones are training which a boy drummer or trump- school has six hours of schooling or given every opportunity to accomplish eter must undergo may be obtained at training each day. Two hours he puts something, but if they have not been sucthe great Marino barracks in the city in at the drums under the instruction of cessful within a year and three months of Washington, D. C., where instruc- a member of the famous Marine Band; they are usually dropped from the training corps and receive their discharges

As the boys graduate from the training are kept pretty busy performing all sorts The work day of the music boys begins of minor tasks. The drummers and

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ONE OF ADMIRAL DEWEY'S DOGS

#### Three Yankee Boys in Ireland like that from a toy engine, almost send-

(Continued from page 74.)

want to see things before they happen and are always looking ahead."

"Then why do you want to ride backpean.

think our American friend was a little and two pence; second-class, nine pence; unjust. You see, the minute you lower third-class, six pence-that is, first-class the sash in these two doors, those in the twenty nine cents, second-class eighteen rear seat get the benefit of what blows in, whether it be soot, or cold air, or what not, and on occasions these open car windows are a nuisance. It is the rule over here that the man who sits in the rear seat next the window has the first say as to whether the window shall he up or down. Now, if I were sitting turesque little stations covered with ivy there, I should probably want the win- and climbing roses, along the side of dow one way or the other, and everybody splendid hard-bedded roads flanked by else in the compartment would like as not differ with me. I prefer to sit where I don't have that responsibility, and, at seats embowered in luxuriant foliage, any rate, be out of the draft. There is here and there, as at Monkstown, where nobody in the compartment today, so the river widens into a little lake, a there are four window seats, and as the weather is fine we can have the windows blew from off the quiet river, the green open and enjoy the morning air. It's a beautiful ride up the river Lee to Cork. bordered their way. I agree with John Forbes, who said of it. It would be difficult to overpraise the our party at once sought a hotel and sat beauty of the river from Queenstown to down to their first European breakfast. Cork, more especially when seen under the influence of a bright sun and a tables covered with snowy linen of genbrilliant sky,' and that's just what we're Then a guard came and slammed the door of their compartment shut, a succession of other slams followed all along the train, a little whistle

#### Memory Mending

What Food Alone Can Do For the Memory The influence of food upon the brain and memory is so little understood that people are inclined to marvel at it.

improperly selected food and put him heaping plate of the biggest strawberries Grape-Nuts is largely used and the in- dered if they were served singly or in crease of the mental power that follows pairs. A description of these berries and is truly remarkable.

A Canadian who was sent to Colorado for his health illustrates this point in a most convincing manner: "One year ago I came from Canada a nervous wreck, so my physician said, and reduced in weight to almost a skeleton and my memory was so poor that conversations had to be re- Ned's remembrance of that first breakpeated that had taken place only a few hours before. I was unable to rest day or night for my nervous system was shattered.

"The change of climate helped me a little but it was soon seen that this was not all that I needed. I required the proper selection of food although I did not realize it until a friend recommended Grape-Nuts to me and I gave this food a thorough trial. Then I realized what the right food could do and I began to change in my feelings and bodily condition. This kept up until now after 6 months' use of Grape-Nuts all my nervous trouble has entirely disappeared, I have gained in flesh all that I had lost and what is more wonderful to me than anything else my memory is as good as it ever was. Truly Grape-Nuts has remade me all over, mind and body, when I never expected to be well and happy again." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to DOGS BELONGING TO THE COUNTERS CASSINI OF Wellville."

ing the boys into convulsions of laughter, tooted out a warning, and they were in the middle ages today. The Americans off, the noses of the boys glued to the window panes. A succession of rapidfire questions followed, the nature of which may be determined from the anwards, Professor? You're not a Euro- swers the Professor gave, which ran about as follows: Distance to Cork, "Well, I'll give you the true reason. I twelve miles. First-class, one shilling cents, third-class twelve cents. Cheaper second-class than in our own country. We could go by boat up the river Lee, but it takes too long. We must get to Cork for breakfast and run out to Blarney Castle before luncheon.

Thus they sped along, stopping at picstone walls covered with green and flowering hedges, past pretty country ruined castle, enjoying every breath that fields, and the flowering gardens that

In due time the train reached Cork and The dining room was small, the round erous proportions and splendid quality. the napkins, as Ned said, being as big as a sheet, the white waiters in costumes that made the boys' eyes bulge-blue coats and trousers and dazzling red vests with brass buttons, white neck ties and spotless linen-polite as French dancing masters and clean and spruce as new pins. About the room were giant palms in big boxes, and at the farther end of the room a little stage with a pretty drop curtain, but one of the boys (you can Take a person who has been living on guess which one) saw nothing but a scientific diet in which the food bis vankee vision had ever seen. He wona kind of fish that Professor Jack went into ecstasies over that is found on every bill of fare in Europe-sole by namemade up almost the whole of a long letter written that night by one of the boys when he came to tell his home folks of the experiences of the day. Indeed, there was for months a strawberry mark on

(To be continued.)



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# How to Become Strong You will also feel your biceps muscles complaining against the stretching they

PARTS-PART THREE needed it. EIGHT



VERYTHING in this world depends on motion. Motion is life w are like the stars and planets, need to be driven. It will increase its wind and tide in this respect. Their labor, steadily and ever faster and faster. whole value lies in what kind of motion they can perform.

When engineers describe engines, water power or any other form of labor-producing motion, they do so by telling how many "foot-pounds" the force can lift or move.

There is a big difference between "footpounds" and "pounds." "Pounds" are dead weight. "Foot-pounds" are moving weights.

The muscle that can lift one hundred pounds one foot is not nearly as useful as the muscle that can lift twenty five pounds eight feet.

One is doing only one hundred footpounds' worth of work, while the other muscle is doing two hundred footpounds' worth.

This is the first rule.

Now there is a second one. Time enters into the matter.

Suppose one boy has muscles that will lift ten pounds one foot in one second. Now suppose another boy has muscles that will lift only five pounds one foot, but that will do it in a quarter of a sec-

Perhaps most persons would say the first boy is twice as strong as the second boy, because he can lift twice as much. The first boy lifts ten foot-pounds in one second, but the second boy could lift twenty foot-pounds in that one second.

This tells the whole story of the com-

The perfect muscle is the one that can to take the rust out. apply its entire strength, whatever it is, in the shortest possible time.

mony with all its parts, hidden and visible, is an easy matter. It requires only common sense and attention.

If you do anything at all-lifting weights, running, jumping—and you feel that you are losing your "wind" your lungs are warning you that they are not able to work as well as your muscles. What you need to do at once is to reduce the amount of muscular work to a level where the lungs can keep up with it.

If your heart beats fast it is a sign that your muscles are over-developing at the expense of the heart. Call the muscles in. Every bit of work that you do under such circumstances is simply feeding the big, hulking muscle and starving

This is one of the most serious dangers of athletics, especially when boys are working without an experienced in-

They use their muscles and make the heart actually limp along behind. The heart is such a wonderful organ that it will work until it is killed if a person is foolish enough to let it. Unlike the muscles and the rest of your body other muscles of the body, it does not as long as the rest of the body demands it until at last the demands become too

But it cannot do this without harm. No boy would dream of trying to lift a thousand-pound weight over his head. But lots of boys and men who practice athletics try practically such tricks with their hearts.

Remember, then, that whatever work distresses heart or lungs, is bad work. Therefore, whatever exercise you do. study that it shall increase the health of those organs in exact accordance with the increase of the rest.

For producing such a fine harmony of heart, lungs and muscle, the light dumbbells furnish ideal exercises. Heavy dumb-bells are just the reverse. Use weights that you can handle and lift and twirl without feeling a strain in any part of the body from the heels to the ears, and without making you gasp or causing your heart to beat too fast. Some boys can use two or three-pound dumb-bells. Others cannot use any except the very lightest of wooden ones. Let your body be its own guide.

Whenever you put your hands on the bells, grip them as if you meant business. Make your muscles tense. That in itself is going to give you exercise and increase those pulley ropes of yours Lift one bell high over head with your parative values of slow muscles and left arm. Don't be afraid that your arm quick muscles. It explains why athletic is going to fly off. It won't. Stretch it Instructors don't want boys to practice so that the joints creak. Ten to one you with heavy dumb-bells or other weights, are rusty somewhere, and this is going

Now lean over sidewise to the right. Make that body of yours bend until it Now to make the body work in har- is limber. If you are stiff, you are wrong somewhere. Lean over and over until your outstretched right arm can bring the right-hand dumb-bell down to the ground.

Now swing over the other way. Keep it up. Don't do it fast and don't do it slowly. Do it as quickly as you can without setting lungs and heart to jump-

Now stand up straight. Brace yourself on your feet so that you are poised as on springs. Stretch both arms with the dumb-bells straight out ahead of youfar as they will go, and then a little farther Muscles are contractors. Their impulse is to shrink together. Give them a stretching. It will do them good.

Now swing both arms in unison, much as if you were working with a scythe. only keep the arms well level with the shoulders. Work as if you really were cutting wheat or grass that is hard to mow.

Now stand straight again. Let your arms hang at your sides. Without bending them in the least, force them with the dumb-bells as far behind you as they will go. Don't swing them. Force them back with all your muscles firm. Keep your arm as hard as you can make it. Press back with all your might. You will feel your shoulder muscles hurting all around your neck. They are bound, Most persons' muscles are bound up there. That is why they carry their heads so badly.

Free those bands and your head will be as easy in polse as that of an eagle.

This simple exercise is one of the finest there is. It exercises all the muscles from the abdomen up. It gives particularly useful work to the triceps or extensor muscle of your arms. That is the muscle that lies along the lower part of the arm opposite the biceps, which is a flexor muscle. The biceps bends the arm and the extensor straightens it out or extends it. Usually it gets about one-tenth of the exercise that is given to the biceps. Yet an arm with a big biceps and no extensor muscle to speak of, is one of the ugliest products of foolish "athletics."

#### Boys' Books Reviewed

Boys' Books Reviewed

ROBINWOOD SONGS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, by F. Sherwood Robinson. Within the covers of this modest little volume the author has, to our mind, packed the best of the multitude of songs which are counted as suitable for the young folks either at school or in the home circle. There are songs of patriotism, songs of the seasons, songs for special festivals, such as Christmas, New Year and Fourth of July, and, perhaps, best of all, there are songs for the fireside. We have not space, else we would like to quote from some of the songs such as "The Hanghird's Nest," or "The Walk in May," but the mothers of the little ones will find the verses bright and pure reading, and the airs to which they have been set tuneful and inspiring. For the primary grades in school we think nothing more suitable could be used. We predict for this little work a grand success. There are 32 songs with music in 44 pages. Neatly bound. Price 50 cents. A. Flanagan Co.

music in 44 pages. Neatly bound. Price 50 cents. A. Flanagan Co.
AT THE FALL OF MONTREAL, by Edward Btratemeyer. This is the third volume of Mr. Stratemeyer's "Colonial Beries," and the reader will experience no diminution of interest in his reading. Quite a number of the characters who appeared in "Marching on Niagara" and "With Washington in the West" are again to the fore with several new ones, notably the heroic British general, Woife, and his equally brave French adversary. Montcaim. Mr. Stratemeyer takes great pains to make his work as historically accurate as possible, and the scaling of the heights of Quebec with the subsequent fight on the Plains of Abraham, the death of Woife and his brave antagonist, the with attendant scouting, skirmishing and efforts of the French to retake Quebec, and the capitulation of Montreal which put an end to the war, are most graphically and interestingly told. The adventures of Dave Morris and his cousin Hency, with the friendly Indian White Buffalo and the old trapper and hunter, Sam Barringford, will be read with delight by the boys. The illustrations are by A. B. Shute. 312 pages. Price \$100 net. Lee & Shepard.

A DAUGHTER OF THE SIOUX, by General Charles King. All the necessary adjuncts

Price \$1.00 net. Lee a oneparu.

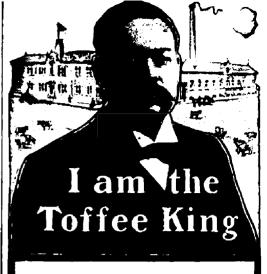
A DAUGHTER OF THE SIOUX, by General Charles King. All the necessary adjuncts which have made General King the best writer of American army life are included



in this book. Life at Fort Frayne with attendant scouting, skirmishing and fighting the wily and cruel red man are realistically depicted. The villain, or rather villains of the story are a beautiful half-breed Indian woman who desires the supremacy of the Indians and defeat of th-whites, and is utterly unscrupulous as to her methods, and a young Sloux who has been educated at Carlisle. The hero, Lieutenant Field, gets into trouble through the machinations of the villains, and there is an Indian uprising and consequently, plenty of fighting, described in General King's most vivid style. The boys, their sisters and elders will enjoy reading the book, in which the author well sustains his reputation. As to the illustrations, it is sufficient to say that they are by sustains his reputation. As to the illustrations, it is sufficient to say that they are by Frederic Remington and Edwin Willard Deming. \$06 pages. Cloth cover, with beautiful colored design. Price \$1.50. The Hobart Company.

bart Company.

LORD DOLPHIN, by Harriet A. Cheever. Stories of animal life are almost innumerable, but we think that the story of a fish, told by himself, for boys and girls, is not so common. Mrs. Cheever has written a story that will please and instruct young readers. Lord Dolphin has many strange adventures in his journeyings, mostly involuntary, from his home in the Mediterranean Sea to the Central Park Zoo in New York. His life at the zoo is far from comfortable, notwithstanding the kindness of visitors and keepe and we are glad when he makes his escape and returns to his home past the "Pillars of Hercules." There are several apt illustrations by Diantha W. Horne. 37 pages. Price 40 cents net. Dana Estes & Co.



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and I have even heard of boys getting up in the night for this Toffee. It is so delicious and is pure as crystal springs. That's why it has the largest sale in the world. It is sold here, there and everywhere, and any boy can try it if he will send us 10c to cover postage, or we send a large family tin, weighing 4 lbs., for \$1.60, and pay the express charges.

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Boys, you can do us a lot of good. All you have to do is to try it, and then we know that if you insist on your confectioner handling it, that he will buy it from our New York importers. Let us hear how you like Mackintosh's Extra Cream Toffee.

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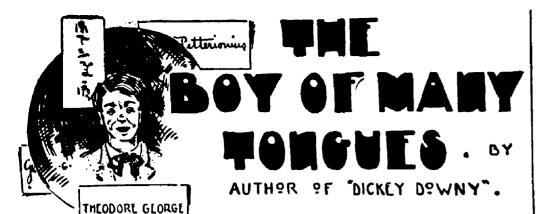


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family annals for the extent of his vo- class. his ideas. At school his teacher held him all Dutch to him." up as a model to those indifferent pupils

he hasn't no pencil, or there hain't no most intelligent interest. She was sure snow on the ground," she complained, she saw him laugh when one of the girls and at these praises our little friend felt pronounced "deux" as if it were "ducks." as much puffed up as if he had earned Other signs of recognition as the lesson this distinction by hard study.

had already mentally settled his future "You vocation. He would undoubtedly be a pose." professor of languages in one of the fancy she already saw him in his teacher's gown and little black skull cap such bursting with importance. as professors were in foreign colleges. She imagined how becoming this garb she was copying her paper on Egypt- ly. ology to be read at her club the next day, holding aloft a card on which was peated. inscribed in delicately shaded lettering: "Giogetti Periorano."

"The old street-piano man wrote it for ble!" me," he explained, "and here is one that hero with renewed interest. The class probable thing in the world.

Chang Lee at the new laundry wrote. was overcome with astonishment. As "Fraulein sie sind eine freund liche See?

acters with a puzzled air.

"What cat tracks! It looks as if it had come off the lid of a tea-chest. What does it mean? I can't make it out."

"Ho, ho!" laughed Theodore George. "Of course you can't. These are my visiting cards in Italian and Chinese. Then here is one in Latin, 'Georgicus Patterionius,' and this rickety one is German.

His mother examined the collection with considerable interest. "How did you get this one written in German?"

"One of the high school boys wrote it for me. How do you like this for East Indian?" and he drew from a little leather case another on which was written "Rajah Geograh Patha."

'Doesn't that sound oriental?" he cried enthusiastically. "This one I copied myself from the Greek alphabet in the back of your big dictionary. Isn't it jagged and queer? The Greek letters are awful ugly twisted things I think. I had a card written in Hebrew, too, he went on, "but I lost it. It was the gem of my whole collection. That little Jew tailor down by the school building wrote it. You know the Jews write back-handed-I mean left-handed."

"Think a minute, my son," interrupted his mother. "You don't mean that the Hebrew language is written with the left hand?"

"Of course not. I meant they write from right to left. I would call that writing backward," laughed the boy.

when you call on your foreign acquain tances." suggested his mother smiling. The Chinese minister at Washington, for instance."

"No, indeed. I'm going to paste them in my album and keep them. My name in plain American is good enough for a call on the Czar of Russia or any other potentate or whatever you call those crowned heads." And then he ran off to play, calling back to his mother, "I'm glad I'm the only boy in our grade who knows his name in seven languages."

Not many days after, our linguistic young friend went on a visit to his cousins living in a distant bustling country town. The morning after his arrival he overheard one of the girls in an adjoining room inquiring of her mother: "Shall one of us stay at home and entertain Theodore George this morning?"

"And miss your French lesson?" asked his Aunt Hetty. "Oh, no. Take him along. I don't suppose he cares about languages, but it won't hurt him to sit by and listen while you recite."

Theodore George chuckled softly. "I'll for languages," thought he. "Why, I've had two terms of French myself."

Soon the two girls and their brother other pupils waiting.

"Our cousin is visiting us, and we way of introduction to the teacher as George. they took their seats. "I'm sorry we The b

His friends all said Theodore George haven't an extra book for him to look was a natural linguist. From the days on," she added in an apologetic tone, as of his kilt skirt he had been noted in the boy seated himself apart from the "But he wouldn't understand a cabulary and the correct expression of word of it anyway. I 'spect it would be

The recitation began and proceeded in who persisted in being awkward in the usual manner. For a boy who didn't speech in spite of her daily instructions. understand what they were talking about "You never hear Theodore George say the teacher thought the stranger took a went on led her at last to say to him in At the age of eleven his fond mother the negative way common to Americans.

"You do not understand French, I sup-"Oui, mademoiselle, je le comprend un

great universities of the country. In peu" returned Theodore George with assumed indifference though he was almost

"Well, that's nice." The teacher's tone was one of agreeable surprise. "I'm sorry would be. How sweet he would look! I didn't know you had studied the lan-She was confirmed in her belief in his guage or I would have had you take part future career when one day after school in our reading." "Je lis mon livre franhe came bursting into the library where caise tons les j'ours," he answered quick-

"Why, that's nice-very nice," she re-

"Je parle Russe," he announced.

"You speak Russian, too! Is it possi-His mother looked at the strange char- they were breathless at the announcement.



talk some Russian for us," exclaimed one of the big girls.

"Yes, do, Miss Spencer, please do," echoed the others.

George's acquaintance with Russian laughed the boy, He was all animation "I presume you will use these cards amounted to just this. Being an observ- now and didn't look a bit like an English ant lad, he had noticed how the k's and professor, "Just see if it hasn't a familiar z's and c's bristled in Russian names on sound. It has, you bet yer sweet life. his map and he quickly resolved to com- Now don't get your back up and run off bine some of these sounds; therefore, your trolley and sling on so much style. after he had been urged and had declined I ain't as green as I look. D'ye catch several times, according to the usage of on, Bud?" society which thinks it impolite to accept. And with this parting exhibition of on a first invitation, he finally relented American slang Theodore George made

looking at him with open-eyed admira- staring at each other and uttering "Oh's"

good-I think it is something like that." answered Theodore George guardedly.

"Goodness! How smart he is," whis-pered Mary to her brother. "I never dreamed he knew languages like thatsuch awful heaps of languages."

"Do you know Spanish?" inquired the large girl with the blue chiffon bow on her neck. She had a brother in Cuba and felt a special interest in that tongue.

"I manage to speak a little Spanish." acquiesced Thedore George modestly. He hastily called to mind a San Juan newsshow 'em whether I don't care anything paper sent by his uncle, the military commandant of Porto Rico, in which the Spanish news with English translation went side by side. His mother had di-Marc accompanied by Theodore George rected his attention to a few lines relatwere on their way to the French class ing to United States Minister Conger and and upon their arrival found a half dozen the war in China. His answer was ready:

"Los soldados Chinos bombardeando & brought him along," explained Mary, by diario las legaciones," said Theodore

The big girl's eyes brightened.



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"That's Spanish sure enough. It is just like some of the funny words my brother Jimmy writes home. He is studying Spanish under a native teacher.'

"Oh, it is not at all a difficult language." responded the youth, patronizingly. He had heard his uncle say this and he thought while he was in the language business he might as well tell all he knew about it. "You know they write their interrogation point before the question instead of after it as we do."

"You are indeed quite a linguist," commented Miss Spender. "I daresay you know German, too."

"Oh, yes," he replied, in such a matter-of-course way that Marc's jaw, which had been hanging in admiring wonderment now dropped completely down. In fact, if his cousin Theodore George had asserted that he could translate Sanscrit or jabber Choctaw the entire class would The teacher now looked at our have accepted the statement as the most

for Cousins Mary and Jennie and Marc, dame und eine gute Leherin," said the boy with a polite bow to the teacher.

This happened to be the only German "Oh! please, Miss Spencer, have him sentence he knew and it fitted the situation very appropriately. How glad he was now that he had learned it from Katy, their German kitchen maid, who told him it was what her lover Hans was fond of saying to her.

"How many is that?" whispered Marc to Jennie as he counted on his fingers. 'Russian is one, Spanish two, German Wonder if he knows Patagonthree. ian?'

"You bet he does. You bet he knows Kamschatkan and Filipino and Turkish and Hebrew and all the rest. I never saw the like in all my life," observed Mary in an undertone. "Won't mother stare when I tell her!"

Miss Spencer's face showed that she had ceased to be surprised. Nothing this remarkable youth might say could astonish her now. She was prepared for almost anything in the way of lingual accomplishments, yet when Theodore George whipped out his card-case and exhibited its contents, casually mentioning to the gaping crowd that these were his visiting cards in Italian, Chinese, East Indian, Latin and Greek which he used when he called on foreigners, she felt her head grow a little dizzy.

"Is there any other language know?" she inquired, when she had fully recovered herself.

"Yes, one more—one that beats 'em Now be it known that Theodore all. It's the best on top o' ground,"

and rattled off glibly: "Jowsky, mow- a mocking gesture with his hand to the sky, paderewiki meezez drowsky." company and skipped out of the door and "What does it mean?" they enquired, off to Aunt Hetty's, leaving the children and "Ah's" and "Did you ever?" in token "The weather is fine and the crops of their appreciation of his gift of tongues.



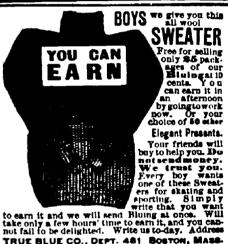
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J. G. MITCHELL Capt. Gen'l Phil Sheridan Co. No. 8, Newburg, Ore.

Company Politary No. 1. Foliage of the control of t during the summer on account of the absence of so many of its members on their vacations, etc. On the evening of the last meeting a very nice little dancing party was given by the company. JEFFERSON DAVIS COMPANY, No. 3, Palmetto, Fla., has at this writing about \$2.50 in its treasury, and has a punching bag, boxing gloves, a flag, a picture of Jefferson Davis, a home-made desk, and a library of about twelve books. It has had its brary of about twelve books. It has had its charter framed FORTUNE'S FAVORITE brary of about twelve books, it has had its charter framed FORTUNE'S FAVORITE COMPANY, No. 11, Columbia, Mo., sends the following report. Number of new members taken in since date of organization, five; total membership at this time, thirteen; money collected, \$3.50; money paid out, \$3.00; balance on hand, 50 cents. This company has the use of an office room in one of the buildings of the State University where meetings are held workly. The symmatium is close by the use of an office room in one of the buildings of the State University where meetings are held workly. The gymnasium is close by and is being equipped with basketball, hoxing gloves, punching bag, fencing foils, footballs, baseball outfit, etc. The company is also establishing a good library and already has a number of hoys' books. Mr. Bayley, father of the vice-captain. Is the company's counsel, and he takes great interest in the boys and helps them in every way possible. The company will soon hold an entertainment for the purpose of raising money for the treasury.—ROBERT DALE OWEN COMPANY, No. 4, Stewartsville, Ind., is getting along nicely, having at this time seventeen members, all in good standing. The company went camping the third week in May. They had about thirty visitors in camp one day. On Friday evening, June 26, the semi-annual election of officers was held, and on one evening a festival

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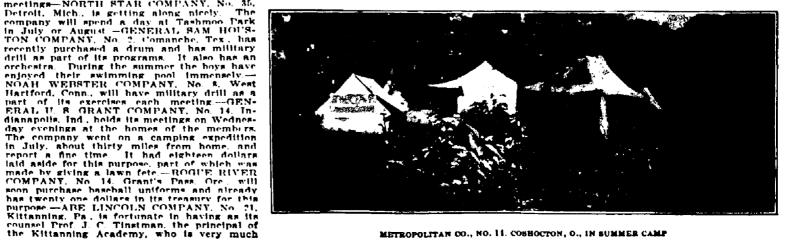


wardsville, Ill., holds its meetings every other Friday evening. Company dues five cents, payable at each meeting.—THE IRON BRIGADE COMPANY, No. 19, South Milwaukee, Wis, holds its meetings in the parlor of the First Congregational Church of that city. Monthly dues five cents. It expects to give a social soon, the proceeds of which will go toward a gymnasium—ZACHARY TAYLOR COMPANY, No. 1, Lafayette, La., holds its meetings every other Friday at the home of S. R. Blossat. Dues ten cents per month, with a fine of five cents for misbehavior during meetings—NORTH STAR COMPANY, No. 35, Detroit, Mich., is getting along nicely. The a fine of five cents for mishebavior during meetings—NORTH STAR COMPANY. No. 35, Detroit. Mich., is getting along nicely. The company will spend a day at Tashmoo Park in July or August—GENERAL, SAM HOUSTON COMPANY. No. 2. Comanche, Tex., has recently purchased a drum and has military drill as part of its programs. It also has an orchestra. During the summer the boys have enjoyed their swimming pool immensely.—NOAH WEBSTER COMPANY. No. 8. West Hartford, Conn., will have military drill as a part of its exercises each meeting.—GENERAL U. 8. GRANT COMPANY, No. 14. Indianapolis, Ind., holds its meetings on Wednesday evenings at the homes of the members. The company went on a camping expedition in July, about thirty miles from home, and report a fine time. It had eighteen dollars laid aside for this purpose, part of which was made by giving a lawn fete.—ROGUE RIVER COMPANY, No. 14. Grant's Pass. Ore. will soon purchase baseball uniforms and already has twenty one dollars in its treasury for this purpose.—ARE LINCOLN COMPANY, No. 21, Kittanning, Pa., is fortunate in having as its counsel Prof. I. C. Tinstman the principal of

holds its meetings on the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Dues ten cents per month. This company held its Tree Planting exercises on May 22. First on the program was a recitation, by Chesleigh Healey, "The Brave Old Onk," followed by a recitation. "The Heart of An Oak," by Chester Storey. Each member then recited some little poem and the program closed by singing "America." On May 29 the company held a fair, which was a great mecompany held a fair, which was a great suc-



company works well and the members are enthusiastic and yet its numbers do not go up to the limit the officers can handle, there will generally be found to be something wrong, and very often it is the evil referred to. Every O. A. B. hoy should feel that he had a distinct and should feel that he has a distinct duty to perform in encouraging boys outside that Company to become members and enlist in the good work.



METROPOLITAN CO., NO. 11. COSHOCTON, O., IN SUMMER CAMP

### A Season on The British Cinder-path

By J. S. WESTNEY, Ex-Captain of University of Pennsylvania Track Team

The average American has no idea of Murray, the Irish Champion and record Boundary Commission.



J. S. WESTNEY

The Championships came off too soon after my arrival to permit my competing in them, but on July 11th I ran at Widtown between Liverpool and Manchester. There I competed in the scratch "100," being defeated by little Arthur Harfairly attribute that reverse to my sea legs as the following Friday I again met Hargreaves, together with George Brewill, the Midlands runner who had won the English 220 Championship the handicap runner. We raced at Manchester, on the grounds of Sir Humphrey De Trafford, and I managed to win both clock with a couple of bronze figures each two feet high, and in the hundred of the prizes every time.

was a heavy oak cathedral clock, and as I was furthermore encumbered with a suit case, I had to hire a cab to get the feel pretty sure that the ability to bear stuff all home.

Arriving at my lodgings in Manchester. which town I made my base of operations, as it is near the center of all three kingdoms, I snatched a hasty supper, stuffed some clean clothes into my suit case, and was off on the midnight train to race at Ayr, Scotland, two hundred and fifty miles away, the next afternoon, and the following Monday. By seven A. M. I reached Ayr, was met by the sports secretary, and conducted to a hotel. I dropped into bed like a log for there are few "sleepers" in Great Britain, so I had been awake most of the night. About noon I was awakened by our wonderful little champion, Arthur Duffy, with whom I lunched and we drove to the games together in a cab.

Both Duffy and myself were away out of shape, and were shut out in the trial heats of the hundred handleap, as there was no scratch race on. We determined to rest up well for the Monday, so on Sunday did little besides taking a short walk along the seashore in the morning, and a twenty mile drive through beautiful Ayrshire, and past the home of the Scotch poet, Robert Burns, in the afternoon. About twenty five of us went on that drive, the pick and cream of the athletes from all three kingdoms. On Monday the prime tidbit of the program was the International 100 Yards Invitation Handicap, with Duffy on scratch. Wadsley, the English 100 yards champion before Duffy wrested the title away, and myself, were given two and a half yards start, Dennis Photo by Mrs

the tremendous popularity of outdoor holder, three yards, and Stark, the Scotch sports in Great Britain. Men from every Champion, five yards. Wadsley it will be walk of life there meet on a common remembered is the man who defeated footing in trials of skill, strength, and Maxey Long, the world's quarter mile speed. Hale and hearty John Bulls, at record holder, in their immortal match last acknowledging themselves too old to race at Huddersfield in 493-5 seconds. actively participate in the more stren- When the invitation hundred was called uous sports, officiate at the meets or act a great buzz of speculation could be as Handicapping or Executive Com- heard from the 15,000 people encircling mittees, or at least attend regularly as the track. At the pistol crack American interested and enthusiastic spectators, starting methods told for a good yard. Thus our invitations to the banquet held At forty yards Duffy had passed all but in London after the English Champion- myself, at seventy yards he was slightly ships last year were signed by Lord Al- in the lead. From there on by a desperate verstone, the distinguished English jurist spurt I regained the lead, and won by who was a member of the recent Alaskan half a yard, time 94-5 seconds on a soggy grass track. In the open handicap 100 there were a hundred competitors, necessitating twenty heats of five men each, five semi-finals of four men each, and the final. Duffy, Wadsley, and Murray were shut out in the trial heats, but I managed to win mine in 94-5 off 21/2 yards, won my semi-final in 101-5 easily. but was too groggy to win out in the final, being defeated a foot by a man with ten yards handicap, in 9 4-5.

After separating that day Duffy and I did not meet again until the "Rangers" great sports on August 1st at Glasgow. There the little Champion had it in for the lot of us, and scampered away from us in his peerless style, incidentally establishing the Scotch record at 9 4-5 seconds for the hundred.

On August 3rd Duffy ran at Pontypridd, Wales, winning both scratch and handicap hundred; I ran at Barrow-in-Furness on the West coast of England, landing a ten guinea watch in the scratch hundred, and a solid silver smoking service in the 220 handicap. On August 4th, by traveling 300 miles over night I met Duffy at Abergavenney, Wales, being conceded two yards in the 120, but both of us were defeated by H. W. Morton, a rather fast Londoner who had five yards start. Both Duffy and myself were weakening from the long strain of continued racing. On August 5th I ran at Abertillery, Wales, but was again defeated by Morton who was on the five yard mark. While returning from Abertillery to Abergavenney in a great wagon called a brake that evening we were upset while descending the "Black Hill," the most dangerous drive in Wales, our vehicle was demolished, and we had five miles to walk down the mountain to the nearest Railway station. Ou August 6th I was to have run at Stone, in England, but was prevented by the accident. Duffy ran there, however, winning the scratch hundred from Dennis Murray, the Irish champion.

On August 8th and 10th we raced at nes, the great chemical manufacturing Glasgow again, but all our snap and ginger had been used up by the steady grind, and excepting that I won a trial heat of the 220 from the back mark. greaves just at the tape. I think I may neither Duffy nor myself accomplished anything. Business called me home shortly after that, but Duffy remained over long enough to get rested up again. and won some fine races in his own grand style before returning to the land whose week before, and W. Hiles, a noted flag he had worn on his breast during the long summer of keen cinder-path competitions.

To those of the "American Boy's" great trial and final heats. Just previous to the army of boys who would succeed in out-100 on that occasion I had won the open door sports I would say SPECIALIZE, high jump at five feet seven inches (the SPECIALIZE, SPECIALIZE, Do one English are no jumpers), and as my prize thing, do it well. Better to run one disin the jump was a tremendous marble tance and win than to try three or four different events and land just outside

defeat without a murmur, to fight it out when your knees are wohbling like a string hanging in the wind, is an asset that will go a long way toward landing you "within the prizes."



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#### The Letter-Box

G. W. Hodgkins, of Washington, D. C., is a boy after our own heart. He knows that his photographic efforts are still imthat his photographic efforts are still imperfect and sends us a film with request for criticism. It is only by recognizing our faults that we can hope to attain success. The film sent to us has been underdeveloped and there is no way of remedying that defect. The film is transparent enough for printing, but there is nothing on it to print. The only thing that can be done is to try again.—H. J. Kleppinger, Beatrice, Neb.: (1) The best



"BAD NEWS" First Prize Photo-Nick Bruehl, Sherwood, Wis.

way to render homemade wooden trays watertight is to line them with olicioth, tacked around the upper edge. Glue or cement may be used for attaching the olicioth to the tray. (2) Burke & James, 118-132 Jackson Boulevard, and G. Gennert, 64 Wabash avenue, Chicago, both are reliable so far as we know.—Arthur S. Bedell, Brooklyn, N. Y.: The color of the print makes little difference, so far as reproduction is concerned, if the photograph is a good one and details are not lacking. way to render homemade wooden trays

#### Gaslight Papers

#### Dispenses With Dark-Rooms

Dr. Hezekiel, of Berlin, Germany, has patented an invention, which, he says, will dispense with the services of the dark-room for developing in photography. All you have to do is to place your plate in his reddish colored solution for two minutes, after which the film is impervious to light. You can then develop in broad daylight.

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Keeps well, and is always ready. The shortest snap-shot exposures, as well as ordinary exposures, develop side by side in from two to three hours. No attention is required.—Exchange.

#### White Ink

White ink, useful in a great many ways such as for titling negatives and lantern slides, for writing addresses on the dark shades of cover paper can now be made by combining sulphate of barium with a thin solution of gum arable and mixing to a consistency of cream. It may be applied with a pen or a fine pointed brush,—Camera News.

lecture, that it had taken him less than half an hour to secure the negative, with the co-operation of a few of his friends who enjoyed the fun even more than himself. Hats that were a little en passe were of course, selected for the part. Lightly poised on the head, it required only a few rehearsals and close attention to a quick shutter to secure the concerted action of several of them. The wind did the rest A few plates were spoiled, but not as many as one would suppose. The realistic portrayal of the discomfiture of the wearers always made the slide an entering wedge for a flow of good nature that helped out the request that the slide carried, and put the audience in a good humor from the start."

#### Dad Was Changed

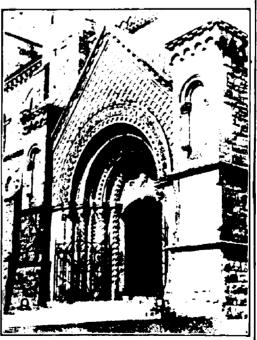
Dad Was Changed

An old man came into the studio one day and in a pitiful tone said, "I want to get a picture of my father." "Well, bring him around and I will make it," said I. "But he is dead." "Well, did he ever have any picture made?" "No, he never did." said he. "When did he die?" The old man cogitated. "Well," said he, "I am fifty four years old, and he died when I was fourteen, and I have always wanted a picture of him." After some questioning I got him to describe his father, and then told him to come back in a week and I would have a picture for him. I found a negative of an old man and made a print of it, and when my customer came back I handed it to him. He studied it a long time, and two tears rolled down his cheek. Then he looked up and said, "Sir, I am ever so much obliged to you. Yes, it looks just like him, but, my! how he has changed!" "Exchange.

#### Current Comments

Current Comments

G. S. Scott, of Batavia, N. Y., sends us a winter scene, taken by his father in the Klondike, in which the snow looks more like Georgia cotton than the real article. You ought to see the winter landscape that Jack Donovan, of Whatcom, Wash., sent us. Glade! It's a beauty and we are sorry lack of space precludes us from reproducing it. "Early Autumn." by Russell Cooke, of Warren. Ohio, is a good print of a pretty scene; it was turned out in a mechanical fashion, with a kodak and a developing machine. A picture of two brook trout, caught in the White Mountains, would be more interesting to H. C. Wyman, of Manchester, N. H., the lucky fisherman, than the rest of the world, but the print is commendable from a photographic standpoint. The same remarks apply to "In the Good Old Apple Butter Time," by Simon A. Metzger, of New Philadelphia, Ohio. R. D. Von Nieda's "Babe in the China Closet" is too clearly a portrait of the idol of the family and not enough of a picture to deserve special consideration. Photos that present too much contrast are: "Ye Olde Mill," by Cyril Richards, of Trenton. N. J.; "In Bed with the Grip," by Warren Newton, of Marshalltown, Ia.; and two bromide prints by Warren Van Every, of Eden Vale, Cal. Alex. Sprunt, of Wilmington, N. C., sends us an excellent copy of a painting of Pocahontas. A view of the Buffalo River, so-called, ny Charles F. Neely, of Detroit, is praiseworthy. Robert Shulhof's photograph of a toboggan side at Montreal is interesting, but too gray in tone. There is not enough detail and too much contrast in "A Lobster Fisherman," by Rowland Willett, of Bradford, Mass. Two photographs submitted by Osbourn E. Kirby, of Paola, Ks., were poorly printed and toned. Exposure of velox was evidently undertimed in Paul M. Filmer's photograph of his room at Colby Academy; negative appears to be a good one. Huntington, Ind., possesses a new amateur photograph in Walter M. Lauffer; his photos of a stone quarry and football game are com-Huntington, Ind., possesses a new amateur photographr in Walter M. Lauffer; his photos of a stone quarry and football game are commendable for first efforts. Poor judgment in trimming excluded three prints from the contrimming excluded three prints from the con-test this month; in every one of these the fect of the persons photographed had been amputated. Curlously enough they emanated from three different photographers. "At the Spinning-wheel," by Nick Bruchl, of Sher-wood, Wis., is an excellent photograph; a lit-tle more detail, however, in the lower part of the print would have been desirable. Lack



Second Prize Photo-Winner's Name Unknown

dark shades of cover paper can now be made by combining sulphate of barium with a thin solution of gum arabic and mixing to a consistency of cream. It may be applied with a pen or a fine pointed brush.—Camera News.

He Made a Taking Picture

A correspondent to a photographic journal gives the following account of how an effective picture was "faked." Any amateur can do the trick:

"I want to tell you about a slide I once saw used as the introduction to a lantern lecture. It represented several persons just turning a corner where they encounter a sudden gust of wind that sends their head-gear flying before them. The operator explained to me after the



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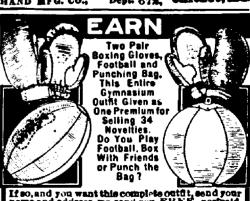
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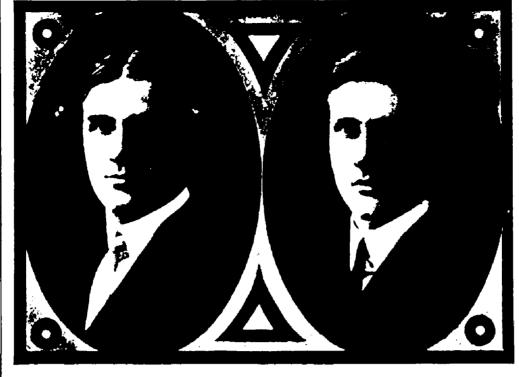


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## Boys in The Home and School Tufts College ELMER H. CAPEN, D. LL. President



MARTIN TAYLOR

STANLEY TAYLOR

#### BOYS TWOWHO LOOKED AHEAD By LOVEDAY A. NELSON.

HETHER at work or in school, every boy has some spare time. The way The boy who lets reckless chance rule ing, punctuation, and other language these moments will find he has lost time he could ill afford to spare.

On the other hand, the youth who entertains himself or seeks pleasant occupation toward some purpose, finds before long that he has not only filled his time, but has made some practical gain. If you are not ready to accept these statements, look around among the young men of your neighborhood. Examine the hoybood of those who seem to be moving directly toward a worthy career as compared with those who bid fair in twenty years from now to be just where they are today or worse.

A well thought out way of using odd moments, is a most valuable investment for a young man. Let him have a camera, a set of tools, a garden plot-some side avocation in which to grow while he finds in it entertainment.

As an illustration of these points, notice the progress of two young men of Bloomington, Illinois. Their father, a practicing physician, has been profeselectricity. Martin became attracted to this field, and grew step by step to an understanding of it. Practical experience, reading and conversation made himfamiliar with it and increased his interest. When he reached the age to go to work. Martin had something practical in hand. In his case, the selection of a life work and the finding of a place in the busy rush was no problem. After preliminary experience, he secured a paying position in Chicago where he remained about eighteen months. He then found a larger field in Baltimore and filled it satisfactorily for two years. Although he was now not quite twenty two, he met another advancement; this was last March when he was made chief inspector for telephone work for the city of Wash-Ington, D. C., and its suburbs. Since then he has made another step up and become foreman of equipment for our national capital. In this position, it is his duty to make requisition for all material used in this great city covering practically sixty square miles, to supervise the factory hands of all ages, and to superintend the installation of new apparatus. This youth who was twenty two in May (1903) has the work of fifty men to plan and direct. He has had the great pleasure of fitting the immense government printing office, covering thirteen acres of floor space, with a special system, including the most elaborate and modern switch board devices.

Do you think that Uncle Sam has many young men of his age who are prepared to fill such responsible positions upon call? One thing certain, he has not enough of them.

Martin has a brother Stanley who is about five years younger than himself. When but a boy Stanley began to Interest himself in printing. Through patient use of his odd moments he formed a practical acquaintance with printing. printing appliances and material. From his amateur press at home he has turned out much creditable and acceptable work, such as club programs, circulars, and invitations.

Tast year at the close of the afternoon high school session every day the young printer now able to make a hand at a first-class local establishment, would promptly report at his father's office to see if there were errands for him to do; and if not, would turn his steps at once toward the printing office where he would work until the closing hour, and

In Bloomington an effort has been made boy has some spare time. The way to introduce manual training into the in which this leisure time is filled public schools. For the purpose of givhas much to do with his future. ing the pupils actual practice in spellforms, as well as to provide hand training, it was decided to place a printing press in the largest building. Superintendent Stableton learned, as people will ind out things worthy of attention, that there was a boy in the high school who was fond of printing and "well up" in that field. He called Stanley into his office. He found that the young man was forcat."X." Address Chas. R. Soostrom, Pres. Auslin, Minn. find out things worthy of attention, that conversant with the different presses of different makes, their points and merits. and had on hand a number of catalogues which would be helpful. At the request of Superintendent Stableton these were brought, and under the general oversight of the superintendent, young Stanley. who, at every step was demonstrating his intelligence and reliability, conducted the correspondence which resulted in the purchase of a four hundred dollar printing press.

Now arose the problem of finding an instructor. After a consultation between Mr. Stableton and the boy's father the plant was put into the entire charge sionally and commercially interested in of Stanley. During the next three months he instructed twenty boys, taking three at a time. For every hour spent in this school printing office, he was allowed proper school credits in manual training. Here again he showed himself competent and trusty. He did the work to the satisfaction of his superiors and handled the boys with a tact worthy of an older head.

All was moving well until the arrival of a letter in the spring. This came from his brother Martin in Washington City. The latter had been instructed to secure an accountant and private secretary to assist him in his increasing duties. Upon Martin's recommendation of his younger brother, he was directed to send for him to fill the place. Of course the lad was eager to go. After due consideration, his parents and teachers decided that in view of the oppor-tunities for development, the movement would be best.

would be lest.

Involving, as it does, great care and attention and the handling of large sums of money, the position reached by the young man is a responsible one. The pay roll for one month amounts to over \$5,000, and for the year will exceed \$60,000. Yet seventeen-year-old Stanley is trusted with it and is learning the lessons which prompt, thoroughgoing, accurate business methods teach, and for which he would not have been ready except for the way in which he had used his spare moments.

With the prospects of the broadening influence, the culture to be gathered in such a field, and the consciousness of doing things. Stanley is delighted. One of the great things in store for him is the opportunity of familiarizing himself with the workings of the government printing office, which, a model of its kind, is the largest printing establishment in the world.

Stanley's father plans to have Stanley return in January to his high school work, and graduate in June '04. Then if the young man's tastes and inclinations continue to lead along former lines, his father hopes to be able to give him a technical education which will fit him thoroughly for the business of printing and publishing.

The lesson in all this is that it pays to Involving, as it does

and publishing.

The lesson in all this is that it pays to be thorough and earnest, to do the things which are worth while, and not waste

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HILE I was traveling in the north-gave a yelp of pain and retired to the ern part of Wisconsin, recently, it background. Another one tried the same all night with the family of a settler by the name of Stringer.

Just before preparing to retire for the tator in this struggle. night the conversation drifted into a talk about wolves.

"I had an adventure with those anihappening."

to tell me about his exploit. He did so, time they were going to fight in earnest, and I take the liberty to reproduce the but the pony stood his ground. story in his own words;

"It was growing dark and I had just quickly as they heard the shot rattling returned from town. Father told me to through the trees. The gun had been go bring the cattle, which were then in fired by father. He had seen the cattle the south pasture. In order that I might rusning to the barn, and thinking that

became necessary for me to remain trick, but he got the same treatment, Things were getting mighty interesting for me, who was no more than a spec-

"After a time the pack withdrew a short distance and seemed to be holding a council of war among themselves. I mals," said Mark Stringer (the son of thought this would be a good chance to my host), to me, "and if it had not been slip off unobserved, but my faithful pony for my pony I fear that I should have would not have it so. Instead, he made come out somewhat the worse for the a charge straight for the pack and succeeded in scattering them. But they ap-Being fond of a good story, I asked him proached us again. I could see that this

"Suddenly there came the report of a "It was one day last fall," he began, gun from behind. The wolves scattered



do so quickly, I mounted Mack, my riding horse. The cattle were not at the gate as I expected, but I let down the bars and rode down toward the farther end of the enclosure.

'Now the lower end of the pasture is covered over with a woods, but I never dreamed of seeing wolves there. Three years ago there was a pack of them seen in this place, but they did not stay long.

"Suddenly, without a word of warning, the cattle rushed by me in a frightened way, bellowing and shaking their horns. Two other animals then came out into the clearing. At first I thought they were dogs. Pretty soon others began to appear and then I knew they were wolves. I wasn't really scared, but a strange feeling came over me as I saw them approaching.

"Mack pricked up his ears and sniffed the air. I turned about and started toward home, but scarcely had I done so when the whole pack, some sixteen in number, was at my heels. The horse turned about and immediately showed fight. I tried to get him to turn toward home, but it was useless. I had lost all control of him.

"As the wolves came toward me Mack made a dash for the pack. They retreated a short distance, but were upon us again. Then began the real fight between horse and wolves. The pony kicked with his hind legs, striking the animals nearest him. One of them came very close and made a snap at my leg. Mack turned his head and caught the balanced fellow will accomplish the feat. wolf's back with his teeth. The beast Suppose you try it.

something must be the trouble when I did not return soon after, he started out to see what it was. When he came to the edge of the pasture he heard the commotion and realizing what was up he hurried back to the house and got his rifle, with the result of which I have told

"You may be sure that Mack got a double share of oats that night for his supper, for I firmly believe that he saved my life.'

#### A Simple Feat

BY PRANK H. SWEET

An indoor feat that always gives considerable amusement is threading a needle on a four quart measure. The measure must be perfectly smooth, without handles or rim. The contestant seats himself upon the curved side of this and raises the heel of one foot to the toe of the other, and in that position attempts to put a thread through the eye of an ordinary needle. So long as he keeps one hand upon the floor he is all right, but just let him lift that hand, even with the end of the thread twisted smooth and stiff and the eye of the needle made ready to receive it, and he is almost sure to topple over without succeeding. It looks simple enough to the spectator, but the proof is in trying it himself. I have seen more sore clhows and even bumped heads than threaded needles, though now and then some well-

### MADE \$105 THE FIRST MONTH Fred. Blodgett of N. Y.

coming in faster than I can get them out." J. L. BARRICK, of LA., writes: "Am making of N.OO every day I work." H. F. BALLOW, of MASS., writes: "Made \$17.00 the first five days." I. T. CONKLIN, of OHIO, writes: "Am teaching school. Double my income plating evenings and Saturdays." M. A. CLINE, of IND., writes: "Prof. Gray is certainly a friend of the masses. Am well pleased with his outfit. Big momey in the plating business." MRS. T. J. MORGAN, of ILL., writes: "Am a poor woman with three children, yet the first month I plated over 400 pieces."

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The plating I did last yet Give perfect a tiple the last of the plating I did last yet Give perfect a tiple the last of the last of

The plating I did last year gives perfect satisfaction." W. F. STIGLITZ, of S. C., writee: "Anyone can do fine plating on your outfits. I find them exactly as represented." B. P. HOWARD, writee: "Am well pleased. Have more plating than I can do." MRS. C. J. ARMITAGE, writee: "Anyone can do good plating by your process. I had no trouble." MRS. L. M. ANDERSON, of IOWA, writes: "I made \$3.80 to \$6.50 a day. Well pleased. Gray & Co., were very kind to me." Hundreds of others are making money. So can you. Investigate. Costs mothing. Simply write us. Do it today. Let us start you. Genitemen or ladies can positively make \$5.00 to \$15.00 a day at home or traveling, taking orders, using, selling and appointing agents for Prof. Gray's latest improved machines for doing gold, silver, nickel and metal plating on watches, jewelry, tableware, bicycles, all-metal goods.

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#### The Late M. Paul Du Chaillu

There are few boys who have not read ome of the writings of M. Paul du some of the writings of M. Paul du Chaillu, the African explorer who is said to have discovered the gorilla. At the age of seventeen young Du Chaillu came to the United States from the west coast of the United States from the west coast of Africa and while here contributed to a New York paper a series of letters on the Gaboon country. Three years later he sailed again for West Africa, where he spent four years alone, traversing eight thousand miles on foot through the equatorial region. After this journey he went to England, where his stories about the convibule and the convilue went went to England, where his stories about the cannibals and the gorillas were scarcely believed. Indeed, it was not until a live gorilla was brought to Berlin in 1876 that Paul du Chaillu was thought to be more than a romancer. His death removes from the world a very interesting character and one that has contributed much to science and even more to the entertainment of the reading world—and that includes many thousands of and that includes many thousands of

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The Experience Meeting HUGH PATTERSON, Rocky Comfort, Mo., age fourteen, earned money this summer by carrying the mail for six weeks and running the engine in a roller mill for one week.—
EDGAR 1. DEESSLAIN Mankato, Kanna
He engine in a roller mill for one week.—
EDGAR 1. DEESSLAIN Mankato, Kanna
time to earn money. Next winter he will do
the janitor work at his school. He hopes to
carn money enough to take him through
school.—SHELLY K. MEYER, Grand, Okia,
carns twenty five dollars per month herding
soats. He owns a pony and a colt. The pony
hapers after school when living in Illinois,
about four years ago, together with a few
dollars which were given to him when a littie chap. He also owns five pigs. He hassarred altogether, at herding, 12.6. He says
he pays for all the grain which his pigs eet,
her board. He buys all of his own clothes,
sholly expects to graduate from the common schools this winter and will then go
to college.—JOE BANNER, New Britain,
Conn, has a paper route of over 125 customers from which he nets the neat bemon schools this winter and will then go
to college.—JOE BANNER, New Britain,
Conn, has a paper fourt of over 125 customers from which he nets the neat BEIT
MELLON, Tampa, Pla., fourteen years old,
earns four dollars a week working in a confectionery store. He owns some "full-blooded"
chickens and a pair of bantams—MAURICE
AMERICAN HOY and says he does not think
the paper can be beat—FRANK M. FIELD
Misson, Mich, age sixteen, carns money durbicycle. Maurice is in the ninth grade at
school. He is an enthusiastic reader of THE
AMELICAN HOY and says he does not think
the paper can be beat—FRANK M. FIELD
Misson, Mich, age sixteen, carns money durpitching hay, etc. 137.8, working at 11.50 to
12.00 per day. He has at this writing 157.90
saved from his earnings, besides buying his
swar clothes and bearing all his own civeness.

He has earned, by hocing the save
printing office. He says he learned the
printing office. He says he learned the
printing office. He says he learned the
printing office. Jearns money working in
a printing office. Jearns money working
he work the save and the collars invested in
a collars in bank the works at the office of the town paper on Thursday evenings and Saturday mornings. He also takes violin lessons, and has not been absent or tardy at school this term. Recently he employed his younger brother to help him. A few days ago they put twenty five dollars in the bank, and have thirty two dollars out at interest—ROBERT B Mc-KNIGHT, Chicago, III, says he spent the summer in a little village of only ten houses. Every day he went to town, two miles away, and got the mail for the village. He made about ten dollars and had all the spending money he wanted, hesides putting some in the bank. He owns a forty dollar bicycle, and has in all forty dollars in hank—He says he thinks any boy can carn money if he tries.—WATRON SHERROD, Hamilton, N. C., age twelve, thinks a good way to make money is by raising watermelons. Last year he cleared ten dollars, after paying his father two dollars for plowing them and paying his little sister for helping to harvest them, and paying his subscription to THE AMERICAN BOY.—F. HEATH COGGINS, Roland Park, Md., age sixteen, spent the pust summer at a summer resort and made about forty dollars as agent for the Philadelphia morning papers that came to that place, working from six to nine a m. About two years ago he started a magazine route, which neited him from fifty cents to one dollar a week, working only a few hours on Saturday. From his savings he bought a bicycle and several other things and has \$55 in bank. He says he enjoys THE AMERICAN BOY immensely and could hardive do without it "AUGUST SKYBERG, Hills, Minn, says that he and his brother Morten have been raising chickens this year. A few weeks ago they sold some of them, realizing them at 50 cents a bushel, retailing them at 50 cents. He says he is going his father in his store. He says he is going his father in his store. He says he is going his father in his store. He says he is going his father in his store. He says he is going he went to a farm and got a load of tomatoes at 25 cents a bushel, retailing them at 50 cen

pects to have a printing press with which

## Boy Money Makers and Money Savers WANTED-BOYS



### A CHURCH PRINTING OFFICE RUN BY BOYS

By W. FRANK McCLURE.

Some time ago a successful plan was inaugurated in Emmanuel church, Cleveland, O., whereby the church was not only furnished with a printing office, but ambitious young members of the Boys' Club of the church were taught the printing trade. In this church printing office, all the programs of the Sunday services, as well as the invitations to meetings and the bills and tickets for entertainments were printed.

The printing department of the church was in charge of five high school boys who agreed to spend their evenings after school and their Saturdays in learning how to set type and run the press. An experienced printer spent one month with them giving them instructions. Since only furnished with a printing office, but

experienced printer spent one month with them giving them instructions. Since that time the boys, who at first knew practically nothing about the printing business, have become so proficient that two of them have obtained positions in big printing establishments.

The printing office of Emmanuel church, as shown in the accompanying illustration, was arranged in an upper room of the parish house. At first only fifty doilars' worth of material was purchased, but this was more than doubled within a comparatively short time. From the start

comparatively short time. From the start it was the plan to charge the expenses of the office to the boys and to credit

them with the commercial price of the work which they turned out. A part of the proceeds were then set aside for the purchase of new equipment while the re-mainder went toward the erection of the new church edifice in which the boys, as well as all the members of the church, were interested.

Sixteen founts of type and a hand press were found adequate until such time as the proceeds from the work of the young workmen warranted a further expenditure. The press, operated by a hand lever, turned out five hundred sheets per

The aim of the printers of the Boys' club was to do the finest work. Their friends and members of the church saved for the boys samples of all good work, and the young printers were not satisfied until they could produce something equally good. Their success in this line soon brought them calls for work from parties outside the church, but it was decided that the church office should not be brought into competition with city printing establishments to this extent. Also a rush of work from outside sources in addition to that done regularly for the church, would have perhaps prevented the boys from putting forth their best efforts and the attainment of the highest proficiency in the work.

to print cards. All the money he carns in various ways he puts in the bank—DAVIS W. CAMFBELL, Columbia, Ala, says he and his brother rented a pasture last summer and pastured all the cows in town, driving them to and from pasture themselves. They cleared in this way about \$100. On Saturdays they haul wood and make at this \$100 a day. Davis says he buys all of his own clothes. He says he does not have to work but that he enjoys it.

#### Lacked Courage

Recently a gentleman went to New York from the oil fields of Texas. He was in search of an expert chemist. It seemed that the oil in that southwestern

seemed that the oll in that southwestern region held a sulphur in union with certain other chemicals, so as to involve a new problem.

The capitalist went to the different colleges; he found a chemist that had the ability, and offered him some \$15,000 to solve the problem, and indicated the probable line of successful experiment. But the chemist had a position of \$5,000 a year. He was timid, cautious, and unwilling to cut away from his base of supplies. He preferred a sure thing, with ease and sleep, to an adventurous quest to an adventurous quest

ease and sleep, to an adventurous quest with its possible rewards.

But there was another man beside him, with a little less ability and more courage. He quickly east off the hawser and put forth into the great deep. In a few weeks he earned his \$15,000, was promoted to a great position, and is now surrounded by the equipment and assistants that enable him to do original research. Already he has name and place and fortune.

Now the other man sits mourning over his loss of the opportunity he threw away. He looks with covetous eyes toward the success that his friend has

#### Will Master The Business

Franklin Farrel, Jr., son of a millionaire tool manufacturer of Ansonia, Conn., and a University graduate, has gone to work in his father's foundry at four dollars a week. He states his purpose to be the learning of the trade from the ground up. He says that the men who make the inventions and make it possible for America to beat the world in manufacturing are the practical mechanics. He wants to learn how to take orders, and says, "A man cannot know how to give orders until he knows how to take them."

#### Ned McLean

The young man in the accompanying picture is Ned McLean, who is fortunate enough to have for his uncle that favorite hero of the present day American boy—Admiral Dewey. Young McLean is the son of John R. McLean, a millionaire business man and politician, who has homes in Cincinnati. Ohio and Washington, D. C. and who is the proprietor of that prominent newspaper, the Cincinnati Enquirer. Ned McLean, who, although he quirer. Ned McLean, who, although he is not yet of age, is six feet, two inches

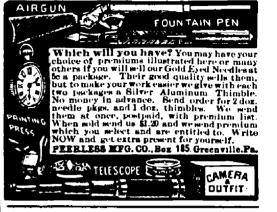
in height, is an all-around athlete, and, better still, in his fondness for sports he has had a kindly thought for others not so happilly placed as himself. Not many months nas had a kindly thought for others hot so happily placed as himself. Not many months ago he gained his father's consent to make use of a great tract of land owned by Mr. McLean just outside the city of Washington, and here Ned has fitted up a public sporting ground for the use of all boys, rich or poor. There are hurdles for the lads who ride horseback, and tennis courts and basebali



NED MCLEAN

grounds, and it is all absolutely free to any boy who cares to come. The accompanying picture, which shows Ned in his riding costume, is from a photograph of a painting lately made by Moskowsky, the famous artist.

We want one boy in every town in the U.S. to work for us. We do not want you to sell anything —no soliciting. WE PAY CASH for your work. Any boy can do the work. Remember that we can only employ ONE boy in each town. Write at once. Address The Springfield Floral Co., SPRINGFIELD, O.







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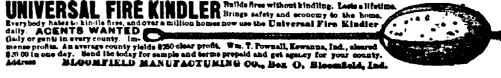
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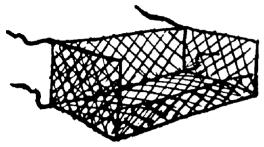


### The Drawing-Room Magician

(Begun in December, 1903, Number.) CHAPTER II.

EFORE proceeding further, it will doubtless be as well to give a little advice to the intending conjurer. From the very outset he must bear faced by an audience which, from the nature of the entertainment, will be inconfident. Of all qualities necessary to the successful conjurer the latter is perhaps the most valuable.

Experience will teach the young magician that for every trick he must have suitable "patter" or "talk." and, as far as space will permit, the description of tricks in these articles will include or



suggest "patter" which the entertainer will find useful, though I should advise him to cultivate the gift of talking to his audience as much and as quickly as

Fig. 12.

There is an old maxim which has been handed down from generation to generation of the conjuring fraternity, and that is, "Never perform the same trick twice to the same audience." The necessity for this injunction will be seen when it is realized that the whole success of an illusion frequently depends upon an apparently insignificant decep-tion being practiced, and a repetition of the same might easily lead to detection.

It has ever been found a useful expedient to keep your audience in the dark as to what you are going to do, for if they know you are going to accomplish a certain feat their faculties are naturally directed on the part of the trick where, for safety's sake, they should not be; on the other hand, not being aware of what you intend doing, the actual performing of the trick comes in the nature of a surprise.

The young conjurer who is to make a success out of his art is he who is naturally quick and observant. Independently of his own "business," he should, wonders are performed. A wand, which ment, take note of his surroundings, especially guarding against the fatal error has been made before now, and the mor- presence of something else. tification of the entertainer can be realized when he finds that many of the secrets of his "show" are being given away by the tell-tale glass.

There is, too, quite an art in the arrangement of seats for a conjuring entertainment: Keep your people as much as possible in front of you, being very



careful not to allow stragglers at the sides, as even to the most accomplished magician they may sometimes prove troublesome. Now, some of my readers may wonder why I lay such stress on keeping secret all actions which take place "behind"-i. e., not in the sight of the onlookers. The necessity for this becomes clearer when we come to consider the clothes a conjurer should wear. and the use he may get out of them.

#### Dress and Its Uses.

As it is always my principle in such articles as these to explain how such and such an art may be accomplished with but the barest outlay of capital. I do not enjoin upon the student the absolute necessity of possessing a dress-suit. Certainly the possession of this valuable addition to the conjurer's outfit has many advantages; it looks smarter and more professional, gives him exceptional opportunities of producing and concealing articles, and is capable of being made with quite an extraordinary number of pockets in which may be stored all manner of things, but the young entertainer, by the exercise of a little ingenuity, and by the enlisting of a sister's needle on his behalf, can provide himself with an outfit which will fulfil almost all the purposes of the dress suit.

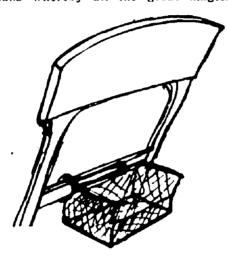
In the first place I should recommend the attachment of two fairly large pockets to the back of the trousers; just sufficiently high to be easily reached by either hand, yet not so low as to be uncovered by the coat.

A couple of small pockets made on each side of the trousers, just where the tip of the fingers-when the hand is hanging loosely-touch them, and of a size capable of holding a silver dollar, will be a decided advantage, as they form excellent in mind that he will almost always be receptacles for such articles as coins. rings, etc.; but should the making of these prove too much of a difficulty, then for the latter articles a hook on each very first he must be self-possessed and as a ring can easily be detached from one or hung on the other. In many tricks these hooks are particularly useful, as, for instance, in the case where the performer, having shown both hands perfectly empty, and, with sleeves turned up, produces a handkerchief; for, turning sideways, he raises the hand nearer his audience, and in the act of raising the other takes a small handkerchief off the hook at his leg.

Another "fake" which is quite possible with ordinary clothes is to have a waistcoat made with an elastic band round the bottom, inside. The use of this is obvious, for the performer can conceal up his waistcoat sundry packages, knowing they will be kept from falling by the elastic band. This ingenious device is used for a very large number of tricks, consequently I heartily recommend it.

#### Simple but Useful Appliances.

Of these, the most essential, though not necessarily having any speciality about it, is the "magic wand." Without it, the conjurer would be like a ventriloquist without his figures, or a clairvoyant without a medium; it is, in fact, the means whereby all the great magical



before giving a drawing-room entertain- should be about ten or twelve inches of overlooking the presence of a mirror lation of coins, as its presence in the behind him. Such a mistake as this hand of the performer often conceals the

hox with one side knocked out, or, more

need only consist of an old watch case, most mystifying and effective trick. even if it lacks works and dial. The

value of it is when the necessity arises for the performer to get into his possession a borrowed watch wrapped up in paper, or in a handkerchief; in either case he would have concealed up his waistcoat a package similar in appearance, but containing the substitute watch. The change can be effected without any trouble as the performer goes back to his place after having wrapped up the borrowed article.

#### Various Coin Tricks.

By means of the "passes" explained in our December number, it is possible to make up almost any number of coin tricks; in this article I shall only explain one or two of the better known and most effective kind. The first I shall call

#### The Traveling Coins.

FIG. 14.

The entertainer has three cups. He borrows a quarter from a member of his audience, and, in order that there may be no deception, he invites some one to mark the coin in any possible manner. He calls his cups "a," "b" and "c," naming the cups perfectly empty, he places them on the table upside down. He now takes ply himself with a servante—i. e., a receptacle capable of being fixed to the back of a chair or table, and from which articles may be obtained by the performer, and introduced into the hat or boxes as the case may be. One can easily be made with some netting and thick wire, the shape being that of an oblong from one of his pockets. Lifting the conduction of the manufacture of his own, which he readily obtains unobserved from one of his pockets. Lifting the count and there has the case may be conducted and thick wire, the shape being that of an oblong from one of his pockets. Lifting the count in any possible manner. He calls his cups "a," "b" and "c," naming the calls his cups "a," "b" and "c," namin

wire, the shape being that of an oblong from one of his pockets. Lifting the hox with one side knocked out, or, more cups to show there is absolutely nothing box with one side knocked out, or, more rimple still, a rectangular framework of thick wire, covered loosely with netting so as to form a receptacle which can easily be fixed to the chair or table. Various other ways will suggest themselves of making this extremely useful piece of apparatus. (Figs. 12, 13 and 14.)

A very necessary thing for every conjurer to possess is a "substitute" watch, which should be of an ordinary size and need only consist of an old watch case,

(To be continued.)

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AUTOGRAPHS OF THE ROOSEVELT CHILDREN

# Real Pirate By GEORGE ing port-fire, ready to clap it upon the H. COOMER "Now,' said the captain presently, 'let



A T THE time I commenced following (A) the sea," said old Capt. Gifford, in relating a thrilling experience of his early life, "there were pirates all about the West Indies, and the dread of them was always uppermost in a sailor's thoughts. We didn't mind the yellow fever. When a man died with that, he died-it was a visitation of Providence, and his fate was to be thought upon calmly and sorrowfully; there was no horror in the reflection. But to be murdered upon the high seas-that was a thing which made one sick to think of.

"Resistance on the part of a ship's crew, if unsuccessful, was certain death -and often, too, in the most cruel form; for the revengeful, drunken pirates, with their worst passions aroused by the conflict, would in such a case take delight in torturing their victims. And even where no opposition had been attempted, the plea that 'dead men tell no tales' was generally sufficient to insure the massacre of all on board.

"So you see it was about as long as it was broad. There was very little enconragement to surrender. It was simply a question as to whether one would die fighting like a lion, or be butchered on the deck like a sheep.

these were not frequent enough to inspire much hope in the event of capture, yellow-fever season, had arrived and Slaughter was the rule, and if not committed in every instance, the fortunate the city. ones might thank their stars.

ful stories of such tragedies. Sometimes age, he felt some uneasiness at the ideathese would come to light through the of salling with so much money on board. contessions of condemned pirates; while The pirates, he said, had their spies in all hapless crew of a merchantman would by watching the run of trade, could easof his shipmates he himself having been to offer the most tempting booty. spared through some freak of the mis- "At length all being ready, Mr. and creants, perhaps to serve on board their Howard coming off with us, we hove up tion, as no other vessel would have been versel.

"I commenced following the sea at the the brig Agenora, Capt. Christopher there were nine persons belonging to her, being the captain, the two mates and the cook, with five hands before the mast, counting a son of Capt. Allen and myself. But, of course, I did not amount to much at that time.

"Young Argo Allen was seventeen, so knowledge. Indeed, I think one young sailor generally feels a sort of pride in helping another who knows less than himself.

"We had a long passage out, with calms much of pirates. He told me how seared. As a last resort, he added, he might put he had been upon his former voyage, into Havana or Key West. when the vessel was overtaken by a low, length, with a crew of fifty or sixty horrid-looking wretches staring at the brigin perfect silence.

hair rose right up then-it fairly lifted the other side, and went off about her business.

"'How do you account for it all?' I

money on board. This was all that saved sick people on board. us; but I wouldn't be so scared again for the price of the brig!'

"So Argo Allen had seen a real pirate, and it actually made me look up to him thus getting to the northward of Cuba, with a kind of admiring awe. Not that after which it would be easy to reach I had any desire to meet with a like ex- Havana. perience; but then it must, I thought, have been so thrilling-such a thing to calm, with a dense fog covering the sea, think of and to tell of!

"On arriving at Trinidad, we disposed of our cargo at a very high price; while, on the other hand, our return invoice of above all expenses, a good three thousand dollars in doubloons.

"Meanwhile Argo and I were greatly pleased at meeting with two of our townspeople, a Mr. and Mrs. Howard; that they were to take passage with us for the North. They had been sojourn-"Of course there were exceptions; but ing in Cuba for a number of months, but were now anxious to go home, as the there were already many cases of it in a veritable Florence Nightingale.

"Although Capt. Allen was in high spir-"In those days we used to hear dread- its at having made such a profitable voy-

our anchor and made sail. The greatest hiding in such a place. danger, Capt. Allen believed, would be the start, and I think it was.

But now an unexpected misfortune came upon us. We sailed with the land and a good supply of small arms, yet, arms. She seemed to know everything. breeze very early in the morning, and while we were getting under way one of offered but a forlorn hope against thirty our crew was taken down with the yel- or forty men, with probably a heavy that he had the advantage of me by two low fever. We were only a few miles clear pivot gun and other cannon. Nevertheto the West Indies. He was one of the the same manner, and before night the that was to fight to the death if necesbest fellows that ever lived; and having cook and the second mate also took to sary. learned on his first voyage to hand, reef, their berths. We kept on, however, and and steer,' after a fashion, he was always indeed the course of the wind would have say to the captain; 'she shall never fall ready to assist me to the extent of his prevented us from returning had we into the hands of those wretches while thought of doing so.

"There remained capable of duty only and head winds, and Argo and I talked abled, the vessel could still be managed, of them.

black schooner, which, upon coming up famous resort of the West Indian pirates, a side, with two men at each. This made with her, sailed past within a cable's the Isle of Pines. The Agenora gave it a twenty eight men, besides the fellow at wide borth. I assure you; but our hearts the tiller and six or seven others; so that were in our throats for the whole fifty there were at least thirty five of them. lips. miles of its coast line. It seemed as if The only cannon that we could see was After getting a little ahead," said the breeze were all the time threateding one mounted amidships, and no doubt on Argo, 'she tacked and came back. My to die out and leave us becalmed there, a pivot, However, we ran the gauntlet in safety. my hat! But she simply repassed us on and continued our course towards Cape Agenora around so that both the six-St. Antonio, the westernmost point of Cuba.

"During the following night, the chief mate and the remaining seaman were "'O, that's easy enough,' he replied. 'We both stricken with the fever, leaving were outward bound, with a cargo of only the captain and us two boys, to-New England produce, and the pirates gether with our passenger, Mr. Howard, knew that we were not likely to have to handle the brig, with six dreadfully

> "This was a sad state of things: but the breeze was bright and fair, and we hoped to double Cape St. Antonio the next day,

> "On that day, however, it fell entirely so that the vessel lay idle, heading by turns all around the compass.

"We had by this time nearly come up with the Cape, and it was a had place to molasses was purchased at an unusually meet with a calm, for this headland was low figure; so that, after loading for a notorious piratical rendezvous, almost home. Capt. Allen found that he had, as much so as the Isle of Pines. However, if we must lie helpless, the fog would be in our favor, the captain said.

"In the meantime Mrs. Howard showed herself an extraordinary woman. She was only twenty four years old-a mere and it delighted us still more to learn girl, as it were, and a very beautiful one -but she seemed as if she knew just what to do and how to do it. She cooked for us who were well, and, in spite of her husband's remonstrances, braved all the danger of attending upon the sick, like

"After lasting for about twenty four hours the fog disappeared and a light breeze sprang up. A current had taken us along for some miles, and we were directly off Cape St. Antonio.

"At first no water-craft of any descripin other cases a single survivor of some the Cuban ports, and these secret agents, tion was to be seen, but presently we were startled at perceiving a small slooprelate the tale of the capture and death ily determine what vessels were likely rigged vessel putting out from the land

"Looking through his glass the captain age of lifteen making my first voyage in close off the port, and so he had given out saw that, in addition to her sails, she had that we should probably remain three or out a number of long sweeps or oars, and Allen, bound to Trinidad de Cuba. In all four days longer. It may have been this this at once told us that there was no which saved us from being moiested at possibility of escaping from her with the faint breeze which we had.

"The Agenora carried two six-pounders with only four of us to handle them, they

"My poor wife!" we heard Mr. Howard I have a single breath remaining."

"Capt. Allen was pale, but very cool, the captain and chief mate, one old sea- He and Mr. Howard loaded the sixsaid that should no more of us be dis- muskets, putting heavy charges into all

"In a short time we were able to count the sweeps which the sloop had out. "On the second day we passed that They were fourteen in number—seven on

> "As they got nearer we brought the then Capt. Allen sighted one of the guns, which I never desired to repeat."

it go!

"Instantly there was a deafening bang! and the recoil of the gun fairly shook the brig. How we watched for the result! Skip, skip, skip, went the shot from wave to wave, close to the sloop, yet without touching her.

"Almost before we could speak or think, a sheet of smoke burst from the pirate vessel, and 'pat, pat, pat,' right on board of us, came a charge of grapeshot and a twelve-pound ball—as we found afterwards it must have been, from the hole it made in our bulwarks.

There was no time to lose, and our second cannon was fired as quickly as possible; but its contents missed the pirate, though they struck near enough to throw a shower of spray upon her deck

"Again the miscreants fired in return. and redoubled their labor at the sweeps. The breeze was at last wholly gone, so that they had to depend entirely upon their streugth of muscle, but of this they had enough and to spare.

"Argo and myself now opened fire with the muskets—'bang, bang, bang!' but I don't think we hit a single one of the villains. We saw them loading their big gun for a third shot, and it seemed as if at such short range, they must tear us all to pieces. But Capt. Allen and Mr. Howard were also loading-cramming one of the six-pounders to the muzzle with grape and cannon balls.

"The pirates were just ready to fire as the captain ranged along his gun.

"'Quick, Mr. Howard,' he cried, 'touch her off!

"The report rang through our ears and we could have shouted as we saw the effect. The sloop's long gun was tumbled over, and the men who managed it strewn mangled upon the deck. A number of the heavy sweeps dropped from the hands that held them, or were sent whirling into the air. I think this one discharge must have killed more than a dozen men.

"For a few moments the victory appeared to be won; but just then the Agenora swung around in such a manner that neither of the cannon could be made to bear upon the enemy. The pirates saw our dilemma, and a few powerful strokes of their sweeps brought them right under our bow.

"We ran forward to prevent them from boarding, but they swarmed over the bowsprit and head rail cutlass in hand, till it was plain that two men and two boys were to be no match for such a number of desperate villains.

"In spite of all we could do, they were in a fair way to make short work with us, when on a sudden the scene was changed.

"Mrs. Howard had anticipated such an emergency from the very first, and now with a ladle in one hand and a kettle of boiling hot tar in the other, she ran to our relief.

"The tar in such a shape could be dipped up as easily as water, and in a quarter of a minute all the headmost pirates had got it full in their faces. Filling their eyes and mouths, or running down their half-naked breasts, it must have put them in great agony. They went tumbling back upon those behind them, and as we quickly followed up our advantage, the deck was almost instantly cleared.

"In a few minutes the sloop was making all possible speed away from us, but she had out only six sweeps instead of the fourteen with which she had commenced the chase.

"All of us except Mrs. Howard had been and making directly towards us. That more or less wounded, so that we did not she must be a pirate was beyond all ques- attempt to molest the pirates as they retreated: while on their part, as the cannon we had knocked over for them was their only one, they could not fire upon us. I think they must have had nearly twenty men killed or disabled, to say nothing of those who were scalded by the bot tar.

"I shall never forget how carefully Mrs. Howard bound up the ugly cuts in our just like one's own mother-and yet she was such a young woman!

"We got a breeze soon after the fight was over, and were thankful for it, too, years, besides having made one voyage of the land when another was attacked in less there was but one thing to do, and as we did not know how many more pirates there might be in the neighborhood. It took us around Cape St. Antonio, and two days later we arrived at Key West, where we were put into quarantine.

> "Of our yellow fever patients two died fust as we dropped anchor, but the remaining four soon after began to imman, Argo and myself; but Capt. Allen pounders, while we boys attended to the prove, and finally recovered. We lay in quarantine for a number of weeks, and then, with the vessel thoroughly fumigated, were permitted to sail for home.

"Upon our arrival there, the good old Agenora became an object of much curiosity, while as to Mrs. Howard, she was visited by a host of friends, anxious to hear the story of our peril from her own

"I am sometimes asked if in all my seafaring life it was ever my fortune to meet with a real pirate-one whom I know to be such. To that question I think myself justified in saying 'yes'pounders would bear upon them, and and further, that it was an experience



The editor will be glad to make this de-The editor will be glad to make this department a means of communication between those interested in debating and in declamation. Reports of Debating Society meetings, school and college debates, prize-speaking contests and pictures of clubs or members, aro desired. Personal answers cannot be given, but the editor will answer questions and meet your needs so far as space and the general plan of this department will allow.

Address all communications Editor of Lyceum, care THE AMERICAN BOY, Detroit, Mich.

#### PRIZE OFFER

A prize of a book of selections, listed at \$1.25, will be given to the one sending iton:" Symposium on Canadian Annexathe best selection suitable for a prize speaking contest, taken from a recent oration. Selections, with name and address of sender must be received not later than January 20th. A similar prize I. Canadian interests demand it. will be awarded during each of the months of February and March. Freshness, unity, virility, interest, action, style, will be important points in favor of a selection.

#### DEBATE

The progress of events brings forward II. new questions for debate, or gives freshness to an old subject, or it may relegate a subject to the waste basket. When the copy for the December AMERICAN BOY was prepared it seemed that the Nicaragua Canal route would be a good subject. But before the December number was issued the United States had agreed upon a treaty with a new-horn Republic III. 1. The people already intermingle. for a canal at the Isthmus of Panama. Fortunately the article was prepared more to show how to develop a subject than to present the outlines of a debate.

#### The Subject

It is not likely that the question outlined below will be settled as hurriedly as that of the Panama Canal in its final stages, but many people think that there are new phases enough to call for a restatement of the subject. The recent boundary settlement called forth some I. Canada does not believe it is her desdiscussion. Congress has just considered both the admission of Cuba as a state and the annexation of Canada. So I present, with references to books and magazines, and outlines, the question

American Boy Lyceum.

> "Resolved, That Canada is destined to become a part of the United States.

#### References

Affirmative.

Goldwin Smith's "Political Destiny of Canada" (1887) and "Canada and the Canadian Question," pp. 237-301. "No. Canadian Question, pp. 251-592.

Am. Review: Apr., 1883; July, 1884; Oct., 1903. "Forum: Nov., 1888; June and July, 1889. "Century: June, 1889. "Published and July, 1889. "Century: June, 1889. "Published and July, 1889. "Century: June, 1889. "Published and July, 1889. "Century: June, 1889. "Published and July, 1889. "Century: June, 1889. "Century: June, 1889. "Published and July, 1889. "Century: June, 1889. "Century: June, 1889. "Published and July, 1889. "Century: June, 1889. "Published and July, 1889. "Century: June, 188 lic Opinion:" Jan. 14, 1893. "Outlook:" Nov. 7, 1903. "World Today:" 5:1003; 5:1551 (Dec., 1903).

#### Negative.

"Bourmot's Canada and the United States." "No. Am. Rev.:" June, 1889; March, 1890; March, 1901; May, 1901. "Public Opinion:" Dec. 22, 1888; Jan. 26, 1889. "Forum:" Jan., 1889; March, 1889; July, 1890; November, 1893. "Cosmopoltion, 6:303.

#### Outlines

Affirmative.

1. Commercial: (a) Enlarged markets

by removal of customs duties. in Canada is selfish. (b) If independent, Canada would be a weak

nation. (c) As a part of the U.S.,

she would be invincible. The United States would be bene-

1. Commercially: (a) Mines. Forests. (c) Water way from Great Lakes to the sea. (d) All transcontinental ways.

2. Politically: (a) Its northern border would be protected. (b) Room

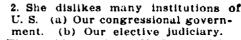
for future growth. (a) See "American Invasion of Can-ada" in "The World Today," Dec., 1903. (b) There are more Canadians in Massachusetts than descendants of earlier English settlers.

2. There are no natural barriers. Canadians believe in the destiny of the English speaking race to lead the world, and England would not oppose the more complete union of the U.S. and Canada.

#### Negative.

tiny to become a part of the U. S.

1. She prefers to develop in line with English institutions. (a) Loyal to England. (b) Seeking larger measure of independence.



II. The problems of the U.S. would be increased.

1. We could not assimilate so large a nation. (a) With such different views (1) of government, (2) of schools. (b) They have separate schools for cutholics in many prov-inces. (c) They have a large national debt.

III. England would object to our union with Canada.

1. Constitutionally. (a) She always wants more.

2. She would lose vast capital.

3. She must be reckoned with now as in the past in determining the "destiny" of nations.

#### NOTES

#### Cup For Best Williston Debater

has taken final action on the matter of offering a prize to Williston Seminary, I Easthampton, Mass. It was voted to offer a cup, on which the name of the best individual debater who speaks in best individual debater who speaks in the annual joint debate between Adelphi and Gamma Sigma shall be engraved. As the drum sounds closer by. And wildly I rush to the open air To see the troops come nigh. each year by his society, and the cup shall be held for that year by the society to whom the winning speaker belongs. The following subjects have been de-bated during the fall: "Resolved, That the Democratic party deserves the support of intelligent citizens;" "That football practice is more injurious than otherwise;" "That the course pursued by the United States in dealing with the 2. Political: (a) England's interest revolutionary government in Panama is justifiable;" "That the best interests of the people of the United States demand that the national government own and operate the coal mines."

#### More Questions For Debate

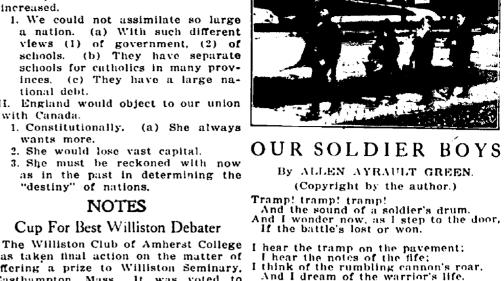
The following questions have demanded the attention of school and college clubs during the fall: "Resolved, That the policy of excluding Chinese laborers from the United States should be maintained and enforced;" "That the history of trade unionism in the past twenty years shows a general tendency detrimental to the best interests of the country;" "That trade unions should be incorporated;" "That it is for the best interest of society that woman should have the right of suffrage.'

#### Qualifications of the Orator

(Extract from a paper on the above title by Thomas C. Trueblood, of the University of Michigan.)

Again earnestness is essential to success. The man who would arouse an audience must have himself aroused. If a man does not believe what he says, how can be expect others to? A man devoid of feeling is no better than a book. Emotion properly controlled awakens interest and unifies speaker and hearer. A cold and stolid man cannot do this. Enthusiasm with most audiences counts more than any other quality. Earnest, tender, magnetic dispositions win their way from the start. This quality more than any other is native. It is the chief power of the so-called natural orator. To cultivate this trait one must be moved by generous impulses, appreciate joy and sorrow, forget self in interest in others' welfare, and put himself in such condition that sympathy will flow. This begets in men fervor and tenderness, so rare and fascinating in the orator. But this element must not be excessive; must not degenerate into gush. Earnestness unsuited to the subject and the occasion repels, and creates the suspicion of insincerity.

Eurnestness is not an element of one's nature to be acquired in a short time or



I strain my eyes for the fighters bold

As I make my way to the brick-payed

street
I hear the loud command: "Halt!-play your fife, now beat your drum,

For this is the soldier's land."

But the voice doesn't sound like a cap-

tain's bold. The drumsticks bang on the drum. The fife doesn't seem to play any tune,

It can't be the soldier's come.

And then as my eyes turn down the

strect.
I laugh at the sight I see.
For the soldier boys I expect to cheer
Are the Children who live near me. 'Tis General Arthur who carries the

sword.
And Arthur's sister the drum.
While Whit blows the shrill notes out
from the fife.

And Lawrence carries the gun. "Hurrah for the soldier boys," I cry,
"Beat loud on the drum, blow the fife;
Cheer boys every time a victory's won;
Prepare for the battles of life."

In your little sham battles you always

succeed.
'Tis victory ever you see,
So shout out your orders, charge with
your steed.
Know nothing but victory."

"Then when the summoning bugle calls
You're ready at once with your gun;
Port arms!—dismissed!—receive your re-

Your word is pronounced, 'Well done!' "

to be put on for the occasion. Lyman Beecher was once walking home from church with his son, Henry, when he said, "My son, I think I never got on so poorly in a sermon before." "Why, father. I never heard you preach so loud." "That's just it, I always hallon when I haven't anything to say." The man in real earnest is less likely to fall into an artificial style. He carries something of the same energy and distinctness into his speaking that characterizes the style of the man on the street. There must be harmony in mind, heart and expression if the orator would play upon the stops of the human soul. "The essential of the human soul. "The essential thing," said Emerson, "is heat, and heat comes of sincerity."

The last of the qualifications that I will mention is manliness. The specker cannot command others until he can command himself. "He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a To the orator and the general city." more than to any other men this is essential. That presence of mind which enables one to control his faculties, to stand in full possession of himself in the presence of a hostile assembly creates in the audience profound respect, and one cannot convince any move to action without gaining the respect and conciliating the kindness of an audience. The constituent elements of monliness are courage, modesty and herevolence, "A timid speaker is as bad as a timid The man who is a slave to surgeon." men's opinions would better do something else. He would better raise corn or lay brick. Hard knocks develop manliness of character, the soul of success. But this quality is not compatible with modesty and self-distrust. Nothing so offends as arrogance. People will not submit to being driven to conclusions. If attempts of this kind are made auditors cease to be friends and turn critics. Manliness and benevolence disarm critics and they become sympathetic, helpful

#### Boy Sketch Artists

Some excellent pen and ink and pencil sketch-eshave recently been received from the follow-ing boys: Maurice C. Latimer, Cannell m. Ind : Arthur Lataurelle, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Hoffer, New Albany, Ind.; Carl O. Johnson, Kimberly, Minn.; Hugh W. Sparks, Forest Grove, Ore.; Edwin Miller, Valencia, Kans.; Grove, Ore.; Edwin Miller, Valencia, Kolles, Russell Bruce, Brooklyn, N. Y., George F. Pinkers, Rocanville, Assa., Canada; Ralph Ca-rry, Seattle, Wash.; George Anderson, Chl-cago, Ill: Raymond Vaning, Moosic, Pa.; Walter Trout, Brazil, Ind.; Willie Shafer, Cohocton, N. Y.; Norman Yeakey, East St. Louis, Ill.; Fred Papsdorf, Elmhurst, Ill.; Fred C. Schmels, Rodney, Ont.



"LEAD, KINDLY LIGHT"

### Burial at Sea

The accompanying pictures of a burial at sea will interest our readers, few of whom have ever witnessed a scene so full of sad interest. The one here photographed took place on board the flagship "New York" during her passage from the Asiatic station to San Francisco in 1902. The upper picture shows the ship's officers and crew, with its band, gathered to pay the last tribute to a comrade who had died thousands of miles from land. The lower picture shows the coffin about to be lowered into its watery grave.



TER LAST VOYAGE

again.



Edward Johnston, Valparaiso, Ind., wins the prize for best list of answers to November Tangles.

Ragnar Lunell, 11 Tradgards street, Kalmar, Sweden, wins the prize for the best original puzzles.

Honorable mention is accorded the following for excellence of original contributions or answers or both.

Charles Stewart, Morton I. Mitchell, T. Lynn

Charles Stewart, Morton L. Mitchell, T. Lynn Chase, Merlin Sisson, Jerome A. Bulte, Percy B. Avery, Henry Miller, Edward L. Fernald, Litta Voelchut, J. Ogden Steer, Will Buckeridge, M. O. Gray, Oliver C. Moles, Hudson T. Sutman, Nels W. Kindgren, Clement Barnes, George C. Nespital, Harold R. Norris, Willey Brown, Joseph Stagg, Max B. Robinson, Philip Stone Donnell, Robert Kieth Gordon, Scyburt G. Miles, Ralph A. Clark, Chester Hanson Pierce, Jo Mullins, Ward Sachs, George Harrison Stanbery, Leonard Steburg, Sarah Gilles, Grace Haren, W. H. Wilkes, George L. Mylchreest, Robert Henry Wood, Jesse Cohenothers must not become discouraged; try again.

A cash prize of two dollars will be given for the best original ideas for illustrated puzzles of any kind, received

by January 20.

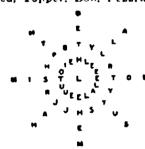
A prize of a new book will be given for the best list of answers to January Tangles, received by January 20.

#### Answers to December Tangles

49. "Another year will bring another Christmas." Key words: 1. Morris chair. 2. Cane. 3. Chatelaine bag. 4. Wallet. 5. Ring. 6. Watch. 7. Bicycle. 8. Tin

8	Т	N	I	C
Н	0	L	A	s
D	Λ	Y	Y	11
L	E	T	ī	D
E	x	м	A	В

52. Peace on earth; good will to men. A Christmas Carol. Charles Dickens. Scrooge, Marley, Cratchit, Tiny Tim. Martha. Fred, Topper. Bob. Fezziwig.



GAD

MATTHEW MAGDALENE

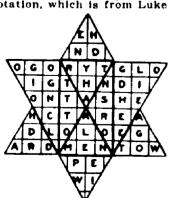
The trunk of the tree spells Santa Claus. **JESUSCHRIST** 

BETHLEHEM

ZECHARIAH

HUR 8

55. The heavy lines on the star show the correct division into ten parts; the parallelogram below shows the correct strangement of the ten parts to obtain the quotation, which is from Luke II., 14.



G	T.	O	R	Y	Т	O	G	0
D	1	N	T	н	E	Ħ	1	()
H	E	н	Т	A	N	D	n	N
E	A	R	T	н	P	E	A	С
E	0	ი	0	D	w	1	L	L
T	o	w	A	R	D	M	E	N

#### New Tangles

DISCORDS.

In the following the ordinary cries of animal life are misapplied. Place each sound correctly with the animal to which it properly belongs, using each but once:

1. The howl of the horse. 2. The hoot of the cow. 3. The crow of the cat.

4. The quack of the baby. 5. The rattle of the lamb. 6. The gobble of the bear.

7. The bark of the bull. 8. The chatter of the hog. 9. The trumpet of the cock.

10. The roar of the grouse. 11. The bray of the goose. 12. The growl of the mouse. 13. The whine of the Indian.

14. The laugh of the bird. 15. The drum of the dog. 16. The cackle of the mule.

17. The croak of the quail. 18. The whoop of the chick. 19. The neigh of the ape. 20. The caw of the lion. 21. The grunt of the peacock. 22. The squeak of the elephant. 23. The buzz of the duck.

24. The hum of the turkey. 25. The mew of the owl. 26. The screech of the snake.

27. The whinny of the hyena. 28. The whistle of the wolf. 29. The scream of the colt. 30. The bellow of the hen.

31. The bleat of the hound. 32. The chirp of the crow. 33. The hiss of the dove. 34. The song of the pup. 35. The moo of the eagle. 36. The coo of the cricket. 37. The peep of the frog. 38. The cry of the fly. 39. The bay of the bee.

Raginar Lunell.

2. HISTORICAL SQUARE.

HISTORICAL SQUARE.

Reginning with a certain letter and using adjoining squares in continuous order, using each square once only, find a famous American, and the date, location and manner of his death.

М	C	N	L	Λ	Y	N	Y
M	A	K	ī	E	8	L	0
1	Ī	s	s	s	U	F	A
P	L	N	A	E	В	A	F
L	R	A	T	D	T	8	1
Е	I	W.	B	M	1	H	0
$\overline{\mathbf{s}}$	D	T	E	E	В	1	T
1	N	E	T	P	R	E	4

novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne. 66,21,85,63,3,86,13, a philosophical novel

by Voltaire 52,57,72.41,89, Oliver Optic's surname.
—George Honey.

TRIANGLE.

1 1 to 3, polite. 1 to 5, a certain flower. 3 to 5, a state of excited feeling. 2 to 4, earth. 6 to 4, an artery. 2 to 6, one of the bones of the body. 2 ---O. J. Dunn.

SENATORIAL ANAGRAMS.

Great men, who have gained distinction as United States Senators.

1. Her uncle's arms. 2. Mister V. Law, Lima. 3. Award me his will. 4. Try beer on hay. 5. O the sand plagues. 6. Ma and Josh. 7. Mare is in barn, John. 8. Wait, send rebel. 9. Avert red DeWet.
—Morton L. Mitchell.

#### NEW YEAR'S WISHES.

Cut the entire diagram, along the heavy lines, into 16 smaller squares having four letters on each, and so group all of these as to form another square, on which can be read a New Year's wish.

M	A	8	A	D	T	F	E
0	F	E	S	I	v	R	I
Y	A	L	G	H	E	Λ	C.
U	N	8	$\left  \frac{1}{\Lambda} \right $	ī	T	C	A
w.	A	L	A	F	E	H	A
1	v	T	T	Ţ	E	K	В
v	E	D	Z	8	T	M	Е
E	R	E	N	8	0	O	Y

-Charles Stewart.

POLITICAL ACROSTIC. All the names contain the same number

All the names contain the same number of letters. The initials, reading downward in order, spell a secretary of state under President Tyler.

1. A secretary of war under President Cleveland. 2. A secretary of war under President Harrison. 3. A secretary of navy under President Tyler. 4. A president of the U.S. 5. An attorney-general under President Jefferson. 6. A secretary of war under President Madison.

—Merlin Sisson.

PYRAMIDAL TOWER.

The star path from top to base spells the name of a famous French queen. Con-. . . . . . . atruct the pyramids of the following words and letters, starting at the top:
A\*letter in American; • • • • • • • • •

A detter in American;
jovial; to cut; flourishing; a letter in American; a witch; confectionery; to declare;
power; a letter in
American; an emmet;
to trick; to compliment; a show; support.
—Everett Olin Cox.

BROKEN CITIES.

Example: An animal and to wade. Ox-ford.

Ox-ford.

American cities. 1. To pull suddenly and a weight. 2. A harbor and to disembark. 3. Angry, the egotist's pronoun and a male descendant. 4. Remote and to move. 5. A girl's name and a hower. 6. A color and a color. 7. A liquid and to inter, 8. An adult male and a certain President's christian name. 9. A tree and to disembark. 10. A large stone and land surrounded by water.

—T. Lynn Chase.

JANUARY ACROSTIC.

10. JANUARY ACROSTIC.

All the words have the same number of letters. The initials and the finals, read downward in regular order, spell a salutation appropriate to the month.

1. One name for the state of Connecticut.

2. A bible queen.

3. A character in Pickwick Papers.

4. A resident of New England.

5. A diminutive bird of prey.

6. Soda ash.

7. Author of "Sesame and Lilies."

8. To leap.

—Edward L. Fernald.

CROSS OF DIAMONDS.

· i · 5

Upper diamond: A letter in membrane: native form of metal; salt water; to terminate; a let-ter in membrane. Left diamond: A

letter in membrane; to make brown; an Indian nobleman; at this time; a letter in membrane.

Right diamond: A letter in membrane; the vital juice of plants; the land belonging to a nobleman; a quick, sharp report; a letter in membrane.

Lower diamond: A letter in membrane; a wager: a gummy substance; a metal; a letter in membrane.

From 2 to 1, to perish: 5 to 2, a color; 3 to 2, a place of repose; 2 to 4, not clear; 1 to 5, a kind of duck; 3 to 4, to make obscure.

PROVERS CHARADE.

PROVERB CHARADE.

The seven words of a familiar proverb may be defined as follows:

1. An aromatic plant. 2. A conjunction. 3. A flood. 4. Heaviness. 5. A numeral. 6. A negative. 7. To fortify.

—Percy Avery.

PROGRESSIVE ENIGMAS.

Find 21 or more birds mentioned in the bible, on the following chessboard, by the king's move, which is one square in any direction, using every letter once and as often as needed, but repeating no letter without first moving from its square.

L	A	0	0	H	N	A	F
E	L	<u>u.</u>	P	E	G	R	I
A	0	8	A	п	T	0	S
D	P	N	Y	اد	R	S	0
w	ī	A	T	1	ī	K	0
0	R	R	U	L	T	C	U
Е	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	C	P	E	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	Q	Λ
P	К	0	8	D	0	L	1

-Litta Voelchert.

15. PENNSYLVANIA CHARADES.

Cities and towns in Pennsylvania.

1. Holes in the ground, and a mountain.

2. A European monarch, and frolic.

3. A point of the compass, and 20 cwt.

4. A wooden box, and a consonant in Harrisburg.

5. Request for payment, and additional.

6. Searching, and a Spanish nobleman.

7. An original American, and a vowel in Pennsylvania.

8. A close fitting knit garment, and the edge of the ocean.

9. A monarch, and to knock senseless.

10. A bunch of tools, and the process of making hides into leather.

11. A door fastening, and a harbor.

12. To mimic, and a lump.

13. A friend, and a village.

14. To pilfer, and a weight.

15. A contest between nations, and a small bird.

—Queen Zero.



small bird

door. If you do not grasp it, it is the fault of the advertising-my system of teaching advertising by mail, is rightnot because I think so, but because those who have tried it are satisfied is has made them successful. It will do as much for you-it will broaden you for any position-makes you a hetter man, all for a little effort applied systematically. Isn't it worth the whilef Burely you are willing to work for success-to be something above the average. Write me at once about my part-this correspondence system of advertising instruction.

L. W. RINEAR, Ad-Writer, ide. Cleveland, Ohio. Williamson Bidg.,

LIBITORNAMIO C. ILIUROSO.

A Great Chance for Boys

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Nearly every boy wants one or more of these, and we make it easy for him to get what he wants.

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All these things are in daily use in every household; our goods are of highest quality and you can sell them as low or lower than the grocer can

Ve are manufacturers and importers, and give you the premiums as dealers' profits.

WRITE AT ONCE FOR OUR BOOK O

which we send free. It tells all about our plan, our premiums and our goods, with blanks and directions for ordering. Send for it to-day. Address

W. & H. WALKER, Pittsburg, Pa. (Founded 1887.)

Be Loyal to Your College, School, Class, Society or Club By Wearing Its

Badge or Class Pin Hundreds of Designs Free.

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lowing remarkable prices.

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RYC

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**OLD GLORY TOP** The funniest little top you

The funniest little top you ever saw, Spins on either end. No string—just wind it up, push on stem and away it goes. Agests Wanted. Sample by mail, 10c, 8 for 25c; one doz. 75c, postpaid. Instructions for spinning parties sent with tops.

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SHORTHAND I teach GRAMAM SYSTEM by mail in 30 lessons successfully. He books to boy. FOR \$2.50 Write for my plan Ro. 1 and first lesson free. I. S. BROWN, M. E., Suite 32-40 Taylor Bldg., Bridgeport, Cone.

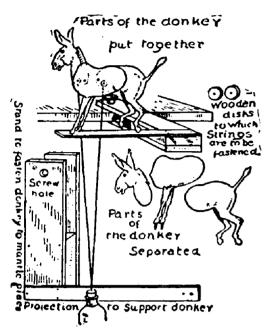
Wonder Puzzle just out. Intensely interesting. Nost faccinating puzzle ever devised. Creating a perfect furore. Endiese fun for old and young. Whole families wildly excited over it. Present big edition will seen be exhausted. Sent postpaid for 10 cents. Smith & Slayton, 71 Hampshire St., Buffalo, N.Y.

#### The Kicking Donkey

The homemade kicking donkey is a delightful and amiable animal. A pleasant feature of the beast is that he is easy enough to make so as not to become a bore before he is completed, and still he cannot be made so easily that the young manufacturer will not have reason to feel proud of his achievement.

Here are the parts that must be made separately: The head and neck; the forelegs and forequarters or shoulders and the hinder part of the body.

A cigar box will furnish ideal material. The shoulders and forelegs must then be fastened to a little platform support consisting of a piece of the same wood



as that out of which the donkey was cut. This piece is eight inches long and about one-half inch wide. The forefeet of the donkey are firmly fixed into it by little pegs that are driven into this narrow strip of wood just mentioned. They must be driven near one end of the platform so that the hind hoofs of the donkey rest upon the support near the other end.

The various sections of the donkey then are fastened together by knotting strings through holes, which must be pierced carefully with a fine awl in the proper places.

The stand to which the completed thing is to be attached consists of two flat pieces of wood six inches long, two inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick, and one block of wood one inch thick, three inches long and two inches

This block is sandwiched lengthwise between the two long pieces of wood so that they extend three inches beyond the block.

Near the end farthest from the block a hole is bored in one of the pieces in order to receive a peg which is to be fitted into it.

The whole affair now takes the form of a sort of a fork, so that the upper and the lower ends may be passed over the edge of a mantelpiece or any similar projection. Thus the stand can be held firmly in place by merely giving a few twists to the peg.

Now, extending six inches at right angles from the end of the stand, across which it is placed, and farthest from the peg hole, you must fasten the long, narrow support for the donkey.

Two small disks about one-fourth of an inch thick must be made now.

One is glued to the hindquarters just behind where the twine is passed to join this section to the next. The other disk is in two parts, and yet both are fast. Above the box fasten one of your miris glued just in front of the joint in ened together without a break in the the neck of the animal.

All that remains now to make the toy work is to arrange the bob.

This is supported by two strings, the the chain. cured to the disk. You will see now that the dotted lines with a pair of scissors.

the purpose of the disks is to prevent the strings from rubbing along the edge of the strip of wood supporting the donkey as the bob swings.

will answer very well for a bob.

As it swings to and fro, the donkey moves. Down goes his head, up go his heels, up comes his head and down go his heels, alternately, so long as the bob oscillates.

#### Whittle them out of thin, tough wood. To Makea Linked Paper Chain Out of Playing Cards

At first thought it would seem quite impossible to make a linked chain out of trouble. an ordinary playing card without the aid of mucilage. You will naturally ask yourself how one endless link can be made to go into another without cutting each and pasting again.

Yet the trick is simple enough.

Every playing card consists of two sheets of paper pasted together. By using a keen penknife it is possible to slit these two layers apart. The slitting must not extend far. Before you begin it look carefully at the picture of the card in the illustration. You will see that at the long edges marked "A" and "B" the card is slit and opened up. These slits should extend exactly one quarter of an inch into the card. Then the opened-out edges are folded back, as shown in the picture.

After this is done bend the card along the line marked "C-D" until it is folded over as shown in the diagram alongside of the picture of the card itself

In this diagram you will notice a number of parallel lines. These represent slits. They are made with sharp scissors and must not extend farther than to the edges where the slit parts of the card fold over.

Having made these incisions straighten the card out and lay it flat on the table.

Then slip the knife blade between the slits, going over and under them alternately. When the knife is fully in place, move it very carefully up to the point the use you make of them. where the strips adhere to the card. Force the slitted parts away from each other and separate the adhering portions carefully.

Then reverse the knife and cut the alternate strips away from the other edge. Now this must be done with great skill, those that you want to loosen away from either side.

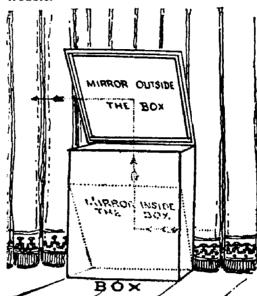
the other side of the card. The card now that must be left open.

#### A Homemade Biograph

The lights are all turned out. The spectators sit in utter darkness. Suddenly a

Upon this are seen moving pictures far clearer and more distinct than in any ordinary biograph. The pictures are perfectly steady, having none of the dis- that they seem to fall behind, as well as tressing flickering and vibration which on each side of the box, for if the specis so unpleasant a peculiarity of ordinary moving pictures.

the life. It is a most interesting and enjoyable exhibition, and the best of it is that instead of needing hundreds of dollars to prepare, it costs little or nothing except a small amount of time and



There really is nothing more required than two looking glasses, a box and a curtain.

Hang the curtain so as to divide the room into two parts, and get any kind of an old wooden box, large enough to hold one of the two mirrors.

You may safely borrow the mirrors, for they need not be injured in the least by

In case you cannot get mirrors, plain glass smoked or painted black on one side, or even with one side merely covered with black cloth will answer as

Knock out one side of the box, remove the cover if it has one, and place the box for you must not cut any strips except with the open side toward the curtain and the closed side toward the spectators.

It will be better to make your box pre-When it is done you will have a card sentable by covering three sides of it with a number of strips hanging to one with some kind of fabric; paper muslin edge and an equal number hanging to will do. But by no means cover the top;



chain.

It is a simple matter to divide the joints into separate links, thus forming the top of the curtain, or by means of

ends of which are carried up and se- All that is necessary is to cut along of the box and extending perpendicularly

rors so that you can incline it to any angle you desire. This can be done by carrying cords from the four corners to cleats nailed to each of the opposite sides above it.

Put the other mirror inside the box, allowing the upper edge of the glass to rest against the closed side of the box and its face to front the open side of the box.

Incline the mirror in the box, and also incline the mirror above it, which must face in the opposite direction, in such a manner that any images cast upon the lower mirror will be again reflected to the upper mirror.

Drape your curtains so that the part of the room that extends behind the box is shut off and concealed from any person in any portion of the apartment.

Arrange the folds on each side of the box, so that the curtain does not interpose between the open side of the box and the hidden part of the room occupied by the performers.

Let the room behind the curtain be as brilliantly lighted as possible.

Whatever the performers in the brilllantly lighted hidden part of the room do, will be instantly reflected, of course, by the mirror in the box, and that reflection will be reflected again by the mirror hanging overhead.

Ascertain how far away from the box you have to station a group of performers, in order to bring them into the field of vision, namely, the space bounded by other things. Contains over 200 illustrations, IOc.

it will not do at all to have them so near the mirrors that only portions of them can be seen.

It is astonishing, in fact, how rapidly The bob itself may be made of any cloth is pulled away and a square of light an image cast upon a reflecting surface heavy object. A small bottle full of shot appears.

diminishes in size as the object from diminishes in size as the object from which it is reflected becomes more distant.

> Be careful to arrange your curtains so tators suspect that the other side of the box (that opposite to the one presented In addition, every picture is colored to to view) is open, they will detect the trick.

As many comic little incidents can be shown as the exhibitors can invert; if at any loss for ideas in this respect an inexhaustible supply of suggestions can be obtained from the comic supplements in our daily newspapers.

Let the face of the mirror presented to the audience be covered with a cloth between acts.

Let all the lights in the part of the room occupied by the audience be turned out while the pictures are being exhibited.

An additional feature of interest in these homemade biographs is that the actors may, if they choose to do so, introduce speaking parts, which, of course, is impossible in ordinary biographs. Indeed, there is nothing to prevent an entire little play from being acted, in which the diminutive images on the mirror are the apparent performers.







### WHAT A BOY CAN DO

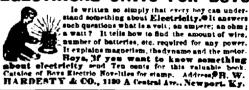
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#### BOY HIS OWN TOY MAKER.



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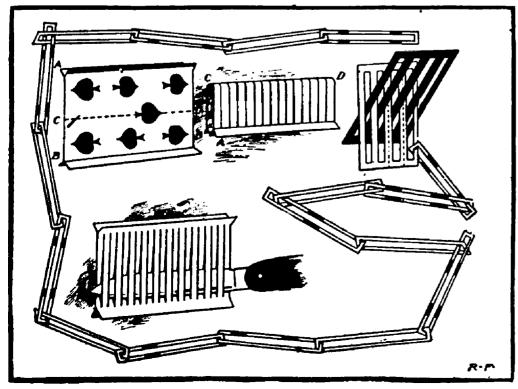
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### Links Missing



the descent of man may soon be studied at close range, owing to the generosity of a prominent Philadelphian, Dr. Thomas Biddle, who has just returned from Europe with the most complete collection of anthropoid ages ever owned by one person or in-The specimens stitution. were obtained from various sources and prepared by the famous German taxidermist. Umbauff. Among them is the finest specimen of that rarely secured animal, the gorilla, to be found in any museum In the world, the only one that can compare with it being in the possession of the Rothschilds in England. This is the first mounted specimen of this interesting ape to be

brought to America. On account of its north of the equator.

The height of this gorilla is a little over

Boys and Animals FRANK JOHNSON, Swineford Springs, Manchester, Va., would like a recipe for birdtime ARTHER M. SIMMONS, Stockton, III., amwers August Skylorg's Inquiry as to what cancel his chickens to have sore legs, by saymig that the trouble is caused by little animals that bore under the scales. He says to sure rule on a mixture of equal parts of kerocome and laid FRANK MILLER, 20 White Street, New Haven, Conn., would like to correspond with some boy who is interested in pigeons or hares. HUGH WRIGHT, Antier, N. D., has a pair of rabbits of which he is very proud. He says his father gave him and his sister enough potatoes to plant twelve rows, about 150 yards long, from which they

five feet, but in breadth it is enormous; in 1861, but an Englishman, W. Winwood. With these specimens of apes, those the strongest man would probably be a Reade, who went to Africa to try and who are interested in the "family tree" plaything in its hands. There is nothing verify some of the statements made in of the human race will have abundant

as to Du Chaillu's statement, the gorilla brought back stuffed by Dr. Biddle is proof positive that a white man got near enough to shoot one. Ιſ this animal is the natural ancestor of the human being of today, then the human family has certainly improved in looks since the days when a gorilla was the most civilized form of the race.

The collection contains three specimens of that other interesting "missing link," the chimpanzee. The chimpanzees. while less man-like in appearance than the gorilla, are more intelligent apes than the average and have been trained in captivity to do very clever tricks. Naturalists have been long at odds as to

immense strength and ferocity when cor- a man, and as no one has been particu- those of the orang-outang, of which a family. It being necessary to risk life with assurance of his mode of life. It is Sciences by Dr. Biddle. A feature of the of the cheeks. Whether this denotes a by Dr. Biddle was shot by a venturesome to resist attack. It is also said that he distinct species or not is an open ques-German, George Zeuker, near the Yaunde builds himself a home in the trees, but tion, but as the specimen presented by station, western Africa, a little to the this is open to doubt. Paul Du Chaillu, Dr. Biddle has this peculiarity much question closely.

When he can the gorilla will run from the number of their species, as well as neved it has been most difficult even to larly anxious to come to close quarters fine specimen is included in the collecobtain a dead specimen of the gorilla with him, it is not possible to speak tion presented to the Academy of Natural in order to track it to its lair, in the said that he travels for the most part on orangs is an immense lateral expansion African Interior. The specimen secured all fours and only rises on his hind legs the famous explorer, visited the gorilla marked, it will be possible to study the country and wrote a book about the apes



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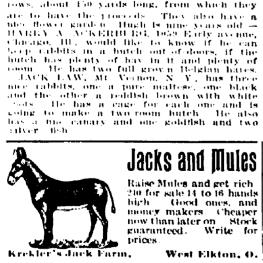
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LTHOUGH it is many years ago, I unconsciously kind friend who, unknowthrough on that occasion.

be run was situated in the country, some two miles distant from our schoolhouse. To my exaggerated imagination it appeared to extend over ten miles of insuperable difficulties-innumerable ob- ished belongings. stacles five feet high, composed of thickgrowing, quickset hedges, studded plentifully with claw-like thorns; over a which had to be crossed and recrossed at almost impossible places.

In reality I do not suppose the length noticed on any other occasion. was much more than two or three miles. but it was long enough, and severe enough, in all conscience, to bring out our powers of endurance and pluck.

I can see the spot now, on occasions, when traveling north from London. seated at ease in the luxury of one of victory and fame.

can well remember the day of my ingly, was lending me his apparel, was first steeple chase, and all I went most certainly not of my ample proportions! After much persuasion, however, The course over which the race was to they finally accommodated themselves to the inevitable, and I was equipped. They were not comfortable, they were not becoming to my figure; but they were saving from destruction my own cher-

It was a dreary, painful plod to the scene of action on that dull, miserable spring afternoon. The hard road seemed winding river full of rushes and mud, harder. The gaunt trees appeared gaunter, and the bare hedges bristled more tional lines. If he is anywhere near a wickedly with their thorny spikes, un-

> The course, at last, was reached. The work of inspection was none too cheering. as we competitors gazed on the cruel hav jumps mapped out for us by relentless ing. stewards by means of flags, through which we were to pass on our way to

mud! My smiling prospects doomed and my chances of victory gone!

Hailing my attendant chum, who was howling himself hoarse for my encouragement, I was soon off the course; once more in my overcoat and cap, hurriedly making for home!

My first steeple chase was over; and athough I was not the proud and happy winner, I gained something still more valuable than glory and a silver cup: I learned a useful lesson-never again to deck myself in "borrowed plumes."

#### Books Worth While

WARD MACAULEY

No matter what sort of employment a man undertakes, it is unquestionably true that a ready command of a large amount of what we call general information, aids him in doing better work, and makes it possible for him to earn more money. Boys should remember this, and bear in mind that it is much easier to lay in this information now than if it is postponed, and our reading limited to stories that interest but do not teach. I do not say "read no stories." I am quite convinced that if one reads a fair proportion of each, he will both like his stories better, and be keenerminded when he comes to read a biography. Of course, we cannot expect boys who are at school nearly all day to spend evening after evening on the classics. But, if for instance, we can hardly wait to get at "Robinson Crusoe" and sit entranced by the account of his ingenuity in providing for himself, why can we not, with as much interest, pore over the adventures of Marco Polo on his great overland trip to China?

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our present-day railway carriages; and I face the ordeal now

It was a cold, raw day when I was, for the first time, to put to the test my powers as a steeple chaser. I do not of my benumbed hands and teeth tightly ever lived, up to his time. Shortly after know whether other fellows had the mis- clenched to avoid their audible rattle. I his return, war between Venice and Genoa fortune to undergo similar sensations to waited for the word to "Go!" It came! resulted in Marco Polo's being put into my own; but I make no secret of the fact that, as I pendered on the coming misery was gone, converted into one of an account of his travels to a companion, event, my teeth insisted on chatteringmy mental contemplation of the cold and excitement to the first jump! Such a is one of the most remarkable travel recflesh-tearing struggle. I admit, was mis- scramble! Over I went with a flying leap-ords ever published. ery. I fancy I was an ordinary human clear of thorns and scratches; on again boy in the matter of pluck; at football I to the first water-jump. Neck and neck I some of the best parts, changed a few never shrank from my share of kicks or raced with another, leading the whole of the old words to those we can underfacerated ears; but the long drawn-out field! Beautifully I took off, landing hours of anticipation of my first steeple superbly on the other side, hearing the chase affected me differently, and I con- splash of those behind me as they found fess again, my teeth "chattered"

The race was to be run after roll call of in dejected munchings-it had lost for me its usual relish.

It was then time to change into flannels been cold before, it was freezing now, and I was all "a goose-flesh." It may be

wonder silently how I would or could had arrived! Off with our overcoats! Off issue in the series is entitled "Marco Polo, with our outer jerseys and caps! There, the Great Traveler" and I can tell you, Yes! The place itself is just the same; in our thinnest of garb, a shuddering boys, that you can sit right down and but where are the happy, fearless school prey to the kcy breeze, we stood in line, enjoy it from beginning to end. chums who faced the starter with me a row of frozen, shivering humanity. Oh! Marco Polo left his home in Venice, when years ago, and with what feelings would That ghastly moment of suspense is for- 17 years old. This was in 1271. He rethey, too, face him now?

ever graven on the tablets of my memory! turned in 1297, having in the meantime Shall I ever forget it?

> We were off! In a moment, all sense of prison in the latter city. Here, he dictated wild exhilaration, as we tore away in our who was skillful as a writer.

Away again to the next hedge-hard at In the afternoon. In a dreamy, dazed it! But no!—I took off too soon and interesting things we read in this book, condition I struggled through the lessons landed in the center! No matter— are: the conquest of China by the Tartars, of the morning, and dinner was disposed through the shorns I tore-no heed of and how they governed the country, and scratches and gashes now. Along I sped, how they learned comparatively civilized well ahead. Full of go, I made for the river once more. This time it was hopeand jersey for the coming fray! If it had less to attempt to clear a good twenty the life and teachings of Confucius; foot breadth of water; so into the water ancient messenger relay systems, and I plunged. As I dragged my feet out one well to mention I was decidedly a fat by one from the oozy mud. I was joined hoy!-also a boy of an economical turn by the others, who came splashing in of mind, for even at this terrible moment after me on all sides; but I was first out of cold and gnawing anguish, I looked and away! Oh! the joy of it! The gloriabout me to "borrow" some other fellow's ous sense of lightness and freedom flannels and shoes. My own were much imparted by the cold immersion, as I lesson in political economy. too good to undergo the severe treatment forged ahead! But, alas! Crack! went. Appleton's Home Reading Series includes to be expected from water, mud, and my "horrowed" flannels. They had re- a number of other books that I think the thorns! I eventually found what I de- dised to bear the strain! Horrors still average American boy would like. I hope aired, and "borrowed," The shoes pinched worse to follow, for now I discovered to tell you about them some time. Meanmy feet, and the flannels—well, as I have one of my "borrowed" shoes had remained while, you can easily get a list of them already stated. I was a fat boy, and the behind at the last water-jump, in the if you care to.

And now the moment to face the starter it "The Home Reading Series." The latest

been in more countries, and traveled greater With nails driven dee, into the palms distances, than any man we know of that

> Edward Atherton took this book, selected stand nowadays, and wrote about the other parts of Marco's trip in his own words.

This is the book which we have in Appleton's Home Reading Series. Among the ways from the people they conquered; the building of the great Chinese wall; a great many other things. One especially fine chapter is devoted to comparing the civilization of that day, to ours, and explaining why it would not do for this country to allow the Chinese to come here. This chapter is an excellent elementary

### The Blue Dragon

(Continued from page 72,)

"Well, you'll have to call again tomorrow or some other day for he's busy now, and can't see you."

"Oh he carn't! carn't he? I rather guess he'll see us before we git ready to leave. Come on, fellows."

"Stand back!" shouted the constable as the crowd surged towards the gate. "I have instructions from the owner of these premises not to admit anyone to them this night. As this is private property, and I'm bound to protect the owner in his rights, the first man attempting to enter will be arrested for trespass."

This announcement was greeted with howls of derision and it seemed as though Constable Jones was about to have on his hands the job of arresting the entire mob, when another halt was called by the voice of Mr. Hinckley who came from the house to the front gate as though to investigate the cause of trouble.

"What is going on here, Constable Jones? Who are these people, and what do they want?" he asked loud enough for all to hear.

"Want to see you, Parson, so they say."

"Well, my friends, what is it? I am too busy for an extended conversation; but if you can tell me in a few words what you desire I am ready to listen."

"Yes, we can," answered one of the leaders gruffly. "We want the murdering, heathen Chinee that you're keeping in your house agin the law. We're agoin to have him, too, an run him out of town."

"Against the law," repeated Mr. Hinckley, "what do you mean? I am not harboring any person against the law, that I know of."

"Yes, you be, fer the law says all Chinese must be excluded, and we're going to enforce it, by excluding the one you've brought to Hatton in spite of the law." For ten minutes Mr. Hinckley held the crowd at

bay by his arguments, and his exhortation not to disgrace themselves, their state, and their country, by committing an act of lawless violence; but finally they would listen to him no longer and again a rush was made for the gate.

This time it was checked by a new voice, the stern tones of which were well known to all of them, for it belonged to the owner of the great factory in which so many of them e 'ned their daily bread.

"Hold on, men!" he cried, "and listen to me. I don't think I need tell you who I am, or that I will do as I say; for you all know me, and you know that I never yet broke a promise. For many years you and I have lived in this village of Hatton. In all that time we have carried on business together in orderly fashion to my satisfaction, and I hope to yours. We

have had differences but always have managed to settle them without calling in outside aid. Now, however, you are threatening me as well as this entire community with something to which I cannot and will not submit. You are threatening this village with mob rule, a condition under which no community can exist and no business can be conducted. Therefore, I give you my solemn word that if a single act of lawless violence against life or property is committed this night by a man or woman, boy or girl employed in the Hatton shops, those same shops shall be closed tomorrow, never to be opened."

"That's all bluff!" cried a voice from the crowd as the speaker uttered this threat.

"What do we care fer him or fer his talk?" demanded one who had constituted himself a leader. "There's plenty of us here as don't work in his shops to see this business through. So come on, lads, and don't fool away more time talking. Hurray for American rights and down with all Chinee scabs!"

At this the mob uttered a howl, and leaped forward not only putting to flight the little group holding the parsonage gate, but tearing down the fence, and swarming up to the very door of the house.

#### CHAPTER VI.

THE SHERIFF TAKES PROMPT MEASURES.

Sheriff Hardy of Hat County was a fearlessly resolute man, possessed of great bodily strength, and of a coolness in times of excitement that admirably fitted him for his difficult position; and he had constant need to exercise all these qualities, for his was a manufacturing county having a large population of recently Americanized foreigners, who held in scant respect laws not enforced by a military power always in evidence.

On the evening of the trouble in Hatton, Constable Jones' message found the Sheriff quietly smoking a eigar on the porch of his house at the county seat, some miles from the place where his presence was so urgently required. Two minutes later he was on horseback and galloping towards the scene of trouble.

he entered it by a back door, and at once swore in as special deputies the gentlemen whom he found there assembled and undecided, not having authority, as to how they should act in the present emergency. Then Sheriff Hardy stepped to the front of the porch, took a survey of the situation, and for a minute listened to the significant interchange of remarks between the owner of the factory and the leaders of the mob.

He was there when the crowd tore down the fence and made their rush towards the house. Until this moment they had not suspected his presence, but now at sound of his sharp "Halt!" their advance was checked as effectually as though it had encountered a twenty foot stone wall.

"Stand where you are!" he commanded. "Any man who advances so much as a single step farther will be arrested. I am not going to ask you what you are doing here, nor the meaning of this cowardly demonstration against the peace. I already have heard enough to fully understand the situation. You are proposing to injure and otherwise abuse a person who is legally an inmate of this house."

"He's a heathen Chinee," muttered some one in the

"I don't care if he's a blue monkey," replied the Sheriff, "so long as he is here with the sanction of the law, he is entitled to legal protection, and he is going to have it too, just so long as I am Sheriff of Hat County. Some of you Dagoes seem to think there isn't any law in this country, but I'll teach you that there is plenty of law with ample provision for enforcing it. Now I've wasted all the time I mean to on you, and school is dismissed. So, 'bout face and clear out of here. You want to be spry, too, for in just one minute I am going to march down that street with a posse of armed deputies sworn to obey orders, and ordered to arrest any anarchist who attempts to obstruct their passage. I may add that they can



STAND WHERE YOU ARE," HE COMMANDED

shoot, too; and, if necessary, will shoot. That's all." As the mob, breaking into angry murmurs, still hesitated to move, Sheriff Hardy called out, so that all might hear:

"Posse, attention! Fall in! Come on!"

Then as the tramp of many feet sounded on the porch, he leaped from it and his impatient followers sprang after him. The next minute they were charging down the main street behind a panic stricken mob in full flight, and Hatton's short-lived reign of terror was ended.

After this, Mr. Hinckley, acting upon the Sheriff's advice, which coincided with his own inclination, did not seek to secure Jo's safety by sending him away from Hatton, but left him there in attendance at the Academy, where the other fellows, under Rob's leadership, acted as a bodyguard for his protection.

"It is too bad that I make so much bobbly." said the Chinese lad to his friend one day. "Mebbe better if I go my own country.

"Oh, rot!" replied Rob, who at times found difficulty in expressing his feelings other than by the use of slang. "It would just be pie for the 'Muckers' to have you cut away, and they would claim game on the strength of it. As for you making trouble, I call it fun, and so do the other fellows. Why, I've never known so much life in the Academy as has been put into it by your coming. Same time you can't say you are not getting good by being here, for I never heard of anybody learning as fast as you do. I'm not the only one that's on to it, either; for I heard old Puffexcuse me, I mean Professor Puffer-say the same thing only yesterday. Besides, you couldn't go away till after our trial anyhow; for we are under bonds to appear, and it would simply mean ruin to Uncle Will if you didn't show up.

"That tlial," answered Jo, who had not yet fully conquered the difficulty encountered by all Chinese who come into contact with the letter "R." for me much bitterness and plenty flaid. In my

country we say better it is to die than go in law suit."
"Oh, pshaw!" answered Rob, "it isn't that way in America. Everybody here seems to get mixed up in some sort of a law suit sooner or later, and not worry much about it either. As for ours, it'll come out all right. You see if it don't. I'm not forgetting.

When in the early winter the eventful day set for the trial of the now famous case of State vs. Joseph Lee, et al., arrived, it seemed as though half Hatton was determined to be on hand. Court was held in the city of S-, distant only an hour's ride by train,

Reaching the Hatton parsonage within half an hour, so that Hatton spectators were able to go and return

the same day.

Owing to the dragging length of the preceding case on the calendar, that of our lads was not called on the first day of their appearance, and they were forced to spend the night in a hotel guarded by a deputy. In this same hotel stayed the father of the young tough who had been incidentally thrown to the ground with Jo during the long ago fracas that began all their trouble. When our lads, accompanied by their guard, went down to supper, this man, together with another, sat where he could see them, and pointing to Jo, he said viciously, but in a low tone:

"That's him, and we'll make it worth your while to

"That well dressed young fellow?" questioned the other in a tone of surprise. "He don't look any more like a Chinee than he does like a Dago, and if you hadn't told me, I wouldn't have suspected it."

"No, they've trimmed him up to look almost civilized; but I wisht you'd seen him when the fuss took place. He sure was a savage appearing heathen then.'

"Um," remarked the other meditatively, "changed his description, have they? Well, if you can make it worth while, I'll see what can be done."

To the dismay of our lads and their friends, the trial, which occupied the whole of the following day, was, in spite of the efforts of their lawyer, but a repetition of the first one. Much additional testimony was presented by the State; but nothing new had been forthcoming in their behalf. So late in the day was the case closed that the judge withheld his decision until the next morning; but no one had a doubt as to its nature, and the "Muckers" of Hatton

much noise. Full accounts of the trial appeared in the morning papers, and our friends read these with heavy hearts.

held another jubilation that night with bonfires and

Looks as though we stood a good chance of going to prison," remarked Rob, gloomily. "It'll either be that or a whopping big fine that I'm afraid Uncle Will can't raise. Maybe it'll be both."

"If my father were only here," said Jo, "he would make things all right, quick enough, by giving that Mandarin Judge much money.

"Oh, would he?" replied Rob; "that's all you know about American judges. Such a scheme might work

> in China, but if your father should try it on here, he would be pretty apt to land himself in prison alongside of his son, and that son's accomplice, as the papers now call me. We Americans are a pretty tough lot, I'll admit, and our laws don't seem to have much to do with justice; but I don't believe we've yet come to the point of bribing our judges, that is, not to any great extent."

> "But, Rob, my friend! It is for you that my heart is aching. For me it makes no difference. When I am again free I will go back to my own country as a hero whose bad treatment here will only make my people hate foreigners more than ever. But for you it will mean shame and much sorrow, all caused by me."

"Now, don't you fret a little bit about that, old man," replied Rob, stoutly, "There is no danger of me being disgraced by going to prison in a good cause, in the eyes of anyone whose opinion is worth anything. I tell you honestly that, so long as you are in this

scrape, I'm glad to be in it with you; for it will show that if Americans are sometimes unjust, it is not only to foreigners, but to their own people as well!"

So greatly was interest in the case stimulated by the published reports that on the second morning of the trial the court room was crowded with spectators. Most of them were hostile in sentiment to our lads, and were anxious to hear sentence pronounced, not only upon the Chinese who had dared to insult an American, but upon the white lad who had proved a traitor to his own people by assisting in the outrage. Another attraction in the court room that morning was a Chinese gentleman, richly clad in his national costume, who entered with the judge and was accorded the honor of a seat on the He was Secretary to the Chinese legation at Washington, hurriedly sent on by his chief to inquire into this case and do everything possible for the relief of his young countryman. Even after entering the court room he continued to speak to the judge; but the face of the latter remained sternly impassive, as though, having made up his mind, nothing could change it.

When our lads were led to their seats, they could nowhere see the lawyer who was defending them, and they wondered at his absence; but he appeared and took his place with other members of the bar just as court was opening. He had no opportunity for communicating with them at that moment, but he beamed upon them with a smiling countenance for which they could not account.

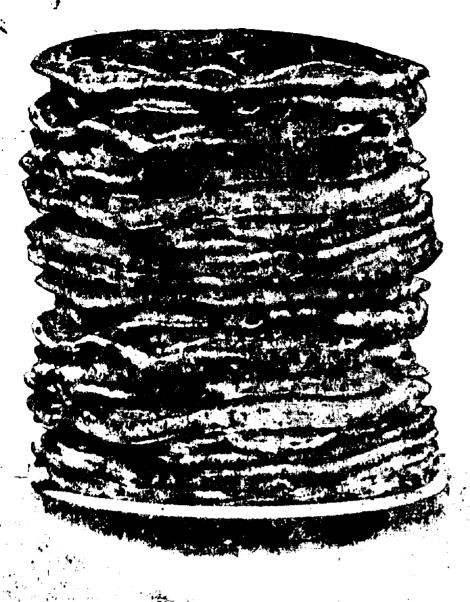
'Looks like a man grinning at his own funeral." whispered Rob to his friend, who wondered how such a thing might be possible.

In another moment, however, his attention was drawn from this puzzle by the opening of court and by seeing their counsel rise to his feet.

Your Honor," said this gentleman, addressing the judge, "I beg leave to petition that the case of the State vs. Joseph Lee, et al., concluded in this court yesterday, be re-opened for the admission of new and important testimony in behalf of the defense. Only this morning has a witness been discovered, whose story will. I believe, completely reverse all previous impressions gained during this momentous trial. In view of that fact, we earnestly pray that you will permit us to place this person on the stand."

After listening to a demur from the District Attorney, the court granted this petition, and re-opened the case; whereupon the counsel for defense summoned to the witness stand, Miss Annabel Lorimer.

(To be continued.)



# The American Boy's Favorite Breakfast



Boys, ask your mother to get Karo Corn Syrup for your griddle cakes. Tell her that it beats honey or maple syrup and it doesn't cost as much. She can't make the cakes too big or too many when you get Karo Corn Syrup.

Karo Corn Syrup is a pure, clear golden syrup made from the golden grain of the corn. Karo has a new delicious flavor that strikes the boys just right—they can't get enough of it. And you can eat all the Karo Corn Syrup you want and it wou't hurt you-it will do you good.

is good for lots of things besides griddle cakes. It's fine spread on bread, it makes dandy candy and if your mother will try it in place of molasses in baking it will be good-bye to the molasses jug. Here are some kinds of candy good to make with Karo Corn Syrup-you can make any of them yourself.

#### KARO CANDY RECEIPTS.

#### Karo Caramels.

Melt one tablespoon of butter in a grante saucepan and add one-third of a cup of granulated sugar, two-thirds of a cup of Karo Corn Serup, two squares of chocolate cut into bits, and three tablespoons of cream. Boil until it will harden in cold water, remove from the fire and add a little salt and a few drops of vanilla. Beat until partly cooled, pour into a small tin and mark into squares as it hardens.

Karo Caramels.

Karo Fudge.

Put two cups of granulated sugar, one-third a cup of Karo Corn Syrup, one-tourns a sugar and the sup of milk, one squares or ounce of chocomet, and two tablespoons of butter and cook to the mixture is tested in cold water. Beat in a tenspoon of vanilia extract or half a cup of candid cherries, cut in the chocomet is melted, then cook, stirring occasionally until the chocomet is melted, then cook, stirring occasionally until the mixture, when tested, forms a soft ball in cold water; it will take dive minutes cooking after boiling the gins; add a tenspoon of vanilia extract and beat until the mixture begins to granulate, then turn into a buttered pun. When nearly cold cut in cubes.

Karo Candy

Put one cup of Karo Candy

ball may be formed, when the mixture is tried in cold water; add one tempoon of vanills and turn into a buttered dish. When nearly cold pull over a hook and cut the strips into inch lengths.

begins; aid a tenspoon of vanilla extract and beat intil the mixture begins to granulate, then turn into a buttered pure.

When nearly cold cut in cubes.

Karo Candy.

Put one cup of Karo Corn Syrup, half a cup of granulated sugar, half a cup of milk and one square or onney of chocolate over the fire, and stir until the chocolate is melted and the boiling point is reached; let holt three or four minutes, then add two tablesprons of butter and cook until a soft.

If you'll send us your mother's name and address we'll send her free a book of new and original re-FREE If you'll send us your mother's name and address we it said them. Karo Corn Syrup is sold at all ceipts which show some of the many uses of Karo in the kitchen. Karo Corn Syrup is sold at all of the grocery stores in airtight friction-top tins which preserve its purity and goodness. sizes, toc, 25c and 5oc. This picture shows the design on every can—it's printed in blue. If your friend the grocer does not have Karo send us his name and address and we will tell you where you can get it.

CORN PRODUCTS COMPANY, New York or Chicago.



JANUARY, 1904]

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#### THE LEADING BOYS' PAPER OF AMERICA

Enthred as the Defroit, Mt to , Postoffire as Second-class Mutter WILLIAM C. SPRAGUE, Editor

GRIFFITH OGDEN ELLIS, Ass't Editor

#### Calendar Free

The Harrington and Richardson Arms Company, Worcester, Mass., have issued a very pretty calendar for 1904, which they offer to readers of THE AMERICAN 180Y without charge so long as the supply lasts. In writing them you must men-tion THE AMERICAN BOY in order to get the calendar.

#### A Few Pieces Left

In our November number we told our readers that we had purchased the remcant of the hull of the old ship "Porcupine," the list of the famous fleet of Commodore Perry with which he gained his historic victory on Lake Eric. We have had this remnant sawed up into little pieces four inches long, one inch portment generally wide and half an inch thick, and are selling them to boys as souvenirs at ten cents each If you want one you must send in case of danger, saving many lives, at once.

SAMUEL VOCT. Santa Ana, Cal. Not. at once.

#### Look For It

If there is an expiration notice printed across the top of the third page of this enclosed, it means that your subscription. has expired and no more copies will be

#### Puzzle Prize Winner Pleased West Modford, Mass., Oct. 6, 1993.

Dear Uncle Tangler.

Lies by the October AMERICAN BOY that I have wen a prize for the second time. I am so pleased, and so are all the family. The hours I have spent working on the Tangles were the happlest in the whole week. I thank you kindly for the check, and I send you one dollar to renew ms subscription

Fincer ly yours. EDWARD LANGDON FERNALD.

#### Change of Address

When a subscriber sends in a change of address he must state what his former address was, as this is the only way by which we can locate him on our subscription list

#### The American Boy Press

Through a breaking of the photographic plate just before going to press, we are anable to present this month a pleature of the big press which prints lift. AMERICAN BOY. Look for it in our Usbring number.

#### The American Boy Contests

#### Open to All Yearly Subscribers

Rules. Your work must be in by January 31. Always state your age. Do not write about these contests and about subscriptions on the rame sheet of paid

#### PHOTOGRALHS.

For best amateur photograph, \$, 60, most best, \$1.00. Fifty cents will be paul for each photograph used, where it does not win a prize. Where a photograph to suitable for a front cover design we will pay \$500 for it. Sec 13. 5 57

#### PEN AND INK SKETCHES

I'm best single or group meture in a funny vome depicting a scene or scenes in the life of Groupe Washington, \$2.00, next lest, a good

#### CRITICISM

for the best criticism of this clanuary. number of THE AMERICAN BOY to contain ret ever 500 words, \$1.00, next best, a good

For each suggestion of increasement in THE AMITRE AN 199Y accepted and noted in at once by the publishers, in "make up," contents, style or what not, \$1.00

#### ERRORS IN SPELLING IN ADVERTISE. MENTS

For largest hat of errors in spelling found in the advertisements in this number, \$2.00, next largest \$1 of

#### VERSE

Wor best two slanza (four lines to a danza) polimice (Mc Sted," \$1.00; next best, 50 cents, Open only to have under twelve

#### INITIATION RITES

For best retual for initiation for Companies of the Order of The American Boy, the same to be original and combine the humorous and the serious, provided the same is adopted by the executive officers of the order, \$5.00.

#### PROGRAM FOR FEBRUARY

For the best program (accepted) for Companies of the Order of The American Boy for February, \$5 00, next best, \$2.00; for any single feature for such a program where accepted If two or more alike the first to come gets the money. Contest closes January 15th.

For best essay enot over 500 words) on Abraham Lincoln, \$100, next best, a good book Contest closes January 15th.

#### PUZZLES See first column "Tangles" page.

## The American Boy American Boy Legion of Honor Roll for 1903

These Boys Have Earned Distinction by Their Heroism or Their Good Work in Some Praiseworthy Direction

FRED WAY, age 14. Jackson, Mich. years. Never been tardy at school.

Excellence in school work.

THOMAS CURTIS SMITH age 6, Princeton N J. Act of heroism.

LEWIS MACHMAN, Sloux City, Ia. Excellence in school work and general de-

HARRY M. BEEBE, London, Conn. Unbroken record in school attendance during six years.

HARRY GREENUP, Pleasant Hill, Mo. Punctual every day in school attendance

GURNEE MILLARD, age 11. Corunna, Mich. Not been absent from school nor tardy in six years.

JOHN HARVEY, age 12, Idaho Springs. Col. Excellence in school work and de-

CARL GLUCK age 13, Westfield, N. J. Presence of mind and prompt action in

tardy in school attendance in seven in saving the life of a little girl. years, though living two miles from school

HAROLD UNDERHILL, Onawa, Ia. Not. tardy at school in six years, and excelnumber, or if there is a remlitance blank lence in general deportment and school

HARRY DEMENT, Parkersburg, W. Va. sent unless you renew. Be prompt so Holder of the \$30 Prager prize for the that we can send you the February num- best scholarship in Parkersburg, W. Va., and not having been tardy at school in public schools.

BLAINE VESS, Creston, Ia. Excellence In school work

LESLIE FUTRELL, Memphis, Tenn. Excellence in school work

BENJAMIN F. FORD, Nolan, Texas, Excellence in a hoot work.

JESSE COOKE, McKinney, Texas, Never local tardy of school.

RUDY DOLE MATTHEWS, Mittoon, III. Excellence in school work

ANTHONY GILFOIL, Providence, R. L.

years GEORGE STEVENSON, age 12, Lock

ing. April 16. THOMAS FERRY, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

deportment.

I M. TIPPEL. Cumberland, Md. Has even years.

Excellence in school work and general deportment

HAROLD VANHOY, Garden City, Mo. Rescuing his brother from drowning, February 14, 1993.

WARREN NOBLE Hawarden, Jowa. Has noither been absent nor tirdy at in four years school in over four years.

adelphia, Pa. Prompt and plucky action EDWIN FENDLEY, Galveston, Texas.

Excellence in school work and not have ing been tardy at school in six years.

THOMAS ROBINSON, JR., Independonce In. Eight years' attendance at school without absence or tardy mark.

MAURICE WEINBERGER, age 10, Kansas City, Mo. Excellent deportment lour years

NOAH LLWIS, Hollon, Kas. Saved a boy from drowning.

CLARENCE A HIGLEY, Chatham, Ont. Saved three persons from drowning.

Uxcellence in school work.

JACK MAJORS, age 17 Ripley, Tenn. N. Y. Saved a man from drowning Saved two small boys from drowning

lyn, N. Y. Excellence in school work MAURICE C. LATIMER, age 12. Can- CLYDE M. JOICE, age 14 nelton. Ind Excellence in school work. Excellence in school work.

EDGAR HERMAN, Savannuh, III. Ex- ARTHUR J. KEPPY, Bridgeport, Conn. J. LAWRENCE HALL, Fargo, N. D. Has not ben tardy at school in seven Has not been tardy at school in five

JOHN PARRY, age 10, Philadelphia, WAYNE PERKINS, age 11, Des Moines, Ilas not been tardy at school in five Pa., saved the life of a child at the risk of his own

FRED MARTIN, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Un-Haven, Pa Rescuing a boy from drown+ usual bravery, patience and endurance through suffering.

GEORGE H. PEBUDY, Germantown. Excellence in school work and all round Philadelphia, Pa. Excellence in school work and general deportment.

WALTER H. MORANDUS, age 16. not been absent a day from school in North Cambridge, Mass. Saved an 8year-old boy from drowning, August 14, CLAIRE L RANDALL, Rochester, N. 1903, by brave and difficult work.

RALPH PARR, age 16, Alameda, Cal Has never been tardy at school. On July 20, 1903, he saved a young boy from drowning at Santa Cruz, Cal. THEODORE REED KENDALL Auston.

Mass. Has not been absent from school ARMIN S. HOFFMAN, age 14, Morris-

PHILIP HUGHES, age 121/2 years, Phil-town, N. J. Has attended school for nine years and has never been tardy

JOHN HARSHAW age 14, West Pittston. Pa. Has not been tardy at school in six years

FRANK E. LOOMIS, Kendallville, Ind. Has attended school for six years without being either absent or tardy.

HOMER I. SMITH, Clinton, Ia. Saved a boy from drowning. RAY MEKEEL, age 14 Cadillac, Mich.

Never been tardy at school. RALPH RUGAN, age 12, Vandalia, III.

Never ben tardy at school. HOWARD WHITE, age 12, Clifton, Ky.

DARL GULICK, age 16, New York city, STANLEY M. COX. age 12. Brooklyn, LESLIE H. G. GROSER, age 15, Brook- N. Y. Bravery in saving the life of an-

> other boy. CLYDE M. JOICE, age 14, Chicago, Ill.

We begin this month to make up the Roll for 1904. It should be ten times as large as that for 1903.

# The coupon at the bottom of this page is worth Seventy-five Cents to you



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### The "Twentieth Century Home":

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VI. Most elaborately illustrated by noted artists.

VII. A cover in five colors, so attractive that it speaks for itself.

VIII. Probably the culy magazine ever issued which numbered its orders by tens of thousands before the first copy was off the press.

IX. Ten thousand copies cabled for for the English market by a noted English magazine

X. This new periodical is an attempt to discuss "THE HOME" and every phase of Home life in a dignified and truthful way. Nothing will be published that is not scientifically accurate or at least from the pens of the ablest thinkers.

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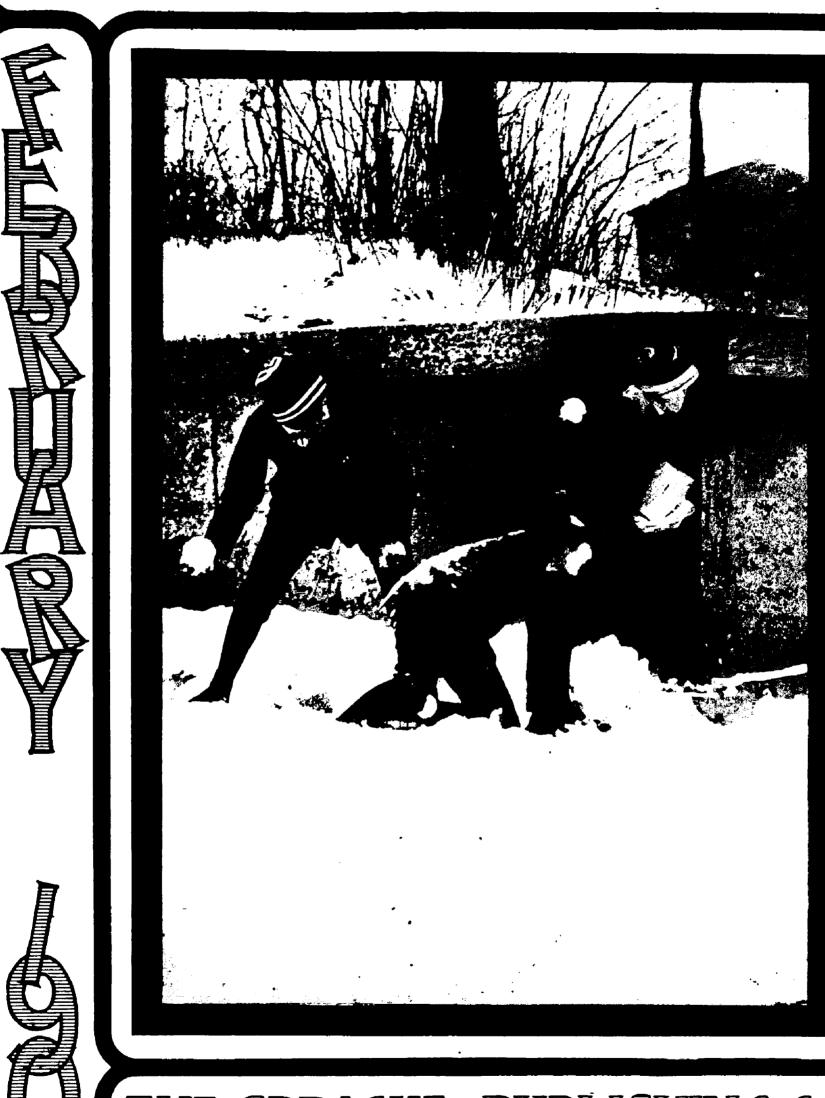
 The annual subscriptions received during November, 1905, exceeded those of November, 1902, by more than 50 per cent.

III. Twenty-three modern presses were kept running constantly during Please enter
my subscription
to the Cosmopolic in
Magazine and the
"Twentieth Contury
House" invular abberlition price for both £305, for
which I enclose \$1.25, as pr
your special offer. November and a portion of each night, to supply the demand for the Christmas "Cosmopolitan."

### The COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE

Irvington-on-Hudson, New York

SINGLE COPIES 10 CENTS; ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00



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Comprising 43 titles by Henty, the great writer of Boys' Historical Fiction. Bound in best quality of cloth, stamped on back and side in ink from a unique and attractive die, and printed on an extra quality of paper from new plates.

	cracerro cie, and princed on an			cy or paper from new praces
921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 925. 929. 931.	Among the Malays. Henty. Bonnie Prince Charlie. Henty. Boy Knight, The. Henty. Bravest of the Brave. Henty. By England's Aid. Henty. By Pike and Dyke. Henty. By Right of Conquest. Henty. By Sheer Pluck. Henty. Captain Bayley's Heir. Henty. Cat of Bubastes. Henty. Col. Thorndyke's Secret. G.	1:	942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 919. 950. 951.	In Times of Peril, Henty, Jack Archer; A Tale of Crimea Lion of St. Mark, Henty, Lion of the North, Henty, Maori and Settler, Henty, Gne of the 28th, Henty, Orange and Green; A Tale of Boyne and Limerick, Out on the Painpas, Henty, Rujnb, the Juggler, Henty, St. George for England, G A Henty,
932, 903, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941,	Henty. Cornet of Horse, Henty. Oragon and Raven. Henty. Facing Death. Henty. Final Reckoning, A. Henty. For Name and Fame. Henty. For the Temple. Henty. Friends, Though Divided. G. A. Henty. Golden Canon. Henty. In Freedom's Cause. Henty. In the Reign of Terror. Henty.		952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 960. 961. 962.	Through the Fray. Henty. Through the Fray. Henty. True to the Old Flag. Henty. Under Drake's Flag. Henty. With Clive in India. Henty. With Lee in Virginia. Henty. With Wolfe in Canada. Henty. Young Buglers, The. Henty. Young Carthaginians. Henty. Young Colonists, The. Henty. Young Franc-Tireurs. Henty. Young Midshipman. Henty.

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COSMOPOLITAN Irrangton, 4, Y. Principles of the State of the

The Cosmopolitan Magazine At a time when South American affairs are of great import, nothing will be read with greater interest than the new series in "The contestriking extraordinary unexpected, dramatic!" No novel could be fuller of inci-

THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON

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#### American Boy Legion ELMO MOLES ANDERSON, age to Excellence in school of Honor Roll

Through an unperdonable oversight on Kas. Has never been tardy at school last pear were omitted from the yearly list, money making as published in January. Our apploales pense for the loss they sustained in being ability. left out of the annual list

JOAR ELMORE, age 7, Sadler, Texas, a boy from drowning

Excellence in school work Va. Excellence in school work. work and general deportment

FUANK F. MUSSER, age 14, Soldier.

HARRY NORBIS, age 14, Peoria, III, cirned positions on The American Boy Excellence in school work and remark-Legion of Honor Roll during October of able intelligence and enterprise in

JAMES HORNBARGER, Heber, Ark. are due the boys and their names are Medal winner in two oratorical conhero given again as some little recom- tests and possessing remarkable musical

L F. SPRUCE, Floresville, Tex. Save l

J. RAYMOND SCHMIDT, age 16, Mt J. NEVIN KILMER Martinsburg. W. Vernon, Ind. Excellence in school work and general deportment.

Legion of Honor Roll For January THEODORE REED KENDALL, Allston, Mass. Has not been absent from school in four years

ARMIN S. HOFFMAN, age 14, Morristown, N. J. Has attended school for nine years and has never been tardy.

JOHN HARSHAW, age 11, West Pitiston, Pn. Has not been tardy at school in six years. Sheet, of paper, for writing on several either absent on tardy

#### PRIZE CONTESTS

O. A. B. Company Contest-See page 116 Photographic Contest-See page 119 Puzzle Contest - See page 131

For heat essay of 400 words or fess on "How I Am Making and Saving Money to Attend the St Louis Exposition." \$2.00; next best, \$1.00 Contest closes l'ebruary 29th

For best easily of 500 words or less giving a history of the purchase of Louisiana by the United States \$2 (#); next best, \$1 00. Contest closes Febru-

For longest list of mis-spelled words in the advertisements in this number of THE AMERICAL IS \$2 00; next longest, \$1 00. Contest closes February 20th.

By suggestion of improvement in The American Boy acted on by us, \$2.50.

Por best criticism of the mechanical get up of this number of THE AMURICAN BOY, 82 00; next best, 21 00 Contest closes February 29th.

For best criticism of the editorial work in this number of THE AMERICAN BOY, \$2.00, DOX \$1.90 Contest closes February 29th

#### Add: # THE SPRAGUE PUBLISHING CO. DETROIT, MICH.

<del>ett ett a</del>tte leid <u>et</u> coin, the same not to contain more than five hundred words, we received eighty seven contributions. The whether is Charles Manchester, of Eau Claire, Will The second best essay was that of Acc Pryant, of Petersburg, Illinois, aged thirteen.

Kendaliville, Ind., Sept. 39, 1903.

Kendalivilie Ind., Sept. 30, 1903.
The Sprague Publishing Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Six Master Archur Beyes witho izes
us to say to sou that he is in receipt of
which for \$100 payment for first perior photosix in which are itself in August number. He
takes this opportunity to thank you for the
same. He is very much delighted at briving
this picture appear in your paper, and we
are quite sure he will be a supporter of the
same for a long time to come.

Yours,

BEYER BROS & CO.

Captains of Companies of The Order of The American Boy in writing us reports of Company meetings, and, in fact, any correspondence, should remember the good business rule to not use the same FRANK E LOOMIS, Kendallyllle, Ind. Has distinct subjects. For instance, don't attended school for six years without being either absent or tardy HOMER I SMITH, Clinton, in Savid a boy from drowning

The Prize Essay on Lincoln
Under the terms of the contest for the best essay on the life of Abraham Lin-

# American

Published Monthly by The Sprague Publishing Company

AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

Volume 5

DETROIT, MICH., FEBRUARY, 1904

Number 4



CHAPTER VII.

### THE SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

As the court crier amid a breathless hush of expectation loudly called the name "Annabel Lorimer," a young girl, flushed with embarrassment, but with brave gray eyes, rose from a seat in the front row of spectators and was escorted to the witness stand by a gentleman who, evidently, was her father, and who remained near her during the examination that followed. After she had sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, had given her name, her place of residence, as that very city, and had blushingly admitted that, although fifteen years of age, she was unmarried, she was asked to tell what she knew of the case now on trial.

"We were going to Canada for the summer," she began, "so as to learn how to travel and get ready for the great journey around the world, that papa and I are going to take this winter. So I went to Hatton to say good-bye to my Aunt Marjorie, who lives in a big white house just across from the common. I could only stay one night and had to leave on the very earliest morning train. So I was up pretty early and dressing to go down stairs, when

such shouting and laughing came from the street that I looked-out of the window. There were a lot of boys, all running, and one of them was a Chinese. I never saw one before, but I knew he was Chinese from his pigtail and by his funny shoes that were just like the pictures."

"Can you tell how he was dressed?" asked

Jo's lawyer.

"Yes, he had on a long blue frock without

"Like this?" suggested the lawyer, at the same time holding up the very gown Jo had worn on that eventful morning.

"Yes, just the same, only at first it wasn't torn."

"Thank you. Now you may proceed with your story."

"Well, while I was looking I saw that the other boys were teasing the Chinese boy, which seemed to me dreadfully mean when he was all alone in a strange place, especially when he stood still and began to look had been playing on the common came run-

boy and began to abuse him."

"What do you mean by abusing him? What did they do to him?"

"Why, they hit him and pushed him from one side to the other, and pulled at his pigtail, and ran round and round with it so as to make him dizzy, and knocked off his cap, and did everything horrid they could think of."

"What kind of boys were they?"

"Just the very worst kind, that tie firecrackers to poor dogs' tails and kill pussy cats with stones andswear."

This last word the witness uttered with some hesitation, and in a low tone.

"Would you know any of these boys again if you should see them?"

"Yes, I'd know the two I see sitting over there," replied Annabel, at the same time pointing to a group of the Hatton "Muckers" who had been retained in court as witnesses.

"How can you identify them?"

"Because the little one has such very red hair and so many freckles, and the other is so big and uglylooking. Besides he is the one who knocked the Chinese boy down."

"How did he do that?"

"He butted him in the back with his head, while the little speckled one was pulling at his pigtail in front, and they all went down together."

"Now let me know, Miss Lorimer, what the Chinese boy did all this time. Was he very flerce, and did he strike at his assailants as if he were trying to kill them?"

"Oh, no, indeed, I'm sure he didn't, because I hoped all the time he would. He only seemed horribly frightened and kept trying to get away, only they wouldn't let him."

"Did you see any of the other boys throw anything at him?"

"Yes-mud, lots of it, and stones, and they tore his clothes until he was a sight.'

"Please tell the court what happened after the Chinese boy had been knocked down."

"I object to that expression," interposed the attorney, who was conducting the case for the State. "The witness has expressly stated that the fall in question was caused by a push and not by a blow. She also testified that three individuals went to the ground at the same time, and we already know,



frightened. Then some more big boys who Bowed profoundly . . ALL THE WHILE CLASPING AND SHAKING THEIR OWN HANDS

ning over, and then all crowded around the Chinese from recorded testimony in this case, that the greatest sufferer from the effects of this fall was not the Chinaman, but the boy smallest and weakest of those, whom my learned friend is pleased to stigmatize as 'assailants,' although it has been repeatedly and conclusively proved during this trial that they were the assailed. Therefore, I object to the expression 'knocked down.' "

"Objection admitted," growled the Judge.

"Very well," said Jo's lawyer, "since the expression 'knocked down' is objectionable, it is withdrawn, and you may tell us, Miss Lorimer, what happened after my young client was hurled to the ground."

"Your honor, I object," broke in the District Attorney.

"Objection overruled," said the Judge sharply, "and I insist that the testimony of this young lady must not be interrupted by squabbles over technicalities."

"After my young client was hurled to the ground," continued Jo's lawyer, triumphantly, "with the biggest and ugliest-looking of his assailants on top of him, tell us, Miss Lorimer, what happened next?"

"The big boy scrambled to his feet, and just then Rob Hinckley came along with a milk can and drove them all away, and the milk flew all over everybody. Then Mr. Hinckley and Constable Jones came, but after that I didn't see any more, because the breakfast. State vs. Joseph Lee et al. has completely altered the

bell rang, and I was so late that I had to get dressed as quick as I could."

"That is all, your honor, and the other side is welcome to our witness," said Jo's lawyer.

"Why did you not come forward sooner to testify in this case, Miss Lorimer, since you seem so greatly interested in it?" queried the District Attorney.

"Because I didn't know anything about it until this morning. Then papa read about it in the paper, and said he had no doubt that if the truth were known it would turn out that the Chinese boy had been wantonly abused by a lot of cowardly young ruffians, just because he was weak and helpless, which was getting more and more to be the American way of doing things. I didn't like to hear him say that, and told him I believed I had seen the very trouble the morning I was in Hatton; only I had forgotten all about it because so reany other things began to happen that same day and have been happening ever since. I said if those were the same boys they were not real true Americans at all, but just a lot of mean imitations, and if the law only knew what I did they would punish them instead of Rob Hinckley and the Chinese boy who had been abused. He asked what I meant, and I told him all I could remember. Then he telephoned to that gentleman"-pointing to Jo's lawyer-"who came to the house and asked me questions. Then we drove here in a carriage, because it was late. So if you punish anybody, I hope it will be those wicked imitation American boys, because one time that big ugly-looking one set his dog at my tortoise-shell kitty, when we were visiting Aunt Marjorie, and then threw stones at her when she ran up a tree, and would have killed her if Rob Hinckley hadn't made him stop."

"So you already were prejudiced against the boy whom you describe as ugly-looking, before you saw him in collision with this Chinaman."

> "I don't know what you mean," replied Annabel, "but of course I hated him, and knew just what he would do when he found a Chinese boy, or anyone else he could abuse without a chance of being hurt himself. He did it, too, and now I hope he'll be shut up in prison for ever and ever."

> "Your honor," said the District Attorney with a well satisfied smile, "I think the animus of this witness is sufficiently shown by that statement while I shall also pass. without attempt at refutation, her silly naming of those naturalized citizens, who. with their brain and muscle, their unremitting industry and their sturdy independence. constitute the strongest bulwark of our glorious Republic, for she is but a child speaking from the ignorance of childhood. Thus we are well content to rest our case upon the evidence with a certain confidence that the court in its wisdom will give us a verdict in accordance with the facts."

> With this the attorney sat down. The girl witness, wondering whether she had most helped or harmed the cause she had es-

poused, was allowed to take her seat, and Jo's lawyer rose to address the court.

"Your honor," he said, "I need not suggest to one so well versed in proverbial philosophy that truth, sometimes unpalatable, but always bluntly outspoken. is a universally admitted characteristic of childhood. Into the dark mazes of numberless famous law cases, as in the one we now are concluding, has the revealing light of truth been thrown by the untutored testimony of children. I could not wish a stronger witness to the justice of our cause than the fearless little lady who has just now given her evidence in our behalf. Upon it, therefore, we confidently rest our cause, with a well grounded conviction that it is sufficient to assure a verdict in our favor."

As the lawyer sat down, our lads realized that the critical moment in which their fate was to be decided had arrived; and they waited the words of the Judge with mingled hope and anxiety. For a moment an impressive silence reigned in the court room and all eyes were turned upon the Judge as he glanced over his penciled notes. Finally he looked up, removed his spectacles, and fixing a kindly gaze upon the two young men, said:

"It is hardly necessary to state that the unimpeachable testimony of the last witness in the case of point of view from which it must be regarded, and causes the decision of the court to be quite different from what it would have been yesterday. I now find the defendant, Joseph Lee, to have been a victim instead of an aggressor, and to have suffered shameful persecution at the hands of a mob of young ruffians who have been happily termed 'imitation Americans.' This term is most soothing to the pride of all real Americans, who are unwilling to believe that any of the true stock would dishonor the name by assaulting the helpless and innocent. This being the situation, the decision of the court in the case of Joseph Lee is that he be honorably acquitted of the charges brought against him."

This decision was received with looks of scowling consternation by the "Muckers" present, and with murmurs of applause from the better class of spectators. This quickly was silenced by the court offi-

cers, and the Judge continued:

"The case of Robert Hinckley, however, proves more serious; since it is evident that he did make an assault with a weapon and without the excuse of self-defense, upon the hodies of certain persons named in the indictment, who are entitled to legal redress for the same. Of this offense, the court finds Robert Hinckley guilty and sentences him"—at this point poor Rob turned very pale, while his heart sank like lead-"to pay a fine," continued the Judge, "of one cent to each and every one of the aggrieved parties whose names appear in the indictment. At the same time the court wishes to express its thanks to Mr. Robert Hinckley for the fine manner in which, forgetful of his own danger, he hastened to defend a helpless foreigner from persecution by a set of unmitigated young scoundrels. Officer, call the next case on the calendar.'

"Oh!" gasped Rob as the friends of our lads gathered about them with congratulations at this happy ending of their troubles. "Does he really mean it?"

"Yes," replied the lawyer who had defended him, "he really means it; and if you haven't two cents in your pocket, I'll pay the fine myself."

### CHAPTER VIII.

### JO'S ENEMIES PREPARE A TRAP.

After the happy conclusion of the lawsuit that had for so long disturbed their peace of mind, our lads left the court room in company with a group of congratulatory friends. As they went out, Rob exclaimed triumphantly, "I told you not to fret, Jo, and that everything would turn out all right."

"Yes, but it is through the goodness of Miss Lolimer."

"Who?" inquired Rob with a puzzled expression. "Oh! you mean Annabel. Yes, isn't she fine? I say, Annabel, I don't know how we ever can thank you enough for getting us out of that scrape. It was one of the most plucky things I ever knew a girl to do."

"It wasn't half so plucky as the way you saved my tortoise-shell kitty that time. Besides, I was so sorry for your friend, though I didn't know he was your friend then."

"That's so, I forgot. Let me introduce him, Annabel-I mean Miss Lorimer; this is my friend Joseph Lee from China, only all the fellows call him 'Chi-

"I'm ever so glad to know you, Mr. Lee," said the girl, at the same time making a prim little bow that was half curtsey; "I never met a Chinese boy before, and I think they are awfully interesting. I mean." she added quickly, with a deep blush, "that we are going to China sometime, papa and I, and we want so much to know about the queer people out there. Not, of course, that you seem queer, because you are dressed in civilized-oh, dear! what a stupid I am. But won't both of you come to our house for luncheon? Papa said I might ask you, and he is going to invite Mr. Hinckley and that Chinese gentleman who sat with the Judge. Wasn't he perfectly splendid? Of course I mean the Judge, though the other is lovely, too, in his beautiful clothes.

Mr. Wang, who, being a graduate of Yale, was quite accustomed to American ways, gravely shook hands with Annabel, as he also did with Rob; but his exchange of greetings with his own young countryman was quite different. Instead of shaking each other's hand and saying, "How do you do, Mr. Wang," you, Mr. Lee as is the American custom, they bowed profoundly to each other several times, all the while clasping and shaking their own hands, and uttering flowery compliments in Chinese.

"How funny to shake one's own hand," laughed Annabel as she watched with delight their novel interchange of courtesies.

"It does not seem funny in our own country, Miss Lorimer," said Mr. Wang. "There all gentlemen, and ladies as well, wear their finger nails so long that there would be danger of cutting or at least scratching each other's hands, if they should exchange the courteous salute in the American way. So we shake our own hands to avoid injuring those of our friends.

"But why do you wear your finger nails so long?" asked Annabel. "I should think it would be very uncomfortable and that they would get broken."

"It is an uncomfortable fashion, and a very silly one," replied Mr. Wang. "The long nails are so apt to get broken, as you suggest, that they often are protected by silver sheaths. The reason they are allowed to grow so long is to show that their wearers are not obliged to labor with their hands. Chinese ladies for the same reason, or rather to show that they are not obliged to walk, but can afford to be carried about by servants, compress their feet until they are hopelessly and very nearly helplessly crippled for life.

"How dreadful!" exclaimed Annabel.

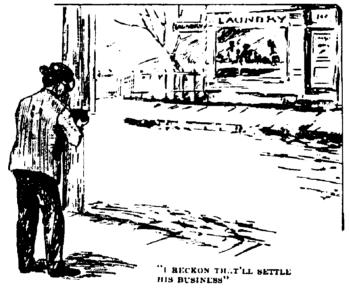
"Yes. Is it not? But is it any more dreadful than certain things done at fashion's decree in your own country? For instance, in Washington, I see ladies dancing, or shivering through long dinners, in lowne ked and sleeveless gowns, which, at the same time, are so tightely compressed at the waist as to cause present torture and future misery. I see fashionable men dressed in exact imitation of their own servants,

and only to be distinguished from them by a round bit of glass, worn with much effort and with absurd distortions of the face, in front of the right eye. Not at all to aid the sight, mind you, but simply because it is fashionable. Yes, both our nations are guilty of following many absurd fashions, and each laughs at the other on account of them; but to my mind the most foolish habit of all is for us to call each other 'barbarians' because our fashions in silliness happen

In all this Annabel was so interested that the lunch time conversation was wholly turned upon Chinese topics, with the result that Mr. Wang proved himself not only to be highly educated, widely traveled, and liberal minded, but one of the most entertaining conversationalists any of them had ever met. So impressed were his hearers by what this versatile Chinese gentleman told them that, when the luncheon was ended. Annabel regarded herself as one of the most fortunate girls in the world, because of her prospect of going to China; Mr. Lorimer was thinking of the same country as probably the most interesting place they should visit during their travels; Mr. Hinckley found his views on the Chinese question greatly changed; Rob longed to get back to the land of his birth, and Jo was very homesick.

For these reasons the Lorimers were pleased to learn that Mr. Wang proposed to remain in their city a day or two longer; while Mr. Hinckley was anxious to reach home and his own library, where he might quietly review his newly received impressions. Rob was equally desirous of returning to Hatton and the lessons that must be learned before he could hope to revisit China; while Jo was made happy by an invitation from Mr. Wang to remain with him during his stay in S- and greet the other young Chinese then being educated in that vicinity, whom the secretary had invited to dine with him that very night.

Mr. Hinckley was more than willing that Jo should accept the invitation and remain away from Hatton for a few days, on account of the bitterness of feeling against him that the decision of the court was certain to have strengthened. So Jo remained behind when the Hinckleys took their departure, and that evening passed in company with Mr. Wang and a dozen companions of his own nationality was the very happiest he ever had known. They dined in a room by themselves, were served by Chinese waiters produced from a near-by laundry, ate their rice with chop sticks. drank amber-colored tea without sugar or cream, and



did not speak one word of anything but Chinese during the entire evening.

The one drawback to their complete happiness was that during the dinner Mr. Wang received a telegram concerning some business that demanded his presence in Boston the following morning. He therefore was obliged to leave S- on a late train that same night, much to his own regret as well as that of his guests. His final instructions to Jo were to entertain his young friends at breakfast the following morning before seeing them off on a train for their respective places of study, and then to remain in S- until his return, which probably would be within two days.

'his program was faithfully carried out by our lad to the point by escorting his friends to the railway station and seeing them off. One reason for his peculiar enjoyment of their company was that, owing to Rob's constant companionship, his own advance in learning English as well as in acquiring general knowledge had been so much more rapid than theirs that his young companions acknowledged his superiority in these respects, with openly expressed wonder and admiration. Then, too, his experience in American law courts that had resulted so triumphantly caused him to rank among them as a sort of hero to be regarded with great respect.

All this was so flattering and so pleasant to Jo that after their departure, when for the first time he found himself without companions in a city of strangers, his extreme loneliness caused him to seek out the Chinese laundry near the hotel. There he would find other fellow-countrymen, who, if not of his own rank, at least could talk to him in his native tongue. He fancied that by them the recent flattery which so had pleased him would be continued. Nor was he mistaken, for when he reached the laundry its inmates received him with profound kotows, indicating deep respect, and quickly provided him with tea and sweetmeats.

As Jo had been curious concerning the lives and occupations in America of these people, who, though belonging to the coolie or lowest class of Chinese, still were his countrymen, he spent more than an hour in the laundry asking questions and acquiring much information such as no foreigner could have gained in a lifetime. So interested did he become that, in order to realize more fully the nature of the work they were doing, he took from one of them the flatiron he was using, and for a few minutes operated it himself.

The young student was so intent upon this novel form of investigation as not to realize that he was performing actual laundry work directly before an open window, through which he was plainly visible to outsiders. Nor did he notice that a man lounging on the opposite side of the street was keeping keen watch of his performance. Even if Jo had noticed this man, he would have paid no attention to him. Nor would he have known that all his movements of that day had closely been followed by that same individual. But this was the case, and when Jo appeared at the open window of the Chinese laundry, evidently engaged in ironing a garment, the man smiled grimly. At the same time he produced a pocket camera having a telescopic lens, which for a moment was leveled directly at the unsuspecting lad.

"I reckon that'll settle his business," muttered the man to himself; "who would have thought of his playing into our hands by doing such a fool thing?"

A little later Jo, while sitting in the reading room of his hotel, was handed a telegram, the very first he had ever received. After carefully reading the superscription, to make sure that it really was addressed to him, he tore the brown envelope, nervously unfolded the yellow enclosure, and read as follows:

"Brevoort House, New York City. "Have important need of you here. Take first train. Wire time of your arrival. I will meet you at station.

> Signed: Wang Shih Tung. Secretary, etc."

"Is there any answer, sir?" asked the boy who had delivered this despatch and who stood waiting while Jo read it; "here are blanks if you want them."

"Yes," replied our lad, speaking slowly, but thinking at top speed, "I want to send two of these same things. Can you take them and see that they go light away quick?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy, "that's my business." "Can you tell me how soon I can get a train for New York?"

"In ten minutes if you hurry," answered the boy promptly.

"When will it get me to New York?"

"Ten thirty, tonight." "You are sure?"

"Sure, sir, as if I was a railroad time-table."

Relieved at so easily having obtained the information he wanted, and, excited at thus being summoned by so high a dignitary as Mr. Wang, Jo wrote two despatches on blanks provided by the waiting boy. and gave them to him for delivery at the nearest telegraph office. One was to Mr. Wang, announcing the proposed hour of his reaching New York, and the other telling of his intended trip to that city, was addressed to Mr. Hinckley. For each of these he paid the boy twenty five cents, and then, having no time to lose, he hurried to the railway station. There he hardly had secured a ticket for New York when an express train thundered up to the platform. Two minutes later it was rolling swiftly away, carrying as passengers Chinese Jo and the man who had so closely followed his movements all that day.

### CHAPTER IX.

### JO FINDS THAT HE IS SOMEONE ELSE.

When, late at night, Chinese Jo reached New York and alighted from his train in the Grand Central Station, he was bewildered and almost frightened by his surroundings. He found himself in a vast edifice occupied by many long trains of cars, some standing still either receiving or discharging passengers, and others in motion, drawn or pushed by hoarsely puffing locomotives. Between every two trains was a narrow platform extending the whole length of the great station, and most of these were crowded with outgoing or incoming passengers, all in a hurry, and each too intent upon his own affairs to pay attention to those of his neighbors. Among them moved red-capped porters and blue-clad railway officials, too mindful of their own importance to condescend to answer the low-voiced questions of an insignificant

As Jo drifted with the tide of one of these human streams, his eyes searched anxiously every face within his range of vision with the hope of discovering Mr. But no such good fortune was in store for him, and finally he reached the street without having found his friend. He had asked several of the uniformed officials if they had seen a Chinese gentleman anywhere about the station, but some of them only had laughed without answering, while others paid no attention to him. Outside the station, however, and standing irresolute on the sidewalk, Jo was beset by plenty of persons anxious to serve him. Drivers of carriages, cabs and baggage wagons shouted at him and solicited his patronage. Agents of express companies wanted to take charge of his luggage, ragged urchins struggled for possession of his hand bag; while hotel runners besieged him with cards of their respective houses.

"But I only want to go to the Blevoort Hotel," he finally managed to explain, "and not anywhere else."

Take you to the Brevoort for five dollars," shouted a hack driver, waving a whip in the lad's face and at the same time reaching for his hand bag.

"I am going to the Brevoort House, and will show you the way if you like," said someone close behind Jo as he was attempting to explain that he had not five dollars to expend on carriage hire.

Turning, our lad saw a man, evidently from the bag that he carried a traveler like himself, and, greatly relieved to find that someone was willing to aid him in this time of trouble, he gratefully accepted the stranger's offer of guidance.

"All right, come along," said the man. "No, we don't want no hack. Street cars are good enough for us."

With this he waved aside the clamorous throng of drivers and led the way to a car bound down town. As they rode, the stranger, while admitting that he was not a resident of New York, so impressed our lad

(Continued on Page 107.)

# Three Yankee

BY THE

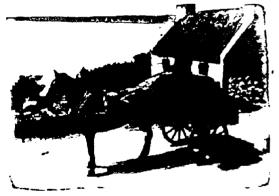
(Begun in November.)

After eating heartily of the good things set before them, they prepared for their trip to Blarney Castle. Four ways of going suggested themselves: By steam cars, by bicycle, by jaunting car, and by shank's mare. "O, let's go by car! An Irish jaunting car! That's the thing. I'm just crazy to try one!" Everybody voted for the jaunting car, so the porter at the door called a "jarvey," by which name the Irish jaunting car driver is known, and up came a big, raw-boned horse hitched to a queer looking twowheeled vehicle on which the jarvey sat with the "begorry" air of a true Irishman. The boys needed no orders, but scrambled to their places, the Professor and Ned facing one way and Joe and Hal the other, the jarvey sitting in a seat called the "dickey," over the horse's tail.

The jaunting car, which is the characteristic vehicle of Ireland, ordinarily holds four passengers besides the driver. It is a slender, two-wheeled affair balances nicely when full, and rides easily. A jarvey usually drives with break-neck impetuosity, every turn being full of startling possibilities.

With a crack of the whip they were off, the boys hanging on for dear life and holding their breath, as, with a skill wonderful to contemplate, Pat went lickety-cut in and out, missing every obstacle by a sixteenth of an inch, and much of the time seemingly riding on one wheel with the other in the air. Soon they reached the narrow, crooked, somewhat squalid streets of the suburbs, where children, chickens, goats, pigs, donkeys and beggars scattered to make way for the load of American boys. The long whip in the driver's hand cracked merrily and the passengers, now accustomed to their seats, laughed and joked and hallooed to the passers-by, who stared at them with open-eyed interest. It was Joe who said, "This is traveling edgewise, isn't it?" and it was the Professor who, twisting his neck to get a view of that part of the company who were facing the other way, made the remark, "This is where you get a one-sided view of everything, sure." The jarvey needed no encouragement to be sociable. He was a true Irishman, and that meant genial good-nature. Born and raised in County Cork, he knew every man and woman he met and to each he shouted a jolly greeting in passing. To a group of dirty boys in the road he cried, "Git out o' there, bad cess to you!" Then turning to the passengers he said, "The road is rotten wid thim bhoys"; and when passing a brother jarvey who gave him back as good as he sent, he said, "He has a lip on him as long as today and tomorry."

By jaunting car it is five miles to Blarney along the north bank of the Lee. It seemed to the boys no more than a mile, and the most interesting one they had ever known, for in it they got their first sight and taste of real Irish rural scenery and life-



AN IRISH JAUNTING CAR

even to the little thatched, whitewashed cottages on the roadside, with the chickens and pigs in the parlor. As they neared Blarney Castle and saw the top of its tower over the trees the Professor began his little lecture:

"Cormae McCarthy (and McCarthy is a great name in the south of Ireland) built the massive tower which forms the main part of the Castle, back in the fifteenth century. The Castle is famous for the Blarney Stone. I'll tell you about that when we see it. The tower is a hundred and twenty feet high and the stone is within a few feet of the top. Pull up, jarvey; we'll walk from here. I want the boys to walk through these grounds. You go up to the inn and wait for us, and here's something for the waiting."

"May the hivens be yer bed," said Pat, feelingly. "Here, boys," said the Professor, waving his hand before him, are the groves of Blarney.

> "''Tis there the daisy And the sweet carnation, The blooming pink And the rose so fair; Likewise the lily And the daffadowndilly. All flowers that scent The sweet open air.'

The boys listened respectfully, then one of them said, "You know a heap of poetry, Professor."

"Once to hear the poetry of Ireland," replied the Professor, reverently, "is never to forget it. There is new Castle and didn't kiss the stone.



KISSING THE BLARNEY STONE

so much heart in it. Just read 'Tom Moore,' the Irish poet who wrote 'The Last Rose of Summer,' 'Oft in the Stilly Night,' 'Those Evening Bells,' 'Love's Young Dream,' 'The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls,' and that longer poem, 'Lalla Rookh,' and then that grand old hymn, 'Come Ye Disconsolate.' Doesn't that stanza I have just repeated describe this beautiful spot? See that clear sparkling brook emerging from under those low-hanging trees. Was ever stream so pure and musical?" They were crossing a rustic bridge over which a sylvan path led up to the

"It's a sort of a park, isn't it?" exclaimed Joe. "See, there are swings and rustic seats."

"It's a private estate," exclaimed the Prifessor. "belonging to Sir George Colthurst; one of his residences is just beyond the Castle."

"It's a beauty spot, sure," exclaimed Hal.

"It is more than that," returned Professor Jack. earnestly. "It breathes the very soul of romance. You here stand on some of the most sacred soil of Ireland—the home of the greatest of her ancient lords. What a tale these grand old walls, now crumbling into ruin, could tell if they could speak out of their nearly five hundred years of history."

They were just entering the portal of the Castle. and on the very threshold an Irish lady of uncertain age offered to show them around.

"Good mirnin', gintlemin. It's a foine day to see ould Blarney Castle. And you'll be wantin' to kiss the Blarney Stone first. Yis, that's the way. Whin ye come'down I'll till you all about it."

Leaving the woman at the bottom of the great stone stairway, they climbed round and round up through dark, dungeon-like nooks, the boys' voices, when they dared speak, being strangely subdued and their manner quite unlike that of live American boys. After a hundred and twenty foot climb, stopping here and there to peer into dark recesses and out through holes in the wall, they reached the top of the great donjon tower and looked from its dizzy height over the splendid stretch of green meadow and woodland which formed the lordly estate of the Master of Blarney. The Professor led them along the top of the broad walls to the Mecca of so many thousands of visitors every year-the celebrated Blarney Stone, where it lay held in place in the wall by two stout iron bars clasping the top of the parapet. Once the

stone had fallen from its place, but with immense difficulty it was brought again and fixed in the cornice and bound with these iron bands. "Once," said the Professor, those who believed that to kiss the Blarney Stone was to speak sweetly and persuasively ever after. were accustomed to hang head downward outside the parapet in order to reach it; but now, as you see, iron spikes are so driven that such risks may not be taken. You can lie flat on the wall inside the parapet, as you see, and reaching across the gap between the wall and the flying buttress, you can lower yourself to a position where you can get the coveted kiss. Who will be the first?"

The boys looked at one another with serious faces.

"Not going to do it? You will feel cheap when you go home and tell the folks that you went to Blar-

# Boys in Ireland

EDITOR

"You go first, Professor," said the boys in a chorus. "All right, here goes."

"Wait, Professor, till we get hold of your legs."

"Never mind my legs; you hold on to yourselves. The first thing you know you'll fall off the wall." The Professor then got down on all-fours, projected himself forward till he caught the iron bars across the gap, then bent himself down till he had planted a smacking kiss fairly on the face of the rock. "Now I'm a true Irishman," he exclaimed, as he rose to his feet. Then turning to the boys he asked, "Who will be the next?"

"I'm for it," said Hal, with an attempt at bravery, and with two boys and one man holding to his feet he managed to swing across the opening and lower himself to the coveted position. But neither ridicule nor entreaty could persuade Ned and Joe to risk their necks to kiss "an old stone"; and they didn't.

"Now I'll tell you the history of the stone," said the Professor; "then we'll go down and see what the old lady has to say. The Irish, particularly in this section of Ireland, have always had such glib tongues it was thought they didn't come by it naturally, but in some mysterious way; so they tell that Cormac McCarthy the Strong, who was one of the descendants of the ancient kings of Ireland, and, as I told you. built this castle over four hundred and fifty years ago, one day saved a woman from drowning, whereupon she offered him a golden tongue which would enable him to influence and persuade anybody to his heart's content if he would but mount the wall of the Castle and kiss a certain stone located some five feet below the top. This he did, thereby becoming as strong in his powers of persuasion as in his muscles and back of iron. Now do you see yonder little lake?" pointing to a little sheet of water that glistened among the trees. "I venture the old Irish woman below has a wonder story about it. We'll go and see."

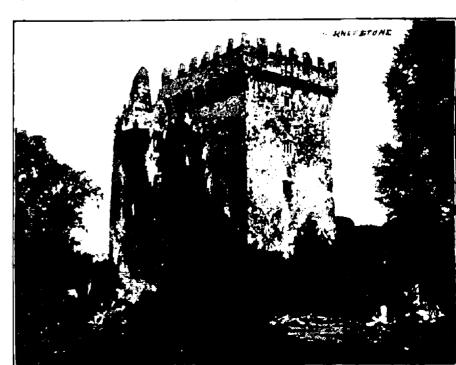
"An' did yez kiss the Blarney stone?" asked the old Irishwoman on their return. The Professor assured her that the trip to the top had not been entirely profitless. "But, oi'm thinkin' thim bhoys'll not nade to be kissin' any Blarney stone. It's foine lads they are, sure. Have yez seen the banquet hall? Oi'm sure ye'll want to see where the great lords and leddies had their grand feasts,"

Proudly, as if she were not a mere dependant of Sir George Colthurst, master of Blarney, and were herself a McCarthy and the mistress of all this ancient grandeur, she led the way into deserted halls and, with a glibness of tongue born of years of practice and close association with the magic stone, peopled their barrenness and gloom with all their pristine life and glory. Then following them to the portal, she got her tip and bade them good-bye, after relating the story of Blarney lake, that a quarter of a mile away shone through the trees like a silver platter in a frame of green velvet. The story ran

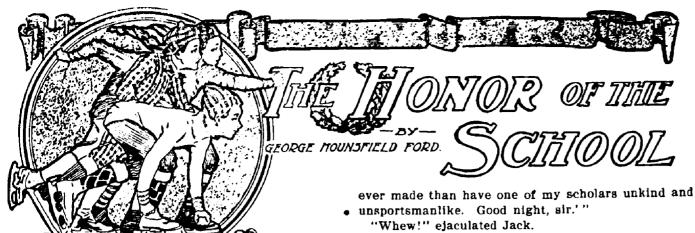
In the time of the Revolution the Earl of Clancarthy forfeited the estates of Blarney. giving up possession, however, he sank all the family plate in this little lake. The secret of its hiding place was communicated to three of the McCarthys. On the death of any one of the three that one was to communicate the secret to another one of the family, and so through all time till a McCarthy should become again Lord of Blarney, when the secret was to be made public. "And the tale is thrue!" the woman ended with a flourish.

A moment later three Yankee boys were racing over the green lawn to the entrance of the grounds, where Ned marked in his memory the location of a little place where "bully sandwiches" could be had for tuppence, and a glass of rich milk from Blarney cows for a penny.

(To be continued.)



BLARNEY CASTLE, SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STONE AND THE IRON BODS WHICH HOLD IT IN PLACE



OMETHING was certainly wrong, for Chester Dale was painfully subdued as he sat at dinner.

"I think it will turn warmer tonight. and it's a good thing, too," said Mr. Dale. "A day or two like this will break up the ice nicely,

and the boats can run." "Oh, father," protested Jack, "you surely cannot wish the ice to break up before the race!"

"The race? Ah, to be sure; I had forgotten that. When is it to come off?"

"Tomorrow," replied the lad, "and Chester's going to win it, too," he added, looking proudly at his sturdy brother.

"In that case we'll have to see that the clerk of the weather keeps the cold stop on for another day," said Mr. Dale, laughing.

"Well, kid," said Chester kindly, as several hours later he caught the eyes of his brother fastened on him. "What's troubling you?"

"What's wrong about the race, Chet?" asked Jack slowly. "Ain't you going to win?"

"What makes you think there is anything wrong, kid?"

"Because you were so gloomy this evening. Tell me, Chet."

"Well, the race has gone to pot, as far as I'm concerned. I don't expect to enter."

"Don't expect to enter? What do you mean?"

"Just what I say."

"But this morning you were red-hot about it, and I-I-I've been blowing about you all day. What is the matter, Chet? Please tell me."

"Confound you, kid, don't pester me

"Well, I've got to know, and you have got to tell if you want me to stop pestering."

"All right. Now, who is this race between?"

"Why, the schools, of course."

"What schools?"

"All the schools in the village. The

Grammar School, the Academy, Dr. Carter's and ours. That's all."

"How about the Institute?"

"What, the Dummies?"

"Exactly."

"That's no school."

"They have some kind of a school there."

"But it's not in the village."

"They claim that it's just within the limits."

"But they're not in the race."

"Aren't they? That's just what the row's about. The Committee of Masters let them enter today. It's a perfect outrage!"

"Why didn't you kick, Chet?" asked Jack after a minute of silence.

"Kick," retorted Chester. "I kleked hard enough; went up to see Mr. Nelson about it, and what do you suppose he said?"

"Give it up."

"Tm surprised, Chester, that any boy in my school, especially you, should object to doing anything that will give pleasure to the young men from the Institute, whose infirmities debar them from much that you enjoy.' That was a pleasant dose, wasn't it?"

"But it isn't a fair match, anyway. Their being deaf and dumb don't affect their legs; and look at the size of some of them!" protested Jack.

"That's just what I told Mr. Nelson, but he said that because some of their students were older and bigger than the rest of us, it was no proof that they could skate, and for the honor of our school he hoped to hear of no further protest."

"And that settled it," growled Jack.

"Not till I told him that I had been working hard to win the hanner for the 'honor of the school,' but that if he felt that way about it I should close my mouth on the subject, but I should not compete."

"That was a squelcher for him, Chet. Bully for

"Squelcher! Squelch Mr. Nelson? I guess not."

"Did he get mad, Chet?" queried Jack.

"Not a bit. He just stood up and looked at me for a minute, and then he said: 'For the honor of this school, sir, I'd rather lose all the banners that were

"I don't care. I believe I'm right, anyway."

While talking, the boys had been preparing for bed, and now turning out the light, both lay quietly for a time.

"Chet," called out Jack across the room, after a time, "are you asleep?"

"No. What is it?"

"I was thinking it must be an awful game, not to be able to hear or talk."

"Tough proposition, I should say, kid. Don't know what would become of you if you were dumb."

"I'm not joking, Chet, but I've been thinking about it and I don't know but I agree with Mr. Nelson. Anyway, I don't believe they can skate."

"Can't skate, eh? I wish you had seen their two entries today. One of them is seventeen feet tall and his legs start out from between his shoulder blades. The other is about a head taller than I, but both of them can skate rings around me," growled Chester.

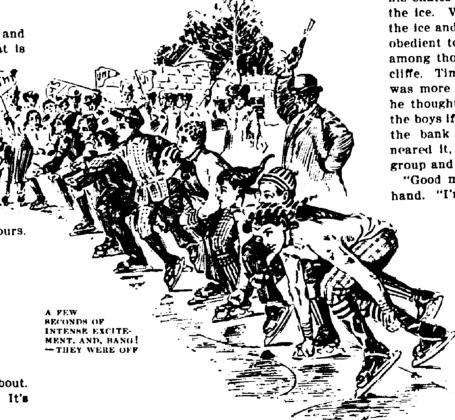
"Now, Chet, if they hadn't been able to skate so well, would you have made that protest?" asked Jack. "Don't know that I should," answered his brother,

"but the point is that they had no right to spring it on us the day before the race."

"Perhaps they only got onto the deaf and dumb alphabet then," suggested Jack with a chuckle.

"You're too funny, kid. Go to sleep. Good night." "Hold on, Chet; I want to ask you something else. Can you beat Bill Ratcliffe?"

The darkness fortunately hid the grin which graced



the lad's face as he put this question.

"Beat him! I can beat him any day at any distance, and you know it," responded Chester.

"I thought you could, but he don't."

"He knows I can," retorted his brother. "But he says you can't," persisted Jack.

"Well, I'll show him that I can," retorted Chester.

"Tomorrow?" asked Jack.

"No, not tomorrow. I'm not going in, I told you." "That's too bad, Chet. They'll be awful disappointed," said Jack gloomily, after a short silence.

"Who will be?" demanded Chester. "Why, the girls," answered his brother. "They take a lot of interest, you know."

"Humph! The girls! They don't count in a race." "Well, it's too bad that they didn't know how you felt about it, Chet," responded Jack. "They might have saved themselves a lot of trouble."

"See here, kid, what do you mean?" demanded Chester, his interest at last aroused.

"Nothing much, if you don't care," answered Jack despondently.

"But I do care to know!"

"Well, you see, it was this way. Yesterday Bill Ratcliffe was blowing to a lot of the girls how good he was, and how he was going to win the race, and they all believed him, and Bill was puffing out his chest in great style, when up came Lucy Nelson and said, innocently, 'Do you mean to say that you are going to win the race, Willie?"

"Called him Willie, did she?" asked Chester with

"Yes, just that way; and Bill was raging. Hasn't been called 'Willie' in years and he hates it, so he puffed up some more and said he 'did mean it.' Then Lucy asked, just as innocent as before, 'Why, is Chester Dale sick?"

"Bully for her!" shouted Chester excitedly. "Go on. What did Bill say?"

"He said that you didn't figure, and that he held you safe anyway and could beat any 'Dummy' in Wingfield, and so on. The girls sided in with Bill. Lucy afterwards came down to the house, and she and sister Mary have been working their hands off all day making school colors to carry tomorrow, and they are going to 'root' for you. It's too bad that they won't have a chance to use it."

"I've half a mind to show Bill Ratcliffe---" began Chester, "but-I'm glad you told me, kid, anyway. Good night." And silence reigned.

The time set for the race was three o'clock. Distance, three miles; quite enough to test both the speed and endurance of the contestants. The course was laid out on the canal which passed through the village, starting at the lock and finishing in Amawa Lake a short distance from the canal's mouth.

Jack had brought home Chester's skates, the grinding of which he had superintended with great importance, but had wisely refrained from asking the question he was so anxious to have answered. It was only as the hour approached when they must leave for the scene of action that he ventured to ask:

"Shall I tell Lucy not to bring the flag, Chet?"

"Yes-no-I don't know," answered his brother, vaguely. "See here, Jack, I'm not supposed to know about this flag, am 1?"

"No, it's a surprise, Chet," answered his brother.

"Very well, then, don't say anything to them, but don't fly it unless I'm in. I propose to race Ratcliffe anyway-save it for that," and he hurried off.

Competitors, with the exception of Ratcliffe, had arrived. Some were adjusting their skates; others were already on the ice, practicing starts, and skating slowly about to warm up. Chester sat down on the bank, and taking off his shoes, put on those to which his skates were firmly screwed. Then he stepped on the ice. What a thrill seized him, as the blade met the ice and the sharp steel bit into the glassy surface. obedient to his changing pressure! He circled about among those on the ice, keeping an eye out for Ratcliffe. Time passed rapidly, and no Ratcliffe. Chester was more than disgusted. "Backed out, I presume." he thought, "the 'blowhard'! Guess I'll ask some of the boys if they have seen him," and he skated toward the bank where a group of people stood. As he neared it, to Chester's dismay, Mr. Nelson left the group and walked forward to meet him.

"Good morning, Chester," he said, holding out his hand. "I'm more than glad to see you here. I knew, my dear boy, that as soon as you had a

chance to think it over you would do the manly thing."

"But, Mr. Nelson," Chester began, but the latter cut him short.

"There, there, my boy, it's all right. No apologies necessary," he said. "Come now, I want you to meet these young men and welcome them." And before Chester knew it, Mr. Nelson had led him a few steps to where were standing two mutes.

Mr. Nelson touched one of them on the arm to attract his attention, and with a gesture presented Chester to each and then retired, whispering as he passed, "Be perfectly natural and they'll under-

It was an awkward position for Chester, and he wished he was in any other society, but, unwilling to be discourteous and with Mr. Nelson's words in his ear, he ventured the remark, "It's a fine afternoon for the race," accompanying it with a wave of his hand to the clear, blue sky overhead, and pointing down the course. To his surprise his companions seemed to comprehend and nodded and smiled in complete assent.

A moment later he was saved from further embarrassment by a call from one of the judges inviting the competitors to draw lots for positions. He indicated the fact to the two youths, and together they skated on to where the judges stood.

At this moment Ratcliffe arrived and joined the

"I can't get at him now," thought Chester. "What shall I do? I didn't come here to race with these fellows, but to challenge Ratcliffe." Then his thoughts were cut short, for the hat which contained the numbers was handed him with a request to draw, and before he knew it he held a slip bearing the number four in his hand. Just then he felt a tug at his coat and turned to face Jack, who, with a face wreathed in smiles, saluted him with: "Bully for you, Chet; I'm so glad you're going in, and I know you'll win. Good luck. I'm off to the finish," and away he sped.

The preliminaries took a few moments, but at length the ten competitors were stretched across the

few seconds of intense excitement as they waited for abreast of him, slowly but surely passing him. the shot, and, Bang!—they were off.

A few short running strokes to get off speedily, and the boys settled down to their work; then with long, sweeping strokes the line soon broke up and became a procession. Ratcliffe had dashed off in the lead, followed closely by the taller of the "Institute" boys. Chester was in sixth place, going easily and in good control of himself. "Ratcliffe can have his fun now, I'll have mine later," he thought.

The pace set by the leaders was a fast one, and soon began to tell. One by one the less able contestants began to drop back, spurt up, and again drop back, so that at the end of the first mile, while the leaders still held their places. Chester was third. Now he began to put on more speed and gradually close the gap. As Ratcliffe heard the ring of Chester's skates. he, too, increased his pace. Chester, watching closely, soon noticed the effect of this effort on the second skater. A short stroke once in awhile, and a tendency to wobble on his long legs, told the story. "He's done already," muttered Chester, and it was true, for before the half was reached he swerved, recovered himself, put in a few desperate strokes to make up the lost ground, and finally straightened up and stopped, completely blown. Now there was no one ahead but Ratcliffe. His heart bounded with exultation. Leaning still farther forward, his hands clasped behind, he began to force the pace. Inch by inch, in spite of his efforts. Ratcliffe lost ground. Chester was now close up behind him. He must not let him pass. He summoned all his reserve strength, and, fighting desperately, was able to draw a few yards ahead; but, relentless as fate, came those sharp

ice and waiting for the pistol shot which was to start runners behind, closing the gap. Another effort and them. A few brief instructions from the starter, a another, each feebler than the last, and Chester was

> With two miles past, Chester was now in the lead, with the race, as he believed, well won. He already was picturing the scene at the finish—the cheers, the flag waving in his honor, the procession to the school bearing the banner he had won to grace its walls. How he would gloat over Ratcliffe and his support-



ers! But, hark! There was work still to do; his ears told him that some one was coming on behind him at a terrific pace. Who could it be? Momentarily glancing over his shoulder, he beheld, coming on steadily with magnificent stride, scarce twenty yards away, the second of the Institute entries. Panic seized the boy. He struck out wildly for a spurt, but in a moment realized that his only hope was in pre-

serving his strength for a final dash when his pursuer should press him harder. For a time he felt he was holding his own, but no, that ring, ring, ring, ring of steel drew nearer. It was still a half mile to the finish, and his opponent gaining with every stroke. They swept round the bend, not five yards apart. He heard the shouts of the spectators and cast a quick glance ahead; in that instant Jack jumped from the bank and ran out upon the ice. "Young fool," Chester muttered, "he'll be in the way." Together the two skaters whirled on, both straining every muscle in their last effort. The cries from the bank redoubled in volume. They were cries of warning, but Chester scarcely heard them. Then close beside him Jack's voice rang in his ears. "Look out, Chet, the ice-the ice is moving-look out ahead!"

The finish flags stood a quarter of a mile out on the lake, and between them and the shore a dark waving line appeared, growing gradually wider, and scarce a hundred yards ahead. Chester saw it, but his opponent, now slightly in the lead and pushing on as hard as ever, did not. "Why don't he stop? Does he not see. Can he not hear? Hear!" In an instant, calling up every last atom of his strength, Chester dashed madly forward. It was a small gap between the mute and danger, perhaps death. With a bound Chester sprang at the form of the deaf and dumb boy and clasped him about the knees. Falling, they together slid to the very brink of the ice.

In another moment they were amid the crowds, and Chester clasped in the arms of the mute, who, unable to express his gratitude, gave him a resounding kiss upon the cheek.

In his speech to the school the next day, Mr. Nelson said. "Chester Dale's brave and skillful act has won for himself and his school the greatest honor it has ever received in all its history."

### The Blue Dragon

(Continued from page 104)

with his knowledge of the great city, and of the manifold pitfalls that is held for the unwary, that he inwardly congratulated himself upon having met so willing a guide, who at the same time was so competent to direct his steps.

The car took them within one block of their destination, and when Jo read the name "Brevoort" over the doorway of the hotel, he believed his troubles to be ended; for surely here he would find his friend, or at least learn of his whereabouts.

"Is there a gentleman by the name of Wang stopping here?" he inquired of a specially attired clerk at the desk.

"Not if we know it," was the reply, accompanied by a supercilious stare.

"But I received a telegram only a few hours ago, telling me to meet him here."

"Can't help that. If he is here, it's without my knowledge, and you'll have to find him as best you can."

"Then I will take a room for the night, and wait till he comes," said poor Jo desperately. "This is the only address he gave me, and so he is sure to look for me here sooner or later."

"Haven't a vacant room in the house," answered the clerk shortly, "and if you think this hotel is a Chinese joint, you're mightily mistaken."

"Let's get out of here," said Jo's friendly guide. "That's outrageous, and if this place isn't good enough for you it isn't good enough for me, either."

Here, unobserved by our lad, the speaker winked at the clerk, who winked back understandingly. "Come with me," added the man; "I'll show you a decent place where we can spend the night, tomorrow I'll help you hunt up your friend."

As Jo knew not what else to do he for a second time gratefully accepted the offer of this stranger and followed him out through the inhospitable doorway he had so hopefully entered a few minutes before. Again boarding a street car, they were carried far down town, and finally reached a small hotel in which they secured a room containing two beds.

There they spent the remainder of the night and had breakfast the next morning. By this time Jo had determined to make one more effort to find Mr. Wang at the Brevoort House, and if it failed, to return at once to Hatton. He still had money with him to pay his fare, but not enough to keep him much longer at a New York hotel. During breakfast, which he and his newly-found acquaintance ate together, he confided his plan to the latter, who gave it his hearty approval.

"Best thing you can do," he said. "New York is not the place for a stranger, more especially a foreigner who is not used to American ways. There's only one thing, though, while we're down town, we might as well visit the office of the Police Commissioners and find out what they know about your friend. They keep track of all foreigners arriving in the big city, and are sure to have full information concerning anyone so distinguished as your friend Mr. Wang. It's only about a couple of blocks away. and you can leave your bag here to pick up as you come back.'

Jo agreed to this proposal, and, filled with a new hope, willingly accompanied his friendly guide. They

walked much farther than two blocks; but our lad was so fascinated by the novel sights about him that he took no note of the distance traversed. Finally they entered a massive stone building in which an elevator lifted them several stories above the street level. Jo caught a glimpse of the word "Commissioner" printed in letters of gold on a doorway, as he was ushered into an ante-room, the entrance to which was guarded by an officer.

His acquaintance seemed to know this man, for he nodded to him as they passed in. Then he said to Jo:
"You sit here and wait a few minutes while I go

and see if the Commissioner can give us a hearing." With this he turned away and disappeared through a second doorway at the other end of the room.

So Jo waited and waited with the unquestioning patience of his race until more than an bour had passed, while many persons went in and out without paying him the slightest attention. At length he



"DO YOU HEAR ME, CHINK? WELL, THEN, GET A MOVE ON"

began to grow uneasy, and, walking over to the officer who guarded the door, he asked:

"Is the Commissioner very busy this morning?" "Rather," was the laconic answer.

"Then perhaps I had better not wait any longer." "Oh! I guess you had," was the reply, accompanied

by a curious scrutiny of the young Chinese. "But it may be that he won't have time to attend

to my affair." "He'll attend to you fast enough when the time comes. Never you fear."

Reassured, but at the same time somewhat perplexed by these answers. Jo returned to his seat and waited another hour. Then, determined to remain no longer, he walked to the door with the intention of going back to the hotel and carrying out his original

plan. "What do you want now?" inquired the officer on guard.

"I am not going to wait any longer," replied Jo. "Oh, you're not going to wait any longer, aren't you? Reckon we'll see about that, too. Just you stroll back to where the deputy marshal left you, and stay there till you're ordered to move, or I'll make things lively for you. Do you hear me, Chink? Well, then, get a move on."

Bewildered and frightened by the officer's flerce aspect, Jo did as he was bidden and again resumed his seat. He had hardly taken it when the door

through which his acquaintance had disappeared was flung open and another officer called out "Joseph Lee!" a summons that our lad obeyed with alacrity.

He was ushered into a comfortably furnished room containing a number of men, and was conducted to the presence of one who sat behind a desk. Near at hand stood his acquaintance of the night before.

"Is this your man, Deputy?" asked the person behind the desk.

"Yes, sir, he is." replied Jo's acquaintance, who was a deputy United States Marshal, engaged in searching out illegal Chinese residents of the Eastern District. "What is your name?" asked the man behind the

desk, now turning to Jo. "Joseph Lee," was the reply.

"Native of China?" "Yes, sir."

"How long have you been in this country?"

"About eight months."

"Where?" "Hatton."

"What have you been doing there?"

"Studying."

"Never lived in S-

"No, sir, but-

"Never mind your 'buts.' Haven't you been employed in Charley Wing's laundry in S-"Certainly not. I am a student, and-

"This isn't your picture?" said the United States Commissioner, at the same time holding out an enlarged photograph of a scene in a Chinese laundry. Jo took it, and to his amazement recognized himself prominently in the foreground and engaged in ironing, as though that were his trade.

Yes, sir," he answered, "this seems to be a picture of me; but-

"That will do," interrupted the Commissioner sharply. "Now let me see your certificate."

Jo had a certificate of identity to which was attached a photograph of himself as he had looked when about to leave Hong Kong. This certificate had been furnished by an American Consul General hina and as he had been warned always to k it about his person, he now was able promptly to produce it.

"Um, um," muttered the Commissioner as he glanced over the paper. Then aloud he added: "This appears to be a certificate of identity issued to one Li Tsin Su, student, unable to speak English, and so forth. You speak English fluently, declare your name to be Joseph Lee, and admit the correctness of this picture of yourself at work in a Chinese laundry. A photograph, by the way, that does not in the least way resemble the one attached to this certificate. Thus your case seems to prove itself beyond need of further investigation, for you don't appear to be anywhere near as sharp in matters of deception as most of your tricky countrymen. I rather think you won't find America a congenial sphere for your future studies. Marshal, remove the prisoner and retain him in custody until such time as the next personally conducted excursion is ready to start.'

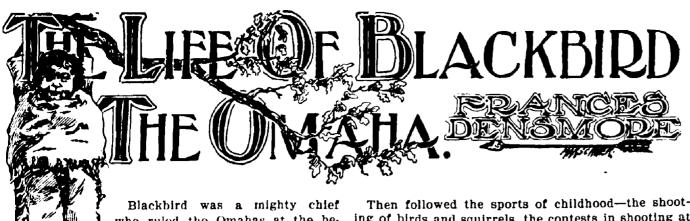
"This is an outrage!" protested poor Jo, struggling furiously in the vise-like grip of the man who had taken him in charge, "and I shall appeal-

"Shut up!" growled the officer, "and come along quiet or you'll only make a bad matter worse."

With this he hustled his indignant but helpless prisoner from the room at so breathless a pace that he could utter no further word of protest.

A half hour later saw our unfortunate lad stripped of everything found in his pockets and lodged in one of the city prisons in company with several of his countrymen, all of the coolie class, who were awaiting orders from Washington for their deportation to China in accordance with the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion Act of the United States.

(To be continued.)



who ruled the Omahas at the begining of the last century. Lewis and Clark visited his grave and wrote of him in their journal, and Catlin, the historian of the Indians, collected some of the traditions

concerning him. A century ago the Omahas were a military people, feared even by the Sloux, Kansas and faraway Crows. Almost every year Blackbird went on the warpath and the water of the "river which cries" was red with the mingled blood of Omahas and Otoes, for that river was the boundary between their countries. Terrible in battle, Blackbird possessed a mysterious power over those who at any times opposed his imperious will; stricken by sudden illness, they died in agony, and Blackbird, the haughty chief, went his way. He sang no "medicine song" and uttered no word; he simply frowned upon a man, and in a few hours he expired.

Yet Blackbird was once a little brown baby, swinging in his cradle from the low branch of a tree in summer, or nestled warmly among the furs beside the winter fire. Perhaps Mars, the star of his destiny, looked down on him then. The first songs he heard were songs of war, telling of the glorious deeds of Omaha braves. His mother sang these songs to him before his baby ears could know their meaning; she sang of the mighty warriors whom the tribe had honored for generations, hoping that her baby would imbibe their spirit and feel the thrill of the warpath and battle. Mingled with the sighing of the wind in the tepee poles he heard the song of Ta-hae-zhin-ga, who lived and fought a hundred years before, and of Han-dan-ma-thin, who defeated the Pawnees with fearful slaughter.

The name of Blackbird was his by right of inheritance, because he was an oldest son in the Wae-tingae or "small bird" gens, his brothers would be named Red Feathers, Dried Wing and Gray Hawk in the order of their arrival. The boys of each gens (there were ten in the village) had their hair cut in a style which suggested the name of their gens, and the first great event of Blackbird's life was going to have his hair cut for the first time. The old man who did the haircutting had a huge bag which contained a lock of hair belonging to almost every man in the village, cut when he, too, was a little boy. The tepee was dark, and Blackbird held his mother's hand very tightly until he remembered that a boy who was to become a warrior must not be afraid to have his hair cut. Then he stepped bravely up to the old man, who cut all the hair from the top of his head except a little lock on his forehead to represent the bird's head, and a longer one on the back of his neck for its tail, and two large patches of rather long hair on each ear for the bird's wings. His playmates would have it firmly impressed upon their minds that he belonged to the "small bird" family. Near him lived the turtle gens, whose little boys all had six stiff locks of hair sticking out around their heads like the legs of a turtle; while the buffalo boys had a bristling ridge of hair from neck to forehead. This was the beginning of Blackbird's education, for he soon learned to which gens every boy in the village belongedknowledge which would be indispensable to him.

The father of Blackbird was a chief, and attended with great care to the education of his son in all that pertained to Indian life. The boy must learn to be alert and never be taken by surprise, so his father crept softly to his side when he was asleep and gave a terrific yell. At first little Blackbird only sat up and rubbed his eyes, but he soon learned to be on his feet in an instant, grasping the bow and arrow that lay beside him. Every evening his father questioned him about what he had seen during the daythe footprints on the ground, were they made by men or women, and was there any peculiarity in the moccasins worn? What was the shape of the trees beside the watering place, and where had Blackbird seen others with the same branching? On which side of a tree is the bark lightest? Has the wind blown steadily during the day, and, if not, what has been the time and direction of its changing? These and similar questions were intended to train the boy's power of observation and make all his senses keen and acute. He was also taught the customary forms of Indian etiquette-never to pass between an older person and the fire, nor to address anyone by name; his grammar was carefully corrected, and, of course, In was not allowed to use anything corresponding to stang, for that is quite unknown among well-bred Indian boys.

Then followed the sports of childhood—the shooting of birds and squirrels, the contests in shooting at a mark, and the greater game of war. Omaha families always camp in the same order around the tribal circle, so that one has the same neighbors whether the village is at home or moving about on a buffalo hunt. The boys on one side of the circle naturally combined against the boys on the other side, there was a "dead line" between them, and it was understood that the crossing of that line meant a battle. Blackbird, Jack Rabbit and Big Turtle led their side against Iron Eyes, Big Buffalo and Yellow Horn of the Elks, while the little girls squealed with terror and hid their dolls and dishes in the play-tepees.

When Blackbird was about twelve years old a change came into his life. Every Omaha boy at about that age must go out and watch for the vision which is to shape his career. Alone on the prairie he fasts and waits for the message from Wakanda—the mysterious Spirit which is his God. The first night of his vigil is a severe ordeal for the boy. Through the dark hours he hears the ghosts whistle and cry, but



he knows that they are poor uneasy souls who during their lifetime failed to perform the obligations of their religious society. Growing faint for lack of food, he waits through the second day, and perhaps the third or fourth, singing softly this little prayer, "Wakanda, here poor and needy I stand." This prayer is used by the Omahas in all the deep experiences of life. The animals are regarded as the messengers of Wakanda, and if the boy is persistent in his vigil an animal appears to him and tells him how to prepare the mysterious "medicine" which is to be put in a bag and worn around his neck as a protection against danger.

To Blackbird there came a wolf—the messenger of war. During his long life Blackbird never told what the wolf said to him, nor the story of his vision, but from his future actions it was known that he had seen a wolf. When he returned to the village, weak and weary, no one welcomed him nor mentioned his absence. The life of an Indian camp permits very little privacy, but around those who wish to be alone a shelter of silence is placed; the greatest respect being shown to the desire of any individual to be undisturbed. In the course of time Blackbird confided the fact of his vision to an old man of the tribe who had seen a wolf-vision in his youth, and who became the boy's adviser.

The next period of his life was marked by the making of his "medicine." He killed a wolf, and some part of the animal, tooth, claw or bone, entered into the composition of his mysterious amulet. together with the other ingredients prescribed to him in his vision.

When this was accomplished he yearned to join a war party. He rode the wildest horses on the prairie and learned to shoot as he rode; he fasted frequently and bathed in the half frozen river, toughening himself until his muscles were like steel and his physical endurance so great that he could run forty miles without stopping. At last his opportunity came when

a party went from his village to fight the Sioux. As

they left the camp circle they sang a song commemorating a victory over the Pawnees, when a war party divided and approached the Pawnee village swinging their arms in imitation of the white fur traders. The strategy was successful and half the Pawnee village perished. The words of the song mean "Sister trotting follows me"—"sister" refers to the women who at the time followed the war party and shared the spoils.

When Blackbird's party had been away from the village four nights the time arrived when those who wished to take new names could do so. The ceremony was simple. Blackbird informed the leader that he wished to take another name, and the leader made his desire known to all the party. Then he addressed the Deity in the sky and the one under ground, saying, "Thou Deities on either side, hear ye that this man has taken another name." The leader then conducted him around in a circle, following the sun, and said, "What name will you have, O warrior?"
And Blackbird replied, "O war chief, I wish to have
the name 'Cries for the Warpath Halloo.' "The leader then said, "The warrior is indeed speaking of having a very precious name," and the crier announced it to the various Deities as follows: "O earth, sky and water, he is speaking of having his name 'Cries for the Warpath Halloo;' ye big headlands, I tell you he is indeed speaking of having his name 'Cries for the Warpath Halloo';" and so the crier addressed in turn the clumps of buffalo grass, the big trees and the birds.

This was the second name of Blackbird. Later he earned another by his bravery, but he was always called Blackbird, for that simple name was sufficient to call up all his deeds of valor. Scalps of the Sioux hung in his lodge, scalps of the Otoes were on his war lance, and he had a buckskin coat adorned with scalps of many sizes, taken when he led his brave warriors against the Sacs and Foxes. Such was the life of an Indian war chief, and yet tradition gives a nobleness to the character of the man. According to Catlin, he exposed his own life and shed his own blood in rescuing captives from frightful torture, and finally abolished this terrible custom in his tribe. When the traders came they were entertained by Blackbird in his own tepee with true Indian hospitality. Blackbird and Big Elk's father went to St. Louis in the days of the French and made a treaty with the white men; it is said that Blackbird's portrait was then painted and hangs in the Louvre at Paris. This shows us Blackbird as a man and a statesman, and seems to contradict the story of his swift vengeance on those who displeased him.

But what of Red Breast, who defeated him when they were gambling, and who died mysteriously within two or three hours? He was only one of many who perished thus. An Indian chief must be feared; he must hold his position, not only by keeping up his war record, but also by the power of personality. To Blackbird, the ambitious leader, came the knowledge that the white men possessed "great medicine," in the shape of a white powder called arsenic. The thunder dreamers of the tribe, their faces painted with spots of blue, the thunder color, invoked in song the mysterious spirit of the storm, calling down the lightning to destroy an enemy; the white man's magic was different from that of his own people, but why should he not use it for his advantage?

In the year 1800 there came to the lodge of the Omahas an enemy against whom neither the boldness nor the treachery of Blackbird could avail. That insidious enemy was the smallpox, dreaded scourge of the Indian race. Before the power of that enemy, Blackbird, the Omaha, fell, and with him perished half his village. In a frenzy the Omahas burned their village and fled from the dreadful spot. The only calmness in that panic-stricken village was on the dead face of Blackbird, and his followers obeyed him although his voice was hushed forever. Before his death he commanded his warriors to bury him on the summit of the highest bluff, seated upright on his favorite war horse, that he might still watch the hattles of his people and see the white traders come and go. Catlin describes the manner of his burial as it was related to him about fifty years later by the Indians. The body of Blackbird was taken to the top of a bluff about three hundred feet high, overlooking the Missouri river. In his hand was his bow, and his shield and quiver were slung with his pipe and the medicine bag which still carried the secret of that vigil and vision of his boyhood. His tobacco pouch was replenished to last him during his journey to the land of his fathers; he carried his flint and steel and his tinder to light his pipe by the way, together with a plentiful supply of dried meat. The scalps which he had taken were hung about him, and on his head waved a beautiful war bonnet of eagle's feathers. Thus fully equipped, he was lifted to his place on the back of his favorite horse, a noble white animal. Around him were gathered the remnant of his people. and, when the funeral rites had been performed by the medicine men, every warrior of his band painted the palm and fingers of his right hand with vermilion and placed its scarlet impress on the white sides of the war horse. Then slowly and solemnly they began placing squares of turf around the feet of the horse. Higher the bank grew until they reached the horse's body and covered its neck and tossing head, while to the last the eagle feathers waved on the war bonnet and the unseeing eyes looked far out across the beautiful valley. Eight feet in height was the mound that covered Blackbird on his war horse.

When Lewis and Clark reached the Omaha country in 1804 they were told the story of the mighty chief, but there remained no trace of his village. Where it had stood the grasses nodded their plumed heads, and only the wildflowers kept the season's festivals. From the summit of the bluff the explorers looked far and wide over the land of their inheritance, and above the grave of Blackbird, the Omaha, they raised

More than a hundred years have passed; yet who can say that the spirit of the warrior chief does not linger on that majestic height, watching the last battlefield of his people and seeing the white traders come and go?



Cambridge.

My Dear Imelda—You have always desired a fox terrier. I have the very one for you. He has a pedigree, which I will forward by the next mail, and which you need not be ashamed to show to the neighbors. You may not be quite as willing to divulge the family history. His father is still a prize winner, but his mother has fallen from her high estate and is now on the stage. He is called Holly, because he was born in Christmas week, but, as he does not answer yet to his name, you may change it to please yourself. Your devoted brother,

JACK.

In due time Holly arrived. As he showed pugilistic tendencies from the beginning, we re-christened him Spike Hennessey. We did not realize the misnomer until Jack came home for his vacation.

"Why Spike Hennessey?" he asked.

"Because he is a fighter," we answered.

"My dear sisters, your innocence is touching. Spike Hennessey happens to be a burglar, a safe breaker. Spike Sullivan is the pugilist."

But Hennessey knew his name by this time and he would answer to no other.

Spike Hennessey, or Hennessey for short, was in our possession but a short time when an epidemic of rabies broke out in our city, and the edict went forth that all dogs must be muzzled. Hennessey did not take kindly to his muzzle, and it was pitiful to see him try to tear it off. Instead of subduing him, it made him flercer, especially to stray cats and dogs.

But, in spite of all his failings, we did not doubt that our pet was the object of the admiration and envy of the neighborhood until, one morning, my husband found the following letter in his mail:

Richard Freeman, Counsellor at Law. Lynn, Mass.

October 6th, 1900.

Thomas C. Prentiss, M. D.,

142 North St., Lynn, Mass.:

Dear Sir-During the last six months, I have often been requested by certain of your neighbors to enter a complaint to the proper authorities against you for permitting your dog to go unmuzzled, as he was long permitted to do, and also to call your attention directly and personally to the fact that your dog was vicious, dangerous and ought not to be allowed at large. I was reluctant to do anything of the kindit is not a pleasant thing to complain to a neighbor of any member of his family-not even his dog.

Mrs. Clark was attacked by your dog in front of her own house, on her own side of the street. He has repeatedly attacked, without provocation, the small and inoffensive dog owned by Mr. and Mrs. David B. Gray. They have, I understand, complained directly to you, to your wife, on the subject thereof.

"It makes a difference whose ox is gored," but even when I was informed that your dog had often, on my premises, attacked my boy's little, timid, weak, Yorkshire terrier—a non-combatant—I still preferred not to annoy you with complaints.

On Monday last, in presence of many witnessesneighbors-he made another unprovoked attack on my boy's dog, and, although wearing a headdress supposed to be a muzzle, he was easily able to, and did bite, tear and inflict serious injuries upon said dog, from which he suffered, still suffers and bears the scars.

I have always despised the man who secretly, wantonly or maliciously destroys 'lis neighbor's dog, or is quick to complain of trifling trespasses, but I am justified in asking you to oblige all your neighbors by suppressing, keeping close at home, or sending far away, a dog which is fast earning a very bad name, ind causing them much anxiety.

Regretting the necessity of addressing you on this subject, and believing that you will read in the same spirit of reasonableness in which I write, I am,

> Yours truly. RICHARD FREEMAN.

We were thunderstruck. Our beloved Hennessey "vicious."

"The letter must be answered," my husband said. "What shall I say?"

"Say! Say it is a mistake, Tom. He has mistaken the dog," I answered.

"I am not so sure about that," remarked brother Jack, coolly; "If you can trust your ears, those barks we heard a short time ago, apparently about at Free-

man's door, were strangely like Hennessey's dulcet tones. Besides," he added, with a sidelong glance at Spike, "he looks exhausted."

"I will tell you what to do," said Irene, ignoring Jack's speech, "let us each write a letter. Tom will read them aloud, and we will choose the most suitable one."

For ten minutes nothing was heard but the scratching of pens. Then, very gravely, we handed our letters to Tom. He picked up the nearest one and read:

### Mr. Richard Freeman:

Dear Sir—The morning mail brought us a letter from you. It is needless to say its contents surprised us exceedingly. Your letter, however, contains a few mistakes I would like to correct.

I will waive the neighborhood opinion of our dog. you may be wrong and you may be right; I fear the opinions of our neighbors have very little weight with us. Our dog did not attack Mrs. Clark. I observed the whole scene from my window. He was running after a cat when he met Mrs. Clark. It was a shock to the dog as well as to Mrs. Clark. It is well known that Mrs. Clark has no love for animals, her children are allowed no pets, and it is a noticeable fact that her little boy not only longs for a dog. but comes to play on our premises with "our vicious

"Straight in the eye," observes Bob, the small boy of the family.

"Proceed," said Tom, looking over his glasses at Bob.

As to your "little, weak, Yorkshire terrier," we, who love dogs, have always admired him, he was such a plucky little fellow. I rescued him from a larger dog, one day last week, for the sake of his rosy-cheeked little master.

Another day, as your wife may remember, she helped to separate our dogs. Your dog wore an old license tag and was unmuzzled. He snapped at my arm and made an imprint with his teeth. I thought the little fellow did it from fright, so let the matter

I presume your dog has a muzzle, in accordance with the ordinance; I have never seen it.

One word more, neither my husband nor myself ever spoke to, in fact we do not know Mrs. David B. Yours truly.

"Why, Imelda, I am surprised," said Tom. "'Two wrongs never make a right,' you know."

"Poor Mrs. Gray," interrupted Jack; "it sounds as if you were paying up some old grudge. But, then, you can't help it; you own the dog. I presume it is a case of 'Love me, love my dog.'

"Listen to this second letter," said Tom.

### Mr. Richard Freeman:

Dear Sir-I am in receipt of your note of October 6th, and I am much surprised at its contents. I do not admit the allegations mentioned, but will investigate the matter and advise you of the result at an early date.

"Jack. Jack, the embryo lawyer," shouted Irene. Jack blushed. "It is well to be careful in such matters. Mr. Freeman is a clever lawyer."

"I deny the allegations and defy the allegator," said Bob, striking an attitude.

"My dear brothers and sisters, be quiet while I read the third letter," commanded Tom.

### My Dear Mr. Freeman:

Our dog is a beauty and fine and smart. He can jump higher than any dog in the neighborhood. He can catch sugar thrown to him at a distance of fifteen feet. He can kill a cat in a few minutes, and I think he could kill your terrier in about five minutes, if he really tried. He was only playing with him the other day. I don't think he would touch your wife or boy unless they teased him.

Hennessey is a better dog than your Fido, and if one or the other has to go away, I think it should be your terrier.

We are sorry, of course, that the terrier was hurt, but you had better keep him in the back yard. If it was not for the law, he would not need a muzzle. He can't hurt anything.

I hope you will accept this apology, and perhaps it would be better to keep your dog in the house, a fence is no use, and then our dog won't worry him.

"Why, Bobby, your literary style is remarkable." said Irene.

"Never mind, your defense was noble and your apology most abject," said Jack, patting him on the head.

"Now for Irene's," said Tom. He picked up the last piece of folded paper and opened it. It was

"Really," said Irene, "words could not express my feelings.'

"But, my dear children," said Tom, becoming paternal and grave, "these letters won't do; they are too one-sided. I think, after all, I will send my own. I have not said just the right thing, but I think it will answer."

"I knew you would," said Irene; "that is the reason I did not write one."

"Sphinx," ejaculated Jack; then, turning to Tom, "Read on, oh, brother-in-law."

### Mr. Richard Freeman:

My Dear Sir-Replying to your note of the 6th, I think I understand your position in the matter, and am exceedingly sorry to have caused you the trouble. But, I do think there is something to be said on my side. I can hardly consider your dog a non-combatant, for, while he is a little fellow, he can be belligerent. He has snapped at me while passing your house, he has actually bitten my wife, and within two weeks my wife has rescued him from an affray, not with my dog, wherein he was being beaten, and carried him home in her arms.

I may say the same of Mrs. Gray's dog, for the only communication we have had from that family was an inquiry of our housemaid regarding the extent of wounds inflicted by her dog, in an affray with mine, on my premises, while my dog had the disadvantage of a chain and muzzle.

Regarding the muzzle, I have obeyed the ordinance more faithfully than any of our neighbors.

However, I greatly deplore the whole difficulty and feel that any dissension of this character is a nuisance to all concerned. I think that I can prevent further trouble by having a special muzzle made, a matter I have been considering for some time.

Very truly yours.

THOMAS C. PRENTISS.

### Tom's letter was despatched.

Our old, calm assurance of Spike Hennessey did not return to us. I may have been super-sensitive, but I feel sure I heard a remark from a veranda as to my being the owner of "that horrid dog." I must confess we waited a little uneasily for any further communication from Mr. Freeman. At last it came, and we held our breath while Tom read:

October 13th, 1900.

Thomas C. Prentiss, M. D.,

Lynn, Mass.:

My Dear Sir-I thank you for your courteous and instructive favor of the 8th inst.

You carried the war into Africa, and well illustrated the truth of the saying that "One story is good until another is told." Of course, you had the advantage of "the last say," and you improved it so well that I shall not attempt to return the charge. I am grateful to Mrs. Prentiss for her rescue of Fido and regret and apologize for the attack committed by him. the bite taken-but it was such a little one-there have been better excuses, but this is the best that can be offered under some circumstances.

Our excuses are often as hard-ridden and overburdened.

I will do anything to make amends, but may remark in passing that Fido was well punished, for his head was almost chewed off and his backbone bitten in two by your canine—I said "almost."
Your dog visited my house again yesterday morning

wearing a wire muzzle which, Mrs. Freeman informs me, seems to be more of a protection than his former headdress. They hustled Fido into safe retreat in the house, as your dog was flerce to get at him. I believe that you intend to have your dog wear an adequate muzzle and am grateful therefor-it won't hurt him and may do him good.

I appreciate the spirit of your response to my letter and hope for the pleasure of meeting you personally at some future time, when Peace shall reign. I am, Yours very truly, dear sir,

RICHARD FREEMAN.

Not long after the receipt of Mr. Freeman's letter the baby's nurse came to us with the request that Hennessey be no longer permitted to accompany them on the morning walks. "Why, ma'am," said she, "he loses us and then he comes tearing along and pushing his head under the sunshades of every baby carriage. nearly scaring the babies into fits. When he finds us, he walks along quiet enough, but in a few minutes he is off again. The other nurses won't associate Their ladies blame them for the with me, ma'am. babies' frights."

So, in spite of the pacific character of Mr. Freeman's note, and as I have been, frequently, the recipient of verbal and written communications regarding the depredations of my dog, I laid before the House, in Council assembled, the proposition of the retirement into rural life of Spike Hennessey. The proposition met with some opposition, especially from Bob, but as the constant worry was telling on my nerves, we decided upon rustication-but with eclat. Therefore, seated upon the front seat of the carriage, with an immense bow of red, white and blue ribbon, head erect, ears cocked, tail deflant, Spike Hennessey rode out of my life.



time has been other and more have not inclined him hang separately." to the study of inter-

within a comparatively recent period the other, if not with animosity, at least with a feeling of antipathy or jealousy not unmixed with dislike. This feeling, now happily a matter of the past, was not, it must be confessed, unnatural. The swell of the sea of sentiment, due to the far-off storm of warlike breakers tumsky, kept alive on both sides of the At- took formal command of the army. lantic those feelings of bitterness which, a century before, had arrayed the two fraternal blood. The War of the American Revolution ended, it is true, in a treaty by which King George III. acknowledged the independence of the colonies, but it found the Transatlantic peoples in no condition at first to rightly understand the benefits, or to rightly profit from the opportunities of freedom. The slight bond, always chafed at, and not infrequently contemptuously ignored. of the authority of the Continental Congress, was rudely and selfishly thrust aside, when the links of a common cause and common perti-fell apart. The thirteen colories, though they now called themselves "United States," were really far from being united, and the Union,

years. When it became apparent that the War of the Revolution was to end in the success of the colonists, not a few turned of new conditions. So long had the on the whole, in spite of many acts of petty tyranny, wise and equitable rule of the mother country, that the newly emancipated children hardly knew what course to take or how to set about governing themselves. Self-government was then indeed a new theory in the world, and among the best of America's thinkers not a few believed that in all history nothing better offered for a pattern than the grand old structure, built up by ages of experiment, cautious, crafty or cruel, which had evolved the common law of the strong stanch loyalty to the throne.

and front of the great American re- war and the excitement of public affairs, to what was called "The divine right of bellion, came to George Washington to he had settled down to the congenial vo- the king." assume the crown of America, and so perpetuate in his person and the heirs of his body all those admirable elements of strength and union. In an ensuing paper some account will be given of this offer and the manner of meeting (and declining) it by the great man whose life, in its more interesting phases, during the eight years of the war, will be the subject of these papers.

That Washington was thought of for king at all, that to make him king was seriously proposed, and especially that none other was for a moment considered, of itself singles him out for an exalted position such as his contemporaries cheerfully, and posterity has unanimously, accorded him.

Even for long after actual hostilities had begun, the Americans had hardly a thought of breaking the tie that bound them to Great Britain. It was, in fact, a step not declarative of public opinion, but rather of the maker and former of it. when, in the state house at Philadelphia. on the Fourth of July, 1776, the Continental Congress proclaimed that "The colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states." Previous to that momentous date, they had been insubordinate rather than independent, rebellious rather than revolutionary.

The most eminent men of the new nation recognized the deplorable weak-

occupied with their fortunes and sacred honor, but their very lives. As the venerable Benjamin practical mat- Franklin said in Congress: "We must or whose tastes now all hang together or-we shall all

Outbreaks of discontent, beginning with national politics, it is the "Lexington Alarm," when the emsomewhat difficult to battled farmers first met disciplined get at a glance an troops, had culminated in the affair of accurate idea of the Bunker Hill. After this Gage and Clincauses which led to ton and Burgoyne remained shut up in the separation of the thirteen Amer- the town of Boston. The revolted coloican colonies from Great Britain. Till nists invested the place, and the country looked about for a leader. He was found mass of the people of the two great in the young Virginian. Washington's Anglo-Saxon empires regarded each metal as a soldier had been already tried. In the old "French and Indian" war had been proved not only his valor, but his sagacity. Leaving his home at Mount Vernon, on the Potomac, Washington journeyed to Philadelphia and from there to the camp at Cambridge, opposite Boston. He rode all this long distance on bling on a placid beach under the calmest horseback, and on the third of July, 1775,

In establishing the office of comder-in-chief of the Republican forces, peoples against each other and drenched congress had fixed his compensation at the shores of the western continent in five hundred dollars per month. In accepting the command, Washington de-



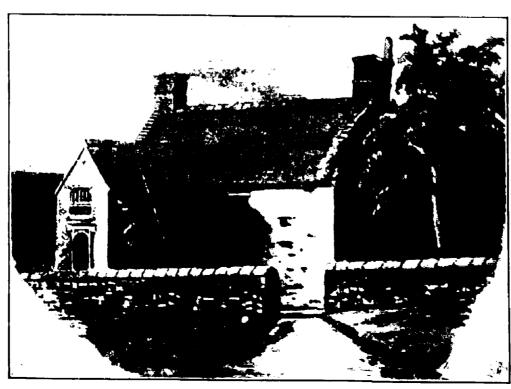
STATE HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA

clined the salary. He served the entire auxious thoughts towards the adjustment eight years during which the war continued without pay, keeping, however, Americans dwelt under the capable and, an exact account of all his disbursements on public service, and being reimbursed for these when peace was re-established. Honorable as this appears, the self-sacrifice was not as great as it would have been had Washington been a poor man. He was, in fact, one of the wealthlest men of those times in America. In addition to the large share which he had received of his father's estate, a very considerable addition to this came from the ample dowry brought him by his marriage to the wealthy Mrs. Custis. His estate on the Potomac was princely in the several colonies. Some of these were extent, and the revenues, chiefly from proprietary, others directly royal prov-England, the central authority of the the cultivation of tobacco, abundant, inces, and others again so fortunate as The mansion at Mount Vernon was a to have gotten liberal charters; these magnificent colonial country seat. Wash- latter true democracies, yet yielding to It was from some who thought in this ington's early youth and young manhood neither of the others in deference to the fashion that an offer came to the head having been passed amid the turmoil of right (then shorn a little of its divinity)

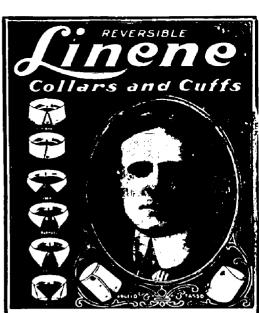
cation of a large landed proprietor. Then came the stirring appeal to force and to resistance—the prophecy of the eloquent Patrick Henry, delivered but a few years previously before the House of Burgesses of Virginia, had been fulfilled, and from the north had been swept by the gale the clash of resounding arms. With impassioned utterances Henry had declared that there had been a Brutus for Caesar, and that King George might profit by that example. The entire country looked to Washington as its leader. He did not hesitate, but at once, at the call of the hour, took up the burden of a duty which he felt had been laid upon him by the very hand of Providence. At this period, as I have said, few, very few indeed, looked forward to a separation from the British empire. The movement thus far had been rather an armed petition for a redress of grievances than a deliberate rebellion against legitimate authority. Nowhere throughout the broad domain where the drum roll of England beat, following the sun around the world, was loyalty to the crown more deeply implanted than in the American colonies, and of all the thirteen in none was this loyalty deeper than in the colony of Virginia. The revolt of the commonwealth of Cromwell had served to people the shores of the new world with a race of hardy exiles, every one, in all that constituted true citizenship, citizens of the mother island, and in all that constituted true fealty, loyal and devoted subjects of the British king. The people of America were Britons save only in their remote domicile. They asked equality with their brothers at home, and they received at the hands of an infatuated majority in parliament and at the hands of the king and his ministers, a stinging rebuke for their presumption. The taxation to which they were subjected was in itself a trifling matter; the stamp act and the tax upon tea, both were insufficient to add materially to British revenues, but quite enough to exasperate sturdy Englishmen. A large number of these, whose fathers had fled across the stormy seas because of the infatuation that had impelled King Charles I. to govern by his ; rogative alone, now stood firm against further encroachments. Cromwell finally stood forth as the incarnate expression of a revolt against the tyranny of "ship money" for which Hampden suffered and Eliot died. Now Washington appeared representing a deeper and more forceful appeal for justice, and guided by that profound sentiment which has ever actuated the conduct of British manhood, "Revolution

to tyrants is obedience to God." It was not alone in America that true patriotism was found at this period; Chatham and Fox and their coadjutors among the slender minority in parliament vainly, but strenuously, protested. Their appeals and the tidings of the universal uprising across the Atlantic, at last had their effect; the obnoxious taxes laid upon American trade and enterprise were repealed. Unfortunately the appeal came too late, especially that with a blind perversity we can now hardly comprehend, parliament, in the same breath by which it revoked the act of extortion. saw fit to proclaim extortion justifiable. and to declare its right to tax the provinces. The advisers of the king carried out to the letter the folly so ably told in "Aesop's Fable;" they held tenaciously to the shadow of authority and thereby ultimately lost the substance of their most loyal possessions.

It must not be forgotten how various were the interests, and how opposed in many essentials of public policy were



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the extreme. The whole family will delight to play, especially the boy. Muggins and Skip,

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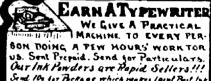
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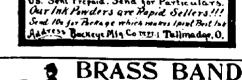


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catches the fish if he only touches the bait atches the first it to only touches the ban special offer: 1 for 60, 2 for 10c, 6 for 28c, (Assorted sizes) postpaid.

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CHRIST CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE, MASS

Washington was a born and bred arisealogy having been traced to the gen- religious worship. eration immediately following the Con-

numbered among the Cavaliers who stood bravely by the reckless and unfortunate Charles I., and it was because of their attachment to royalty that the direct anof George - John cestor Washington - finding Roundheads of Cromwell uncongenial associates, expatriated himself and settled, with his brother Andrew, in Westmoreland county, Virginia.

Such were the antecedents of the man who was now called to the leadership of the revolted colonies. It is a tribute to his true nobility. and furnishes most abundant evidence of the esteem in which he was held by the entire country that the call to leadership was so unanimous. When he arrived at Cambridge, his first act was to assume command of the motley array which encompassed Boston. In numbers these sons of the soil constituted a somewhat formidable army; but in no other essential were they anything but an armed mob, poorly armed, ill equipped, munitioned and provisioned, a mere horde of ardent men burning with a passion for freedom, but undisciplined, fractious, always needy and often insubordi-

nate.
The worth of Washington's

### Dr. Fed Himself. Found the Food That Saved His Life,

time experience finally found himself sick unto death.

his own story. "For the first time in my life of 61 years I am impelled to publicly testify to the value of a largely stituted due respect and prompt obediadvertised article and I certainly would ence to their officers, and these latter, seems to me a direct act of Providence, motion, had kept the camp in more or saved my life and I am impressed that it is a bounden duty to make it known.

"For three years I kept failing with Breed's Hill. stomach and liver disorders until I was reduced seventy pounds from my normal myself, three of my associate physicians advised me to 'put my house in order' was put on a diet of Grape-Nuts predily began to build me up, appetite repounds. That started my return to health and really saved my life.

"A physician is naturally prejudiced who are now suffering as I did can find reto do. Sincerely and Fraternally yours." Name of this prominent physician fur-Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

land were the sons of men who had fled to those then savage shores to escape the vengeance of the Royalists. With bitter, if natural, rancor, Charles II, at the restoration sought out for proscription or a worse fate all those who had followed the fortunes of the Long Parliament, and especially those who, however remotely, had been concerned in bringing his father to the block. The blow of the axe severing the head of Charles I. struck, as Carlyle tells us, "A chill to the heart of universal flunkeydom." From the sycophancy of the courtier, the embattled farmers engaged in Boston leaguer were as far removed as it is possible to conceive men being. Indeed, their habits of thought were so far removed from subserviency that they spurned as unbefitting to freemen the tocrat. In all the essentials a noble, polite observances of social obligations, He was a vestryman of Pohick Church, lacking only a title. For generations his due and orderly deference to rightly con- near Mount Vernon, and of Christ family had been extensive landowners, stituted authority, and, in many cases, rich, refined and cultured, their gen- even the sacred sanctions of ceremonial ried in St. Peter's, White House, Va.

Such were the peculiar and unwieldy quest as large landholders and possessors elements with which the young Virof manorial privilege. The branch of ginian was called upon to deal. Under manifested by the descendants of the the family from which George Washing- a vast elm tree (still standing, and Roundheads for anything that savored ton sprang came originally from guarded with reverent care) Washington of prelacy. To their minds the simple Northamptonshire. To Laurence Wash- took command of the forces. Simple and ceremonial of episcopacy was almost, if ington (or de Wessyngton), mayor of the unostentatious as his own tastes were, he not quite, equal to what they considered city of Northampton, was assigned by was a firm believer in all that pertained, the pagan rites of the papacy. Then, Henry VIII., on the dissolution of the not only to the strict discipline, but to too, the services of the church were priories, a grant of the manor of Sul- the pomp and circumstance of war. He associated with the worst memories of grave, with large tracts of land in the appeared before the army surrounded by royalty. In short, to be an Episcopalian vicinity, formerly appertaining to the well dressed and armed aides, and op- was to be very near akin to both a monastery of St. Andrew's. Sulgrave has posed at once to the severe simplicity of Romanist and a tory. That Washington been long entitled "Washington's the file of the army an elaborate mag- established and maintained church ser-Manor." The Washingtons were ever nificence for the rank. Though many vices, which he regularly attended, and "Washington's the file of the army an elaborate mag- established and maintained church serloyal servitors of the crown. They were a time thereafter Washington shared the that such was his pre-eminent force of



WASHINGTON ELM, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., UNDER WHICH WASHINGTON TOOK COMMAND OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY

overbearing, he was yet inflexible in liturgy which had certainly grown obsonot pen these lines except that, what jealous of each other, emulous for proless of a ferment since that day in June when they fell back in disorder from

There was jealousy among the officers, laxity among the men, poor food, insufweight. When I got too low to treat ficient clothing, and almost total want of ammunition. All these things Washington was called upon to remedy or to for I would be quickly going the way supply. In the spacious mansion known of all mankind. Just about that time I as the "Craigie" house he established his headquarters. Mrs. Washington came gested food. Curlously enough, it quick- there from Mount Vernon, and there they remained until April in the following turned and in 15 days I gained six year. A ceremonious and elegant hospitality was maintained, in, it must have been, somewhat striking contrast to the plebeian aspect of the republican camp. against writing such a letter, but in this One might think that such influences case I am willing to declare it from the alone were sufficient to alienate the housetops that the multiplied thousands affections of the common soldiery, but there was an additional element of radlief and health as easily and promptly by ical difference—the provincials were to Grape-Nuts. If they only knew what a man dissenters, the Massachusetts men chiefly Presbyterians; the Connecticut, here for a long time the poet Longfel-Congregationalists; and these, with the nished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Baptists of Providence and Rhode Island plantations were dogmatic and sec-



THE CRAIGIE MANSION

Washington's Headquarters at Cambridge, Mass. rigid observer of the ritual to which he had been accustomed from childhood. Church, Alexandria, and had been mar-

It is difficult for us to understand how bitter sectarian feeling was in those days and how strong was the distaste

> character that he easily overcame the prejudice against his creed, is not by any means the least difficult of the tasks he succeeded in accomplishing. This bigotry among the populace contrasted unfavorably with the liberality exhibited at the first meeting of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. It was moved (by Mr. Cushing) that the meeting be opened with prayer; but the motion being opposed by Mr. Jay, of New York, and Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, John Adams, who afterwards nominated Washington to be general-in-chief, rose in favor of the motion. He was known to be a stanch Presbyterian, and when, in a few admirable words, he suggested the Rev. Mr. Duche, an Episcopalian, none present cared to further oppose the motion.

> After Bunker Hill there was no pitched battle, nor even an extensive skirmish anywhere in that neighborhood; but in other parts of the country there were frequent and bloody, if trivial, encounters. The gulf between the advocates of royalty and of republicanism daily grew wider; but all this time, while the soldiers in camp loudly cursed the king, Sabbath after Sabbath Wash-

character becomes more apparent when it privations of his men, and set them an ington and his personal and military famis considered that this horde of men as- example of courage and fortitude, on the ily met and bowed before the altar and sembled to beleaguer Boston was com- assumption of the command at Cam- humbly prayed for him. It was not till posed almost exclusively of descendants of bridge he presented to them an aspect near the end of the winter that prayers the Puritans. The yeomanry of New Eng- of splendid military authority as far re- ceased for King George, and then it moved as possible from the simple cere- came about because of the absence of monies to which they had been accus- the rector, and that a somewhat hottomed under Generals Ward and Warren. headed young officer (Colonel William By long contact with the elite of the Palfrey, of Washington's staff), who British army, Washington had acquired read the services, saw fit to substitute A good old family physician with a the military manner. Never pompous or a prayer of his own for that one in the rigid observance of all that made up mil- lete. After that the prayers were for Medicines failed and-but let him tell itary etiquette. The martinet had not the Continental Congress, which, though yet appeared among the troops; they an innovation as to the rubric, was were lax in their notions of what con- clearly preferable as to the logic of the facts.

The "Craigie" mansion, so called, in which Washington established himself, was one of seven similar spacious dwellings, which, previous to the breaking out of hostilities, had been inhabited by as many wealthy and refined families. Here was an elegant and interesting coterie, holding itself much aloof from their surroundings and consorting on familiar terms with few outside their own narrow circle. The war broke up completely this delightful, if limited. association. The owners of all these dwellings were devoted adherents of the king; as a matter of course they were compelled to fly, and their estates were confiscated. It was thus that the 'Craigle" house became public property.

The mansion still stands, a fine example of the best colonial architecture. It is almost unique for the number of eminent men who have since the days of the Revolution owned and occupied it. Here Jared Sparks, one of the biographers of Washington, dwelt. For several years it was occupied by Edward Everett, and low made his home.

Besides all the other prejudices Washington had to meet and overcome was tarian to the last degree. Washington one that taxed his energy and discretion was a Church of Emgland man; not a com- to the utmost. The idea of the separate municant, but a devout believer and sovereignty of the several colonies

(which, under the new name of "state rights," was the chief cause of the Civil War seventy years afterwards) gave him great anxiety. The enlisted men of one colony were quite averse to serving under officers commissioned by another. There was much straggling, and discipline could be maintained only by the constant use of the lash, an expedient that happily has been superseded by consequences less degrading, but was then thought essential. The experience of the long encampment of the winter of 1775-76 was beneficial, proving, as it did, the absolute necessity of a force of national troops, and resulting in the enlistment under direct authority of the Continental Congress of a body of regulars independent of the state militia and of the volunteers, or so called "minute men."

In March, 1776, the British, under Lord Howe, evacuated Boston and set sail for New York. It was to this city that the American army was immediately transferred.

With the evacuation of Boston, the first period of the American Revolution came to a close. It was distinguished by but one battle-that of Bunker Hill, at which Washington was not present. The results of the period of comparative inaction which followed were chiefly in crystalizing the sentiment of the country and in organizing the raw and undisciplined volunteers into some semblance of an effective force. This was mainly the work of Washington during the months of his first "war nome" at Andrew Craigie's house at Cambridge. New Year's day, 1776, was signalized by the enrollment of the first of the continental forces, and for the first spreading to the wind of a flag with thirteen stripes, white and red.

(To be continued.)





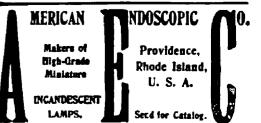
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# A CRACK MILITARY COMPANY SKATING ON SNO



CAPTAIN JOHN W. VON NIEDA

The Mountain Springs Rifles of Ephrata, Pennsylvania, organized in 1887 with its present Second Lieutenant, William II. Richwine as its commander. The company then comprised only eleven members, being mere schoolboys. Today It is a flourishing military organization, noon. Supper, 5 p. m. Dress parade and to seventy five. The original members, years old, now the Second Lieutenant; and spoon. color bearer, Oscar L. Von Nieda, sixteen; drummer boy, Harry J. Von Nieda, eleven years, now the principal musician; First Sergeant, Walter V. Whitmyer, fifteen years; privates: David High, twelve trolley riding, etc. years; Harry Good, twelve years; John Captain; Harvey Sweigart, thirteen years; Lewis High, twelve years; William Steinmetz, thirteen years; Second Sergeant, a first prize in a running race, and an-Daniel S. Breneiser, fourteen years. Little John Von Nieda was quite a genius and set to work to make eight wooden guns with which they drilled. Their dues at that time were three cents a week, and in six months the boys had enough money to buy caps and a flag. The captain's sword was a present from the widow of an old soldler. The drum used by Harry belonged to his father and was used in the Civil War. At this time eight more privates were added to the company and eight more guns were made by the young genius. After a lapse of several years real guns were purchased of Remington make, forty five caliber, to buy which the boys raised two hundred and eighty eight dollars by holding war dramas, fairs, and festivals. It was just a short time after the purchase of the guns that they had over three hun- other a second prize in a broad jump increased that he now employs a secredred dollars with which to buy Zouavo contest. suits, and it was a pretty sight to see jackets, red trousers and white leggins, commander. His brother Harry uniform of the U.S. regular, and khaki ago. suits with rough rider hats and blue

flannel shirts. families and the qualifications necessary parts well. to become a member of this organization community which they visit.

pearance on parade.

Guard mount, 11:30 a. m. Dinner, 12 jectionable places.



ALFRED E. NULL

JOHN BATHMAN Champion Athlete

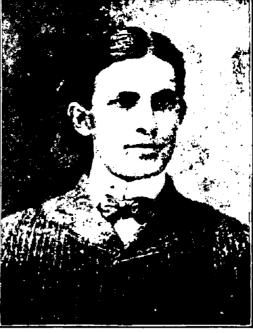


DRUM CORPS

Its first meeting took place in an old review, 7 p. m. Post guard, 8 p. m. woodshed, where was formed a sort of Sound taps, 10 p. m. The last encamp-constitution, and three officers were elect- ment was "Camp Reynolds," Aug. 1st to gradually increased from eleven members Pottstown. Most of the boys "bunked" William H. Richwine, then seventeen wash basin, tin plate, tin cup, knife, fork

During the day they indulged in all manner of sports, such as baseball, running, jumping, swimming, fishing, tobogganing, flying horse, vaudeville show,

Six games of ball were played during W. Von Nieda, fourteen years, now the the encampment with teams from Potts-



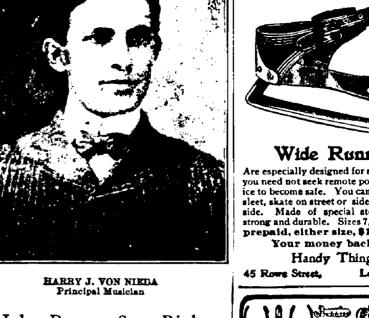
### Helps Boys to Start Right

The front area of a house in one of the Thirties near Fifth avenue is filled every morning with a motley collection of boys. They are usually very dejected looking, all of them seem very poor and they are of a type that rarely finds its way to the modish quarter of the city. They begin to gather in front of the

ed. Since that time the number has 10th, at Sanatoga Park, three miles from house as early as 8 o'clock and by 10 o'clock some of them are still there. At two in a tent. Each was provided with this season, when most of the houses in as shown in one of our illustrations, are, a cot, several blankets, several changes that part of the city are closed, they

> town, and five of them were won by the to aid have very little chance in life M. S. R. Club. One of the members won once they are started on the wrong track.

His interests in this direction have so



reading from left to right: Captain, of clothing, pillow, small mirror, comb, supply unusual animation to the street.

These youths come to seek the aid of E. J. Wendell, who has for several years devoted much time and money to helping boys who have got into trouble through misfortune rather than from any fault. He became interested in philanthropic work some years ago and soon realized that boys as poor as those he is seeking



ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE MOUNTAIN SPRINGS RIFLES-PHOTO TAKEN IS YEARS AGO Beginning at the right you see Capt. Richwine (now second lieutenant), O. L. Von Nieda, H. J. Von Nieda (now principal musician) Walter Whitmyer, David High, Harry Good, John W. Von Nieda (now captain), H. Swiegart, Lowis High, William Steinmetz (deceased), and Daniel Breneiser.

Soon they bought the regulation blue elected principal musician several years

members are representatives of good in this line. All the boys execute their cases marked for investigation.

strict. The members are a very gentle- commodious home. The exterior is paint- nates when he went down on the East manly lot, and wherever they go they ed in attractive colors, and the big Side to give theatrical performances at try to leave a good impression on every porches and many windows afford shade some of the clubs there. He also saw and ventilation. Each room is furnished that little or nothing was done to help Many cash prizes have been won by in a special color effect. Electric light- the boys, while there were many organthem for excellent drilling and good ap- ing, steam heat, handsome electroliers, izations to help girls, so he set out to bath tubs and shower baths, pool and be of assistance to boys in trouble. Each year the boys leave Ephrata in a billiard table, a room for games, a Many deserving boys have been aided special car for camp, where they spend library, a parlor, a "den," a gymnasium, by him and helped to make a living for about ten days. Strict camp rules gov- etc., all at a total cost of \$5,000, makes a themselves. No boy is helped until his ern, the daily routine being as follows: complete club home for the boys, and case has been investigated, and it has Roll call, 6:15 a. m. Breakfast, 7 a. m. keeps them off the street and out of ob- been found that few apply who have any

tary to help him. He is frequently called John W. Von Nieda, Captain of the to the police courts to be riend boys and the boys parade with their red caps, blue company, proves himself to be a good secure ball for many youths who might was lose their liberty but for him.

The crowd that gathers in front of his door every morning is usually made up Last winter this organization held its of lads who have come to him with some ninth annual war drama. John and petition. His hours for receiving these The company is a strictly temperance Harry Von Nieda take Dutch and Irish visitors are from 8 to 10 o'clock, and in organization. It has a dramatic club, a comedian parts as well as do profession- the course of the two hours fifty applibaseball club, and a fine library. Its als, and have gained quite a reputation cants are frequently heard and their

Mr. Wendell first saw the wretchedness The company possesses a beautiful and in the lives of these youthful unfortu-

cause to be ashamed of their plight.-Ex.

affords all the pleasures of ice skating with none of its dangers.

There is always more snow than ice; therefore, snow-skating can be more frequently enjoyed, and in localities where ice never forms.



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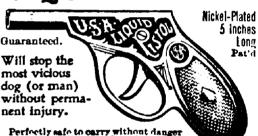
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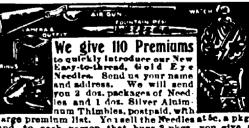


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MOUNTAIN SPRINGS RIFLES' CLUB HOUSE

### The Boy's Voice—How to Preserve and Train It By BARNARD BAYLIS

OYS, look after your voices! This voices! You begin to see there is some for it.

Without this advantage, many occupaeven be danger of failure as well.

dreds of people who might have got on had taken some trouble about their voices when young. The worst of it is-many boys ruin their voices quite early, through want of a little knowledge and a little care.

"Bother my voice, it will take care of men, or commercial travelers. All these itself well enough." It is very doubtful are honorable occupations, if not always if anything in this world takes care of itself, where care can be taken of it. But plenty of things go wrong for want of care! If we don't take care of our bodies-nay, our whole being-we shall not keep right, and then we can't fill the niche that would otherwise have been possible, and which the Creator surely intended us to fill.

### Quit Coffee.

Said the Great German Specialist.

It disappoints some people to be told that coffee causes the disease. But it is best to look squarely at facts and set the face towards health for that's more fun than anything else anyhow. A Cincinnati man consulted a Berlin physician on nervous diseases and says:

"Four years ago I was an habitual coffee drinker, having used it for twenty five years and being naturally of a nervous temperament, I became almost a fixed and expanded, shoulders well back, nervous wreck, greatly suffering from in- and the spine drawn firmly inwards low somnia, almost constantly constipated down. and weighing only 128 pounds.

cine all the time, but had no relief, much breath, especially v About three years and a half ago I went tax is put on it. Remember, more breath abroad and while in Berlin heard frequently of a great physician, Prof. Mendel, an authority on nervous trouble, so I resolved to consult him.

"Prof. Mendel surprised me very much by asking at once if I was a coffee drinker and on my telling him I used it two or three times a day he said. 'It is poison.' After carefully examining me he told me there was nothing the matter with me whatever but what could be entirely cured in 30 days by letting coffee and other stimulants alone and dieting.

"I had a hard time following his advice. I did not know what to do until I came home and told my wife, who got some Postum. We tried it but at first did not like it; then we went over the directions on the package together and found we had not boiled it long enough. That was the beginning of the end of my trouble, for the Postum was delicious after that and I drank it regularly and it helped from the start.

"In a very short time I began to feel much better and in the last three years I haven't been absent from business one hour on account of ill health, for my health is fine now. I have a good appetite, sleep well and weigh 175 pounds." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Any nervous person who drinks coffee will feel better from ten days' use of Postum in place of coffee. Trial easily proves this. There's a reason.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

may seem rather out-of-the-way, sense in the advice, though it is likely unusual advice, but, for all that, it many a boy will say, "I have so many is easy to find very good reasons studies to attend to that there is not time or it.

enough left free as it is." But think a
Quite likely many of you will, in one minute! Perhaps your studies are fitting way or another, have to depend on your you for a career for which your voice will throats for your success in life. It is be specially required, and it may make useful to have a good voice and a strong all the difference by and by to make a throat, whatever you may be or do. little time to think about it now. After all, it is really thought rather than time tions become very tiring! There may that is wanted. You may become a lawyer, or a clergyman, or a lecturer on All this need not be. There are hun- some scientific or popular subject. Then there are a great many who will be much better in the world if only they schoolmasters, and a schoolmaster's life is, perhaps, the most trying of all with the voice out of sorts.

Besides all these professions, it is eacy to name other walks in life where the same thing holds good. It is possible Now, having read so far, don't say, you may become auctioneers, or salespleasant, but sometimes they become very trying to those with weak throats. The writer has known commercial trayclers to talk all their voice away by the end of the day, though some of their worried customers might be inclined to say, "And a good thing if they lost it

However, this article is written to let So listen again! Boys, look after your you know that our voices need never give way from talking or singing, if used properly, and to feel quite safe on this score would be a blessing to many a business or professional man. But it is quite time to begin to think about it now, in order to be certain of this later on.

Here is the first thing to "look after" don't shout, and bawl, and yell in such a manner as to lose a lot of breath in doing this. Breath escaping too freely does much harm to the vocal action, and anything that causes this, if repeatedly indulged in, may injure the voice for life. If you must shout, and bawl, and yell, prepare for it by holding the chest muscle

This position of the body much assists "I consulted physicians and took medl- the throat to resist the escape of too vhen any passing than Nature intended is the beginning of nearly all the trouble regarding hoarseness and loss of voice from which so many suffer. It is a very good thing, then, whenever you are walking, to fix up firmly and be half an inch taller, also to adopt this position even when sitting, whenever you can think of it. It will soon become a habit, and then the trouble of it is over.

Another thing, that helps along with



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We are going to mail something for these dealers, to boys you know. Therefore, the boy who sends us the biggest accurate list of names and addresses of nice boys, gets the suit he chooses. It will be easy. Here are the conditions.—

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Arrange the Boys' names in full, siphabetically, with street and address for each name.

Hend at least 100 names of boys between 5 and 17 yrs. old.
The five boys in the State sending the largest lists from their respective counties will each receive a suit from us through the nearest dealer.

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Grit Publishing Co., Dept. 3, Williamsport, Pa.

this, is to cultivate the habit of speaking gently. But when you sing, fix up firmly, and don't be afraid of plenty of sound. Of course, often there are times when the

or course, often there are times when the voice should be softly used in singing, but when there is no reason for this, always sing out well, though, it need hardly be added, never "bawl or yell."

Bear in mind that, whether in speaking or singing, to force the voice with relaxed muscles, round shoulders, and a stooping figure (and often you cannot help it) certainly leads to mischief, and no doubt spoils many voices for life.

On the other hand, it is possible by the

On the other hand, it is possible by the exercise of a little care to improve its tone and quality year by year. A clear, resonant voice may in the long run prove as great an advantage to a boy as a pretty face to a girl—yes, perhaps a great deal more. It has been said that the late Sir John Mönckton owed his position as Town Clerk of the City of London, England, to his voice. No doubt it was a great halp to him from first to less an great help to him from first to last, and, as so much can be done to build up our vocal power, this fact proves the wisdom of the advice—Boys, look after your vocal.



To any one sending us a list of 5 different words made from the letters in

# Williams' **Shaving Soap**

with a 2-cent stamp to cover cost of mailing, we will forward, post-paid, a most useful and ingenious pocket novelty called the *Triplet*, a key-ring, letter-opener, paper-cutter and screw-driver combined, and an article that every man and boy will hind many uses for every day.

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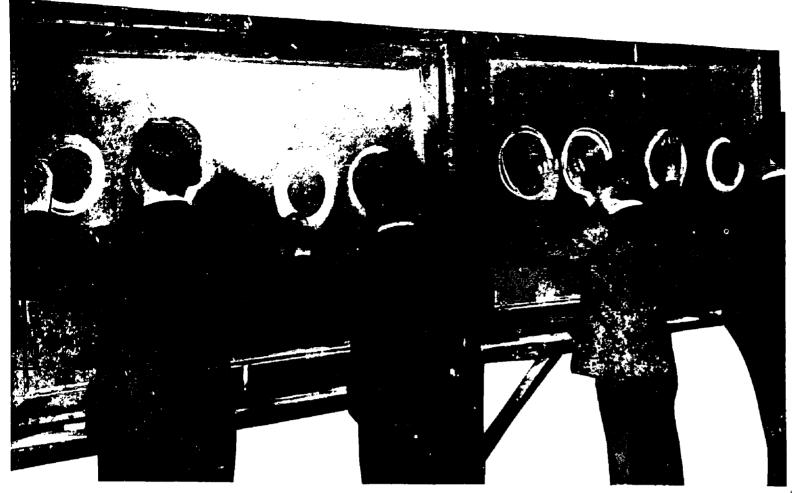
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### TEACHING BOYS AND GIRLS TO USE BOTH RIGHT AND LEFT HANDS

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FIRST LESSON IN USE OF BOTH HANDS AT ONCE

with equal dexterity, instead of being drawing in half the time it would take handlest. either right-handed or left-handed? The question seems scarcely to admit of any as well. answer but one. And yet we have been a right or left-handed race since the beginning of time. This is to be changed. In Philadelphia they are teaching the scholars to use either hand with equal facility. J. Liberty Tadd, principal of the Schools of Industrial Art in the Quaker City, recently lectured in Europe, by special invitation, on the advantages of teaching children to use both hands in work that admitted of such a thing. The visitor to the schools presided over by Mr. Tadd sees some astonishing feats.

board, pick up a piece of chalk in each hand and draw the most intricate designs with the quickness of long praces tice, going down the left side of the de- of date and the race will be ambidexsign with the left hand and the right

to do it with one hand, and doing it just

Mr. Tadd does not say that his primary object in teaching his pupils to use both hands is to make them ambidextrous, although that is the natural outcome of the constant practice in the use of the left hand. Mr. Tadd's argument in favor of the teaching of all scholars in our public schools to use either hand is that the present system tends to injure the eyesight and distort the spine. The normal focus of the eye, he explains, is sixteen inches. To write the boy or girl sits with one eye nearer the paper than the other, and the eye that is not in focus is striving to work with its fellow to the natural injury of the optic. One would never think of reading a newspaper held at the same angle as the paper on which we are taught to write at school. By changing the position, writing or drawing first with the right hand and then with the left, Mr. Tadd believes that any strain on the eyes is neutralized. Also by the same argument he shows that the spine, which is distorted when writing continually in one position, is straightened up when the position is reversed for the left-handed practice in writing.

Dr. Oscar H. Allis, a prominent practitioner of Philadelphia, earnestly endorses the idea of teaching children to write with either hand. "If I were able to compel all school teachers to do as I advise," said Dr. Allis, recently, before an assemblage of medical men, "I would have Monday a right-handed day in the writing classes. Tuesday a left-handed ever hand the pupil wished."

Why should we not use both our hands side with the other hand, completing the trous, using whichever hand comes

### Boys Find Rich Mineral

Frank and Fred Coffman, Empire, Colo., age thirteen and fifteen, respectively, and sons of a miner, have been spending much of their time digging in the hills, as their father does, in the hope of finding silver. A short time ago they were playing in a small tunnel which they had dug and came upon a



substance which they failed to recognize. On taking it home and showing it to their father they found that they had struck "pay day, Wednesday a right-handed, and so dirt." At once the father uncovered twelve on alternately, with one day for which- inches of ore, practically solid, which runs higher than thirty dollars a ton in silver and If the idea gains in popularity, as it lead, with a fair per cent in gold.





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### Quakers Try To Solve The "Doukhobor Problem"



DOURHOBOR WOMEN DOING THE WORK OF PLOW-HORSES

brought to the United States with a view later to the police of the Dominion of plans, Mr. Elkinton said: Canada. Mr. Elkinton has the practical sympathy of the Society of Friends in his experiment, and enough money has been subscribed to insure the thorough trial of the plan to solve the Doukhobor

As has been chronicled by the newspapers for a long time past, the Doukhobors are in the habit of leaving their settlement in the northwest part of the Dominion and marching en masse in search of a mysterious Messiah who seems as elusive as the river sought by the patriarch of Kipling's "Kim." All efforts to drive them back to their homes have resulted in trouble and occasional bloodshed. Their fanaticism is of the kind that will listen to no reason. In their own settlement they have allowed the horses to graze idly on the hills while they have yoked the women to the ploughs, believing it wicked to work animals that have no voice in their To bring them out of such destiny. fanatical darkness as this, the Quakers. who, chiefly through Joseph Elkinton, have made careful inquiries into the life of the Doukhobors, purpose to select the most intelligent of the colony and bring them to this country, with the hope that a school education for the children and a thorough training of the men and women in the ways of civilized, sensible people, will elevate a few who can be sent back to tell the others that a higher order of things may be looked for than

that obtaining in the Canadlan territory. The two Doukhobor boys seen in the accompanying photograph are now attending the public school at Media. They are bright little fellows. Their English is imperfect, but their intelligence is of a high order. In time, when they learn the language thoroughly, they will, without doubt, rise to a high grade in the school. The two women, mother and daughter, were photographed on the porch of the Elkinton home at Media. They are to stay there for the present, learning to do housework in the manner of the American housewife. They do not speak a word of English, and for the present it will be necessary for Mrs. Elkinton, a Quaker lady, who is as enthusiastic as her husband over the experiment to uplift the Doukhobors, to converse with them in the sign language. They are splendid speci-



TWO DOUKHOBOR BOYS IN THE SCHOOLS AT MEDIA, PA.

The residents of this quiet little Quaker mens of healthy womanhood, although town of Media, Pa., were astonished re- their somewhat squat figures show signs cently by the spectacle of a little group of of the laborious life they have been commen and women in rainbow-hued attire pelled to live among their own people. marching solemnly to meeting. It was In the house they wear a bright colored the first contingent of the Doukhobors costume and on the head a knitted hood that Joseph Elkinton, a prominent crowned with a big rosette. When they Quaker merchant of Philadelphia, has go out they tie a handkerchief over this headgear and knot it under the chin. to seeing what a thorough American Some of the men were dropped at farms training will do to wean the peculiar in New York state, on the trip from tribe from their communistic teachings Canada. Two are working on Quaker and cure them of the fanaticism that has farms near Media. As soon as suitable made them such a troublesome problem arrangements have been made, others first to the Russian government and will be brought on. Speaking of his



DOUKHOBOR MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

with the co-operation of some members rats and rabbits this winter.-JOE BANNER. of the Society of Friends. Matters have not been going well with the Douk-hobors. Educational advancement is slow because of the skepticism about any effort having the semblance of support of the Dominion government. This is due to the persecution in Russia from which they fied. It would be a mistake to break up the colonies because of the dangers of marches and other acts resulting from their superstitions and fanaticisms. They must be prepared for education. Hence this plan of distributing promising Doukhobors on farms, where they will receive practical training and the children be enabled to attend schools in the vicinity. I have impressed upon them the idea I have in mind of sending them back to demonstrate to the skeptical Doukhobors the benefits of Christian and civilizing influences.'

### A Chip of The Old Block

Vivian Cody, the eighteen year old son of Colonel Cody ("Buffalo Bill"), is following in his father's steps. He is a splendid horseman, fearless and daring in managing the wildest steeds, and is an expert shot. He has been accustomed to the rifle since he was eight.

"I have undertaken the experiment shot. He is going to shoot and trap musk New Britain, Conn., sends a sketch of his "gym," which is very good but not good enough to permit of reproduction.

Boys At Sport

fine "gym" fitted up with flying rings, turning

tars, a trapeze, and a target at one end. Ho

says he and his boy friends have great sport

there. He also owns a rifle. He recently went

on a camping expedition and reports a fine

time.-TALBOT BISSELL, Long Lake, N. Y.,

owns two rifles and a revolver. Last year he

killed a fine buck and has its head mounted. A year ago he built a Canadian canoe after

the description given in the March, 1901, num-

JOE BANNER, New Britain, Conn., has a

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Page: 44.
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Every Energetic American Boy Should Be a Member of "The Order of The American Boy"





ROOM OF PAUL B. GOTTSCHALL, HARRISBURG, PA. Where the John Harris Co. No. 10 Meets

### Company News

Company News

Invincible Eagle Company, No. 30, Duquesne, Pa., holds its meetings weekly at the home of the treasurer. Dues five cents per week payable at each meeting. It expects to have a library soon.—GENEIGAL JOHN STAIKK COMPANY, No. 2, Goffstown, N. H., has a club room and a small library, it gave a magic lantern exhibition recently the proceeds amounting to lifty cents. It has eighty cents in its treasury.—JOHN F. LACEY COMPANY, No. 31, Oskuloosa, Ia., held its list regular meeting at the home of Capitain Gl. in Taylor, at which an election of officers was held, light refreshments were served and games played. At its next meeting, to be held at the home of Sergeant-at-Arms Roy Barrows, a program will be rendered, and it will entertain William C. Sprague Company, No. 28, of Oskaloosa,—WyANDOT COMPANY, No. 44, Carey, O., holds its meetings on Friday evenings. Monthly dues ten cents. It has had its charter framed in a handsome black frame—ALBERT J. BEYERIDGE COMPANY, No. 5, Bicknell, Ind., holds its meetings every other Tuesday evening. Dues ten cents a month. It has at this writing \$4 in its treasury.—WILD WEST COMPANY, No. 13, Alliance, Neb. is progressing nicely. September 19 it gave a party at the home of Private Arthur Johnson. Company dues five cents a week.—JOHN BROWN COMPANY, No. 4. Saratoga, Cal., held a banquet after the installation of officers. This company is increasing in membership, has a large library, and is in a flourishing condition—ETHAN ALLEN COMPANY, No. 2, Brattleboro, Vt., eclebrated Hallowe'en at its club rooms. Friends were invited and members brought refreshments. The evening was spent in playing sames and enjoying a stereopticon entertainment. Everybody had a good time and help officers and how is not pleasant evenings this winter. Friends of the boys have presented the company with fine pleiures, and one lady offered her dog as a masced and pays his dues regularly. In a letter to us, of November 17, the capitain so you can see how good looking we are "—THE VOLUNG SPOHTSMEN'S COMP has a mombership of nine. Dues fifteen certs per semantic the imposed for cure signed by the hay's parents. The company has a small library, the hooks having the providents of the Prince States. The company is a small brary of the Prince States. The Prince States are small brary of the Prince States. The Prince States are small brary contributed by the member 7.7. Following is the program: Pland of Frank McCool: vecal and states are small brary contributed by the member 7.7. Following is the program: Pland of the Prince States. The Prince States are small brary contributed by the member 1.1. It is a small brary contributed by the members. It has a symmatum situated in the attice of Divinal LTC (CMMANN). No. 28. States are small brary contributed by the members. It has a symmatum situated in the attice of Divinal LTC (CMMANN). No. 28. States are small brary contributed by the members. It has a symmatum situated in the attice of Divinal LTC (CMMANN). No. 28. States are small brary contributed by the members. It has a symmatum situation in the attice of Divinal LTC (CMMANN). No. 28. States are small brary contributed by the members. It has a symmatum situation in the attice of Divinal LTC (CMMANN). No. 28. States are small brary contributed by the members. It has a symmatum situation in the attice of Divinal LTC (CMMANN). No. 28. States are small brary contributed by the members. It has a symmatum situation in the attice of Divinal LTC (CMMANN). No. 28. States are small brary contributed by the members. It has a symmatum situation in the attice of Divinal LTC (CMMANN). No. 28. States are small contributed by the members of Divinal LTC (CMMANN). No. 28. States are small contributed by the members of Divinal LTC (CMMANN). No. 29. States are small contributed by the members of Divinal LTC (CMMANN). No. 29. States are small contributed by the sma

### The Order of The American Boy

A NATIONAL NON-SECRET SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN BOYS Under the Auspices of "The American Boy"

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The object more definitely stated: To promote mutual and helpful friendships among boys; to give wider circulation to high class boy literature; to cultivate in boys physical, mental and moral courage, and develop them along social, intellectual and moral lines; to cultivate purity of language and actions; to discourage idleness, and encourage honest sport and honest work; to cherish and emulate the example of great and moral to the interior and course of great and moral to the sample of great and moral courage. amples of great and good men; to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country; to prepare boys for good citizenship; to cultivate reverence for the founders of our country, and to stimulate boys to all worthy endeavor.

Boys desiring to organize Companies may obtain a Pamphlet from us containing Directions. It is sent for a 2-cent stamp.

of twelve at this writing. It recently gave a play entitled "Foxy Grandpa" and realized a neat little sum. The company has 34 in its treasury.—DAVENPORT HAWKEYE COMPANY, No. 35. Davenport, Ia., has a amembership of fourteen. Recently it held a debate on "Resolved, that Morse was greater than Fulton." The company is at present with the following the proposed Constitution and Bytham Fulton." The company is at present one—ittyER VIEW COMPANY, No. 1, little than Fulton." The company is at present one—ittyER view COMPANY, No. 1, little view, Call, held a banquet on the evening of July 31, at the home of Sergeant-at-Arms his test of the proposed for various offenses. It will have its view, Call, held a banquet on the evening of July 31, at the home of Sergeant-at-Arms his tis club room lighted with electric lights and meetings are held on Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock. Dues have heen raised from ten to fifteen cents a month—TEXS IANHAN, and the first of the contract of the proposed from the configuration of the proposed f





STEPHEN DECATUR CO. NO. 28, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

South Milwaukee, Wis., held a social on Sertember 25. Attorney J. G. Davies, of South Milwaukee, introduced the club and gave it object, etc. A graphophone entertainment followed, after which the members put on aprons and tam o' shanters and served refreshments. The proceeds amounted to \$4.35—HUDSON RIVER COMPANY, No. 31. New York City, N. Y., has secured a club room The boys are preparing for an outing to Uniontown (N. Y.).—CAHOKIA COMPANY, No. 23. Edwardsville, Ill., has fitted up a club room in the basement of Private Frederic Insense's home. It has had its charter framed, and has a punching bag and a set of good boxing gloves. This is one of the younger companies of the Order, none of its members being over fourteen years of age.—CREAM OF THE WEST COMPANY, No. 15. La Grande, Ore., on August 1 had a membership of twelve and \$3 in its treasury. It has a circulating library of ninety five books which were donated by the members. Last summer the company contributed \$5 to a fund for the relief of Heppner, a small town about one hundred miles distant which was almost entirely washed away by a flood. On the Fourth of July the boys went to Elgin and got acquainted with some of the members of Star of the West Company, No. 4. The company was planning for a camping expedition and promised to report later.—BEDFORD ATHLETIC COMPANY, No. 38. Bedford, O, has adopted royal blue and gold as its colors. It has had its charter framed in a glit frame with blue matting, and the members wear small bows of ribbon on their coats and all who have wheels have streamers of blue and gold on their handle bars. After each meeting the boys have a boxing match.—ROBERT E. LEE COMPANY, No. 37. Rockford, Ill., has a library of thirty six books and papers. It has had its charter framed and has at this writing \$1.05 in its treasury. Monthly dues ten cents a month. This is an athlete company. It expects to organize a baseball tenm next season.—MAS-SASOIT COMPANY, No. 37. Rockford, Ill., has a library of thirty six books and papers. It has had i its club room and it is now in first-class con-dition. It has had electric lights put in, purchased a number of pictures, and will have the room painted and papered. The com-pany has a football team and a basket ball team—FORT JENKINS COMPANY, No. 15. West Pittaton, Pa., started out this fall with shout fifty cents in its treasury, a library of fifty two books, and a basket ball. It has the whole upper floor of a large barn, a part of which is used as a club and reading room and the remainder as a basket ball room.—

### Our Circulating Libraries

Akron, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1903.

ARTON, N. 1., Oct. 10, 1000.

Detroit, Mich.:

Gentlemen:—Our company received the library you sent us in fine condition. The books are all worth reading and they have all been read. When we receive instructions from you we will cheerfully send the books to

some one else.

Yours for M. M. M. M.,

CLARENCE E. PARKER, JR., Captain.

New Companies Organized

New Companies Organized

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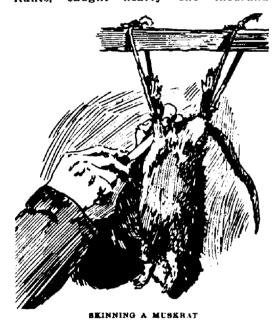
### Prize Offer For Companies

To the company having the largest increase in its membership during this month (February 1st to February 29th inclusive), we will give four fine books for hoys; to the next largest, two books. Reports must all be in by March 10th.



northern woods of Canada far down into the south, commonly known as the muskrat; and with the beginning of the breaking up of the ice this spring thousands of boys will prepare to take as many as floods, and after they have left their they can of the glossy brown pelts which houses they burrow their new homes are now in such great demand by furriers all over the country.

To those boys who love outdoor sport. hunting and trapping, there is offered no money, or running up a small bank account, than by hunting these animals. Especially is this true of those who live in the country or in small cities, for the waters in such neighborhoods are always fairly alive with muskrats. Even in larger cities, where the populations run up into hundreds of thousands, muskrat hunting can be carried on with success by those boys who live in the suburbs, or near a stream running through the city. It may interest young rat hunters to know that the author himself, who lived in a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, caught nearly one thousand



muskrats in the spring of his last year in high school, and that the three hunthem helped to pass him through his first exception that here it is necessary to declare that the pelt is almost worthdred dollars revenue which came for year at college; and muskrats are as use bait. In my experience I have found less ("so many holes in it, you see"), but numerous today as they were then, which bits of parsnip and apple very good, that they will take chances, and give you was not a long time ago.

begin their preparations before the first spring thaw comes. And to trap successfully, unless a boy is somewhat of stuck on the end of a a naturalist, he should learn a few things long stick which is set before he makes his first attempt, for into the ground at such just as spring pelts are worth two or an angle that the base three times as much as those taken in the fall, so is rat catching as much more difficult in the spring as in the autumn. Then the water in rivers, creeks and it. If the stick is set ponds is higher, and in many instances too straight the muskthe broken ice conceals the rat holes. The water is freezing to the touch, and wet feet occasion discomfort that would not be noticed in a warmer season.

By the time the first fairly warm days come, when the snow and ice begin to but will be able to supthaw, the trapper should be prepared, port himself against it In the middle west these days usually come with the "January thaw," which his legs. ordinarily puts in an appearance sometime in February, and good trapping of the successful trapcontinues until May. From half a dozen per is to properly kill to a dozen traps are sufficient for a and skin his game. A schoolboy to attend to unless he is in rat in a trap should partnership with a chum, in which case never be shot or killed the sport is more agreeable and more with a sharp instrutraps can be attended to. These traps ment, as those methods need not be expensive ones, and they will damage the pelt. A must not be too strong. Ordinarily a good rap or two over the steel rat trap that costs more than fif- head with a blunt stick teen cents has too powerful a spring. closing with such force that the jaws It must not be supbreak the rat's leg, in which event the posed that when one animal usually tears himself free, leav- rat is caught the location of the trap half price. In reality the pelt is worth ty years old he has won one gold medal and ing the severed leg behind.

to work in order to discover the feeding under a covering of mud, leaves and is "matured," becomes a part of the grounds or other places which the musk- sticks. From under one willow the hardened skin, completely concealing the rats frequent. To one who has had experience in trapping these are easily single season. distinguishable, but by amateurs they are often passed unnoticed. Following closely along the edge of the water one hang the animal by its hind legs from students are young women.

ERHAPS there is no animal better must examine every little spot of snow known to the boy inhabitants of or soft ground for tracks of the animals. North America than that clever These tracks are much like those of a little aquatic denizen of every cat, only smaller; and where they are lake, creek and pond from the great found it is a pretty good rule to set a his only chance lies in concealing himbaited trap, especially if the hole cannot self in the neighborhood of a feeding be located. But efforts should first be ground, and there quietly await develmade to find the hole. In the early spring rats are always prepared for quite high up under the bank. A hole that is used by rats can be easily recognized by the worn path leading from it, and who delight in the excitement of and where one such home is found others are pretty certain to be in the neighborbetter opportunity of earning spending hood, for, though it may not be easily is the rat. There must be no quick located, a feeding ground is near. This movement in raising the gun, no sudden feeding ground may still be under the shifting of a foot or an arm, or a heavy water and ice, or it may be in plain splash will tell the hunter that his sight, and usually it is nothing more nor less than a good growth of bullrushes, on the roots of which the musk-

> Once the hunter has thus familiarized chain, and leave it there. Nine times ing slowly with the current. out of ten the following morning will find the trap unsprung, for muskrats are out; and you must remember that they are night animals, and can see well. If obstacle or goes around it.

but have little confi-Those who contemplate trapping should dence in potato and cabbage, which some use. This bait should be from the trap, and the bait end directly above rat will not be comnelled to perch himself on his hind feet to reach for the balt, and thus get into the trap, and without danger to

Of course the next step will settle his ratship.

should be changed. Muskrats live in practically as much as if the holes were A few days before trapping begins the large families, and ordinarily where one not in it. Tiny pieces of fat stripped hunter should carefully examine the is taken other successes will follow if all from the animal are sometimes placed creek or pond along which he intends evidences of the struggle are obliterated over the holes, and this, after the pelt author took seventeen muskrats in a alleged defects.

a limb, or a board nailed to the side of a building, and then with a sharp knife to cut around each of these legs just above the feet. From this the knife should be carefully drawn through the pelt down the inside of the leg across to the opposite leg, and up to the other circular cut. After this the hide can be gradually worked down over the head, where the knife must again be skillfully employed to detach the skin from the skull. When the pelt is off it should immediately be stretched over a board or a shingle brought to a rounded point at the end, and then hung up in a cool, dry place to mature. In about a week it is ready for sale.

If a trapper is fortunate enough to possess a gun as well as traps his success should easily be doubled. Nights when the moon is high and clear are the times to shoot muskrats. If the hunter walks up and down a creek or pond, no matter how quietly, he will get nothing; opments. From early evening until midnight the rats play and feed. They may be heard jumping and splashing in the water a few rods away, but unless the moon is very bright they cannot be seen at any great distance. Then suddenly, a silvery white streak is seen shooting across the stream. It moves very swiftly, and at the very head of it quarry has gone under water and is scurrying homeward in safety. The boy should be in a position to fire without shifting his position. In fact his eyes should be constantly glued to a certain himself with his trapping ground he is stretch of water, and whenever a streak ready to begin work. Traps should first appears there he should blaze away at be set at the holes, and it is a great the head of it. If the shot is a true one mistake not only of young trappers but the body of the rat, which, with the of older ones as well to just place the heavy fur of spring will be almost as trap in the muskrat's path, fasten the large as a small cat, may be seen float-

Now a word about marketing muskrat pelts, and especially those taken from among the shrewdest little animals in rats which have been shot. In shooting, existence. They never plunge blindly trapping, and disposing of about five out of their holes. First they come up thousand rats I have found that the mavery cautiously, and stick their heads jority of those merchants who buy pelts have no scruples against taking the long end of a bargain. This comes pretty there is anything suspicious in the path near to saying that many of them are of one of these animals he is sure to dishonest, but not quite. The pelt of a notice it, and he either jumps over the fair sized rat captured in the early spring should be worth at least twenty So it is necessary to use some skill in five cents, and some of them are worth setting the trap. The end of the chain thirty five. But the man who buys them should be fastened to a log, or a stick of you near your home will offer you driven in the ground out of sight of the about twelve or tifteen cents, and will hole. Then a shallow hole a little larger probably say that he is giving you more than the open trap must be scooped out than they are worth at that. As a matat the mouth of the muskrat's home, and ter of fact he will make a big profit, a the trap set in it, after which the chain, profit which the trapper himself is entrap, and even the chain stick should be titled to. So the best plan is to write to concealed under a thin covering of mud, a well-known furrier in some large city. snow, or old vegetation. That night the tell him what you have, and send him a boy who has set the trap may go to bed number of pelts as samples. He will with a pretty sure conviction that he then offer you a price, providing all of will have a rat the next morning. The your pelts are as good as those subsame method of setting the traps should mitted. Especially do home dealers take be followed near feeding grounds and advantage of those who have shot rats. in the runways of the animals, with the They point out the tiny shot holes and



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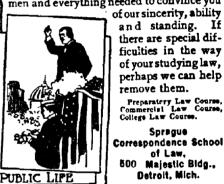
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Roman Jose Lacson y de Paula, a young Filipino, is pronounced the most remarkable student who ever attended Georgetown Unlversity, near Washington, D. C. Less than four years ago he could speak only a few words of English. Although less than twen-



MUSERAT SHOOTING BY MOONLIGHT

Until one has become experienced the in the dozen institutions in Chicago known ensiest way to skin a muskrat is to first as business colleges. Fully one-half of the There are said to be about 4.000 students

three sliver ones, as well as a degree, during his four years' study in this country.

### Boys Will Be Interested

Our boys will be interested in the offer of Henty books that appears on the second page of this number, and in the contests announced on another page. We are giving the boys grand opportunities these days for winning prizes, which we trust they will accept freely.

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# Stamps, Coins and Curios OLD AND NEW COINS AND BILLS

CEYLON—The 12c is being printed in onvegreen and carmine.

LABUAN—The new values of the current set have been issued as follows: 1c violet and black; 3c brown and black.

SWEDEN—The new 5 krona stamp has appeared. It is a large upright rectangle, with view of the Gen. P. O. Stockholm.

U. 8.—The 1c, 2c and 5c stamp of the 1902 insuce have been over printed for use in the Philippines.

I'hilippines.
INDIA—The 4 annas and 8 annas King's

INDIA—The 4 annas and 8 annas King's head have been issued.
BOSNIA—The 46 heller stamp has appeared printed in orange with black numerals.
BRITISH E. AFRICA—The 1 anna stamp is now issued in bright rose.
SEYCHELLES—The 45c brown and carmine has been surcharged "3 cents" in black.
MALTA—The 2½c King's Head has been issued. It is bicolored and a very pretty stamp.

stamp.
U. S.—The new design of the 2c stamp contains the portrait of Washington, of the Stu-art type. The frame or background of the design is a shield. The upper third of the design comprises the blue field, with stars in design comprises the blue field, with stars in white. Instead of 13 stars, there are only 4 fully visible, although three points of as many stars may be seen peeping out from behind the letters "United States of America." INDIA—The 6 anna King's Head type has appeared, the color being pistre yellow. SURINAM—A new 5c stamp of the figure type has appeared.

CURACAO—The 12½c figure type has appeared.

CTRACAO—The 12½c ngure type has appeared.

AFGHANISTAN—The Amir having determined that the postage stamps manufactured during the reign of his father should be used up, no new ones have as yet been issued. The entire stock has been exhausted, and pending the acceptance of a new design, sealing wax, impressed with the official stamp is being used.

BULGARIA-The 15 st. has been surcharged

CHINA—The current 5c orange stamp has been changed to yellow.

### Stamp Notes

The first stamps of Peru were borrowed from the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. and were used about 3 months.

The genuine Hamburg stamps cancellation consists of a series of parallel bars stretched wide apart. The reprints are found with false cancellations.

The \$60.00 newspaper stamp is the highest stamp in face value that has ever been issued. Counterfelts and double strikes of the 1903 Hayti surcharged are out.

### Stamp Questions Answerd

Stamp Questions Answerd

H. L., Bridgton, Me.: The stamps you send are catalogued at 1 and 2 cents each. None of them are scarce.—C. W. H., Toledo, Ohio.: The stamps you describe can be purchased for 2 cents each.—H. R. P., Howkan, Alaska: The 30 cent black U. S. can be purchased for 4 or 5 cents, and the 4 cent green for 2 cents.—E. V. C., Fortsmouth, Va.: The lower values of the 1898 proprietary set are worth from 15 to 30 cents a hundred. The 15 cent green 1901 issue can be purchased for 3 cents.—C. R., Lott, Texas: The 3 cent U. S. stamp with the picture of the locomotive was issued in 1869. The 5 cents Grant can be purchased for 2 cents, and the 1 cent blue Franklin of 1873 for 2 cents.—C. W. C., Lehmasters, Pa.: The stamps you describe can be purchased for 3 to 5 cents each, W. D., Helena, Ohio; The \$2.00 mortgage revenue catalogues at 15 cents.—W. J. H., Skaneateles, N. Y: The J. S. stamps you describe are very common and it would not pay you to save them. The 2 cent black Jackson can be purchased for 4 cents. We cannot give the value of your official stamp without knowing what department issued it.—G. B. K., Macomb, Ill.: The catalogue describes the New Orleans stamp mentioned by you as either red or brown in color, and prices it at \$2.50. We did not know that it is issued in the dark purple color. The Portuguese stamp you describe is a commemorative issue.—H. J. A. New Haven Conn.: The blue 5 cent Hawailan stamp of 1855 are catalogued at 75 and 45 cents respectively.—R. L., Leeds, N. D.: The stamps you describe can be purchased for 1 cent stamps you describe can be purchased for 1 cents unused and 50 cents according to paper. The 1 cent of 1859 and the 2 cent of 1855 are catalogued at 75 and 45 cents respectively.—R. L., Leeds, N. D.: The stamps you describe can be purchased for 1 cents. The Cuban stamp you describe is catalogued at 2 cents, and the 2c at 60 cents. The 2c Jackson, color black, is catalogued at 5 cents.—J. C. W., Pleasant Plains, Ark: The 5c revenue you describe is catalogued at 7 cents

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New Issues

CEYLON—The 12c is being printed in olive green and carmine.

LABUAN—The new values of the current black; 3c brown and black.

SWEDEN—The new 5 krona stamp has appeared it is a large upright rectangle, with view of the Gen. P. O. Stockholm.

U. S.—The 1c, 2c and 5c stamp of the 1902 issue have been issued.

INDIA—The 4 annas and 8 annas King's head in orange with black numerals.

BIKITISH E. AFRICA—The 1 anna stamp has appeared printed in orange with black numerals.

BIKITISH E. AFRICA—The 1 anna stamp is now insued in bright rose.

SEYCHELLES—The 45c brown and carmine has been surcharged "3 centis" in black MALTA—The 2½c King's Head has been issued. It is bleolored and a very pretty armine has been surcharged "3 centis" in black MALTA—The 2½c King's Head has been surcharged "3 centis" in black many dark red in color.

SEYCHELLES—The mew design of the 2c stamp contains the portrait of Washington, of the Stamp is a shield. The upper third of the design is a shield. The upper third of the design comprises the blue field, with stars in white. Instead of 13 stars, there are only 4 fully visible, although three points of as many to seen peeping out from behind the letters "United States of America."

INDIA—The 6 anna King's Head type has appeared, the color being oldstrey yellow. ican set sell for 45c; questions 3 and 4: Yes.—H. D. R.: The 2c orange and 5c blue Newfoundland stamps catalogue 8c each.—F. R. E.: Your stamps are catalogued at 2c each. A. B. N.: The following revenue stamps were issued in 1898, %. ¼. %. %. 1, 1¼. 1¼. 2. ½%. 3¼. 4 and 5c of the Proprietary issue and the ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25, 40, 50, 80, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$50, \$100 \$500 and \$1000 of the Documentary issue. J. E. C.: Your Portugal stamp catalogues \$1.50 and the Victoria 10c.—G. B.: Your stamp is catalogued at 4c.—W. P.: The 2c Doc. Revenue stamp on check is worth 3c. The Somali Coast stamp catalogues at 3c. No. 3 is listed but not priced. The Blodds Despatch stamp catalogues 50c. The Barbadoes 3c. Your postal card is common. For No. 8 we will have to have fuller description.—H. W. B.: \$1. Inland Ex. catalogues 2c, 30c Inland 5c. 25c Power of Atty. 2c, 25c Insurance 3c, 25c Certificate 1c, 20c inland exchange 2c, 15c Inland Ex. 5c, 10c Contract 1c, 10c Certificate 1c, and the 10c Bill of lading 6c.—H. A. C. Brooklyn: The 1867 Heligoland set cats., at \$47.30; the 1871 Heligoland set at \$10.05; the 1875 2 sc. cats., 15c; 6 sc. cats., 15c; 1 far. 30c; the 2 farthings cats., at 18c; the 1876 3 farthing cats., 25c.—B. P.: C. is from 8weden: d. is from Switzerland.—A. P.: The U. S. stamp you mentioned cats. at 35c.—F. E.: The Ic U. S. stamp cats. at 10c.—H. W.: The Shanghai ¼c cats. 2c. India Post. half anna cats. at 2c. New Zealand ½c cats., 3c. The Japanese 5 sen cats., 1c. The Salvada is not described well enough to tell what issue it is. The Porto Rico ¼ mil. cats 1c. The Cape of Good Hope 1 penny cats. 1c.—L. V. R.: The German stamp with "Reichsport" at the bottom is the 1900 issue cats 5c and the 1902 issue cats. 3c.

### Coin Questions Answered

Coin Questions Answered
D A Lingo: (1) A modern coin of Barroda, an Indian state, sells for a quarter
(2) Spain, 10 centimos, 1870, ten cents. Only an expert, or one particularly familiar with the coins of China and Japan could tell you how to distinguish between the two. In an other tenders of the coins of China and Japan could tell you how to distinguish between the two. In an other tenders of the coins of China and Japan could tell you how to distinguish between the two. In an other tenders of the coins of China and Japan could tell you have tended a drawing sells for \$1.25 - W. Gilkinson, 15: 1833 half dimes in good condition sell sells of a drawing sells for \$1.25 - W. Gilkinson, 15: 1831 half dimes in good condition sells of a drawing sells for fifteen cents each. Nederland means Holland. Your other coins face value only—Ray Clark: The 1832 Columbia half dollar sells for seventy five cents. Others face value. Aribur II. Newman: Your rain of \$3.50 issued in this country. Unless your fractional currency is in uncirculated condition of \$3.50 issued in this country. Unless your fractional currency is in uncirculated condition of \$3.50 issued in this country. Unless your fractional currency is in uncirculated condition of \$3.50 issued in this country. Unless your fractional currency is in uncirculated condition of \$3.50 issued in this country. Unless your fractional currency is in uncirculated condition of \$3.50 issued in this country. Unless your fractional currency is in uncirculated condition of \$3.50 issued by this state in 1782. Columbia of \$3.50 issued by this state in 1782. The second of \$3.50 issued by this state in 1782. The second of \$3.50 issued by this state in 1782. The second of \$3.50 issued by this state in 1782. The second of \$3.50 issued by this state in 1782. The second of \$3.50 issued by this state in 1782. The second of \$3.50 issued by this state in 1782. The second of \$3.50 issued by this state in 1782. The second of \$3.50 issued by this state in 1782. The second of \$3.50 issued by the sec D. A. Lingo: (1) A modern coin of Ba-

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### Answers to Correspondents

derson, Red Wing, Minn.—To judge by the print, the upper part of your plate is "fogged." Hugh Askey, Red Oak, Ia.—Your photos are poorly printed and toned. Cordery Batten, Abingdon, Iii.—"At Rest" is a good photograph of a difficult subject. Better try some Jerseys next time; black cows against a dark background are not sufficiently defined. E. Newsom, Fayetteville, Ark.—Buckskin Charlie should have been on a plane; his feet, being nearer the camera, are nearly as large as his head. Raymond Alt, Rochester, N. Y.—Your photos are printed and toned too deeply. P. Keith Johnston, East Cleveland, O.—"Almost a Load" would have been very good, if your horse had been taken on a plane; the forepart is larger than the hindpart. Loring Milton, Cincinnati, O.—Your "Old Homestead" is interesting, but should have been taken with a wide angle lens; the house slants toward the center and is wider below than above.

### Current Comments

Current Comments

Some good landscape views were submitted to us this month by Litta Voelchert, of Appleton, Wis., E. L. Parris, Jr., of New York City, and Charles E. Dunbar, of Cornwall Bridge, Conn. "In the Woods." by F. S. Morrison, of St. Johns, N. B., is too large a subject for the size of his camera; it would require an \$x10 camera to do it justice. Two interesting pictures of circus processions are sent us by Litta Voelchert, and Ernst Armstrong, of South Auburn, Nebr., but both show defects. The photograph of the former is poorly printed and mounted, and that of the latter shows halation in three places.—Geo. E. Hall, Peoria, Ill.: Your photograph of the 'Illinois River at Pekin, Ill., was taken out of the toning-bath too soon. The picture of the "Wire Spooler" is very good, and we are sorry a lack of space precludes us from reproducing it. "The Wreck of the Rover," by Stuart Boyer, of Baitimore, Md., showing the greedy waves lapping over a submerged sailing-yacht, is decidedly above the average.—E. H. Logan, Flemingsburg, Ky.: Your bromides show too much contrast; the whites are chalky and almost without detail. The P. O. P. prints are better, particularly "An Outing."—John W. Guibord, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., and Edwin R. Stucky, of Louisville, Ky., have submitted portrait snap-shots that are unquestionably meritorious.—Wm. J. Juengst, of Buffalo, N. Y., would have scored with his "Happy New



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developer, when the required density can be obtained: the plate should then be refixed and washed—M. B. Crafts, Chicago: We do not know who makes the intensifier you mention. The editor has found Agfa of service,—I-loyd G. Kerr, Corsicana, Tex: "Sensite!" will answer your purpose; directions with each bottle.

Our Portfolio

Gayle Burlingame, of Altoona, Pa., submitted a kood picture of "A Rainy Day." Axel Anderson's "Fall Sport" is a credit to him; he lives at Red Wing, Minn. "Nature's Autumn Dress" is a delicate bit of landscape work; unfortunately the artist failed to attach his name. "A Street Keene," by Robt. E. Roehm, of Cincinnati, O., is good but commonplace. Ed. Gravenstreter, Cleveland, O.; Your print is good from a photographic standpoint, but rather meaningless. Without an explanation nobody would understand it.—Harry W. Crane. Bix Rapids, Mich. Your plotograph is "cuted bux appears to the print of Lincoln Park. He refers to the sharper.—Seth N. Start, of Otho, Ia., sends us a good picture of an old log cabin. A typical Mississippi towboat is the subject of Loring Carpenter's contribution from North Climsted, Ohlo, Chas. S. Ansley, of Oxford, Ga., deserves commendation for his interesting photograph of a "Rhododendron Walk," A good photograph of a "Rhododendron Walk

### Some Suggestions

Some Suggestions

Harold C. Blake, Dorchester, Mass.—Negatives appear to be all right. Most prints, however, were overexposed. In using gaslight papers, length of exposure must be carefully determined by experiment, before final prints are made. R. J. Austen, Toronto, Ont.—Your "Looking for Crows" was ruined in the toning-bath. F. Heineman, Appleton, Wis.—"On the Fox River appears to be slightly underdeveloped. M. A. Yauch, Rochester, N. Y.—If you had not amputated the legs of your little letter-carrier, your photograph would have hive a success. Stanley Bronson, Portsmouth, Va.—You are also guilty of amputation. Bert Carmichael, Des Moines, Ia.—Good negative but poor print. Luther Adams, Titusville, Pa.—Your print shows lack of contrast. Probably due to printing process; try a slow bromide paper. Fred. C. Schmeiz, Rodney, Ont.—The preceding remark also applies to your winter landscape. Lee Hoffman, Elisworth, Kas.—Too big s subject for so small a plate, Nick Bruehl, Sherwood, Wis.—"Lost in the Woods" is a failure, because girls are evidently not crying but laughing. Axel E. Anders appears to be slightly underdeveloped. M. A. Yauch, Rochester, N. Y.—If you had not amputated the legs of your little in the "English Mechanic" by W. Ar. Hubber, of Detroit, Mich. It consists of a mixture of three parts of a 13 per cent. solution of shellac in alcohol in the cold with five parts of the same strength of solution of horax in distilled water. The solution of horax in distilled water. The solution of horax in distilled water. The solution of horax in distilled water and the method of making which is told in the "English Mechanic" by W. Ar. Hubber, of Detroit, Mich. It consists of a mixture of three parts of a 13 per cent. solution of shellac in alcohol in the cold with five parts of the same strength of solution of horax in distilled water. The solution of horax in distilled water. The solution of horax in distilled water and the method of making which is told in the "English Mechanic" by W. Ar. Hubber of the method of m

are standing on spikes which were driven into the pole. Their belts were fastened to the pole to keep them from falling forward."

The Boy Photograph of a difficult subject. Better try some pringing lity of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. The contest is open to subscribe ere seal for the purpose. All photographs suitered in the contest and not prize wild never so the photograph that may be used, the prize protograph is any seen to be our use unless otherwise directed by photograph that may be used, the prize protograph is not year to be contested to the photograph is any seen to be contested to the photograph is any seen to be contested to the photograph is any seen to be contested to the photograph is tittle, with a description of the photograph is tittle,

### To Color Photographs

Prints may be considerably improved, especially portraits, by a judicious application of color; even in the case of prints from flat and under-exposed negatives a little color will, like charity. "hide a multitude of sins." No knowledge of printing or drawing is requisite, only a steady hand; and although it is really a process of smudging, the effect, when viewed in the natural way as a finished print, leaves no trace of the

really a process of smudging, the effect, when viewed in the natural way as a finished print, leaves no trace of the "prentice hand."

The materials required are—two brushes, one fine and one coarser, for using the color as a wash; a few penny packets of aniline dyes—water-colors will not do in this process, as they will not stain the film as the aniline series do. The range of colors is rather limited, but as the object is rather to tint than to color, a smaller range will do. Magenta, pinks, and similar shades are but a question of dilution. Violet, blue, are the principal, then green, brown; the last two are not good colors, and require mixing with other colors, or the result will be unnatural. For medium you will require acetic acid and methylated spirit. Mix a small quantity of each with a crystal or two of the desired color. An inverted plate makes a good palette. Let it be one shade deeper than you wish the finished tone to be when dry. Take a portrait for instance. First, alum all prints, not only to harden film, but it will tend to eliminate the hypo. Squeegee the print on to glass in the usual manner, on to a negative glass, and while only partially dry give the face a wash of color. Do not attempt to pick out the high lights, but give the face a bold stroke with a comparatively moist brush. To avoid patchiness, preserve the outline as far as possible, then do the hands. The cuffs, collar, and frilling may be put in a harmonious color, or left alone; if a light dress or blouse, say mauve (violet and magenta), or pale blue, and pick out the decorations (if pronounced) with another soft color. When you have made your brown to taste, touch up the hair; leave the furniture alone. Flowers may have the slightest possible tints. The idea is to brighten up only those paris that strike the eye. When dry, if too deep, sunning will take it down, or moisten with methylated spirit, and soak up on blotting paper. Practice on a few old prints first. When stripped off the glass the color will be very soft. Mount in t finished print, leaves no trace of the "prentice hand."

The materials required are—two

### Edinol and Pyro

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# Boys in The Home and School Your success in LIFE May depend on a good handwelling.



### Bud, The Globe Trotter

This buildog has the honor of being the first to cross the American continent in an automobile. His name is Bud and he was one of the companions of Dr. H. Nelson Jackson in his recent journey from California to New York in a motor car. After traveling a few days the glare of the sun and dust on the road affected Bud's eyes so that it was necessary to have him fitted with a pair of automobile goggles. The picture shows him as he was equipped during his journey.

### Boys Who Are Doing Things

At Clifton, Ky., Howard White, a twelve-year-old boy, recently rescued three drowning persons from the Kentucky river. The boy has received great praise for his bravery. Those saved were the boy's mother, two-year-old sister, and his grandmother. They had fallen into twenty feet of water.

Earl Gulick, whose photograph appeared on the front cover of the April, 1900, number of THE AMERICAN BOY as a famous boy choir singer with dreamy eyes and a voice like a bird, and who delighted President McKinley with his singing "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," has developed into a muscular lad with all kinds of athletic ambitions. A short time ago his voice failed and then he went into athletics, becoming the champion boxer in his class at Trinity School, New York. Now, at the age of sixteen, he is the center rush of the school football eleven. He says he would rather play football than sing any day. In the summer of 1902 he became a hero, plunging into the surf at Fort Hamilton and saving a man from drowning. He received for this a medal from the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, the presentation speech being 192de by Andrew Carnegle.

Pat Gunn is said by the New York

presentation speech being made by Andrew Carnegie.

Pat Gunn is said by the New York Tribune to be the youngest blacksmith in the world. This may or may not be true. At any rate, he is young enough to warrant our giving him a place in this column. He has a little shop fitted up with a forge, small anvil and tools. Here he makes shoes for his pony.

Gerardo Carbonara, age fifteen, son of a Brooklyn (N. Y.) tallor, is winning honors in Naples, Italy, as a violinist and composer. While studying in New York he won a scholarship at the Naples Conservatory.

Hubert Howe, Denver, Colo., age fifteen, will see his name and picture in all the great newspapers of the country if he looks. He is said to be the youngest practical astronomer in the world, recently astonishing the veterans of the science by announcing the discovery of a new group of sun spots. Young Howe's father is Professor of Astronomy in Denver University. On October 26, while taking regular observations, the boy found a new sun spot group just creeping around the eastern edge of the sun. He is not only an astronomer, but a zoolo-Hubert Howe, Denver, Colo., age fifteen, is not only an astronomer, but a zoolo-gist, his favorite study being animals. He is going to devote his life to original

research.
Chester Marshall Schofield, Green Hill,
Pa., age eleven, has for several months

Pa., age eleven, has for several months held the position of organist in the Presbyterian Church at Berwyn. When seven years old he was organist of the Howellville Sunday school. Since that time he has played in many concerts. His friends expect him to rank with the great musicians when he grows up.

Arthur and Leonard Heacock will enter an Oregon school and pay their way with money that they earned in the Klondike. For three years they have been working near Dawson N. W. T., and have succeeded in saving two thousand dollars. The older lad is sixteen years of age, the younger fourteen. They are sons of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Heacock, of Grand Forks, N. D. Before going to Dawson the boys earned seven hundred dollars in Skagway.

stanley M. Cox, Brooklyn, N. Y., age twelve, has received a bronze medal from the Humane Society of Massa-chusetts for bravery in saving the life of another boy at East Gloucester, Mass.

of another boy at East Gloucester, Mass., August 11.
Donald Nadeau, at the age of ten, was living at Federman, Mich., assisting his father, who was a train dispatcher at that point. The boy is now operator for the Shore Line in its office in the Majestic building. Detroit. He is now twelve years of age and earns a salary that a man might be proud of.

### From a Boy of '61

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7, 1903.

SCHOOL the country. To introduce our Magazine to those Statement of the same till, we will send our book for LIFE remaining I issue for the country. To introduce our Magazine to those LIFE remaining I issue for the country. To introduce our Magazine to those LIFE remaining I issue for the country. To introduce our Magazine to those LIFE remaining I issue for the country. To introduce our Magazine to those LIFE remaining I issue for the country. To introduce our Magazine to those LIFE remaining I issue for the country. To introduce our Magazine to those LIFE remaining I issue for the country. To introduce our Magazine to those LIFE remaining I issue for the country to the country to the country. The country is many of whom I is an an American Boys, many of whom I meet now, Old? Only 61, and that is meet now, Old? Only 61, and that is young when you remember General Joshua, who made the sun stand still so the could have daylight enough to lick the other fellows. Age does not count; it is AMERICAN ROYS who count. And one of them, my youngest, was so much of them.

an American Boy that he gave his life for the flag at Santiago, Cuba.

Why did you not print your American Boy when I was a lad, I never had such a nice paper then, but was glad to get hold of "any old thing."

I am interested in your article, page 56, December issue, "What is your highest aim?" It is a good question. I taught school "before the war." One day I heard the boys ask each other what they were going to be when grown-up. They had diversified ideas. All had high ambitions save one—a dirty, half clad, degenerate who replied to the question. "I am going to be a thief just like my father." I had just been a witness on his father's trial, resulting in his imprisonment. I mentioned this incident to others, and during the last year have been told that in spite of every effort to save that boy, he died a common thief in prison. May "our boys" aim high and attain their wishes.

Yours for America.

H. A. DOBSON, M. D.

### Distinguished Students of Yale

William Pickens, a negro boy of Little Rock, Ark., who worked his way to Yale by shoveling dirt on a railroad and serving as helper in a Chicago machine shop, took the Ten Eyck prize in oratory at the last annual junior exhibition.

George Williamson Crawford, a negro boy of Birmingham, Ala., who has worked his way through the Yale law school, at the last annual commencement for the third time captured the Townsend prize of one hundred dollars for the delivery of an oration.

Frederick Erastus Pierce, a farmer's boy who went to Yale with thirty dollars in a handkerchief, having prepared himself at odd hours on the farm for college, has taken numerous prizes, including the Cook prize in poetry, open to all the university.

Eshelby Lunken, twelve years old, is the proud owner of an automobile, it hav-ing been given him on the eighteenth of March last, his twelfth birthday, by his father. A Denver paper speaks of him as the youngest automobilist in the world, but we have come to suspect ex-travagant statements of this sort regard-ing boys. At any rate, our readers will ing boys. At any rate, our readers will



ESHELBY F. LUNKEN, DENVER, COL

agree with us that he is quite a young agree with us that he is quite a young boy to manage an automobile on the streets of a city. There are many witnesses to the fact, however, that young Lunken is an expert chauffeur. He has made trips to Colorado Springs, Greeley, and other Colorado cities. He travels at a reckless but a merry clip and holds his head when the pinch comes.

### The Princeton Juniors

A few weeks ago Mrs. Hervey, wife of Professor Walter Hervey, ex-President of the Teachers' College of New York and now of the Board of Examiners of that city, met on the street car a company of bright, enthusiastic American boys bound for Courtiand Park for a game of football. Mrs. Hervey entered into conversation with them and, finding that they were renders of THE AMERICAN BOY, told them that she was personally acquainted with



the editor. This delighted them very much She was so pleased with their manner and their enthusiasm that she suggested that they write the editor about their club. In due time a letter was received from the mother of one of the boys, with a photograph of five of them in a group, and this we are enabled to show our readers. They are the Princeton Juniors of New York, attending School No. 89, and all under eleven years of age. Their names are Ernest G. Friez, Charles Gilligan, N. De Luna, Willie Gilmarton and F. Beaty.

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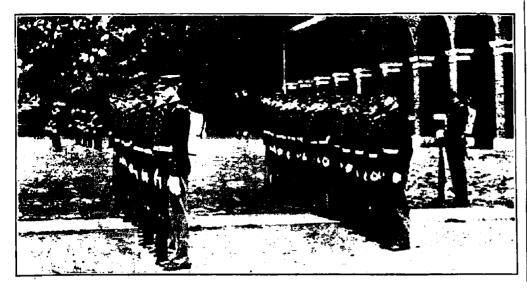
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### Uncle Sam's Young Men at King Menelik's Court By WALDON FAWCETT



CONSUL SKINNER'S GUARD OF U. S. MARINES

HE United States government has tall who but recently graduated from just paid a great compliment to Vol. 2.1 a task not only difficult but necessitating been a most exciting and adventurous tact and ability in its performance. Rob- one, involving an absence of weeks from ert P. Skinner who, although he is today the civilized world. little more than a boy, has been serving for the past six years as the consul or Africa and of course has no seaports of agent of Uncle Sam at the important port its own, so that travelers journeying to of Marseilles, France, was the young man it must disembark at Djibouti in the sclected and the undertaking assigned French colony of Somaliland on the East him was the invasion of the heart of Coast of Africa. Even to this port ships Africa and the establishment on behalf sail only at irregular intervals and thus of Uncle Sam of friendly relations with in order that Consul Skinner and his the least-known monarch in the world- party might be started on their pilgrim-King Menelik of Abyssinia.

King Menelik, or the Emperor of Ethiopla as he is sometimes called, rules over Machias—to convey them to this out-ofthe only great independent nation on the-way corner of the earth and to wait



CONBUL ROBERT P. SKINNER

ing a representative to live at its capital in return for a similar action on the part of the other power in sending an envoy to act for his government at Washington. And yet it was very necessary that Uncle Sam should strike up an acquaintanceship with this government on the shores of the Red Sea, for as it happens all the clothing worn by the Abyssinians is made of cotton cloth manufactured in the United States and the valuable trade in these goods, amounting to a million dollars every year, jealous European nations have lately been trying to get away from us.

Then, too, the officials of the St. Louis exposition were very anxious that this mighty monarch who has never been outside his own domain, should visit the big show on the banks of the Mississippl. Menelik has never seen a boat or a railroad train or a wheeled vehicle, much less a balloon, and the officials felt sure that if they could induce this mysterious ruler of ten million people to visit the next world's fair, not only would he prove an object of great interest to all the other visitors but the trip would be for him a journey into a veritable wonderland.

With two objects to be served, therefore, the officials at Washington picked out young Mr. Skinner as the best man to send into the Dark Continent to strike a Yankee bargain with the potentate of the land of the Blue Nile. Mr. Skinner, in turn, invited to accompany him as companion and secretary, H. W. Wales, a young man powerfully built and six feet

just paid a great compliment to Yale College where he made a record as the young men of the country by an athlete as well as a student. The trip selecting one of their number for taken by these two young Americans has

Abyssinia is located in the interior of age without delay the United States government detailed a warship—the gunboat the globe with which the United States for them at Dilbouti until their return from the trip into the interior. As the route from the coast to King Menelik's capital is through territory inhabited by semi-barbarous tribes and infested with wild beasts the Navy Department ordered a detachment of U.S. Marines, fully armed, to accompany Consul Skinner and his companion as a bodyguard.

From Djibouti to Addis-Abeda, as the capital of Abyssinia is called, is not only a hazardous but a very wearlsome journey. The first stage of the trip, amounting to three hundred miles, is comparatively easy for it is over the new French railway, and incidentally it may be noted that the United States government had to secure permission from the French government for our armed soldiers to traverse this territory belonging to our sister republic. From Harrar, where ends the railroad, to King Menelik's home city is the difficult portion of the journey. This section of the trip is likewise three hundred miles in length and must be made on mule back. Moreover such is the character of the road that it is impossible to travel on an average more than ten miles a day, and when camp is pitched at night it must be carefully guarded lest wild beasts or other unwelcome visitors pay an unexpected call.

King Menelik's palace where he remanage to make their way to his remote corner of the earth, is a flimsy structure or the starter's stand at an American grounds. race track. The Emperor wears on important occasions a long black silk cloak. He is a very energetic man for he begovernment has never had a treaty or gins his working day at three o'clock in the morning and his hour for receiving visitors is eight o'clock in the morning. Every time one of the governments of the world sends a representative to Abyssinia seeking the good will of the people and their profitable trade the envoy or commissioner bears presents for King Menelik just as, in the early times, European explorers and colonists brought presents to the chief of the American Indian tribes. Each nation tries to outdo the others in sending to Menelik something new and unheard of which will be sure to interest him. The British government, for instance, especially de-



H. W. WALES Secretary to Consul Skinner

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lighted him by hurrying to his palace one of the first phonographs ever manufactured.

Consul Skinner took many presents to Uncle Sam's new friend. For one thing the officials of the St. Louis exposition sent a great silver plate, three feet long. on which was engraved an invitation for this King of Kings, as he styles himself, to visit the United States. From President Roosevelt came a gift of great interest to Menelik in the form of a number of especially fine firearms. American manufacturers produce the finest guns and revolvers in the world and it is not too much to expect that this African monarch will be so pleased with those sent him that he will decide to equip his army with Yankee weapons. Menelik, by the way, has a wonderful army. It numbers 100,000 men, each soldier barefooted, bareheaded and scantily clad, but armed with a modern rifle and cartridge belt. These colored soldiers are as good marksmen as the Boers and their fighting ability was proven on that terrible day in 1896 when they inflicted upon 18,000 of Italy's best soldiers the most tragic defeat ever suffered by a great European power at the hands of black

### Good Hunting Rules

1. Always keep the gun pointed from yourself and other persons.

2. Carry a gun with the end pointed either upward toward the sky or downward, toward the ground. Never sweep the horizon with it. If accidentally discharged while in the former position no harm is likely to result, but if discharged while held horizontally it may result seriously.

3. In getting over logs or fences always see that the gun is first put over and in a solid position where it will not fall. Then go to another place to climb over. and pick up the weapon with the end pointing where it should be.

4. Never pull or draw a gun toward yourself by the muzzle, especially in wagons, boats, over fences, logs, etc.

5. Do not load the gun until after ceives all distinguished foreigners who leaving the house, and draw the loads (or remove the caps, if a muzzle loader, and watch that no percussion is left on which very much resembles a boat house the tube) as soon as leaving the hunting

> 6. Never keep a loaded gun around the house or tent, and do not leave a loaded weapon where it may be knocked down by dogs or children.

> 7. Do not carry the gun cocked cepting when alert for the game to rise.

> 8. Do not shoot into moving bushes or in the direction of a noise without being sure the desired game is there and seeing it for a certainty. The movement or noise may be caused by some person or by domesticated stock.

> 9. Watch the muzzle of the gun that no mud, snow, or other material fill it; and do not load as heavily with white or nitro powder as with black powder. This may prevent accidents from bursting.

> 10. Do not start a fire in the woods without first providing against its spreading, and do not leave it burning under any circumstances.

> 11. Do not wound same and leave it to suffer and die of its injuries. Better to spend an hour searching for a winged bird than to let it remain and suffer for a day or two before relieved by a merciful death.

12. Do not shoot protected birds or animals. There is a reason for protecting Find what it is and you will agree that the law is generally correct in giving them a protective season.

13. If you are going for fun only it is all right to take inexperienced friends, a well-filled lunch basket, literature and a target, and go to the nearest grove

a target, and go to the nearest grove.

14. If going for game go alone or with experienced hunters only, carry only what is essential. Hunt with the back to the sun, slowly and quietly, and in such places and at such times of day as experience has taught that the particular kind of game sought is to be found.

15. Do not hunt for "anything." This generally results in nothing. Different kinds of game are to be found in different limit or to kill all that may be found just because it may be there.



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# Boy Money Makers and Money Savers WANTED-BOYS

### Albert Grehl

Albert Grehl, of South McDowell street, Col-Albert Grehl, of South McDowell street, Columbus. O., has proven that it is possible for a boy of thirteen years of age to rise to an emergency. Although interested in going to school and securing an education, he was suddenly brought face to face with the burdens of a breadwinner. In a big explosion in the city of Columbus his sister was killed and his father was injured so that he had to be taken to the hospital. At the same time his mother lay seriously ill. There were three sisters—all younger than Albert. The rent was to pay, also the doctor's bills. Albert after surveying



ALBERT GREHL

the situation dried his tears and declared that the situation dried his tears and declared that as he was the only well man in the family he must keep things going until his father got well, and he did. He went out to sell table glassware on commission and was successful at it. Philanthropic people hearing of his efforts took pleasure in assisting him. An unknown business man one day sent him ten dollars. The lad tided over the situation nicely until his father got out of the hospital; now Albert is pursuing his studies again.

### A Newsboy After Twenty-one Years Builds an \$80,000 House

Twenty one years ago Oliver Wren was a newshoy crying "l'apers" on the streets of Brooklyn, N. Y. With the money he earned from the sale of the papers he paid his way through a shorthand school and became an expert stenographer. His first work as stenographer was done for a law firm. His next was in the office of Sheriff Grant at New York. Later he became confidential secretary to a firm of bankers in London, and afterwards held a like position in Amsterdam. While in London young Wren won first prize for speed and accuracy in a typewriting tournament. After remaining abroad several years he returned to the United States and was employed by Carnegie, Phipps and Company. When Charles M. Schwab became president of the United States Steel Corporation he made Mr. Wren his confidential secretary, and during Mr. Schwab's long trip abroad in search of health the young man transacted his employer's business as though the latter were present. He is now, after twenty one years from the time he quit selling newspapers on the streets, building an \$80,000 home in a magnificent park of seven and one-half acres at Montclair, N. J.

### Boys In Foreign Lands

Boys In Foreign Lands

FRANK SJOSTROM, Rosenhill, Hernosand, Sweden, age fourteen, writes us an interesting letter from his far away home. Hernosand is a small Swedish town on the coast of the Guif of Bothnia. He says that on the night of the twenty fifth of June it was so light that one could see to read outdoors at midnight, but then, to make up for it, he says, in winter it is dark till about nine o'clock in the morning and gets dark again at two o'clock. Frank says that, although now living in Sweden, he has not ceased to be an American boy, and he always wears a button of the American "Flag of the Free."—A. W. OOSTERBERG, Cape Town, South Africa, is working in a hardware store, learning the trade. He is interested in photography and stamp collecting, and is also something of an electrician. He would like to correspond with boys who are interested in electric motor cars, dynamo motors, and would also like to know how to make a storage battery for motor cars.—ACHILLE PETIT, St. Thomas, B. W. I., writes of the pleasure that he gets out of THE AMERICAN BOY. He was born at Monte Cristy, Santo Domingo, where his father is consular agent for the United States. He is spending some time now with his relatives at St. Thomas, He says St. Thomas has an area of about thirty nine square miles. To the west is the American Island of Porto Rico, and to the south the Danish one of St. Croix. St. Thomas boasts of but one town, Charlotte Analia, which he says is very pretty as seen from neighboring heights, the roofs of the houses being painted red and these being surrounded by green palms and the harbor near by. The town is well drained and clean. It has a floating dock where large ships can be repaired. It is largely used as a coaling station by seagoing steamers, and during the winter season many warships and pleasure yachts are in the harbor. There are two old castles on the island called "Blue Heard" and "Black Beard." Some think they were built by pirates, but the fact is they were built by pirates, but the fact is they

### Company Libraries and Photos

Edwardsville, Ill., August 26, 1903.
Dear Sirs:—I received AMERICAN BOY Library No. 1 this morning and am well pleased with the books.

o books.
Yours for M. M. M. M.,
DON PROCTOR,
Captain Caliokia Company, No. 23,
Division of Illinois.

We have on hand pictures of many companies of the Order which have not yet appeared in the pages of THE AMERICAN BOY. Every one of them will appear in due time will appear in due time.



Hans—"Have you dose mittens for me already sewed?" Gretchen—"Nein, Hans, for you I have dese mittens knitt."

### ENTERPRISE WINTER

BY A. NEELY HALL,

and nustice to state the side-walks.

I remember the time when we boys and then bore a hole through both pieces and a small snowplough. This worked at B.

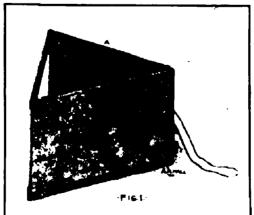
so well that we constructed more and kept the walks of the neighborhood clean during the entire winter.

Auring the entire winter.

during the entire winter.

If a few boys were to form a company and make contracts with the neighbors to clean off the snow during the winter season, it is certain that they would have a profitable business.

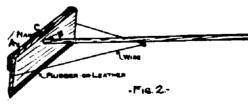
The plough is made in two sections, each about three feet long by two feet



(See A. and B. figure 1). wide. (See A. and B. figure 1). Fasten the boards together by means of battens as shown in the illustration, after which nail the sections together at an angle of about sixty degrees. Brace the ends as shown in the figure, and cover the bottom edges with tin.

After a storm, boys who keep their when the snow has turned to slush. One eyes open for opportunities to earn money get out their brooms and shovels and hustle for jobs of cleaning steps and side-walks.

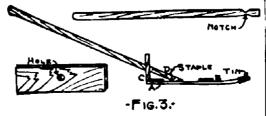
He a storm, boys who keep their when the snow has turned to slush. One of these may be made out of a piece of board twelve inches long by four inches wide. Nail a strip of wood to the upper edge of this as shown at A in figure 2.



handle by running a piece of wire from nandle by running a piece of wire from each end of the scraper to the center of the handle. Fasten the wire with small screw-eyes. (See figure 2). Now bevel the lower edge of the scraper and cover it with either rubber or leather.

For the making of a snow shovel, secure two barrel staves and a broomhandle. Cut the barrel in half and fasten three of these together by means of bat-

three of these together by means of bat-tens at A and B. (See figure 3). Now cut a piece of board the width of the three barrel staves, nall it to them at C, and bore a hole through the center of it large



with hens. So you can fryouk now how and keep the right kind. POCKET BOOK POINTERS will tell you all about poultry keeping. Sent Free. D. J. LAMBERT, Prb., Apponaug, R. L.

TO THE BOY Furnishing a mitable name for our line before March 1st, 1904, fore March 1st, 1904, will give a \$5.00 Milenge Book, good for one year, Send for folder to J. A. BUCKNELL., A scraper is about the best appliance for cleaning snow from steps, especially

the bottom edges with tin.

Bore a hole, an inch in diameter, in a notch in one end of the broom handle. Cut a north in one end of the broom handle. The hole just bored, fasten it at I) by means of a staple. The staple should it in the notch made in the broom handle in the hole just bored, fasten it at I) by means of a staple. The staple should it in the notch made in the broom handle of the hole just bored, fasten it at I) by means of a staple. The staple should it in the notch made in the broom handle of the hole just bored, fasten it at I) by means of a staple. The staple should it in the notch made in the broom handle of the hole just bored, fasten it at I) by means of a staple. The staple should it in the notch made in the broom handle of the hole just bored, fasten it at I) by means of a staple. The staple should it in the notch made in the broom handle of the hole just bored, fasten it at I) by means of a staple. The staple should it in the notch made in the hole just bored, fasten it at I) by means of a staple. The staple should it in the notch made in the hole just bored, fasten it at I) by means of a staple. The staple should it in the notch made in the hole just bored, fasten it at I) by means of a staple. The staple should it in the notch made in the hole just bored, fasten it at I) by means of a staple. The hole just bored is a notch in one end of the should have head in the hole just bored in the hole just bored

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### PRIZE PUZZLE OFFER TO ALI

See page 129. Show it to your young friends and let them try also. I am sure you all can study it out and each one get a grand Prize.

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# The Drawing-Room Magician

(Begun in December, 1903, Number.) CHAPTER III.

N THIS chapter I propose to outline a series of simple but effective tricks in which coins play a prominent part. You will observe that, throughout, the cost of apparatus-if the right methods are adopted-will be in reality very trifling; thus the young ter. magician should be able to equip himself with quite a respectable "show" for a formed in the following manner. At the dollar or less. The next trick I shall describe, then, I call,

### THE INFLAMMABLE COIN.

In effect this is somewhat as follows: The performer takes a sheet of fairly stiff paper about four inches square. This is held up to the light to show the absence of any preparation, and a marked quarter or penny is wrapped up in the paper. In order to prove there is no possibility of its being abstracted the folds of the paper are sealed with sealing

On the table is an ordinary wax candle. The entertainer then addresses his audlence thus:

"Ladies and Gentlemen-In this piece of paper, as you are aware, I have a marked coin borrowed from a member of my audience, and so that the trick may be more effective, I have taken the trouble of sealing the package. I shall now endeavor to show you that by the concentration of will power upon the shown in the diagram (Fig. 16). This is flame of a candle I am able to produce secreted up the waistcoat, kept from heat of so great an intensity that the falling by the elastic band. (See Chapter coin, on being placed in the flame of the 2.) candle, will be immediately burned up, the component parts of the metal having hand. You make the "pass" (No. 3), the passed into the wax, which you will no- coin apparently being transferred to the tice has a peculiar effect upon them. See right, which is closed, while really it here! I take the sealed packet and hold remains "palmed" in the left. At the it steadily in the flame; you observe both moment you show it has disappeared, the the coin and the paper have burned left hand goes up the waistcoat to fetch quickly away, leaving nothing behind down the troublesome quarter (as well but a white ash. This I roll up into a as the tied-up pile). This latter takes small piece of sneezing paper-I beg your pardon. I mean tissue paper-transferring it to my left hand. If you will ing quarter, then, bending down and now watch me closely you will see that the small ball disappears entirely from left, you make a motion as if trying to my hand, and the result of the trick rests now in the burning candle!"

The performer takes the candle in his hand, and with his knife cuts rapidly



away at the wax. Inside is found the identical marked coin. If performed neatly, this trick is a very good one and will give rise to much speculation as to the manner of its accomplishment. The mode of procedure is, however, quite shall place the coin in the possession of simple.

You cut out your square of unprepared paper, placing in the middle the marked and assist me? then you will be able to coin. Now fold over two sides of the paper on to a quarter, and, as if for the edges, hold coin and paper vertical in the right hand, allowing, however, the coin to slip down on to the palm. It is, of purpose of folding up the other two course, still in the paper, but instead of the handkerchief, horizontally, between called the "enchanted handkerchief," on now at the bottom. center is its edge resting on the hand. (See Fig. 15.)

Next fold down about an inch of the piece of the bottom. You will now have a square of paper, in the outside fold of which is the coin. This will slip out quite easily on transferring the package from the right to the left hand and inverting it. Thus you obtain possession of the quarter, that to all intents and purposes is still in the folded paper, the scaling of which is, of course, only a "blind." With the "palmed" coin in the hand the performer takes up the candle to light it; at the same time he slips the coin into a vertical groove previously cut in the back of the candle. The sealed package is now burnt, while the ashes are rolled up into a ball of paper, which, on apparently being placed in the left hand, is really palmed in the right, thence to be disposed of either by a back pocket or dropped on the "servante" behind the chair or table, while, with the left hand, the performer makes the action of throwing the ball into the candle, which, on being cut open, reveals the marked coin inside. With the quarterwhich you have passed round to prove it is the original coin-back in your possession, you might well go on with a really mystifying trick, that I shall call

### AN EASY WAY TO MAKE MONEY.

First showing your hands perfectly empty (and with the permission of your audience having your sleeves turned up), take the coin in your left hand, saying you will show them how you can make

it travel. You transfer the coin to the right, when lo! it disappears, and is found up your waistcoat. By a little gentle rubbing, you find that the coin changes quickly into two, thence into three, four, and so on, eventually multiplying into a dozen or twenty. Out of such a trick as this you can make endless fun by a judicious selection of "pat-

This seemingly impossible feat is perconclusion of the previous trick, while the quarter is being handed round for identification, you pick up from your 'servante" a pile of quarters placed one on top of the other to the number of a dozen or twenty, the whole being kept together by a piece of thread, tied as



The borrowed quarter is now in the left up but little space, so will not be noticed in the left hand. Next exhibit the missbringing your right hand towards the force two quarters out of one, this action being but a pretext for breaking the thread. You next produce the coins one by one, until your astonished audience sees you have multiplied the quarters in a truly marvelous manner.

While on the subject of coin tricks, I yet very necessary pieces of apparatus with which the young conjurer should supply himself. The use of the first of these is quite clear in the following trick.

### THE FLYING COIN.

straightened circumstances, he finds himself under the painful necessity of borrowing a penny, in order to be able to perform his trick. Accordingly, one suitably marked is handed up. He then

"Ladies and Gentlemen-In order that you may satisfy yourselves there is absolutely no deception about this feat, I a juvenile member from among you. Here! my lad, will you kindly come here tell them how the trick is really done. Here we have the marked coin, over which I shall throw my handkerchief.

his fingers and thumb.) Performer con- account of its power of disappear

"At the word of command the coin will leave the boy's hand and travel to any top, and over this fold the remaining part of the room. I will just take hold of the handkerchief thus! Now grip the coin tightly, my lad. You are sure you have it? Very well. Heigh, presto! Fly! The coin has gone. The handkerchief, as you observe, is perfectly empty, the penny being here, as you see, under the collar of this gentleman's coat. Is this your coin, sir?'



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The gentleman nods his assent, and a really perplexing trick has been accomplished. The whole secret lies—as the sharp reader may already have guessedin the performer's handkerchief. This is an ordinary one except that one corner has been unstitched, and a coin, the same may as well mention one or two simple, size as a quarter or a ponny, sewn in. As the performer takes the marked penny and covers it with the handkerchief, he drops the borrowed coin into his right hand, and gives the coin in the handkerchief to the boy to hold. The rest is simplicity itself. A sudden jerk The conjurer announces that, owing to of the corner of the linen takes handkerchief and the coin from the boy's hand; then, as the weighted end drops, the performer takes it in his left, shaking the fabric to prove it is perfectly empty. Meanwhile, in his right hand, is the marked coin, still "palmed." Walking up to a member of the audience, the conjurer apparently produces it from some part of the onlooker's clothing, much to the wonderment of the others.

\$60 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This handkerchief with the coin in the corner will frequently come in useful whenever the performer has occasion to want a borrowed coin in his possession, whilst all the time it is-so the audience believe-held under the handkerchief.

Another very useful thing, which can be made quite easily, and at a cost of (The boy holds the coin, covered with about six or eight cents, is what is often various small articles from a button up to a pack of cards. As in the previous experiment, the borrowed article-say, for instance, a playing card-is covered by the handkerchief. The latter is pulled quickly away, and the card has vanished. This piece of apparatus is made in the following way.

Procure two fairly large sized gentlemen's handkerchiefs, both exactly alike, In the middle of one of these cut a slit about four inches long, which get your sister to hem round the edges to prevent the rent becoming larger. Now ask her to lay one handkerchief upon the other and sew together the edges. If the work be done neatly the whole will appear to be nothing more than is usually used, especially as, when you draw it from your pocket, you shake it out, with the unprepared side towards those who are watching you. Next, taking the card in the left hand, you cover it with the handkerchief, at the same time slipping it into the pocket-like arrangement between the two, with the result that when you jerk the whole from the holder's hand the effect is that the card has disappeared.

By a judicious use of these few "fakes." together with a combination of the various "passes," an endless number of mystifying coin tricks can be arranged, the great advantage in this kind of entertainment lying in the fact that all the necessary apparatus is capable of being crammed in the pockets, which will thus contain sufficient for a really presentable "show."

(To be continued.)

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ered in the Cheyenne River valley added work of us if they once tasted our blood. not a little to the excitement. People into the country from the four corners of the earth

At that time I was connected with the Fargo (D. T.) Daily Republican. I was excitement one morning, by the managing editor, and in carrying out the order. I had an experience that I shall never forget.

The Cheyenne River valley is a deep cut in the rolling prairie, varying in width from one to three miles. Fifteen miles River rose to a height of a hundred feet. The surrounding country was almost wholly unsettled. Occasionally the traveler would happen upon the "shack" or turf house of some settler. These places of abode were many miles apart, and the journey to the "diggin's," over the muddy bluffs overlooking the valley, was anything but pleasant.

At Lisbon, a small town at the lower end of the valley, I found an Irishman by the name of O'Neil, who agreed to take me to the "diggin's" and return with me to Lisbon the same day in time for me to telegraph my report to the Republican and the Herald for publication the next morning. O'Neil had a pair of strong-limbed horses and a roomy, twoseated farm wagon, and before the sun had risen the next morning we were on our way.

The trail was exceedingly rough and it was four hours before we reached the camp of the prospectors, and I climbed out of the wagon as ravenous as a wolf and as stiff and sore as a rheumatic

The "diggin's" were in the bottom of a narrow ravine or gulch extending into the bluffs a quarter of a mile. On each side, the jagged walls ran steeply up a hundred feet or more, and they were scarred and torn by pick and shovel.

I spent several hours in the camp and it was late in the afternoon when we started on our return to Lisbon. As the sturdy horses dragged us up the steep trail from the gulch to the prairie above, the shadows began to thicken and before we had gone a mile it was so dark that I could hardly see the horses from where I sat on the rear seat; and to render the prospect more dubious, a heavy fog drifted over us and shut us in so that we could hardly see beyond the dashboard.

For an hour the horses plodded slowly along. O'Neil, sitting on the seat ahead of me, drew his head down as far as possible into the collar of his great fur coat, until he looked. In the dark, like a huge

I had fallen into a doze from which I darkness. was suddenly aroused by a lurch of the

ing out a jantern, lighted it. "Of tink down from the wagon to investigate.

He was right in his surmise The one of the wheels had sunk into the yielding mud nearly to the hub.

We soon lifted the wagon out and hegan searching for the trail. We wandered over the prairie in every direction for more than an hour, but could find no trace of the beaten path. We were obliged at last to face the fact that we were lost, and this was a serious matter, for to go ahead aimlessly in such fearful horses were liable to wander into a we might all go under and our fate never walk ahead with the lantern, and let medrive the horses in his wake.

Our progress was slow and monotonous. but it was the only safe way to get ahead. We had traveled in this fashion upwards of half an hour, when my ears caught a sound like the sharp, quick yelp of a dog, that came swinging through the fog and gloom from away to the rear of us. I noticed that the lantern, a few rods ahead of the horses, hung motionless for an instant, then that peculiar sound broke the stillness again.

O'Nell ran back to the wagon, and turning his frightened face up to me, hoarsely whispered, "Thim's wulves!"

This information sent the blood flying through my veins, and grasping O'Neit into the wagon, and thrusting the lines his hound.

PIN the fall of 1884, there was a great into his hands, bade him drive for dear estate "boom" in the northern part life. I was well enough acquainted with of the territory of Dakota, and the the gray wolf of the Dakota prairie to report that gold had been discov- know that the pack would make short

Once more the yelp at the rear of us to the number of many thousands rushed shook the gloom with startling distinctness, and O'Neil brought the whip down on the backs of the horses with such force that they sprang forward as if shot from a gun. It was a wild race. The terdetailed to visit the scene of the gold rifled horses tore over the ground like mad, and the excited driver urged them to greater exertions with whip and voice. We must have covered ten miles at this pace. The horses were evidently weakening, while the howling and yelping of the wolves had grown nearer. They were rapidly gaining upon us, and as 1 up the valley were the "diggin's," at a peered back into the gloom, it seemed point where the banks of the Cheyenne as if I could see their shining eyes and the glitter of their white teeth. The situation was becoming serious inded. Hope of escape had about died out within me. when there was a crash, and O'Neil and I went flying through the air and landed in a confused heap in the midst of a hay-stack. The wagon was overturned by

trail that wound along the edge of the the collision, and with the broken whittletrees clattering about their heels, the lib-Father

HE WAS SENT SPRAWLING UPON THE FLOOR

wagon and the stopping of the horses. began to look for the house that we knew fun and merriest pranks. Its chief feat- are great "finders" about this time, and O'Neil reached under the seat and pull-must be near at hand. I still clung to the ure is the bonfire. On this night the it is astonishing how many things "get ng out a lantern, lighted it. "Oi tink lantern, the light of which had been ex-usual restrictions concerning the build-lost"—the box left on the back steps, the we're off the thrack," he said, stepping tinguished by the collision. I relit it, and ing of fires are laid aside, and the small ash barrel that you forgot to put in the we were soon pounding at the door of a boy is given full liberty to indulge his cellar, brushes, brooms and pails, even "claim shack" that we came upon a short fire-making propensities to the utmost, the back gate, if it is easily removable. wagon stood on the edge of a slough and distance from the hay-stack. Our knocks and as a result the city blazes from one and kicks brought no response from end to the other. It is really a mid- anything that is what the boys call a within but the baying of a hound. The winter Fourth of July, with the fire- "good burner" in February, is to lock it owner was evidently absent.

on the very threshold of safety, for the gaunt forms of a dozen savage wolves were flying at us not ten yards away and they were kept at bay only by the light of the lantern which I swung before me with my back against the door, on which darkness was very dangerous, since the O'Neil was thundering with fist and boot. At last, in a fit of desperation, the halfslough (a vast pool of muddy water) and crazed Irishman placed his broad shoulders against the door, and with the effort be known. Finally O'Neil concluded to of a giant forced it open. He was sent sprawling upon the floor. I was fortunate enough to keep my feet, and quickly closed the door in the face of the wolves and fastened it with a heavy bench that stood against the wall.

> The only occupant of the "shack" besides ourselves was a beautiful deer. hound that crouched in a corner of the room.

Now that there was a strong barrier between him and the wolves. O'Neil began to collect his scattered senses, and when his eyes fell upon the dog crouching in the corner he said:

"Bless my heart if we ain't in Ole Olafson's shack, an' that same is only folve miles from town."

Ole Olafson was a famous deer hunter by the cont collar. I almost dragged him in that section, and O'Neil had recognized

tigation to the telegraph office. The case possibly get through tonight." seemed hopeless, as to venture beyond the door meant death.

'In town, Oi s'pose, makin' a fule av av thim," he replied.

bon was enough for me, and opening and was away in an instant. my note book. I wrote as rapidly as pos-

night, let him deliver it immediately to the telegraph operator. The writer is ing of the wolves. imprisoned in the "shack" of Ole Olafson by wolves." "PRESS REPORTER." later a party of n

I wrapped the manuscript tightly up in my handkerchief, and with a piece of strong cord that I found hanging on the wall, I fastened the package securely to the neck of the hound.

he goin' t' do?" asked O'Neil when I had son's deerhound that r tied the cord. prairies of North Dakota. tied the cord.

While O'Neil set about starting a fire "I am going to turn that hound loose," on the rude hearth, I tried to devise some I replied, "and if his master is in Lisscheme for getting a report of my inves- bon he'll find him, and my report may

There was a small window in the wall of the "shack," and through this win-"Where do you suppose Olafson is?" I dow I proposed to set the hound free. I asked of O'Neil who was on his knees instructed O'Neil to pound on the door carefully nursing a sickly blaze on the and attract the attention of the wolves while I opened the window. This he did, and during the pandemonium that himself over the gold moines wid the rist followed, I untied the hound, and lifting him in my arms, thrust him through The suggestion that Olafson was in Lis- the window. He dropped to the ground.

The night passed slowly. I had no desible for an hour. In that time I pre- sire to lie down, for I was too anxious pared a comprehensive report of my in- over the outcome of my venture to sleep. vestigation at the "diggin's." I then but O'Neil stretched himself out in the wrote the following note:

bunk that was built against the wall, and bunk that was built against the wall, and "If this parcel falls into the hands of a few moments later the room was ringany person in Lisbon before 11 o'clock to- ing with his snoring, which was hardly more pleasant to listen to than the howl-

Daylight finally came, and an hour later a party of men arrived from Lis-bon. From them I learned that the hound reached the hotel about half an hour after I had sent him from the "shack." My report had been sent to the Repubwall. I fastened the package se-irely to the neck of the hound. I cowing morning. I shall never forget "Do yees moind tellin" me phwat yees the valuable service done me by Ole Olafnight on the

# Tarbucket Night

By J. K. WILSON

JOW many of you boys, big and lit- a good knob on the end of it. The meanup, those who do, from Maine to the stick had been used for. California. Ah, you fellows with your

ton's Birthday. don't see any connec-

> Country and a tar bucket? That's not surprising; nobody celebrate February twenty second with much noise and many celebration 'Tarbucket Night."

of

His

It is a curious custom. No one can even guess when or how it began. Old men

erated horses galloped away into the isting in their own young days. It has you so far forget yourself as to question been for generations the carnival night a boy you will have your answer prompt We scrambled out of the pile of hay and of Portland's year-the time of loudest and unhesitating. He found them. Boys crackers left out, but with the fires left up and keep the key in your pocket. It looked as if we were to be devoured in, and multiplied and increased beyond is apt to know.

> In former times it was the custom to save up the discarded tar buckets and empty pitch barrels used in the shipyards, to burn on this night. With their pitchy contents they made a furious and long continuing blaze. It is from this custom that the celebration takes its name. But there are no shipyards now, and consequently no tar buckets; so the everything that will burn. Nevertheless the name clings,

In those same early times the city was divided into various localities, with more or less classic names, such as Joppa, Clay Corner, Hogtown, Sandy Hollow, Nigger Hill, Gorham's Corner, Christian Shore, and Libbytown. Each section had its clan or "gang" of boys, between which and all other "gangs" there was constant rivalry and feud. On the night of Washington's Birthday a gang would mount its tar bucket or barrel on a sled, and have gray hair or no bair at all to speak start out for war. The approved uniform for the occasion was simple, if not ele- vers' offices, or on professional visits in gant; the most ragged clothing obtain- sick rooms, or directing great financial able-a tall hat, a piece of rope tied enterprises from their counting rooms. around the waist, and a stout stick with

tle, old and young, know what ing of the rope is not quite clear, but "Tarbucket Night" means? Hands many a sore head next day knew what

When the clans met, the fun began. hands in the air, I know where you The challenge was, "Surrender your tar come from-Portland, Maine. How bucket, or fight!" And since it goes can I tell? That's easy. Portland against the grain of a Yankee, lad or is the only place on earth that man, to surrender, it was usually fight knows anything about the Often the contest was long and severe phrase or the custom for before the weaker faction would yield: which it stands, and she but once the battle was over, no rancor knows enough about it to or ill feeling remained. The captured tar make up for what all the buckets were loaded upon the sleds of rest of the world doesn't the victors, and the losers fell in with know. It is her "pet their conquerors and marched off up the name" for Washing- street to seize other spoil, or to have street to seize other spoil, or to have You their own taken in turn by other and stronger forces. Then later in the evetion between the ning the gangs returned to their various "stamping grounds" richer or poorer for their foray, and from Nigger Hill to Libbytown the city was alight with the blaze of bonfires.

In these days, however, the manner of does; but, all the the celebration has materially changed. same. Portland The clan and locality divisions no longer hoys every year exist, and the savage fighting has dropped out. The only contest now is one of industry in gathering, and of shrewdness in hiding and protecting combustibles for the fires. Each boy gathers and burns his bonfires, and call own stuff, or "goes cohoots" with some oththe time of the er fellows, in order to divide the labor and multiply the fun. Long before the time. the work of collection begins. Boys besiege back doors, begging for boxes, barrels, or anything that will burn. They keep their eyes upon new buildings, about which bits of board may be lying. and upon vacated houses, whose outgoing tenants may have left behind them now living tell some household rubbish that can be made us that it was an available on the great night. Boys with established thing wheelbarrows and small wagons are met when they were everywhere, carting home their "treasure boys, and that trove." It isn't considered quite good their fathers told form to be too inquisitive about the conthem of it as ex- tents of these vehicles; although should The only perfectly sure way of keeping

The accumulated material is carefully anything that the legitimate "Fourth" stowed away in some shed, or barn, or cellar, to await the eventful day. Then on the afternoon of the Twenty-second it is brought out of its hiding place and stacked up in the streets or in vacant lots, or wherever the boys shall choose. There are practically no restrictions. The boys are for once supreme, and know no law but their own will. Sometimes the heap to be burned is quite artistically arranged. The logs or boards are put fires must be made of anything and together in the form of a rude log cabin. Or an old carriage is filled with stuffed figures. Or a dilapidated boat is rigged up with masts and sails. But oftener the materials are simply thrown together in the way that will make the highest pile and the biggest blaze.

> It must not be supposed, however, that all this is the work of small boys alone. Under pretext of "showing the kids how we used to do it," more than one of the higger boys, and the b'ggest, will have a hand in the fun. Some of the "boys" of. Tomorrow you will find them in law-

Continued on page 132.



The editor will be glad to make this de-partment a means of communication between those interested in debating and in declama-tion. Reports of Debating Society meetings,

tion. Reports of Debating Society meetings, school and college debates, prize-speaking contests and pictures of clubs or members, are desired. Personal answers cannot be given, but the editor will answer questions and meet your needs so far as space, and the general plan of this department will allow.

Address all communications Editor of Lyceum, care THE AMERICAN BOY, Detroit, Mich.

PRIZE OFFER

A prize of a book of selections, listed at \$1.25, will be given to the one sending the best selection suitable for a prize speaking contest, taken from a recent oration. Selections, with name and address of sender must be received not later than February 20th. A similar prize

later than February 20th. A similar prize will be awarded during the month of March. Freshness, unity, virility, interest, action, style, will be important points

Requisites to Successful Debating

A debater must be positive in his

A debater must be positive in his statements, but avoid exaggeration. Do not overstate the question in the beginning and do not over-argue it afterwards. It is said of Abraham Lincoln that he studied Euclid in order to learn when a thing is proved, and there have been few more successful debaters than he. As by instinct, the disputants should not only grayn the subject as a whole

discussion whose several parts are out

atoms, established the case, and won the verdict.

A Perennial Subject

Some phases of the labor question are

likely to become as perennial as the old tariff question has been for the last one

hundred years or more. At any rate, new phases are constantly developing, and out of it all there is chance for discrim-

ination as to the amount of good from trade upions in the elevation and advance-

ment of the condition of the laborer, and of evil in the enmity and strife between labor and capital. Instead of giving an outline. I will state a few of the principles involved in this question of trade

in favor of a selection.

American Boy Lyceum.

terest of the laborer. This phase of the subject must be studied in connection with the natural law of wages, of supply and demand, of competition.

Question: "Resolved, That trade unlons promote the best interests of workingmen."

### References

General on the Affirmative: Wm. Trant's "Trade Unions;" George Howell': "Conflict of Labor and Capital, and Trade Unionism. New and Old;" Webb's "History of Trade Unionism.

On the Negative: "Forum," April, 1901; "Nation," Nov. 22, 1883; March 8 and 22, 1888; May 20 and 27, 1886; July 5, 1894.

### Recent Articles

"McClure": What Organized Labor Has Learned. Oct., 1902; "The Boss," Nov., 1903. "No. Am. Rev.," Consolidated Labor. C. D. Wright, Jan., 1902; Rights and Methods, March, 1903. "Outlook," Union Against Sweatshops, June 22, 1901; "Publicity," Dec. 19, 1902, Efficiency of Union Labor, and the Individual, March 28, 1903; Efficiency, and Trade Unions and Good Government, June 13, 1903. "World's Work," Trade Unions From the Inside, Sept., 1902; Restriction of Industry, Oct., 1902; Human Side, Nov., 1902; Deep Seriousness, Dec., 1902; Union Turned Capitalist, Feb., 1903; Patriotic Question Involved, July, 1903; Conquest of U. S., Nov., 1903.

### A Debating League

A group of eight schools in Philadelphia and vicinity have a debating league. They are the Wm. Penn Charter School, Haverford Grammar School, Germantown Academy, Delancey School, Brown College Preparatory School, Swathmore Preparatory School, George School. Dr. Lee, of Johns Hopkins University, in his "Principles of Public Speaking," has stated so clearly some things that it is well to keep constantly in mind that I will give them to you in his own words Preparatory School, Swatnmore Preparatory School, George School. There are four preliminary debates, two semi-final, and late in the school year the two teams which have each won two debates have the final. This is a valuable way to increase interest in debating and ought to be adopted by other communities. communities.

### Abraham Lincoln

First prize essay under terms of contest announced last month. Winner, Charles Man-chester, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

he. As by instinct, the disputants should not only grasp the subject as a whole, but know exactly what and how much proof is required to establish it. In order to create a strong impression, youthful debaters are apt to exaggerate the opening statement, and to place undue importance upon subsidiary propositions. It is a bad fault, and invariably leads to a disjointed argument, and to a discussion whose several parts are out Abraham Lincoln, one of God's noblemen, was born on the twelfth of February, 1809. He was born of poor parents in a humble home in what is now Larue County, Kentucky. Later the family moved to Indiana and thence to Illinois.

His youth was spent in toil, which helped to mold his future character. His

discussion whose several parts are out of proportion.

While questions are established by a few points, it is not always easy in preparing for debate to determine what these should be. All minds are not constituted allke, and what may seem a contincing reason to one may not appear so to another. There is need of a discriminating judgment, therefore, in selecting the arguments to be advanced. The disputant himself may fall into error along this line and weaken his cause by a bad choice. Yet it is better to have a few points adequately stated and proved than too many left in a nebulous condition. points adequately stated and proved than
too many left in a nebulous condition.
A few propositions clearly set forth and
enforced by facts will create a more
abiding impression than can a multitude
of insufficiently supported arguments.
An anecdote is related by Mr. E.
Parker, in "The Golden Age of American
Oratery." Universating the truth of which

helped to mold his future character. His father was not very energetic, but he had a sood mother. She died when Abraham was nine years old. What he owed to her can best be expressed in his own words: "All that I am, all that I hope to be, I owe to my angel mother."

The books that he read were typical of the future man—the Bible, Acsop's Fables and Pilgrim's Progress. He was far in advance of his companions in the athletic accomplishments of his day.

He served in the legislature of his own state, and also the United States. As a lawyer, Lincoln was always upright and honest. In 1858 he had the great contest with Douglas, in which Douglas was elected Senator, though Lincoln was generally conceded to have had the best of the debate. the debate.

An anecdote is related by Mr. E. Parker, in "The Golden Age of American Oratory," illustrating the truth of which we speak. Webster and Choate were once opposing counsel in a sult involving damages for the manufacture of imperfect carwheels. Mr. Choate spoke to the jury for two hours, endeavoring to show that the manufactured wheel and its model bore no resemblance to one another. He sought to establish his contention by intricate reasoning and a long once opposing counsel in a suit involving damages for the manufacture of imperfect carwheels. Mr. Choate spoke to the jury for two hours, endeavoring to show that the manufactured wheel and its model bore no resemblance to one another. He sought to establish his contention by intricate reasoning and a long discourse upon the fixation of points. It was a labored, exhaustive and convincing argument. But Mr. Webster, in his reply, stood for amoment with his great eyes a vision of what the coming struggle would cost our country. How Lincoln guided the country through the valley of the shadow, can best be expressed by Walt Whitman's poem, "Oh! Captain, My argument. But Mr. Webster, in his reply, stood for a moment with his great eyes wide open, gazing intently upon the two wheels lying before him. Then turning to the jury, he said: "Gentlemen of the jury, there they are—look at 'em." This one point, made as only Webster could make it, shivered Choate's argument to Captain

Lincoln felt the loss of every soldler who died for "God's country" as keenly as if it had been his own son. The one bright ray of light in Lincoln's life during the war was his mischievous son, "Tad," who died soon after the war be-

After the war Lincoln's spirit was not After the war Lincoln's spirit was not one of glorification over victory, but of sorrow for the desolated homes in the north and south, and sympathy for the men who had given their all for the sake of the Lost Cause.

But the brightest star that ever shone

on the horizon of American history was doomed to set on the night of the four-teenth of April, 1865, when Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth in Ford's theater.

theater.

The great soul of Abraham Lincoln, the man who had guided our country safely through those four long, dark years of civil war, who had stricken the chains of slavery from four million human beings, passed into eternity.

Would that every "American boy" might go through life as Lincoln did, "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with courage in the right as God. ciples involved in this question of trade unions and give references to valuable articles upon the subject in recent magazines. It is acknowledged that the condition of the laborer has advanced wonderfully since the establishment of trade unions. Has it been on account of the unions or in spite of them? Read Walker's "Political Economy," or any good manual on this subject for the history of trade unions and the condition of labor before their establishment. The unions try to regulate wages in the in-

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# How to Become Strong

IN EIGHT P A R T S - P A R TFOUR

get a good body.

thing that can be acquired.

Look around you and see how many per-



THE WRONG WAY

"work," even when they talk. Some people can't even laugh heartily, because they haven't "gumption" enough to do anything heartily.

It's the same old thing that you see in you do, do it with all your might.

Make your body do any exercise correctly and "with all your might" twelve practice, of course, he must be supported times and you will gain more than if it by the seat, because otherwise his merely plodded through the same exer- muscles would be taxed too much in supcise one hundred times.

biceps exercise with it in a nice, easy, lazy manner in front of a mirror. Then set your teeth and brace every muscle Now do the exercise and see how differently your muscles are showing all over your chest, stomach and arms.

exercise in the world will give you fine their thwarts when pulling at their oars muscles. Without it you can work stead- and do not sink back on the seat till the ily for years and get it only slowly.

It is the motion of raising and lowering in somewhat the same way. the upper arm swiftly with the elbows held tightly to the sides. If you wish to don't squat. You haven't gone into the

NY boy, no matter how weak and see what can be done with this and what puny he is, can become strong and cannot be done, look at the photographs showing the same boy doing the same Strength is not a gift. It is some- motion in the wrong way and then in the right way.

When he posed for the photograph young and old, dawdle. They showing the wrong way, he was indawdlo when they walk, when they structed to do the exercise in the easiest way possible, and not to exert himself in the least. Then he was told to do it by bracing all his muscles. The photograph shows the enormous difference. It is hard to believe that the same boy could have posed for both photographs. Thus it is easy to see that the boy who exercises indolently could not possibly get the benefit from one hundred motions that can be obtained in even half a dozen done the right way.

To realize how important a part the "bracing" of the muscles plays in their development, stand in front of a mirror again with your elbow held firmly to your sides and your upper arm extended at a right angle. Now, without moving the arm at all, simply clench your fists as tightly as you possibly can. Clench them as if you were trying to force your finger tips through the palm of your hand. Alternately loosen and tighten the first and observe how your biceps and triceps muscles and the muscles of the lower arm expand.

After this experiment you will not need to be told that you could make your muscles grow merely by "bracing" them. This habit of "getting a brace on" your muscles shows nowhere to such advantage as in rowing. The person who rows with all his muscles working properly makes a fine spectacle. The person who merely "pulls" the boat, crouching in it and tugging at the oars, looks like a rag alongside of the finished oarsman.

In the first place learn that the thwart of the boat-the seat, whether it is a the maxims in your copy books and in sliding seat or a stationary one—is there the proverbs in your readers: Whatever merely to let the body rest on it. Theoas well without a seat as with it. In porting his body. But for the direct act Lift a one-pound dumbbell and do the of rowing, the seat is not to be considered.

When the upper body is well pulled back and the legs are extended in front of your body as if somebody had hold and firmly placed against the "stretchof you and were trying to throw you, ers"—the sticks that furnish a brace for the feet-the weight of the body on the oars is practically sufficient to keep the oarsman in position. In fact, in some With "gumption," the simplest forms of countries the native oarsmen rise from blade leaves the water and they begin Take, for instance, the most simple to recover the oar. Sailors in whalemuscle-developing motion that there is, boats, and other heavy ships' boats, row

When you take your seat in the boat



THE WRONG WAY

THE RIGHT WAY





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that your thumbs don't stick out as if even with him. you were going to suck them. Lean fora ball like a porcupine. Lean forward

ward from your hips. By that is not very first thing that you must do to learn meant to stoop forward. You have not is not to try to row, queer as that may gone into the boat to roll yourself up in seem. retically an oarsman is able to row just and extend your arms as far ahead of you how your body must be poised. Push as you can force them. Not until you your feet against the stretchers and



THE RIGHT WAY

have thus extended body and arms should you throw your shoulders forward.

Now let the oars enter the water. don't drop them in. You must keep com- the water and sometimes will actually mand of them. You must never let their dive underneath the keel, with the reweight get away with you. At any mo- sult of upsetting the boat. ment you must be ready to lift them clean out of the water. This is vital. It man who dips his oan too deep often sucmay be necessary for any one of a hundred reasons. Many boats are capsized ping the our short off. No one who has every year because the oarsmen did not not experienced it can imagine how imhave enough command over their oars to mense a pressure the water can exert on jerk them out of the way of other boats an oar blade that is shoved in too far. or of obstacles that caught them and dragged the boat over with them.

and square in the water, just deep enough for the whole blade to be covered and no more, brace your shoulder muscles and gather them in. Instantly, his back into the bottom of the boat. but without a jerk, you must pull with all your might. Pull with your upper arm and shoulders and back and loin and abdomen. Your thighs and calves dent. must swell with the pull. Even your toes have to help.

as the first part was. It is their duty, of the hands throwing them in such a into your sides and sweep back beyond it shall "bite" the water until the very last possible moment.

Many oarsmen practically cease rowing before they come to the real recovery. like the dropping of a piece of velvet. As soon as the labor begins to fall on

boat to take a loaf. The stern sheets the arm muscles, their bodies straighten are the place for lounging. Sit up out and the oar begins to leave the straight. Make the small of your back water. They lose fully one-fifth of the stiff. It has to hold your upper body. stroke and, consequently, must row six Clench your hands around the oars so strokes to another man's five to remain

If you never have rowed at all, the

Learn first to sit in the boat. Observe swing back and forth slowly and steadily as if you had oars in your hands.

Then take the oars and learn to lift both of them into the rowlocks with one motion. You will find that they seem extremely clumsy and hard to handle; and at first you will feel as if you never could get them out without using both hands to each oar. Indeed, many persons always put their oars into the rowlocks that way, even after they imagine that they have learned how to row. But it is utterly wrong. Let the boat remain moored to the float and practice at "shipping" your oars until you can put your hands to them, lift the blades and drop them both into the locks at the same moment. And when they are thus "shipped your hands must be gripping the oars so that you could, if necessary, row off instantly. Before the oar is in the water, you must be ready in position. There must be no shifting into position

This is a most important matter. If you were caught at anchor, for instance, in a sudden squall and your boat began to drag toward a reef, you might have to haul in anchor or cut the cable and then get back to your thwart, ship your oars and row almost with one motion.

After you have learned to ship your oars, learn to dip them into the water. Do not try, at first, to make a stroke, but just let them extend at right angles from the boat and practice the art of dipping them just deep enough. Remember that, But if they go in too deep, they will sink in

When rowing in heavy seas, the clumsy ceeds in capsizing his craft or in snap-

Equal care must be taken not to put the oar into the water in such a way As soon as the oar is dipped straight that it will emerge too soon. In such cases it will "snap" out suddenly when the rower is pulling his hardest, and the result is that he falls head over heels on That is called "catching a crab," and it isn't so funny as most persons think it is. It has caused many a drowning acci-

When the art of dipping the oars properly has been learned, practice the art of As the oar comes home your biceps and unshipping the oar. Bear down in the triceps will have more and more work to inboard end of each oar till the blades do. It is their duty then to make the are clear from the water. Then spring last part of the stroke just as powerful them out by a sudden downward motion too, to make the recovery pretty instead way that the oars will lie at right angles of clumsy. Your elbows should close across the gunwale just behind the rowlocks. The next motion will pull them your body, while the arm, held at right inside of the boat and lay them where angles, sweeps the our in firmly so that they belong. In neither of these motions must the oars be permitted to fall heavily. A good oarsman can ship and unship his oars so softly that they fall into place

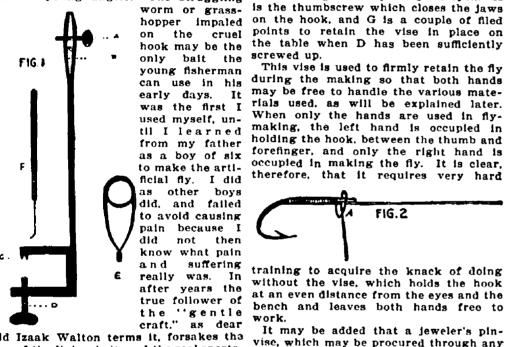
(To be continued.)

**HOW TO MAKE FLY** AND BASS FISHING

matter how young he may be, is NY boy who has a love of fishing, no and tie his line to a pole cut from the banks of the pond or stream; and if he catch fish "then is no man merrier than he is in his spirit," as the dear old lady-angler, Dame Berners, more than five hundred years ago said, in the first book ever written on angling in the English language.

But it is not all of fishing to fish-which means that when you have baited your hook with the wriggling and suffering worm, or grasshopper, and cast the bait in the stream, and even hooked and brought to bank a speckled trout, you have not done all, nor felt all the joy and pleasure there is in fishing. The mere capture of the fish is partly due to that odd thing termed luck—and nobody knows what that is, though many think making, no tools were allowed or thought they do-and partly to the skill with necessary. The fingers only were used, which one fishes. It is not possible to and to this day I seldom use anything tell all the number and kind of qualities else, though the modern fly-tier finds which go to the making of the boy who usually catches more than his friends do. readers will also be much aided in their It is a very sure thing, however, that he who does this as a boy will do it as a man, and will apply the same spirit to trate. the more useful and important affairs of ilfe.

As in every pursuit, a complete knowledge of the best tools and how they are made and used is a most necessary thing for the young angler. The struggling



old Izaak Walton terms it, forsakes tha use of the living bait, and the real sportsman would disdain to fish with live bait for trout or any other fish that will rise to the artificial fly or minnow.

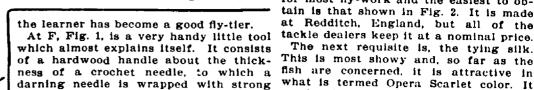
Angling with the fly is the most refined of the arts of fishing, and the sooner the young angler learns to make his own fly tackle the better he will be pleased with results of his fish-basket, and the more his conscience will be relieved from the regret of giving pain unnecessarily.

It is the object of the writer to explain, plainly, precisely and practically, in as few words as possible, the way to do this, so that any boy of ordinary ingenuity and power of application may teach himself the rules and methods of fly-making, and by adding practice! practice! practice! he cannot fall to learn an art which is the most interesting and useful of all pastimes with which I am acquainted.

USEFUL TOOLS FOR FLY-MAKING.

TACKLE FOR TROUT

Making," "The Boys' Own Guide to Fishing," etc., etc.



later in the article). The darning needle is to be bent by enough to draw the temper and not to render it very soft. When it cools it can be bent as shown, without breaking.

thread (waxed with the wax I shall give

The use of this little hook is to draw the waxed silk through the loop which ties and finishes all fly-work (Fig. 2 A). The tips of the fingers are usually too clumsy to easily do this, but the curved point does it to a nicety.

A pair of embroidery scissors, small and of fine points to the blades, are needful in all the processes of tackle-making. Be careful, however, not to use them in cutting hard gut. For this purpose use larger shears.

### MATERIALS FOR FLY-MAKING.

kinds, for fresh water fishing are snelled



points to retain the vise in place on the silk glands of the silkworm, from whose thread the silk of clothing is made. The worm is fed and allowed to grow till it can eat no more, and then thrown into vinegar and water, which kills it and hardens the skin and intestines. The gut or intestine is then taken from the worm and drawn longer and longer between each hand of the drawer, till it reaches from ten to twenty inches or even more, when it is twisted at each end and around two pins and allowed to ficial fly. I did therefore, that it requires very hard dry for twenty four hours. It is then boiled in soap and water and the yellow skin which is on it is then easily removed. The strand of gut is then like glass in its clear appearance and should be round and very strong if it be of the best quality. It comes from Murcia in Spain.

I have taken the time to explain what the snell on a fly-hook is because it is an essential part of the ordinary fly. Fig. 2 shows how it should be attached and how one is to tie the half hitch which secures the whipping or waxed thread.

The end of the snell the farthest from the hook must have a loop, and in Fig. 3 is shown a very simple but sure loop. It is used by those who climb the Alp Mountains in Switzerland, and has saved many a reckless climber because it does not slip. A is, of course, the long end of the snell, B and C are two simple round knots tied on the short end, and the long end is slipped through these and B and



while the hands remain free to pick up C are pulled tight together till they form one knot of the two. This is the best

knot I know of for loops.
Fig. 4 is the bowline knot, which when and feather, and are useful at odd times, pulled tight is a very secure and pretty As they can be made by any boy who is little oval-looped knot. A great many of handy at wire work. I give this diagram, the fly-tiers who come from England tie Forty years ago, when I learned fly- for the worth it really possesses when this knot, and it has the good quality that

it never closes too tight on that which it is attached to.

The next article of great importance is, By J. Harrington Keene, Author of "Fly-Fishing and Fly- of course, the hook. The makers of hooks are many, but the shape I prefer for most fly-work and the easiest to obtain is that shown in Fig. 2. It is made at Redditch, England, but all of the

The next requisite is, the tying silk. This is most showy and, so far as the fish are concerned, it is attractive in what is termed Opera Scarlet color. It can be obtained at almost any dry goods store, and costs 10c per spool.

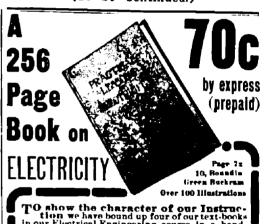
A white or colorless wax, which of being heated in the gas jet of flame just course does not darken the brilliant color of the tying silk, can be easily made as follows:

> Best white resin, 2 ounces; beeswax 1/4 ounce. Simmer these together in a tin pan till melted and stir together for ten minutes. Add beef tallow or suet 1/4 ounce, and simmer and stir for fifteen minutes more, and then pour the liquid mixture into a basin of cold water and, taking care not to burn yourself, pull the plastic mass as if you were making candy, wetting your hands occasionally so that it does not stick, until it cools. Keep on pulling until it becomes very white. The more it is pulled, the whiter it becomes.

When a fly is finished it is usual to All fly-hooks, and indeed hooks of all touch the finish or head with a colorless varnish, which dries quickly and will or attached to a length of silkworm gut. not be hurt by the water when in use. This clear, glass-like thread is not "cat The best varnish is that made with gut" as some suppose, but is made from bleached or whitened shellac, to which is added alcohol till the shellac is dissolved to a liquid of cream-like consistency. It should be applied by means of a small camel's hair brush.

The above are the tools that are required in practical fly-tying, and their cost, in all, is quite small, especially if the learner be ingenious and can help himself.

(To be Continued.)



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several implements of help and my boy

efforts to master the art if they procure

what I am about to describe and illus-

The first tool to be noticed is the table

vise, shown A B C D in Fig. 1. It is made

out of a solid piece of metal rod-steel

or brass-squared or rounded, and split

at the upper end so as to admit of a

rubber wedge to keep the jaws open. A

is the thumbscrew which closes the jaws

the table when D has been sufficiently

This vise is used to firmly retain the fly

during the making so that both hands

rials used, as will be explained later.

When only the hands are used in fly-

making, the left hand is occupied in

holding the hook, between the thumb and

forefinger, and only the right hand is

occupied in making the fly. It is clear,

training to acquire the knack of doing

without the vise, which holds the hook

at an even distance from the eyes and the

bench and leaves both hands free to

It may be added that a jeweler's pin-

vise, which may be procured through any

watchmaker, will serve the purpose cap-

itally if it have a screw thread made on

the end to either screw it into the bench,

or into a clamp like that shown in Fig.

of board by turning the thumbscrew D.

which may be fixed on any thickness

Fig. 1 E shows a pair of pliers made

from a brass or steel wire twisted in the

shape shown and flattened at the lower

ends so that they pinch close together by

means of the spring made by the wire

circle. When the two sides of the pliers

are pressed apart they may be made to

come together on the end of a feather, or

thread of waxed silk, and so keep it taut

material for the work being done. These

pliers are only used occasionally and in

flies that have many pieces of fur, silk

work.

FIG.2

### United States Marines Farming on Land Allotted Them by the Government

Paternal Uncle Sam, ever watchful of the interests of his large family, has observed with concern that the mess tables of the rank and file of the army are not supplied with fresh vegetables in as large quantities as the health and appetites of the soldiers demand. A happy idea occurred to the kindly gentleman. Why not allot vacant land to the soldiers and let them raise as much "truck" as the tables in the barrack dining room will hold? All army posts and marine barracks are situated in places where vacant land is at a discount and there has been no trouble in putting the idea into execution on the score of lack of space. At League Island Navy Yard, where a large force of marines is always in barracks, the farming idea has been taken up with enthusiasm. The accompanying photograph shows a scene on the ground where the vegetables are cultivated by the men themselves. At the sound of the bugle the soldier-farmers fall to work, clearing ground, weeding, sowing or spading, in the interests of the barrack room table. When the detail has worked its allotted time, the bugle is blown again and the men march back to barracks, another company of soldier agriculturists taking their places. It is fun to the men, as the photograph shows, and the result as seen on the tables at the mess is entirely satisfactory.



WAS in the fall of eighty four time that the following event took place.

We had been having good success with the beaver and otter, when one day in making the rounds of our traps, we were much dismayed to find three of them entirely torn from their fastenings, but still containing the mangled remains of three beaver, whose pelts were, of course, entirely ruined.

Eb swore long and loud. Then turning to me he said: "We might as well pack them.

So I proposed to Eb that as this was our first ill luck, perhaps we had better move our remaining traps farther up the river and reset those that had been torn up, with the hope of eatching whatever it was that had annoyed us. Finally Eb. consented to this, and for four days our that the eagle could not escape, we detraps were untouched. But on the fifth cided to take it alive, and I hastened to day, as I made my rounds, I found four camp for the big bag in which we more traps pulled up and four fine beaver stored our pelts. Then Eb and I cut pelts again rained, which meant a loss of twenty dollars to us.

That night Eb and I held a council of war, and it was decided that one of us must go to Seattle and bring back bird's struggles gradually became arsenic to poison the varmint that was spoiling our eatch.

The next day Eb started for town, and during his absence I staid in camp, for the sheep ranges, for, guard the sheep would have been free. as they would, the herders were losing whole thing was that the sheep were camp carrying the bird between us, not eaten, but were torn and mangled as if for the sake of killing.

"It cannot be wolves," said Eb, "for every night the dead bodies of the sheep are found in the corral, and the sheep men talk of offering a big reward to anyone who will kill the varmint."

"And if they do," I broke in, "we will whatever is killing those sheep is killing our beaver. So now, let's go to bed and try our luck in the morning.'

The next day we set all our traps with poisoned bait, hoping that we might kill our enemy, but it was no use; just as long as we kept the poisoned bait in the traps, they were not disturbed.

So on the third day we removed it, but found on our next trip that two of the traps had entirely disappeared, while hunt as we would, we could find no track in any direction.

"So you see," said Eb, as we discussed the mystery, "it ain't anything that lives on land, so it must be something that comes from the water, but what it is, I

After talking it over, we decided to make a trip to town, get more provisions, and then strike for the Mary River up in

The next day Eb started with the pack horses, for it was our intention to load snow-laden air which followed him into up enough food and ammunition to last the warm kitchen. through the winter. When he returned I could see by his looks that he was stiffened fingers above the hot stove, and much excited, and without waiting to wiping the icicles from the ends of his unload the horses, he cried, "Frank, we long moustache; "it's been about the are going to stay right here and make more money than all the beaver in Mary more fowl along. They're sellin' like hot River would give us. The sheep men cakes at thirteen cents, and not half have offered two thousand dollars to enough on the market at that." He anybody that will kill that varmint, and spiffed approvingly the appetizing odors I think we've found out what it is.

"When I came by the Big Frank sheep ranch, I met old Mexican Joe, and he told me that three nights ago, he had up quickly. counted and corralled his sheep for the night, and, having smoked his elgarette, he said quietly, "and it's just the day for he rolled himself in his blanket and lay a hunting-trip. I'm glad I've got my down by the corral gate. Sometime in gun in good shape." And he began gaththe night he was awakened by a great ering together the scattered tools on the noise, and looking up he saw two im- table. mense birds circling over the corral. At first, he thought they meant to attack full of ice. Better walt, hadn't you?" him, but instead they dropped into the corral and the sheep commenced bleat- heavy boots and replacing them with a the decoy ducks floating near the oppoing most piteously. He jumped up, let in the dogs and ran to the house for laughed. help. When the men got there the birds dogs were dead.

"So now the sheep men have offered this reward and we'll unpack and decide how about what you said the other day.'

For I have forgotten to mention that that old Eb Stebbins and I went several days before I had seen two trapping on the Little Sweetwater gigantic birds hovering over our traps. in Idaho; and it was during that and had even suggested to Eb that perhaps they were the cause of our trouble. but he had laughed so that I let the matter drop.

But now since the question seemed settled, we talked of nothing but how to catch the eagles—as we knew they must be. The next morning we set one baited trap and a number of others all around it, in the hope that the eagles in walking around the object of their attention would step in one of the other traps. up and break camp at once, for this is Nothing of the kind happened, however, the work of wolverines, and the man and at last Eb became so discouraged don't live who is smart enough to catch that I promised to break camp and set out for Mary River unless we had a de-Now I didn't want to break camp, for elded turn of luck. But that very afterwe had been to considerable expense to noon, as we started to visit the traps, we get into that part of the country, and saw at once that we had caught somewere now nicely located for the winter, thing. And to our joy, when we had come nearer, we discovered one of the largest eagles that I ever saw.

At sight of us it began to struggle so flercely that we feared it might break loose, but we had anchored the traps too securely for that. When we were sure down two forked poles about ten feet long, and with them we took turns in pushing the eagle's head under water. After doing this a number of times the fainter, until we knew that he was alslipped the bag over his head and drew turned upon me again. It carefully over the wings. We carried them pulled up and the pelts spoiled. On not arrived any too soon, for the jaws the fifth evening Eb arrived with the of the trap had almost cut through the supplies, and in telling the gossip he eagle's leg. In fact, there were only had heard in town he said that there two sinews that were not severed; a few was a good deal of excitement over on more struggles and the mighty bird

While the singular part of the lars," as Eb called it, we started for

A sharp cry from Eb caused me to turn my head, and there I saw him defending himself from the mate of the captured received a blow from the bird's wings that knocked me almost senseless, and

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mentor. But every time he raised his directions; but when the excitement head the bird would renew the attack, abated, a large number of fine fowl were the water and was almost within strik- sprang into his boat and rowed over to most drowned. Then creeping up, I ing distance when the eagle left Eb and them, gathering them into his stout

Quick as a flash, Eb threw himself it was no use to set traps just to have it to shore and then saw that we had upon its back and while he held it I struck it a blow upon the head that warned him that it was too late to wait stunned it. The rest was easy, for we was dead.

> When we could wade ashore, we threw ourselves down to rest before taking Highly elated at our "Thousand Dol- account of our bruises. Eb's clothes were almost torn from his body, and we were both scratched and pounded all

But that didn't stop us from starting for town the next day, where we proudly eagle. Running to my partner's aid, I displayed the two eagles and received the two thousand dollars.

And so what at first had threatened when I could struggle to my feet, Eb and us with disaster turned out a big investthe eagle were in the water. The river ment for us, and enabled us to carry out

Grabbing a club, I, too, rushed into floating helpless on the water. Aleck gamebag, and making a quick mental calculation of the results of his afternoon's work; for the position of the sun for another shot. He turned the boat, held it under water till we were sure it hoisted sail, and started homeward. The wind was still blowing down stream and always dangerous, was now doubly so,

because of its masses of floating ice. The sail flapped and filled; a sudden gust almost overturned the boat, and, as Aleck was righting it with a quick jerk, a huge jagged cake of ice, caught in an unseen eddy whirled about and crashed against the boat. There was a horrible grinding, tearing sound at the side of the "Valkyrie," and a stream of icy water began to pour in over the boy's

Here was a situation to try the mettle of any boy; the sail must be sharply

of any boy; the sail must be sharply looked after—the boat must not drift down stream, whither the wind was fiercely urging it; other ice cakes must be avoided, and somebody must keep the boat bailed out. How inefficient seemed a single pair of eyes and hands.

Aleck caught up the bait pail from the locker, and bailed with all his might, his eager mind on the alert. His glance fell upon the gamebag, and, tearing it open, he seized one of the largest of the ducks and thrust it head foremost into the leak, cramming it with all his strength against the opposing force of the water. The thick plumage and soft flesh conformed readily to the shape of the jagged rent, and filled it solidly and firmly for

he wind, and the boat sped outward.

All along the river great ice floes were plainly seen, and between him and the shore lary a field of floating ice, a little out of the swift current. But down below, close to the shore, and separated from it by only the length of a wooden bridge, was a small island on which a

"If I can only reach that," thought Aleck, struggling with all his might to reach the shallower water nearer the shore. The sail, flapping and wet, tugged flercely at his restraining hand; but in the end obeyed his guiding, and carried the boat sufely out of the current and into the quieter water. Here when he found at last that he could touch bottom with an oar. Aleck hauled down the sail with all possible speed, and worked vigorously grasping the oar with both hands and pushing the hoat through the floating ice. If the duck's body would only hold out another five minutes. He was nearing the island and saw the old reach the shallower water nearer the was nearing the island and saw the old janitor at the water's edge, waving frantically and holding a coil of rope in his hands. A little nearer—nearer—and his hands. A little nearer—nearer—and at last, with a shout of thankful joy. Aleck caught the rope and made it fast. and with the aid of the janitor, was safe

The ragged, bleeding object dangling from the side of the boat made the old man's eyes open wide. He bent over and examined it, then gasped with astonishment.

"Stopping up a leak on this river with dead duck!" he exclaimed, "why. a dead duck!" he exclaimed, "why, there's not another man or boy on this continent that would come out of a scrape like that alive. My boy, I'm proud

to know you!"
"I tell you." said Farmer Wilson imtook careful and deliberate aim and fired, the shot scattering among the whole moving mass of ducks.

There followed a wild squawking and the state of the shot scattering among the ture to an interested group in the post-office next day, "it took nerve—yes, sir! But that boy's got it. And he's made a And he's made a cheerly to his father, who was helping fluttering; a diving and swimming in all so."

go in for it, for it's my opinion that was only waist high, and Eb would certain plans which led to further ad-"duck under" hoping to escape his tor- ventures. him with the decoys and ammunition box.

"And thirteen cents for chickens means something for wild duck, you know." He something for wild duck, you know." He waved his hand gally as the sail caught waved his hand gally as the sail caught already carried him some distance down the snow from the wind, and the boat sped outward. his heavy cowhide boots and swirling and grinding against one anslammed the out- other, cracking, splitting apart with a door briskly side

"Whew!" he exclaimed, spreading his worst trip yet. But I wish I'd 'a' had of "b'iled dinner" simmering in the big iron pot, while his son Aleck, cleaning his shotgun at the kitchen table, looked

"I suppose wild duck would sell then."

"Pretty sharp; and the river's chock Farmer Wilson said, drawing off his pair of carpet slippers. But Aleck only

"I guess I know the river and the old were gone, but three sheep and the two hoat by this time, father." he said. "And you know I'm never afraid of ice."

An hour later, though the sky was gray and overcast. Aleck hoisted sail. to earn it. And I guess you were right bring back a good boat load," he said

soft "swish," and driving swiftly before against the gust of the wind toward the treacherous rapids a mile below. Watching with practiced red-roofed clubhouse stood. eye and guiding the boat skillfully, Aleck avoided the largest of these, and at last, after a long and hazardous trip, succeeded in rounding in safety the bend of Grass Island. Between it and one farther out was a sight which filled the hov's eyes with delighted anticipation. The water over there was literally plack with

Quickly dropping sail, Aleck noiselessly adjusted his cars, and as silently as possible rowed toward the nearest bank. The water just there was lower than usual and landing difficult; but, in his rubber boots, he slipped into the water and dragged the boat ashore. Taking his shotgun, Aleck then concealed himself in the tall weeds lining the shore of the island, placed his decoys, gave a low, peculiar whistle, and waited.

Instantly the ducks craned their necks and huddled together, waiting, almost motionless, until they caught sight of site bank. They began moving slowly toward them. Nearer and nearer they came-nearer and nearer; till at last they floated within easy range. Aleck fired, the shot scattering among the "I'll whole moving mass of ducks.



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borders should not be over four feet. The more the garden is cultivated, the
wide, unless it is proposed to display better the soil will become and the more

N GARDEN-MAKING the one thing any other. In my experience, this is that chiefly bothers the novice is not only how to proceed, after a commencement has been made, but him that gardening is largely a matter of luck, which, of course, is wrong. What people call good luck in many of the concerns of life is merely a genius for taking pains. Horse sense and elbowgrease, in other words good judgment and hard work, count as much in gardening as in any other human pursuit. One mistake that beginners in gardening commonly make is to attempt more than they can execute, either by endeavoring to cultivate too large a piece of ground or by planting too much in a limited space. Of the two, I believe the latter the weeds get the upper hand, as they certainly will if a continual warfare against them is not carried on.

The first thing to be decided upon then is how much of the space at hand is to be devoted to floriculture, the next whether the soil is suitable for the purpose or should be modified. In a small garden, borders are not only distinctly indicated, but more elaborate gardening may be indulged in around some central point, such as a garden house or fountain. But even in a large garden, borders should not be over four feet wide unless it is proposed to dispays.

The more the garden is cultivated to the wide unless it is proposed to dispays.

The first thing to be decided upon then is how much of the space at hand is to be devoted to floriculture, the next whether the soil is suitable for the purpose or should be modified. In a small garden, borders are manifestly out of place and one or two flower beds will take up all available room; in a large one, borders are not only distinctly indicated, but more elaborate gardening will be come central point, such as a garden house or fountain. But even in a large garden, borders should not be over four feet wide unless it is proposed to dispays.

The first thing to be decided upon then is how the moisture the top of the ground and then was arrested by the obstruction. It is im erwise it would shed the rain and our reservoir in the earth finally become exhausted.



ASTERS

annuals and hardy perennials against a background of trees and shrubs.

The shape and size of flower beds, of course, depend largely upon circumstances and must be adapted to the existing surroundings. When devoted to annuals, a bed should not be so wide that the center of it cannot be conveniently reached from the edge, for a great deal of the weeding will have to be done by hand. In the case of perennials, or hardy plants, the width of the beds is not so important, for much of the weeding may be done by means of hoe and rake, enough space being generally left between each plant to admit of closer cultivation. cultivation.

When plants are being raised merely for cut flowers, it is a good plan to grow them in straight rows, so that the ground between the latter may be tilled by

them in straight rows, so that the ground between the latter may be tilled by means of a wheel hoe, which will induce vigorous plant growth and large blooms. In planning a garden, the location and soil must be taken into consideration. It is a well established fact that no two gardens are exactly alike and that each has different requirements. Few plants will thrive in a clay soil that gets as hard as a stone when baked by the summer sun. In order to render this soil right for gardening, it should be thoroughly dug over, mixed with some good loam from woods or field and treated to a liberal top-dressing of horse manure, that is finally spaded in. I manure, that is finally spaded in. I specify horse manure because this is more easily obtained in the cities; good, well-rotted cow manure is, of course, preferable. In my opinion a soil that has a foot or two of good earth at the has a foot or two or good earth attor and a clay bottom, so to speak, surpasses any other for floriculture; even the aristocrats of the garden world—the roses and lilies—do not disdain it. The clay bottom conserves moisture, which feeds the eager rootlets that go down

Of course, a sandy piece of ground demands different treatment and may have to be mixed with clay or some other heavy soil to render it suitable for rais-ing flowers, although some plants seem to thrive better in a sandy soil than in

annuals and hardy perennials against bountiful the returns. As I said before

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for canning, preserves, and pies. Superb dried for fruit cake etc., equal to raisins. Please order to-day. I want your friendship and trade. #3 Genuine Seed rant your friendship and trade. BF Genuine Seed Packet, ONE DIME. 8 for 25 cts. Address,

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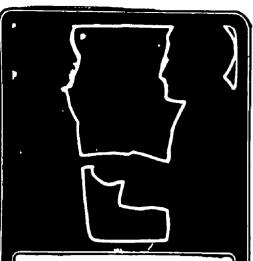
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Your product is of this kind. conkratulate you on the merits of your 'Toffee' and wish you every success."

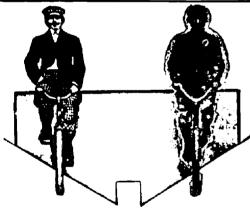
success."

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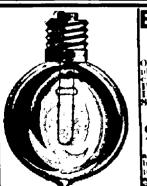


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sidered rather insignificant preliminaries, but these are really essential. Without a proper preparation of the ground, the outcome of our gardening operations would be very unsatisfactory, if not wholly fruitless. On the other hand, if the soil is mellow and cultivation is not neglected, the results will be

beyond our most sanguine expectations.

The selection of seeds and plants for The selection of seeds and plants for the garden that is to be presents some difficulties, for the catalogues are so alluring that when one is enthusiastic one feels like ordering the whole outfit, instead of making the restricted choice that is imposed upon most people by the size of their pocketbooks. When the beginner is confined to one or two gar-den heds, it would be folly to undertake the cultivation of many different kinds of flowers. In such a case it would be of flowers. In such a case it would be far better to devote each bed to a single no mistaken manner upon the memories species, such as the aster, for instance, of his friends who are now living. A and to obtain a great variety, which will large tree which had fallen across one enable one to get thoroughly acquainted with it. A multitude of flowers at one time, for home decoration and distribution among friends, will also, I believe, commend itself to most of my readers, in preference to a few blossoms at rare intervals.

In order to mature some of the plants In order to mature some of the plants it is advisable to start the seed in cigar boxes at the end of February or beginning of March. They will germinate readily in a sandy soil, which should be kept moist but not wet. At first it is a good plan to cover the box with a pane of glass, thus practically converting it into a small greenbourg and to expely if of glass, thus practically converting it into a small greenhouse and to apply, if possible, a gentle bottom heat by putting it on a range shelf or upon a brick resting upon a stove. The plants that are particularly adapted to this method of culture are the pansy, salvia, and the aster. There is no necessity of treating the aster and pansy in this manner, however, unless one wants early blooms. The salvia, on the other hand, will not blosselve. salvia, on the other hand, will not blossom at all unless started early. And who, having once enjoyed its vivid red, that is second only to the scarlet of the Oriental poppy, would care to be without

Oriental poppy, would care to be without it!

Of the annuals, I would particularly recommend the following as being easy to grow and least subject to the attacks of insects and fungi, wherefore they will prove most satisfactory in the hands of the beginner: Petunia, scabiosa, calliopsis, morning glory, sweet pea, and the nasturtium. Some of these, particularly the calliopsis, have the habit of sowing themselves. When my garden in one of the suburbs of Detroit was still surrounded by meadows. I would occasionally find that the seed of the calliopsis had been carried by the wind over the fence into the adjoining fields, where it had proceeded to make itself at home by throwing down the gauntlet to the weeds. In such an unequal contest, the weeds, it is scarcely necessary to say, invariably remained victorious, though the plucky little flower flourished for a plucky little flower flourished for season.

I will not give any cultural directions for the above named annuals, as these are almost always to be found on the packets in which they are sold, and given packets in which they are sold, and given in many catalogues, with the possible exception of the sweet pea. The ideal way of growing this beautiful flower is on either side of a so-called poultry wire tightly stretched between two poles. A trench, six inches deep, is made on either side of the wire, and when the seeds have been planted they are covered with one inch of soil. As the young plants extend in helght, they are gradually covered with earth until the latter is level with the surface. The plants are then copiously watered and, as they make a rapid growth, find support on the improvised trellis.

Among other annuals that might be

Among other annuals that might be mentioned as suitable for a novice in gardening are the mignonette, datura, balsam, candytuft, ageratum, sweet alvssum, and California poppy.

The various sunflowers are also easily grown and come into bloom in late sum-

grown and come into bloom in late sum-mer and early fall when the pageant of the flowers soon comes to an end and the mailed fist of the winter king strikes down the rear guard of Flora's retinue. As most of the varieties are rather tall, they should be relegated to the rear of the garden, where they may be inter-spersed with castor beans.

Japanese Hops, which grows very rapidly from seed, is exceedingly useful to cover fences and unsightly outbuildings. And among the perennial climbers I would name Jackman's clematis, which flaunts its royal purple upon the sum-mer breeze, and the so-called clematis paniculata, which delights us with its paniculata, which delights us with its small star-shaped blossoms in the early

Generally speaking, it does not pay the amateur gardener to raise hardy peren-nials from seed, and it will be far better to obtain these from the nurserymen. But as some of my readers may desire to experiment in this direction. I will mention a few that are particularly commendable: Platycodon, corresposs, hibiscus and the hardy carnation.

The gladiolus is essentially a summer

flower and has been greatly improved of late years. During the past summer I grew Groff's hybrids for the first time and found them to be vastly superior to

the common gladioli.

I am glad to note that many people are taking up the dahlia again, for, with all its stiffness, it is really a flower of merit. In order to avoid lateness of bloom, the roots should be started in April, or at least three weeks in advance of planting time. Before being planted in their temporary quarters, the roots should be divided with a knife, so that a piece of the old stem, with a bud, will be attached to each tuber.

### Lieutenant General Adna R. Chaffee

BY W. FRANK McCLURE.

rather insignificant prelimi- President McKinley chose General Chaffee as the successor to General Chaffee as the successor to General McArthur in the Philippines at the beginning of that most important period opened by the inauguration of civil government in the islands. General Chaffee had previously demonstrated his bravery and ability as the hero of El Caney, and as commander of the American troops in China.

General Chaffee was born on a farm at

General Chaffee was born on a farm at Orwell, Ohio, and pursued his labors in the cornfields and at the plow handle until the opportunity came to him to enter the army. While attending the district school of his native township he gathered about him the boys of the several classes and organized a military body in classes and organized a military body in accordance with his own youthful ideas. Even at this early age his generalship was so apparent as to impress itself in



fill the requirements of a fort, and here before he was quite twelve years old, the present Lieutenant General established his first headquarters.

General Chaffee's parents are well re-membered for their uprightness and inmembered for their uprightness and industry. Having a large family they were often obliged to struggle to make ends meet. The father worked at both farming and cabinetmaking, and the mother toiled diligently at her spinning wheel, or at making homespun clothes for the members of her family. There were twelve children in all, ten boys and two girls. Adna, when scarce out of his teens enlisted in the Sixth United States cavalry at the call for volunteers in 1861.

When General Chaffee assumed his present position as highest in rank in the United States regular army under the President, the residents of Orwell, his birthplace, glanced across the fields

his birthplace, glanced across the fields at the old Chaffee home, and thought of the days when Adna was daily seen hoeing rows of corn with a determination that bespoke success in whatever he might undertake in after life.

### An Impressive Life



BY W. FRANK McCLURE.

When General Adna R. Chaffee. who on Jan. 9 became Lieutenant General of the United States army, as a lad entered the military service, he is said to have made this declaration to his brother: "I intend that no soldier shall excel me in the discharge of any duty that falls to my hands." Today this man holds the distinction of being the only American soldier promoted from the rank of a private to the station he now occupies. The late Massachusetts house of representatives

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multiply, add, subtract and divide fractions or whole numbers with marvelous ease. The methods introduced by this book will revolutionize figuring and arithmetic for you. You can learn at The life of Ex-Governor John Lewis Bates, of Massachusetts, is one boys will do well to emulate. Governor Bates was born in Massachusetts September 18, 1859, and is still, therefore, a young man. His father was a minister of the gospel. His education was obtained in the public schools, the Boston Latin School and Boston University. From the law department of the last named he was graduated in 1885. Between the years 1882-3 he taught school in Jamestown. New York. He was a member of the Boston common council during 1891-2 and of the A postal card will bring it to your very door. Unless you know all about figures that you want to know, unless you are accurate in every calculation, you cannot afford to be without this information. It costs you nothing to write; it may cost you a good position or a valuable promotion to neglect this opportunity. Address Commercial Correspondence Schools, 145D School Bldgs., Rochester, N. Y.

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Morton L. Mit hell, Orillia,
Iowa, wins the pri, for the best
lot of original puzzles received by December 20.

Frank M. Field, box 72, Mason, Mich., wins
the prize for the best list of answers to December Tangles received by December 20.

Both prize winners have been among the
persistent ones, keeping at it until they commanded success.

manded success.

Honorable mention is accorded the following for excellence of original contributions or answers, or both:

Eugene Marius Stewart, Klahr Huddle, Ralph R. Williams, Cornelius Hyatt, Litta Voelchert, Thomas De Wind, Alfred Lynd, R. Cogswell, S. G. Robinson, Jr., Russell G. Dav-

Answers to January Tangles

cricket. 37. Croak, frog. 38. Buzz, fly.
39. Hum, bee.
2. Commence with P in the left-hand column and read, "President William McKinley, assassinated September 14th, 1901, at Buffalo, N. Y."
3. Build today, then, strong and sure, With a firm and ample base; And ascending and secure Shall tomorrow fluit its place.

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SENSATION

6. The 16 small squares correctly arranged will read as follows:

4. A

T T E

F E 8

N В 0

Central letters of 8 spell Marie An-

toinette.

9. 1. Yankton. 2. Portland. 3. Madison. 4. Fargo. 5. Ann Arbor. 6. Green Bay. 7. Waterbury. 8. Manchester. 9. Ashland. 10. Rock Island.

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7. 1. Lamont

2. Elkins

3. Gilmer

4. Arthur

5. Rodney

6. Eustis

Initials spell Legare

10. 1. Nutme G

2. EstheR

8. WardlE

4. Yanke E

5. EagleT

6. A 1 ks 1 I

7. RuskiN

8.8 prinG

TAN

NOW

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E A

Candide, Adams.

Everett.

idson, Leonard Steburg, Edwin Wood, Harold R. Norris, Jo Mullins, Edward L. Fernald, Robert D. Holmes, Jr., Edward Johnston, Leslie D. Hatch, San Fernando Boys, by Bro. Valentine, George Spoor, J. Arthur Raines, Harvey S. Carter, Arthur Yingling, J. Whitall King, Bernhard Benson, Paul C. Cassat, Vattel Elbert Daniel, Wallace W. Tuttle (both letters opened after Dec. 20), Walter T. Horton, M. O. Gray, John H. Seamans, Erval Newcomer, Raiph W. Westcott, G. Haren, Ernest Patee, Max P. Robinson, Frank L. Rogers, George Harrison Stanbery, Otis Welsch, Harry W. Sawyer, John V. Cramer, George Hedelund. All who fail to observe our rules at the top of this column cannot be considered. uncle Tangler is the recipient of photo-

Uncle Tangler is the recipient of photographs of several of his Tanglers, and will certainly find room in his Den for all that arrive. Suggestions looking to the improvement of our department in any way will be welcomed and considered. We may occasionally find room in THE AMERICAN BOY for the portraits of some of the prize winners. John H. Seamans, of Chicago; Ralph W. Westcott, of Maywood, Ill., and Edwin Wood, of Evanston, Ill., are invited herewith to collaborate with Uncle Tangler in person, to pass upon the awards to prize winners as published below. If they send acceptances, Uncle Tangler will do the rest and notify them of all arrangements. all arrangements.

cash prize of two dollars will be given for the best list of answers to February Tangles received by February 20.

A prize of a new book will be given for the best lot of original puzzles of any kind received by February 20,

12. 1. Thyme (time). 2. And. 3. Tide. 4. Weight (wait). 5. Four (for). 6. No. 7. Man. Time and tide wait for no man. Answers to January Tangles

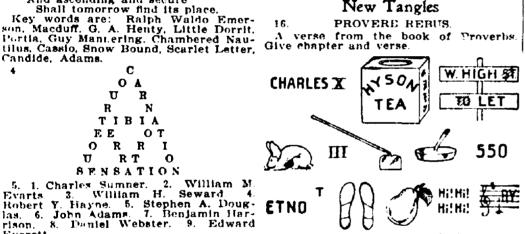
1. 1. Neigh, horse. 2. Moo. cow. 3.
Mew. cat. 4. Cry, baby. 5. Bleat, lamb.
G. Growl, bear. 7. Bellow, bull. 8.
Grunt, hog. 9. Crow, cock. 10. Drum,
krouse. 13. Whoop, Indian. 14. Song.
bird. 15. Bark, dog. 16. Bray, mule.
17. Whistle, quail. 18. Peep, chick. 19.
Chatter, ape. 20. Roar, lion. 21. Screech,
peacock. 22. Trumpet, elephant. 23.
Quack. duck. 24. Gobble, turkey. 25.
Hoot, owl. 26. Rattle, snake. 27. Laugh,
hyena. 28. Howl. wolf. 29. Whinny,
colt. 30. Cackle, hen. 31. Bay, hound.
32. Caw, crow. 33. Coo, dove. 34. Whine,
pup. 35. Scream, eagle. 36. Chirp,
cricket. 37. Croak, frog. 38. Buzz, fly
39. Hum, bee. 13. 1. Forget, for, get. 2. Discover, 13. 1. Forget, for, get, Z. Discover, 8. disc, over. 3. Infancy, in, fancy. 4. Ora-m, tory, or, a. Tory. 5. As, certain, ascer-k, tain. 6. So, lace, solace. 7. Flag, on, 18. flagon. 8. Hum, or, humor. 9. Pass, age,

14. Cock. cuckoo, dove. eagle. hoopoe, kite, lapwing, ossifrage, ostrich, ospray, owl. partridge, peacock, pelican, quail, sparrow, stork, swallow, swan, turtle dove.

15. 1. Pits, berg, Pittsburg. 2. William, sport. Williamsport 3. East, ton. Easton. 4. Chest, R. Chester. 5. Dunmore. 6. Hunting, Don. Huntingdon. 7. Indian, A. Indiana. 8. Jersey Shore. 9. King, stun, Kingston. 10. Kit, tanning, Kittanning. 11. Lockhaven. 12. Mock, chunk, Mauch Chunk. 13. Quakertown. 14. Steal, ton, Steelton. 15. War, wren, Warren. Warren.

### New Tangles

PROVERE REBUS. 16. A verse from the book of Proverbs.



scorton L. Mitchell.

FEBRUARY ZIG-ZAG.

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city in Minnesota 3. A western state. 4. The newest republic. 5. A city in Colorado. 6. Part of the eastern hemisphere. 7. A city on the Danube. 8. A city in Massachusetts. 9. A city in Illinois. 10. An ocean near Africa. 11. A mountain in the Caucasus range. —The Professor. 18. RATS.

Example: A rat that belongs to a certain political party. Ans.: Democrat

1. The rat that received the ark 2. An overbearing rat. 3. An Australian city rat. 4. A rat that is a small fish. 5. A rat that weighs four grains. 6. A rat who obeys God as his civil ruler. 7. A rat who is powerful solely because of his wealth. 8. A rat that plays a certain French game of cards. 9. An odorous rat the size of a rabbit. 10. A rat contemptuously spoken of a child. 11. An unrestricted monarchial rat. unrestricted monarchial rat.

-Queen Zero

19. CONNECTED HOUR GLASSES. Choose the



Left: Solid and firm; anger; before; to affirm with confidence.
Right: A device for supplying artificial light; belonging to us; a female recluse; to give forth.
Bottom: A flower; abbreviation for a

paid announcement in a paper; abbrevia-tion for a certain book of the bible; an hereditary title of nobility in certain countries.



### EARN EXHIBITION L It is strongly made, heavy metal, enameled in red and striped in gold (regular ex hibition shape). Fitted with extension double brass lenses and complete with 2 doz. colored slide views, all packed in strong box and sent, absolutely free, to any boy or girl, as a premium for selling only 20 pkgs. Patchene Mending Tissue at 10c each. We trust you. Easy to sell. Many

agents sell all in a single hour. This Magic Lantern makes a valuable premium and is adaptable for home amusement or for exhibition purposes. Furnishes a delightful entertainment for old and young. Extra Present-In order to encourage prompt remittance, we also give to each agent sending our money inside 30 days, an additional dozen slide views (36 in all) and also four large Exhibition Posters and 50 admission tickets. Send for the Patchene, to-day. You never earned so valuable a premium for so little work. We treat our agents right.

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letter words. The sixteen side words, reading downward, from dot to dot, are thus defined: The sides of the hourglasses are four

thus defined:
The four words from 1 to 2: To shout;
to revolve: a noose, to gasp.
From 3 to 4: Expensive; a highway; a legal document conveying real estate; a Not

MYTHOLOGICAL CHESS.

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-Litta Voelchert.

21. PROGRESSIVE FORMATIONS.

Each word contains four letters. The last two letters of each word form the first two letters of the following word. The first and last words are the same.

1. A large cord. 2. A fruit. 3. A native of Arabia. 4. Capable. 5. A Shakespearean character. 6. An open surface. 7. Comfort. 8. A marine animal. 9. A helper. 10. A musical instrument. 11. To cut grain. 12. The tip top. 13. Departure. 14. A single entry. 15. A Turkish dignitary. 16. The rainbow goddess. 17. A small island. 18. A feminine name. 19. Appellation. 20. Intermediate. 21. A queen's name. 22. A Roman emperor. 23. A large cord—D. F. Butler. Each word contains four letters. The



TRIPLE ACROSTIC.

Each defined word contains seven let-ters. The word formed by the initials is a raised edge; by the centrals, something a man uses when shaving; the finals, a

forerunner.

1. Silly. 2. One receiving a legacy. 3.
Not professional. 4. An inflammable liquid. 5. Common. 6. A precious stone. -Frank C. McMillan.

24. REVERSIBLE KITE,

I to 2, to utter reproaches. 2 to 1, one who tells untruths. 1 to 3, an apartment in a house. 3 to 1, a native of the north coast of Africa. 1 to 4, an obsolete word meaning seasons.

to 4, an obsolete word meaning sea-weed. 4 to 1, a row. 1 to 5, the common name of aquatic plants. 5 to 1, a wild animal. 2 to 4, to rob. 4 to 2, an instrument of manual labor. 2 to 5, to praise. 5 to 2, twofold. 3 to 4, a place of sale. 4 to 3, a car used in mines. 3 to 5, disposition. 5 to 3, judicial sentence. — Eugene Marius Stewart.

25. SEASONABLE SYNCOPATIONS.

The words are of uniform length. Remove the central letter and the remain-der is the second word. The syncopated letters form the name of the patron saint

of February.

1. Syncopate a substance obtained from the pine, and leave a strap of a bridle.

2. Perceived by the ear; a drove.

3. To raise; a vast number.

4. To rove; fury talse; a vast number. 4. To rove; fury. 5. A simple, fixed, opaque, fusible substance; ground corn. 5. To carouse; to stagger. 7. Smallest; for fear that. 8. Pertaining to the sun; to mount on the wing. 9. A vision of the fancy; a glass of spirits. 10. To cleanse with water; to get up. 11. A part of a flower; a loud sound. 12. To balance; to puzzle. 13. A period of time, a winged insect. 14. To use easily; uncultivated. use easily; uncultivated

-Russell G. Davidson.

### 26. A PENNY FOR THOUGHTS.

On a copper cent find the following articles. Obverse: Certain flowers; an animal; that for which our forefathers fought; part of a corn stalk; a fruit; a mode of voting; a place of worship; a king's emblem; part of a hill; a peacock's pride; a venomous serpent; what a brave soldier presents to the enemy; a concealed word denoting renown; a word that, by transposing its third and fourth letters, will reverse its meaning; a part of the Indian's head, which, when transposed, will give a measure of length. length.

length.

Reverse: An article of defence; a weapon; a messenger; the result of a lashing; ten manufactories; a letter that makes you think of China; what a hunting dog follows; an ancient reward.

-The Gopher. REVERSIBLE BLANKS

Fill the second blank in each sentence with the word for the first blank re-versed.

1. When you go into my rabbit pen, do not on my 2. This connects different of the machinery. 3. These rude peasants often at one another and call each other 4. Rewell dressed but never well dressed, but never — of your costly —. 5. Many Englishmen of — - college.

-T. Lynn Chase.

### We American Boy

Contright, 1904, by The Sprague Publishing Company

### THE LEADING BOYS' PAPER OF AMERICA

Entered at the Detroit, Mich., Postoffice as Second-class Matter

WILLIAM C. SPRAGUE, Editor GRIFFITH OGDEN ELLIS, Ass't Editor

### The New King of the World

"I would rather have a boy of mine grow up able to build a great bridge like the Brooklyn bridge than to receive the highest honor that the people could bestow upon him."

Twenty, or even ten, years ago Grover Cleveland could hardly have said that. It is an utterance of the spirit of the present times. It would not have fitted so well any other period in modern history.

Ten years ago Grover Cleveland beidency then was to him the highest aim of American citizenship.

He has not necessarily changed. It is conditions that have changed. Before the boys of the Armour Institute the other day he said some things that appeal as palpably true today, though they have not been strikingly true before.

The intense industrial spirit of the present decade is opening our minds to some mighty important things we had overlooked before. It is giving us a new vision of world life.

We are learning that commercialism legislates and that great business enterprises direct the destinies of mankind far more irresistibly than do political principles or the dreams of philanthropic doctrinaires.

It is a practical age, in which a man is judged according to what he does, not One favorite amusement of the evening is what he knows or says.

continent to continent with cables, mak- the horn is often fastened about the neck ing the many practical applications of by a string or ribbon; and the places electrical science, taking the ores from where the fight has been hottest is easily the mountains and turning them into told next morning by the fragments of comforts of human life, and using the these ineffectual ribbons that strew the products of the rich valleys to wipe pavement. famine from the earth—these are greater men than the kings who sit on gilded thrones administering the petty internal affairs of nations.

They are world rulers who are bringing all mankind together in peace and plenty. The world is beginning to recognize them as its real masters.

The spirit shows itself nowhere more strongly than in the decided tendency toward the scientific in education. Young men are realizing the opportunities that lie open. The colleges are changing their curriculum in compliance with the demand.

It was not so a generation ago. The youth in search of a mechanical education was then forced to go to the shops for the practical experience which he now gets along with the more valuable theory in the scientific school or through the correspondence school giving the same instruction.

That a man who twice enjoyed the highest power and prominence that the American people can give should pay such a tribute to constructive labor marks the wonderful change which a very few years of industrial and mechanleaf progress have made in the relative rank of the world's workers.

### AN EGG TESTER FREE



WHY put infertile eggs under the hen or in the incubator, or once any but the freshest eggs? The egg-tester shown herewith turns the X-ray, as it were, on an egg, and permits one to see instantly whether an egg is fresh or stale. It can be used in the day time as well as at night. It will not get out of order, and will last a life-time. With it goes full directions for sesting eggs for both table use and hatching. Readers of Tag ansarara Bor can get one of these valuable and interesting stricles Freed. together with an incubator and broader catalogue, containing among other valuables and interesting information a selected taining among other valuable and interesting information a colored plate, showing by eighteen views the development of the chick in the shell, by mentioning this magazine and sending to Geo. H. Stahl & Son. Quincy, Ill., 4 cents to pay postage

### EARN A WATCH LIKE THIS Stem Wind and Stem Set.

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Finish money is received. We offer \$1,000.00 REWARD to anyone who will show that we do not give the shove described watch for selling only \$1.00 worth of goods Union Watch Company, 181 Fine M., Attlebert, East

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### "Tarbucket Night"

(Continued from page 124)

But the spell of Tarbucket Night is on them now, and things of larger importance are forgotten in the anxiety to make a refractory box keep its place in the pile, or to arrange the lighter stuff for quickest kindling.

When it begins to get dark, some impatient youngster finds it impossible to wait any longer, and proceeds to "touch 'er off." The pile leaps into flame. It is a signal. Another follows, and another, here, there and everywhere, until it seems as though the whole city was ablaze. Viewed from a distance it looks like, a vast conflagration. Nervous people go about in fear lest the appearance may become reality. A very careful watch is kept by the authorities. At every engine house the entire force, call-men and all, is on duty, ready for business at a moment's notice. Possibly it is because of such vigilance, and because, too, of the lieved that the field of statesmanship fact that beneath the apparent recklessoffered the highest possible opportun- ness of the participants in the sport there ities for usefulness and honor. The pres- is really a genuine carefulness, that Portland has never known in all its history a disastrous fire on Tarbucket

After the fires die down the fun of the evening takes another form. Congress street, the principal thoroughfare, is crowded for about a half mile of its length. Up and down on both sides of the way, march the people shouting, and chaffing each other, and blowing horns and whistles, and ringing bells, and rattling huge watchmen's rattles, and making pandemonium generally. It is carnival time, and carnival manners prevail. "Everything goes." The roughest usage must not be resented. Everybody must be good natured, no matter what hap-pens. Congress street on Tarbucket Night is no place for any one with a hairtrigger temper, or a disordered spleen. to snatch your neighbor's horn from his The men who are building the world's lips, while keeping your own blowing railways, spanning the rivers, linking continuously. To prevent this robbery.

> Gradually as the night wears on, the crowds thin out, until only a few of the most enthusiastic revelers are left. Then these, too, retire, from the scene, and young Portland, very tired as to the legs, and very hoarse as to the throat, goes to bed, perhaps to dream of next Tarbucket Night, one year away.

### Company Programs

Companies of the Order of The American Boy will receive their programs for February by mail on or about February 5th.



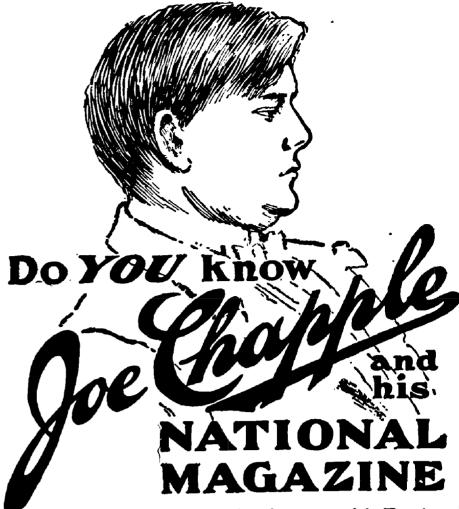


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land II, Telegraph Instruments; 2, Bichromate Battery; 5, Electric Questioner; 7, Row-bost; 8, Hot Air Balloons; 2, Gramaphone; 10, Tent and Hammocks: 12, 13, 14, Telephone; 13, Electric Hand Lamp; 15, Foot Power Blow Pipe; 16, Small Storage Battery; 17, Model Electric Auto; 18, Canvas Cance. By mail, 10 ste each. DRAPER PUB. CO., 77 A Kilby St., Boston

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Do you know Joe Chapple—the boy who came out of the West almost penniless and has built up a National magazine?

Do you know Joe Chapple—the man who gained his knowledge of human nature on the bumpers of freight trains; trading an old gray horse for his first printing press; a printer's devil at 12, an editor at 16,-through all phases of social life up to an invited guest on presidential trains, and as special representative at the Coronation in Westminster Abbey?

Presidents, Members of the Cabinet, Supreme Court Judges, Diplomats, United States Senators, Congressmen and Governors know Joe Chapple. They speak of his work-and they write for his magazine when no other publication on earth can entice them.

It isn't because Chapple is brilliant that he has won this national reputation for himself and his magazine — it's his quaint originality, his home-like, wholesome good-nature that permeates all he writes. There's nothing published today like The National Magazine - because there is no one just like Joe Chapple.

Maybe you don't know Joe Chapple. His publishers offer an easy way to get acquainted.

### Send 12 Two-Cent Stamps and for three months you can enjoy his company

You can go with him to the National Capital, into the committee moons of Congress, up to the White House, into the personni life of the great men and women who have honored Joe Chapple with their friendship. You can go with him over the length and breadth of the entire country, for Joe Chapple's address is the United States of America.

Its will give you a glimpse of Nathonal life in all its phases such as you would look for in "a letter to the folks at home," revealing in vivid snap shots and pen pictures of current events the human side of Nathonal life.

The National lio't quite ALI. Jue Chapple. It's just one side of its attractiveness. There are menly 200 pages in The National—finely printed—100 engravings, short stories, poems, and in addition articles by distinguished members of look homes of Congress concerning which they are best fitted to seem the authoritative word. Senators Allison, Hamis, Looke, Gilson, Hansbrough, Tillman and others have contributed to past mumbers of The National Magazine.

Senator Hamis's articles list year on "McKiuley as I Knew Him" was one of the most notable contributions to periodical literators.

Hot is the year to come there will be greater achievements in The National than it has ever accomplished.

Look at this list. Think of every monthly magazine in the country and do you know of any that can offer a greater list of contributors?

Senators Hamis, Bailey, Allison, Specier, Clapp, Hausbrough, Fairbanks, Proctor, Clark, Prye, Dulliver, Cockrell, and scores of other men eminent in public affairs.

And there are plenty of bright stories dealing with the people move on earth—American types that you can recognize—"your sisters, your brothers, your nucles, your consins and your annia;" inferioring clearly and hapolly the loves and the ambitions, the deeds and the adventures of the Great Common People—as Lincoln loved to call us.

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One of our best magazines." - Senator William P. A valuable addition to the magazine world."— James

The National Magnetine is my favorite periodical."-

"I read your magazine regularly with great interest." --Justice II m. R. Day, United States Supreme Court,

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THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE, Boston







# AMERICAN BOY

March 1-9-0-4



# The "Jack Harkaway

Series of Books For Boys

Ask your father if he ever read this remarkable series of books. No more fascinating stories of adventure were ever written. Read the following:

The "Jack Harkaway" stories were published in Frank Leslie's Boys and Girls' Weekly about thirty five years ago. There was a long series of them, beginning with "Jack Harkaway's School Days" and running through this remarkable person's adventures, even to those of his son. when by no stretch of chronology could the first Jack be considered a boy. The stories originally appeared in The Boys of England, published in London. Frank Leslie brought Bracebridge Hemyng over here, and had a big delegation of schoolboys on the wharf to welcome him, of which I JAMES BAGLEY.

Sporting Editor of the Morning Telegraph.

One of the most engaging features of the stories was the illustrations No matter where "Jack" happened to be, whether in shipwreck or the wilds of Borneo, he always appeared in the spick and span uniform of an English middy, with duck trousers and an immaculate "Piccadilly" collar.

J. W. E.

"No more readable books for the young have ever been printed than these fifteen volumes."-Book and Newsdealer.

The books are handsomely bound in Linen Cloth, back and side stamped in ink and printed on excellent paper.

The series is as follows:

- Jack Harkaway's School Days. Jack Harkaway After School Days.
- Jack Harkaway Afloat and Ashore.
- Jack Harkaway at Oxford. Part L
- Jack Harkaway at Oxford. Part 2.
- Jack Harkaway Among the
- Brigands. Part 1.
- 7. Jack Harkaway Among the Brigands. Part 2.
- .fack Harkaway's Adventures Around the World.
- 9. Jack Harkaway in America and Cuba.
- 10. Jack Harkaway's Adventures
- in China. 11. Jack Harkaway's Adventures
- in Greece. Part 1.
- 12. Jack Harkaway's Adventures in Greece. Part 2,
- 13. Jack Harkaway's Adventures
- in Australia.
- 14. Jack Harkaway and His Boy Tinker, Part 1.
- 15. Jack Harkaway and His Boy

Tinker. Part 2.

If you are a subscriber to The American Boy we will send any one of the above books, postpaid, for every new \$1.00 yearly subscription you send us. On receipt of \$1.35 we will renew your own subscription and send any book you select, postpaid. The price of the books is 75c each, and will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

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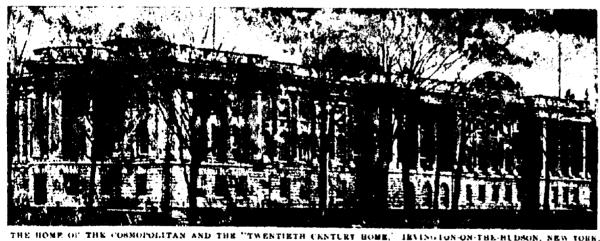


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# wentieth Century Home"

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JOHN BRISBEN WALKER, President.

JAMES RANDOLPH WALKER, Editor.

### Local Papers Praise the O. A. B. THE A. B's

There are other patriots, but the "Amerwith their little lady friends. Ican Boys." alone celebrated the national day appropriately in Palmetto. With ice cream, music and games the afternion hours passed too swiftly away, and reluctantly at the sound of the sunset gun at Egmont this enthusiastic part of "the nation's hope" hastened to their

The young gentlemen gave a vote of thanks to Misses Catharine Falana and Mabel Pol-

Below we give a officers were elected as follows: President, partial list of those present Misses Laura Curry, Lula McDougald, Viola

Wade, Edith White, Magnola Harliee, Margarie and Marian Pollard.

Messrs. James Howse, Capt. John O. Young, Lloyd Pollard, Ledbetter and Robert Morgan, Millard McDougald, Westley Hand, Chas. Young and Robbie Willia.-From the Palmetto (Fig.) NEWS

The Young Sportemen's Club held its first meeting since vacation at the home of John tance of promptness in renewing your subscription, Cullia, on Ridge street, last evening, and new

James Kelly, Jr.; secretary, Paul Hecox; Rock Frederick; librarian, Ray Kelly. Several new members were voted to membership and plans for the coming months were discussed. The finances of the club are in excellent shape and the boys are all looking forward to a season of fun and enjoyment. -From the "Soo Times," Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Let us once more impress upon you the importhat you may loss none of the numbers.



A Double Hunting Case Watch timeranteed for \$2 yrs. I nain At harm Free \$2.000 Raichargee- zamine before paying. Send this to us and we will send you I years this double hunting-sase watch, collisized pattern in appearance, singansity engraved and fixed with our sales wind and some services RELED moreovers. After rises the send of the send ing pay on prome ogent \$3.60 and EXPERSEM BARDAS—more time size was ted—LADIES\* ATCH with Mittack Languages what of stems out for up GENTH' WATCH with others and others. GUARARTER WATTH ( O., Sopt. 137 Chicago.

### Victor Stiefel

Victor Stiefel, of Pittsburk, Pa. is an ardent lover of THE AMERICAN BOY, and he is the kind of a boy that the publisher are proud to number among their friends Victor has a large collection of Indian arrow



heads and is anxious to correspond with he who own Indian relies. In the Carnegie prizessay contest, held recently in Pittsburg, Victor won second prize, \$10.00. The contestants were members of the highest room in each of the ward schools. The subject of Victor's essay was "Bird life."

### Why Your American Boy Has Been Late

Late

Many things have conspired to make the last few issues of THE AMERICAN BOY late in being delivered to its subscribers. Installing a new mammoth press and getting it to running smoothly has been one cause. Our paper mill has had all sorts of trouble in getting raw material because of the snow storms and cold weather, and has had as high as twenty five cars of pulp on the road stone time and no telling when they would be delivered. Outgoing mails have been slow, too. We want our subscribers to know that we are doing everything we possibly can to deliver THE AMERICAN BOY promptly, and in another month all will be running smoothly. will be running smoothly.

RAGUE PUBLISHING COMPANY

# merican

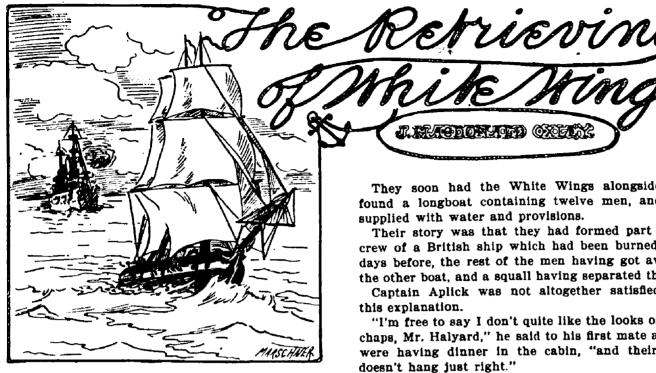
AS SECON D-CLASS MATTER

Volume 5

DETROIT, MICH., MARCH, 1904

Published Monthly by The Sprague Publishing Company

Number 5



Right glad was Norman Aplick when he gained his father's consent to accompany him on the first voyage of the White Wings. He had just finished his course at the High School with a very creditable record, and was eager to see something of the world, and especially of the foreign parts to which his father had been voyaging ever since he could remember.

The opportunity afforded by this voyage was a particularly good one, as it practically meant a trip around the world. The White Wings, a beautiful new barque of eight hundred tons burthen, was to sail from Boston to Rio Janeiro with a general cargo, thence to Liverpool laden with coffee and sugar, from Liverpool to Japan with whatever might offer, and from Japan back to Boston with tea.

The White Wings was a triumph of marine architecture, and Messrs. Anchor & Company, her owners, felt very proud of her.

"We give her to you, Captain Aplick," said the senior member of the firm impressively, "because we consider you our best captain, and we hope that you will get along well together. You certainly have our best wishes for many prosperous voyages in her."

Captain Aplick thanked the firm in a few sincere sentences. He was not a man of many words, but he was as loyal as he was skillful, and he deeply appreciated the confidence his employers reposed in him, and was determined they should never regret it.

Norman thought everything about the White Wings just perfect, and was especially delighted with his quarters, a snug stateroom opening into the main cabin, and adjoining his father's more spacious apartments.

With a merry heart he arranged his clothes, his books, and his other belongings, and when it was all done surveyed the result with no small satisfaction.

"There now!" he exclaimed, complacently; "that's where I'm going to bunk for the next year, except. of course, when I'm on shore seeing the sights."

It was midsummer when the White Wings spread her snowy canvas and bowled gaily southward before a favoring wind. Norman, who had never been out of sight of land before, fairly bubbled over with joy as the shore line finally sank below the horizon and the barque became the center of a vast circle of sea and sky.

"Hurrah for a life on the ocean wave!" he shouted, swinging his cap over his head. "I don't want to set my foot on shore again for a month."

A little later, however, when a change in the weather brought lowering clouds, and tumbling gray seas which gave him his first experience of seasickness, he rather changed his tune, and came to think that a small bit of terra firma on which he might find rest for a while would not be at all amiss. But this lasted for only a couple of days, and then, having quite recovered his sea-legs, Norman was himself again, and as merry as ever.

The voyage proceeded prosperously, and the White Wings was within three hundred miles of Rio Janeiro, when the lookout sighted a dark object on the port bow, which Captain Aplick at first took to be a whale basking on the surface, but which on closer inspection showed up as a ship's boat full of men.

"Ah, some good ship's foundered, and that's her crew. We must pick them up," said the kind-hearted captain, giving orders that the barque should be steered straight for the boat.

They soon had the White Wings alongside, and found a longboat containing twelve men, and well supplied with water and provisions.

J. 177. COOR OF ONE OF OR

Their story was that they had formed part of the crew of a British ship which had been burned three days before, the rest of the men having got away in the other boat, and a squall having separated the two.

Captain Aplick was not altogether satisfied with this explanation.

"I'm free to say I don't quite like the looks of these chaps, Mr. Halyard," he said to his first mate as they were having dinner in the cabin, "and their story doesn't hang just right."

The mate shook his head dubiously as he replied:

"Nor do I, sir. They seem a rum lot. There's only one Englishman amongst them, and the rest are Dagoes, Frenchies and Lascars, ready for any devilment."

"We must keep a sharp eye on them, then, Mr. Halyard, and see that they're not up to any mischief," returned Captain Aplick.

"Aye, aye, sir," responded the mate, as fine a seaman as ever trod the deck, and devoted to his

Norman heard this conversation, but made no comment. He had on his own account formed an equally unfavorable opinion of the seeming castaways, and made up his mind that he would watch them closely.

"What shall be done with their boat, sir?" inquired the mate presently. "It seems too good to cast adrift, and it's over big and heavy to hoist aboard."

"Oh, we'll just tow it astern," answered Captain Aplick, little imagining of what vital significance this decision would prove. "We may find it necessary to bundle these fellows all back into it before we reach Rio," and he smiled in a grim way at the idea.

Baffling winds delayed their making port, and they were still some sixty miles off Rio when the trouble

It was a little before midnight, and the barque was sailing closehauled at a slow rate. Captain Aplick and the first mate had gone below, and the second

deck. I'm sure they've thrown somebody overboard." The men gave each other a significant look, and then rushed to the cabin door.

. But the moment they opened it two pistols cracked, and they both fell upon the deck, where already a fierce struggle was raging between the men of the longboat and the crew of the barque.

Having awaited their opportunity, the scoundrels had seized the most favorable time for effecting their foul purpose, and had fallen upon the unsuspecting sailors with knife and pistol.

Norman, following his father to the door, shrank back horror-stricken at the spectacle, and the pirates were too anxious to complete their victory over the crew to concern themselves about him for the present.

At first he felt paralyzed and powerless. Believing his father and Mr. Halyard to have been killed, and the murderous wretches to be masters of the vessel. he gave himself up for lost.

Then came a reaction from this numbing terror, and with it a thought that inspired a wild thrill of hope. The men were all in the waist of the ship, struggling, swearing, shouting. While the confusion reigned there was something he might do.

The longboat still towed astern. If he could get into her and cast off the painter, he might slip away unnoticed, and perchance be picked up by another vessel before he died of hunger and thirst.

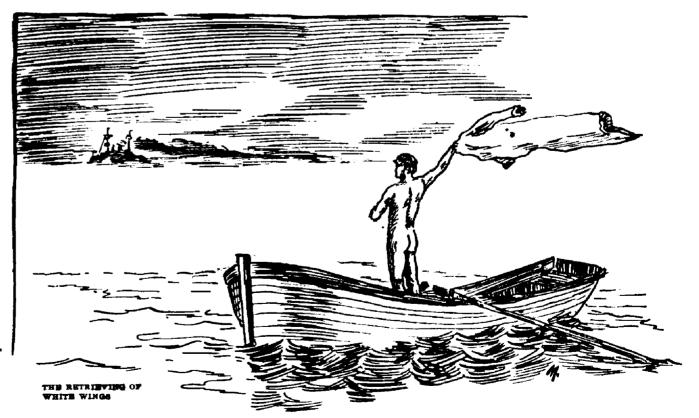
Without pausing even to snatch his clothes, he darted to the stern companion way and peered cautiously out. There was no one near. The wheel stood deserted, the wheelsman having rushed to the assistance of his shipmates.

With frantic haste Norman hauled the heavy boat close up to the stern, and then, having dropped in, severed the painter with his claspknife.

The boat quickly fell away, and in a few minutes the White Wings, with her awful burden of murder and piracy, had vanished into the darkness of the night, while poor Norman, utterly overcome, sank down in the stern sheets of the boat, his whole frame shaken with the sobs in which his grief found vent.

Daydawn found him eagerly scanning the horizon for sign of sail or smoke, and when, a couple of hours later, a dark smear showed on the south against the greenish-blue where sea and sky met, his excitement became intense.

Larger and darker in the south grew the smoke wreath. The steamer seemed to be steering straight towards him, and in his frantic eagerness to be seen he stood upon the thwart, and waved his nightshirt as a signal of distress long before it could possibly have been visible from the oncoming steamer.



mate had the watch. Everything seemed to be going all right, when suddenly the noise of a scuffle, followed by a sharp cry for help, came from the waist of the vessel, and the next instant the sinister sound of a splash alongside told that some heavy body had been thrown overboard.

Norman, lying awake in his berth with the porthole open to get the air, heard it at once, and sprang out into the cabin, where Captain Aplick and the first mate were engaged in earnest talk.

"Oh, father," he cried, "there's something wrong on

Then, realizing that by so doing he left himself unclothed, he hurriedly got into it again.

Yet he kept his position on the thwart, for he said to himself:

"They can't help seeing me soon, and they'll be sure to want to know what's the matter."

In this he reasoned rightly. The keen-eyed lookout on the steamer sighted the strange dark object with the white spot as soon as it came within range of his glass, and, having reported it. the vessel's course was immediately pointed in that direction.

As the steamer drew near, Norman was glad to see that it was a man-of-war.

"When I tell them what has happened, they'll chase after White Wings and catch the villains that killed my father," he said to himself.

It proved to be the United States cruiser Utah, one of the fleetest ships in the American navy, on her way from Buenos Ayres to Baltimore, and, surcharged though he was with other feelings, Norman did not fail to appreciate the splendid style in which she steamed up, came to a stop, lowered a boat, got him on board, and was off again without a minute being wasted.

Having been provided with some clothes, he was conducted to the captain to tell his story, which he did in a manly, clear and concise fashion that won the hearts of his hearers while it stirred them to intense indignation and wrath.

He had made no mistake when he counted upon the pursuit of White Wings being undertaken. Captain Crowninshield at once gave orders for the speed to be increased, and for lookouts to be stationed on each mast to sweep the sea with their glasses in every direction.

Now, as it chanced, the wind had completely fallen, and a glassy calm prevailed, so that the barque was not able to get very far away from the place where Norman left her.

Hence it was still early in the forenoon when one of the lookouts reported a sail on the starboard bow.

The Utah at once turned her prow in that direction, and not many minutes passed ere Norman exultantly shouted:

"It's White Wings. I know her."

As the war-ship drew near it could be seen that there was great confusion on board the barque. Some of the men worked at the idly flapping sails in a frantic fashion, while the others gathered on the poop and talked excitedly together.

Ranging up within easy hail, Captain Crowninshield called out:

"I'm sending a boat to you. If you offer any resistance I'll blow you to pieces."

The wretches made some reply, highly flavored with oaths, but evidently had no thought of showing fight.

The boat was lowered and filled with armed men. "May I go, too, sir?" asked Norman, pleadingly, for there had somehow sprung up in his heart the hope that possibly his father might not have been killed or thrown overboard.

"Certainly, if you wish to," was the prompt reply.

In sullen silence and with hang-dog countenances the men of the longboat saw the "boys in blue" spring on board. At the muzzle of the revolver they were rounded up in the waist, and then the search of the ship began.

Norman, scarce able to breathe because of the excitement that possessed him, darted into the cabin. The door of his father's stateroom was open, and in the berth lay his motionless form.

Did he still live?—or—was that the stillness of death?

Hardly conscious of what he was doing, Norman placed his hand upon the bronzed cheek.

It was warm and soft, not chill and firm, and at the touch Captain Aplick moved slightly and groaned.
"Thank God! thank God!" cried the how bending

"Thank God! thank God!" cried the boy, bending over to press his lips to his father's forehead, and then, darting out of the cabin, he shouted:

"The doctor; the doctor; get the doctor quick! Father's not dead!"

The men who had been left in the boat understood at once.

"Cast off," the coxswain roared, and then, as the painter fell, "Ship oars, and give way like fury."

The ashen blades churned the water into foam, and in an astonishingly short time the boat had been to the Utah, and was back again with the surgeon.

Quickly and deftly he examined the wounded man, while Norman's heart seemed to stop beating as he awaited the result.

"Your father will live," came the quiet words that meant so much. "He has been seriously wounded and has lost much blood, but he will pull through with care."

Carried away by joy, Norman rushed on deck, calling out at the top of his voice:

"Father will live! The doctor says so. Hurrah! Hurrah!"

The sailors crowded about him to rejoice with him. It was found that, dreadful as the work of the pirates had been, they had refrained from making a clean sweep of the crew of the White Wings.

All of the men who were in their bunks at the time had been spared, being kept prisoners in the foc'sle, the pirates having intended to turn them adrift in he boats when they had everything in their own hands. For the same reason they had not done Captain Aplick to death.

But the first and second mates, and all the men of the latter's watch were missing, so that the villains' murder account was heavy enough.

They were all heavily ironed and taken on board the Utah, which then convoyed the barque into Rio. That they in due time received the punishment for their crime which it merited may be taken for granted.

Captain Aplick went into the hospital at Rio, and in due time completely regained his health and strength

Keenly as he felt the tragic loss of his men, he did not allow 'his to break his voyage around the globe, which he completed without further mishap, and to the substantial profit of his employers.

The knowledge of the world and of the ways of business Norman gained proved a decided advantage to him when he took a position with a big shipping firm in which he eventually obtained a partnership.



# Three Yankee

BY THE

(Begun in November.)

"Now, let's back to the Rebel City," said Professor Jack, when they had finished eating the homely but palatable luncheon set before them.

"Why do you say the Rebel City, Professor?" asked one of the boys.

"I am calling Cork by the name she has been known by for centuries. There is no part of Ireland that has proved so unruly as the city of Cork. Here Irish independence seems to have grown in natural soil. In 1492, when Columbus was discovering America, Cork was encouraging Perkin Warbeck in his rebellion against the English crown. You can believe that being a Catholic city she stood out against Cromwell and his 'Roundheads,' and flercely did that iron hearted ruler wreak his vengeance upon her when she lost in the conflict. You will hear Cromwell's name repeated with awe and fear everywhere in Ireland. Wherever there is a ruined church, or castle, or bridge, they will tell you that it happened in the time of Cromwell. You would think that every misfortune that ever befell Ireland came through this dread soldier. On the continent they tell you about Napoleon; in Ireland they tell you about Cromwell, and a familiar expletive in the country is 'The curse of Cromwell on ve.'

"Let us dismiss the jarvey and take the tram back to the city. We will gain time by it, and, as the day is not far gone, we may yet see much of Cork before dark."

The jarvey made no protest, particularly as Professor Jack paid him for the return trip and gave him a liberal tip in addition. He probably spent the tip in the tavern where he had been awaiting the return of his passengers, and drove home later in the day

lickety split, after the fashion of the Irish driver on his native heath.

The tram landed them at the foot of Father Mathew's statue on St. Patrick street, and this of course became the first object of interest. The guide book did not need to be brought into requisition here, for Professor Jack was familiar with the oft-repeated story of the good father, who for over half a century has been known as "The apostle of temperance."

"What did he do that was so wonderful?" asked Ned.

"Now, it may not seem so wonderful to you boys, but if you knew the state of Ireland at the time when Father Mathew began to preach temperance, and then could understand what he accomplished, you would say that he deserved a statue more than do four out of five who get them. There was a time, not over a hundred years ago, when drunkenness was a virtue here. A fellow who did not get drunk was despised. If you went to be a man's guest and eat with him and you did not get drunk you offended him. Why, they even made glasses round at the bottom so that they could not stand. The contents had to be drunk up or spilled upon the table. If a guest could mount his horse alone, on bidding good-bye to his host, he had to drink a quart glass more, and it was good stout whiskey too. It was Father Mathew who in 1838, when he was forty eight years of age, made up

# Boys in Ireland

EDITOR

his mind that Ireland was disgracing herself, so he started in to do what was better for Ireland than what St. Patrick is said to have done. He made an attempt to drive drunkenness out of Ireland, just as St. Patrick had driven the snakes out, several centuries before, as the Irish will tell you."

"How did he go about it?" asked one of the boys, as the four stood gazing at the noble figure of the old monk before them.

"He first began to talk temperance," said the Professor, "and as he was an eloquent man, and what was even better than that, was a good man, charitable, benevolent, gentle and simple, everybody listened to him. Having this kind of a character and an Irish tongue, which is another name for an eloquent tongue, he soon stirred up the whole island, and in less than nine months enrolled in his total abstinence societies one hundred and fifty thousand names. I tell you those were exciting days in Ireland. Why, at Nenagh, twenty thousand persons took the pledge in one day; at Galway one hundred thousand in two days, and at Dublin seventy thousand in five days. Six years after he began his work he went to England and preached temperance at Liverpool, Manchester and London. So interested did he become that he sacrificed all his property and involved himself so much in debt to carry on his work, that on one occasion he was arrested by a creditor and thrown into jail. Queen Victoria granted him a pension in 1847 of fifteen hundred dollars a year, and two years afterwards he visited the United States, remaining there two years."

"I should not think, from the number of saioons we saw in Queenstown, that he got along so well



ST. FINNBARS, CORK

driving out whiskey as St. Patrick did with the snakes." suggested Joe.

"Oh, there's not any truth in that snake story, is there, Professor?" said Hal, with some disgust.

"Well, you had better not express any doubts of it over here. Ask the first Irishman you meet and see what he will tell you," said the Professor.

Hal had no opportunity just then, but a few days afterwards, on riding with the driver on a jaunting car trip among the Lakes of Killarney, he asked the question of Paddy and found that the native Irishman believes as much in St. Patrick and the snake story as children of from three to five in America believe in St. Nicholas.

"What do they say he drove the snakes out for?" asked Ned.

"Well, as we are standing on St. Patrick street, it is well that we know something about St. Patrick. Now, St. Patrick was not an Irishman and he did not begin life under very pleasant circumstances. When he was sixteen years old, and living in France, some pirates stole him off his father's farm and carried him captive to Ireland; there they sold him to a petty chief, whom he served for six years. Escaping to France, he became a monk and in the year 432 returned to Ireland as a missionary, appointed by the Pope. He was a very successful missionary and converted king and peasant. On account of him the island became famous all over the world as "The Island of the Saints," and students flocked to its universities from every country. St. Patrick had been driven from other countries and, on account of the kind reception that was given to him in Ireland, he determined to do Ireland a favor. So, according to the story, he collected all the serpents in Ireland on Croagh Patrick and drove them into the sea. Those faithful to his memory even to this day make yearly pilgrimages to Croagh Patrick."

Having paid their respects to Father Mathew, the party, headed by the Professor, walked down St. Patrick street to St. Patrick's bridge, one of the many bridges that span the river Lee that runs through the city, dividing it into two parts. Here Cork was seen by them at its best. This is the river to which Spenser, who once visited Sir Walter Raleigh on his estates near Cork, referred when he wrote, "The spreading Lee that like an island fayre encloseth Corke with its dividing floode."

On both sides of the stream stretch four miles of solid masonry that form quays at which vessels, drawing twenty feet of water, can land. From St. Patrick's bridge may be seen St. Finnbar's, a church built upon the site of a still more ancient one of the same name, erected in memory of St. Finnbar, who in the seventh century is said to have founded the city.

The Professor reminded the boys that they were standing on very ancient ground. Accustomed as they were in their own land to look upon as ancient, and therefore honorable, structures an hundred years old, relics of many centuries produced a sensation of awe in their breasts seldom felt by boys, and when they learned that Cork had once been a Danish town before the coming of William the Conqueror from Normandy, and afterwards a Norman town, and that it was a city when Henry the Second, in 1172, invaded Ireland and the MacCarthys, lords of the soll, did him homage, and that in 1649 Cork had surrendered to Cromwell, who ordered the bells of the churches melted for cannon, they felt truly that they were treading upon hallowed soil.

Standing there on the bridge, Professor Jack took occasion to give the boys a little information regarding this part of Ireland. "Here, boys, you are right in the midst of Catholic Ireland, and, by the way, seven-eighths of Ireland is Catholic, and one-eighth, or the north part, of which Belfast is the capital, is Protestant. You will notice there are no great chimneys belching forth smoke from furnaces, no sounds of industry, no evidences of progress in the way of manufacturing. When you reach Belfast you will be reminded of our American cities. There you hear the hum of industry, with the atmosphere full of smoke and dust from hundreds of factories; here the chimneys are church spires. Of the one hundred thousand people in Cork, one in ten is Protestant, the rest are Catholic."

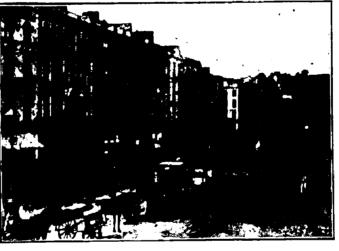
As they stood upon the bridge the tones of bells

rang out from a queer looking steeple, which rose from among its squatty surroundings at a point across the river.

"You have heard of The Shandon Bells, have you not, boys?" asked the Professor; but none of them had. "You are not very familiar, then, with the celebrated poem of old Father Prout. Well, your fathers and mothers are. At any rate, let me repeat it for you, but first of all let me tell you that Father Prout, or Francis O'Mahony, which was his real name, lies buried over there near that church. He was an Irish priest at first but gave that up to become an author. There are some very beautiful things said about him in the history of the literature of Ireland. He was educated in France. He liked to withdraw himself from the populace and live alone like a friar. He was gallant and courteous. Once three women traveling through the county of Cork stopped to go to church in the chapel of Father Prout. The good father was speaking to his congregation when they entered and seeing that no one noticed that the women were standing, he cried out, "Boys, why don't you give three chairs for the ladies." "Three cheers for the ladies," re-echoed at once the parish clerk, which was a very natural mistake, and three lusty shouts shook the very cobwebs on the rafters of the chapel. Father Prout was a great fisherman and the room in which he lived looked like a fisherman's hut, festooned with huge nets and hung about with a salmon spear, sundry rods and fishing tackle, and over his mantelpiece were hung pictures of the Miraculous Draught of Fishes and St. Anthony Preaching to the Fishes.

"Now, let me repeat his famous poem, The Shandon Bells; it will pay you to learn it:

> With deep affection And recollection I often think of Those Shandon bells, Whose sounds so wild would In days of childhood, Fling round my cradle Their magic spells. On this I ponder Where'er I wander And thus grow fonder Sweet Cork, of thee; With thy bells of Shandon, That sound so grand on The pleasant waters Of the river Lee.



ST. PATRICE STREET, CORK

I've heard bells chiming
Full many a clime in,
Tolling sublime in
Cathedral shrine,
While at a glib rate
Brass tongues would vibrate—
But all their music
Spoke naught like thine;
For memory dwelling
Of the belfry knelling
Its bold notes free,
Make the bells of Shandon
Sound far more grand on
The pleasant waters
Of the river Lee.

I've heard bells tolling Old "Adrian's Mole" in, Their thunder rolling From the Vatican, And cymbals glorious Swinging uproarious In the gorgeous turrets Of the Notre Dame, But thy sounds are sweeter Than the Dome of Peter Flings o'er the Tiber, Pealing solemnly: Oh! the bells of Shandon Sound far more grand on The pleasant waters Of the river Lee.

There's a bell in Moscow,
While on tower and kiosk o,
In Saint Sophia
The Turkman gets,
And loud in air
Calls men to prayer
From the tapering summits
Of the tall minarets.
Such empty phantom
I freely grant them,
But there's an anthem



QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK

More dear to me—
'Tis the bells of Shandon
That sound so grand on
The pleasant waters
Of the river Lee.

The boys listened with respectful attention but they did not seem to see anything very wonderful in the poem, nor in the sound of the bells themselves, which seemed quite ordinary indeed, so that when the Professor suggested that they go and see the old church it was with some degree of reluctance, for the boys were growing tired.

"The St. Anne de Shandon Church is worth seeing," said the Professor, "aside from the fact that it was built nearly two hundred years ago." The boys, however, could not agree with the Professor, after they had crossed the bridge and climbed the hill to get a near view of it, for the only extraordinary part of it was its curious steeple, three sides of which were of limestone while the fourth was of a red stone said to have been taken from a Franciscan abbey where James the Second of England had once heard mass.

Late in the evening, going back to the hotel, the boys got to talking of what they wanted to eat for dinner. Ned said that his mouth watered for Irish potatoes and he thought they ought to be particularly good in Ireland.

"Why so good here?" asked the professor. "The Irish potato is not Irish at all. Sir Walter Raleigh brought it from Virginia and the Carolinas into Ireland something over three hundred years ago. Sir Walter was the first in Ireland to raise them, and that was on his estate near Cork."

"I guess it caught on pretty quick here," suggested one of the boys.

"Too quick for the good of the country," said the professor, "for the Irish got to a point where they did not raise anything else, with the result that when the potato crop failed there was famine in Ireland, as in 1846, when multitudes of people died. You can judge of how great the famine was at that time when the English parliament voted fifty millions of dollars to buy food, and several countries of Europe, as well as our own country, forwarded provisions in immense quantities."

At dinner that evening the boys learned for the first time how popular mutton and fish are in Ireland, for at the hotel they had roast mutton, hot and cold, stewed lamb, mutton cutlets, lamb chops and Irish stew, while of salmon they could have it boiled or broiled, cold or in steaks, croquettes, cutlets or stew, but it was all cooked to "The queen's taste," as Joe said, and hungrier boys never sat down to an Irish dinner. After they were through and had spent the evening writing home to their parents, they agreed that after all Cork was a quite important town.

"Oh, I have not told you one half that is interesting about this old city," said the Professor. "If you fellows could keep your eyes propped open a little longer, I could tell you much more, for instance: William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was a convert to Quakerism in this old Catholic city of Cork. It was here that he heard the eloquent preaching of Thomas Loe, who was a great divine in his day. We ought really to take a run out to Rostellan Castle, or better still, go by steamer, or go up to Cloyne, where there is an old cathedral and a noted 'round tower.' You don't know what that is, do you? Well, wait till we see one and then I will explain it to you. Then we might go to Youghal, where Sir Walter Raleigh lived. It is only a short distance from here. It would be fine to enter the old residence where Raleigh entertained Spenser when the poet was writing his 'Faerie Queen.' That is also the place where the first potato was planted. There are a dozen places about here that we could make in another day, but we are due at the Lakes of Killarney tomorrow. It is too bad that we have not seen Queen's College here, nor visited the new cathedral of St. Finnbar and the lovely Victoria Park that we saw on the way to Blarney Castle, but you will soon learn, traveling over here, that you cannot see everything and it is a question of picking out the most important and giving to them enough of time so that you will not forget them. Now, let's to bed, for tomorrow it's the Lakes of Killarney and a busy day."

(To be Continued.)

# Just Between Gurselves

If any editor needs an inspired pen it is the one who writes for boys and to them. Appreciating this, I have been slow to do what for a long time I have wanted to do, that is devote a page each month to a talk directly with the boys who read this paper Circumstances now seem to compel it, for so many and varied are the letters that pour in upon me from boys all over the world that, being unable to answer each letter as I would like to do, I am driven to answer in a general way by an open letter which all may read. Of course I shall continue to use the personal letter where the inquirer calls for an individual

First, I want to thank you, boys, for your loyalty to THE AMERICAN BOY, without which such a magazine as ours would be impossible. My associates and myself aimed at the beginning, and that aim has been kept in view all along, to make a paper that should be truly American and truly boy-ALL boy. We believed the boys of America were worthy of a high toned magazine conducted in their interests and that the man or company who manifested their faith in the American boy by providing him with such a magazine would meet with the boy's support. The boys of Great Britain, we said to ourselves, liberally support several high class boys' papers. Are the boys of America less appreciative, less capable of knowing a good thing when they see it, less earnest, less thoughtful, less intelligent, less moral than their cousins across the sea? Some one said to us at starting, "The boys of America have nothing offered them that is designed especially for them and is worthy of them, so they are driven to either the reading of the literature of grown-ups or to the cheap, nasty trash that abounds on every hand. They are not educated up to high class boy literature, and a process of education costing a large outlay of money and a long stretch of time can alone make a demand."

"If that is the case," we said, "all the more need that some one try, and we will be the some one. We'll put this theory to the test. We'll sound the American boy and see where he stands." We did try, and you boys know the result. Before the fourth year began our presses were turning out one hundred and ten thousand copies a month, every copy of which was needed to supply the demand.

Therefore we feel grateful to you, boys, for spoiling the theory that American boys can not appreciate high toned boy literature. I tell you that the trouble with most of us grown-up people is that we don't take boys for what they are worth. I think that is demonstrated by the way in which writers compose stories for boys. Let me tell you something strange. During the first year of THE AMERICAN BOY nearly every one of several hundred persons who sent in articles to be published in THE AMERICAN BOY wrote as if either they were writing for infants or for bespectacled gray heads. The trouble I have had as an editor is not in getting boys to read the right things, but in getting people to write the right things. That illustrates what I mean when I say that people do not generally take boys at what they are; they fail to understand them.

But I didn't intend to whip grown-ups over your shoulders. I just wanted to show you boys that you are not half so bad as you are painted and that when we men and women come to understand you and treat you accordingly, you will do the rest.

I had delightful talks last summer in London with the leading editors of English boys' papers and, strange to relate, I found them almost invariably old men. The editor of the best one of these publications is a fine old fellow with a cool, gray head and a warm, red heart. He has been editing a boys' paper for, oh, ever so many years, and it's an "all boy" paper, too. I discovered that Englishmen remain hovs longer than Americans do. Generally speaking, every man on the island of Great Britain, no matter how old he is, loves sport; and out on the golf links. the tennis court, the cricket grounds you see mensolid, substantial business men, professional men. statesmen, titled men, as crazy in their enthusiasm as a bunch of schoolboys at a close-fought football game. Coming home I saw something on shipboard that illustrates the difference between the Englishman and the American in this respect. We were having a series of athletic contests on deck-foot racing, obstacle racing, quoits, a tug-of-war and a cricket match. Two gentlemen were chosen as umpires,-one was a Mr. Harriman, a great American railroad king, and the other an English member of parliament whose name has escaped me. Now, it was as good as a circus to watch those two men. Harriman knew as much about games as a fish does about the multiplication table, but the English M. P. knew all about them. Harriman looked bored to

death; the English M. P. was as excited as a small boy at a dog fight. More than that, most of the Americans stood about the deck looking sort of dazed and uneasy like, but the Englishmen could hardly be restrained from breaking into the games all in a bunch; moreover the English fellows won the cricket match, the tug-of-war, and nearly everything else in sight. Now, we do build boats that in our waters the English can't beat, and we do send across the ocean occasionally a team of athletes that astonishes the natives over there, but if you want a country where boys keep on being boys in heart and nature a long, long time, go over to our mother country. Well, boys, when American men and women quit trying to corner the money market they are going to play more, and then we may expect boy literature written by men who know what boys want; but until then it is going to be hard to get writers who can not only write, but can write "all boy." One of the things I find it hard to do is to get busy, brainy Americans to think it worth while to write for "just boys." But we shall see. This country has been so busy for a hundred years, or more, racing for first place among the nations of the earth, it has overlooked some small but important things that when it grows older it will remember; and when it does, boys will count for more than they do now.

I don't want to stir up trouble for your fathers and mothers and school teachers (Sunday school and day school), but I want you to give them to understand that "just any old thing" will not do for a boy's reading, and that you demand the best that can be furnished in that line. I want you to make war on the sort of books and papers on which for so long you have been fed—sensational, blood and thunder detective stories on the one hand, and namby pamby, little Willie stories on the other. Boys want, or should be educated to want, stories of flesh-and-blood boys depicting life just as it comes and not as some wild cowboy writer imagines it, or some dyspeptic thinks it ought to be. A boy's story ought to have meat in it—meat that

# Earl Shaw, Son of The Secretary of The Treasury

Earl Shaw, the manly young son of Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, the Secretary of the Treasury, is a lively, energetic, thoroughgoing American boy. Much of his boyhood was spent in the State of Iowa, where the Shaw family resided before they removed to Washington. Of late years Earl has been attending



the famous Culver Military Academy in Indiana, and he has gone in for all sorts of sport with the result that he has built up a fine physique. During the past summer he had an opportunity to shift for himself, as it were, for a time when his mother and sisters spent several months in Europe. Although Secretary Shaw is a man of some means, he is not what is accounted in these days a very wealthy man. Moreover he believes in hard work. These ideas he has instilled in his son and Earl bids fair to prove as much of a hustler in accomplishing something that is worth while as though he had to make his own way in the world without any assistance whatever.

Earl has just become a war correspondent for an Eastern magazine and has started for Japan to report conditions in the far East.

makes muscle, blood, nerve, bone, and brain. If boys are the material of which men are made, then boys want such mental and moral food as when assimilated makes fine manly character. Stories ought to be chock full of life, and life means history, travel, achievement, with just such a sprinkle of fun and pathos as enters into every boy's life. When we come to realize that books, magazines and newspapers may make real, genuine boys that develop into real, genuine men, or may make artificial, manikin boys that make artificial, manikin men, then boy literature will be made more natural and far healthier.

I have often thought what might not our great army of readers be able to accomplish if they should once set out to do great things. You know what one boy-one stubborn boy can do, when he tries. A team of oxen isn't to be compared with him. If just one stubborn boy is stubborn to do the right thing something splendid is going to happen. If one stubborn boy is stubborn to do the wrong thing something awful is just as sure to result. I wish every one of our one hundred and ten thousand boys were stubborn to do the right thing in this matter of reading. But why do I say one hundred and ten thousand? Because that many of our papers go to that many boys every month. Don't you suppose, however, that more than that many boys read those papers. I know one family where four boys read one copy. There are thousands of families where two boys read it, and there are scores of clubs, libraries. public reading rooms where ten, twenty, perhaps fifty boys read one copy. Isn't it fair to say that two and one half times one hundred and ten thousand, or over one quarter of a million boys, are reading these words of mine? I tremble! More than all the inhabitants (men women and children) of Minneapolis, or Louisville, or of the States of Delaware or Montana.

I wish every one of this quarter of a million of boys were stubborn in this matter of reading, to read only the best boy literature, then when they become men we could trust them to read the right things. It was said of one of our armies in the Civil War that it never knew when it was whipped. It was stubborn to conquer. It is sometimes a good thing to be stubborn. Don't despise the trait if you have it, boys. It's a grand quality of mind and heart; but grand only when rightly directed. Your parents and teachers who call you stubborn only do so when you are stubborn to do wrong. Be stubborn to do right and your stubbornness will be the greatest, grandest thing you possess. I would rather have my boy stubborn than weak and easily influenced, for then I know if I get him started right all earth and hell can't lead him astray, for there is nothing quite so powerful as a well seasoned, well disciplined will. Boys, be stubborn! Make up your mind what is right—be sure of it-then like General Grant "fight it out on that line if it takes all summer." But one caution-remember in making up your mind preparatory to being stubborn, that some parents know better what is right than some boys do. Write me, boys, what you want me to talk about on this page. I shall listen to suggestions only from you. This is just between ourselves.

Yours faithfully,

M-6 Sprague

### Wanted-Skilled Men

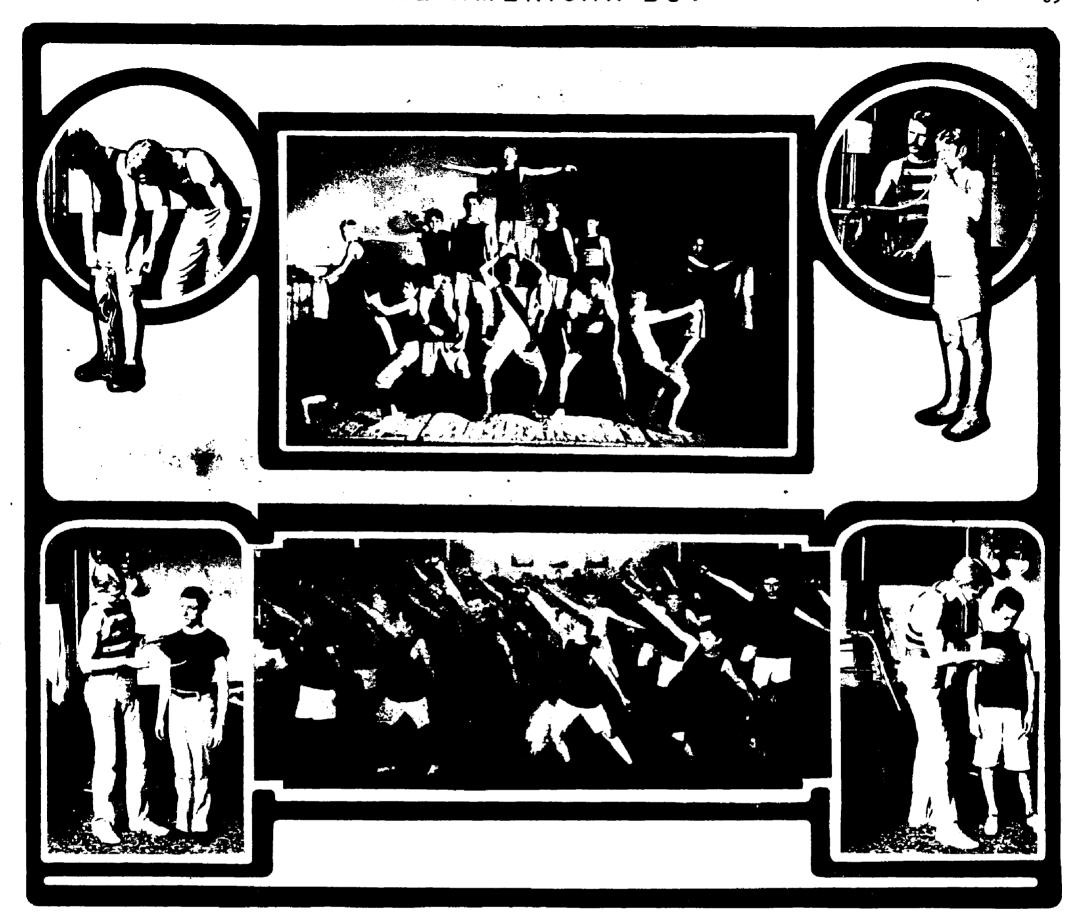
On the Eric Railroad, according to the word of the company's president, places seek the men.

The men whom the Erie wants must be skilled and competent mechanics. Such workers can get steady employment and full wages, according to President Underwood, who also says: "It is easy enough to get low-grade men—those who are qualified to do nothing but the plainest manual labor."

There should be in this a useful and timely message to parents whose boys are growing up and to those boys themselves. Every day the world has a larger call for men who can do its work with skill and competence in diverse lines. Every day it is a more uncertain world for the boys who grow up shiftlessly, "taking chances" on what they shall do. There is safety and refuge in a good trade well learned. The boy is a gainer who with fine purpose picks up the tool-bag where he lays down his school-books. Even if he becomes a lawyer or a doctor or a preacher later, he will not be a worse one because he has in him, for any emergency, the cleverness, strength and resourcefulness of the trained mechanic.—New York World.

### Some Requirements For Success

1. Be honest. Riches acquired by dishonesty are a curse. 2. Work. So-called "genius" is just capacity for hard work. 3. Find the business or trade for which you are fitted and stick to it. 4. Be independent. 5. Be conscientious and thorough. 6. Begin at the bottom, it is the right and sure way to rise. 7. Trust in God and work hard. 8. Be punctual in keeping appointments. 9. Be courteous and polite; they bring gratifying results. 10. Be generous. Meanness fosters enmity and suspicions.



# Making Healthy Boys in a Philadelphia High School

evident to the educators of youth that physical culture and mental culture should go hand in hand. A healthy body usually means a healthy mind, and bright intellects are made brighter when heart, lungs and liver are doing their duty well. While, however, it has been the object of every teacher to direct the training of a boy's mind, the training of the body has been left almost entirely to the boy himself. It has been assumed that the toy knows best how to develop his muscles and that boyish games provide all the exercise necessary for building up the juvenile physique. Why it should not be as necessary to have the body trained by intelligent rules as the mind has never been quite clear to scholastic critics. The Central High School of Philadelphia, viewing this matter in a serious light, has established a department of physical training for the boys which should serve as a model of all educational institutions whose directors would like to add systematic physical exercise to the list of instructions given to the boys.

N a hazy sort of way it has always been

The department, which has been placed in charge of Professor M. C. O'Brien, formerly physical instructor of the Y. M. C. A. in San Francisco, and a graduate of the Central High School of Philadelphia, is regarded by the faculty as of as much importance in the general scheme of education as any in the school. Attendance in the gymnasium is not voluntary but compulsory. The classes are considered as part of the day's work. Not a boy is allowed to absent himself without reason, unless he has been examined by the physical director and declared unfit for training. This examination is one of the most important features of the department's work. Every boy on entering the school is taken in hand by the physical director and an exhaustive search made into his family history, after which he is subjected to a careful examination.

On a card which is kept by the director, the age and weight of the boy upon entering the school is recorded; a note is made on the card of his height, sitting and standing, girths of head, neck, chest con-

tracted and inflated, waist, hips, right and left forearms, right and left upper arms extended and flexed, thigh, calf right and left; breadth of head, shoulders, chest, waist and hips; depth of chest and abdomen; strengths of forearms, back, legs, pull-up and dip; capacity of the lungs; heart rate; past health, diseases in family, digestion, temperament, previous exercise, vision and rate of heart before and after exercise.

With this card before him, the physical director studies the case of each boy and prescribes just the kind of exercise that will benefit and not harm him. If a boy has a tendency to weakness of the heart he is warned against overtaxing the organ by joining the running squad; if he has some physical deformity, such as spinal curvature, he is not barred from the gymnasium, but is given some light form of exercise that will tend to at least prevent any aggravation of the trouble if it cannot cure it. If a boy has weak lungs he is given gentle exercises that will tend to strengthen his breathing power and enlarge his chest measurement. In a word each boy is given the exercise that will help to develop his physique to the utmost, and what is more important he is compelled to go through the prescribed exercise to the satisfaction of the physical director just as the boys are made to solve the problems of Euclid or grapple with the mysteries of algebra. Frequent examinations are made, and comparisons with the data on the cards show whether or not the exercises prescribed are doing good or the reverse. Each boy carries with him a chart, on which the director marks the progress made in the gymnastic classes, so that the student can see at a glance whether he is advancing or retrograding. Some boys are actually found to be totally unfitted for physical training on account of their inability to learn the simplest kind of exercise. This kind of boy, though, according to the physical director, is a rare problem.

"Out of seven hundred boys in the freshman class," said the physical director, in the course of a talk on the new department of the High School, "fully fifty were found to have some physical defect that made it very difficult to prescribe any form of

exercise. Some for instance were minus an arm or leg, one had tuberculosis in such a form that it was deemed best not to prescribe for him, others had very defective eyesight and were told not to join the classes until an oculist had treated them. About three or four boys in each class are found to have defective eyesight. The discovery of these defects is one of the most potent arguments in favor of the new department. In many cases the teachers are blaming the boy for being naturally dull when he is struggling to keep his place in the class while being unable either to see or hear properly. I test every boy's eyesight and if anything is wrong tell him to consult an oculist. A little chap who comes to me with a weak heart, and who would continue to weaken it by taking part in any kind of game that offers itself, were he not told of the danger, is instructed in the kind of exercise that will strengthen his heart and warned against those that would weaken it; he is told not to run upstairs too rapidly, not to exercise when he is out of breath, and not to take part in any of the more violent exercises. In this way he stands a chance of outgrowing his trouble in time, instead of, as would be the case had he not come to High School, continually aggravating it until manhood found him with a permanently weakened organ. The physical instruction undoubtedly will have a marked effect on the general intellectual tone of the school. The systematic and carefully prescribed exercise that each boy gets must stimulate his brain power. Dull boys whose mental apparatus is clogged by reason of physical weakness will brighten up when we have succeeded in getting their bodies in perfect training.

"We do not aim to make strong boys of a few picked students. We are not trying to build up muscle and present a few highly trained youths for the plaudits of a crowd on visitation days. Our main object is to make the boys healthy and well by means of sensible exercises. You see a little hunchback in the class? He was a sickly little fellow until recently. Now he is becoming strong and robust. Careful exercise of the right sort did it."



### CHAPTER X.

### WHAT HAPPENED ON THE WAY TO CHINA.

Of course the telegram purporting to come from the Chinese Secretary of Legation, by which Jo had been lured to New York, was a forgery; nor had either of those entrusted by him to the bogus messenger boy who delivered it ever been forwarded to its address. Thus Jo's Hatton friends had no idea that he had left -, but supposed him to be in company with Mr. Wang. They were satisfied that this should be so for a time, and Rob was especially glad, for whenever he met any of the "Muckers" they were sure to call out:

"Say, 'Saphead,' where's yer Chinee? Don't you dare let him out, for fear he'll get hurted? Yer scared to be seen on the street with him, that's what's the matter! Yer needn't be, though, fer we wouldn't tech him with a ten foot pole! Specially if you'd muzzle him and lead him by a chain same as they do all the other big monkeys. Bet yer don't know where he is! Bet he's got woozy and runned away. He'd better stay away, too, or we'll fix him good!"

So for about a week Rob was not sorry to have his friend in a place that promised a greater safety than Hatton. At the end of that time, however, the Hinckley family began to wonder why they did not hear from their young guest, and Rob wrote him a letter that he sent to the hotel in S--. It was promptly returned with a note from the proprietor, stating that the Chinese lad only had stayed in his house one day and then had disappeared, but that a telegram for him lay unclaimed in the office.

Mr. Hinckley at once sent for this telegram, which proved to be from Mr. Wang, dated at Boston, stating that he should be unable to revisit S--- and advising J's immediate return to Hatton. It was a week old. Upon this, Mr. Hinckley telegraphed to Washington, only to receive word that Mr. Wang was traveling in the south and would not be back for a month. Inquiries for the missing lad now were set on foot in every direction, but no clue to his whereabouts could be found, nor was it for long months after his disappearance that its mystery was cleared away.

In the meantime, much as our Hatton friends were troubled by their young guest's unexplained vanishing, their attention was largely diverted from it by news from China that Dr. Hinckley was seriously ill. The first intimution of this came in a letter that told of his failing health and of his plan to seek its restoration through a visit to America.

"Won't it be fine," exclaimed Rob, "to have them here? Father will be sure to get well as soon as he sights the Connecticut valley. Its air always has made a man of him."

For a whole day he revelled in this happy anticipation. Then came the fateful cablegram that, in a moment, swept away his light-heartedness and changed the whole current of his life. It was from his mother and was in the private code that his parents had prepared before leaving him in Hatton. In all the years since then he had been obliged to refer to this code but twice; for people living on small salaries cannot often afford to send messages costing several dollars per word, with both address and signature to be paid for at full rates. The present message that had been flashed from far-away China across Asia, under the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, across Europe and under the Atlantic, read as follows:

### "Syntax, Boston, Fable, garnet, hazel."

The word "Syntax" had from the first been registered in the Western Union office at Boston to save the expense of cabling the name of the state in which Hatton was located, and it meant "Rev. Wm. Hinckley, Hatton," to which address the dispatch had been forwarded at an extra charge of twenty five cents.

"Bring the code book quick, Rob!" exclaimed Mr. Hinckley as this message dropped like a bomb shell into the quiet circle gathered in the pleasant parsonage parlor that evening. Rob had been studying his lessons for the next day, his uncle was reading, and Mrs. Hinckley happened to be writing to China.

In a few seconds the boy had dashed up stairs, and was back with the alphabetically arranged code book. "Fahle," said his uncle, and Rob, turning to the Fs, ran his finger hastily down the long column.

"Oh!" he gasped, "'Fable' means 'Mason too ill to

travel."

"Garnet," continued Mr. Hinckley, huskily.

"'Garnet' means 'Wants to see Rob before he dies.' Do you believe it can be as bad as that, Uncle Will?" and a choking sob rose in the boy's throat.

"First find the meaning of 'Hazel' and then we will talk about it," replied Mr. Hinckley.

"'Hazel,' " replied Rob in another moment, "means 'Send Rob to us at once.' "

"Oh. Rob! my dear, dear boy!" cried Mrs. Hinckley, "It is terrible for you, and it is going to be dreadfully hard to give you up, for you have become as our own

"But we must give him up, and that at once," said her husband, sorrowfully, "since the meaning of this despatch cannot for a moment be misunderstood. Mason's illness must have taken a sudden turn for the worse that his life is endangered. They evidently hope, though, to prolong it for some weeks at least, or Fanny would not send for Rob. She knows that he cannot under the most favorable conditions reach her in less than a month."

"But in case of the worst she would want Rob with her," suggested Mrs. Hinckley.

"In that case she would come to him, for with Mason dead there would be nothing to keep her in China."

"That's so," said Rob, hopefully, "I hadn't thought of that. When do you think I can start, Uncle Will? I suppose we'll have to telegraph all the different companies to find out which of them sends out the first steamer."

"That would be expensive and take time," replied Mr. Hinckley. "I believe we can do better. The Postoffice Department keeps track of the sailing dates



HE RAN MADLY AFTER THE DISAPPEARING CARS

of all steamers that carry mail, in order that letters may be despatched as often and as quickly as possible. So, though our postoffice must be closed by this hour, I will go to Postmaster Garrett's house and see if he hasn't a printed slip giving the sailing dates of Pacific steamers for the next few weeks. While I am gone, you and your aunt can be getting your things together ready for packing."

With this Mr. Hinckley was about to leave the house when his wife cried:

"Why, William, those postoffice notices always are published in the Boston papers, and there is yesterday's lying on the table."

"So it is!" exclaimed Mr. Hinckley, picking up the paper as he spoke. "How stupid I am! Yes, here it is—the very thing we want: 'China and Japan via Tacoma, mails close 5 P. M. on the 6th, Steamship Oriental.' That is tomorrow, and it means that mails will be taken on the evening express which reaches Albany about midnight. There it meets and makes part of the New York night express for Chicago. From Chicago they will go to St. Paul, and from there by way of the Northern Pacific Coast Limited to Tacoma, reaching there on the 10th, which undoubtedly is the Oriental's sailing date. At any rate, Rob, so long as you go with the mail you are bound to be traveling the quickest possible way. To catch the Boston express you must go to Albany by the noon train tomorrow. I shall go with you that far, and we will make all your ticket arrangements there."

Thus, within fifteen minutes from the time that fateful cablegram found Rob Hinckley quietly study-

ing lessons for the morrow, and expecting to do little else for many months more, school had become a thing of the seemingly remote past, and he was a traveler bound on a journey that would take him halfway around the world. Moreover, the earlier details of this journey were already planned, and he was to set forth within a few hours. It is no wonder that he got but little sleep that night, nor that he was up at daylight packing his trunk and sorting out certain cherished possessions that he meant to distribute as keepsakes among his boy friends.

He went to school at the usual hour, but only to announce his departure to the masters, say good-bye. and collect his books. The Head Master requested him to wait a few minutes and accompany him to the great hall where the entire school assembled for morning prayer. There, to Rob's embarrassment, he was conducted to a seat of honor on the platform, from which the master gave notice of his proposed departure, stated the sad cause, said some very flattering things about Rob himself, and then asked the school to join him in an earnest prayer for their young friend's safety during the long journey he was about to undertake, and that at its end he not only night find his dear father alive, but restored to health.

At the conclusion of this prayer tears stood in Rob's eyes and in those of many of his young friends as well. He wanted, before leaving, to say good-bye to the whole body of his schoolmates, as he did not expect to see any of them again; but he did not exactly know how to do so, and was immensely relieved when the Head Master further said:

"Robert is to leave Hatton by the noon train today, and in order that his friends here gathered may have the opportunity, which I am sure they desire, of bidding him farewell and seeing him off, all classes will be dismissed at eleven o'clock."

As a result of this thoughtful provision, for nearly an hour preceding the departure of the Albany train the little Hatton railway station presented one of the liveliest scenes in its history, and Rob was greatly affected by the innumerable evidences of esteem showered upon him by his schoolmates. When finally the train pulled out, with our lad waving his hat from the rear platform of its last car, it was to an accompaniment of a hurricane of cheers and farewell shouts.

"Who is the most popular fellow in Hatton?" cried the leader of the Academy rooters.

"R-O-B, Rob! H-I-N-C-K-L-E-Y, Hinckley! Rob Hinckley! Hi-ho! Hi-ho! Good-bye!" was the answer shouted forth in tremendous chorus by every boy and girl present; and this was our young traveler's final farewell from the place that seemed his home more than any other in the world.

For three days after leaving Albany, Rob journeyed swiftly and without untoward incident, past Buffalo and Chicago, up into the great northwest to St. Paul. amid the vast wheat fields of Minnesota and the Red River Valley, over the limitless prairies of North Dakota, through the "Bad Lands" bordering the Little Missouri, and into the incredibly rich copper regions of Montana. Then came the eventful day on which he lost his train, and with it all hope of catching the only steamer advertised to leave the "Coast" for a week. It happened at Helena, where the train was to remain for fifteen minutes; and Rob, tired with being so long shut up in a car, decided to take a brisk walk into the town. He wanted to see something of the place, and needed the exercise.

So he set forth, walked as far as he dared, allowed too narrow a margin of time for his return, missed his way, and finally regained the station, only to sec his train pulling out from its farther end. For a second he could not believe his eyes. Then he ran madly after the disappearing cars, screaming for them to stop. Even in the blindness of his excitement, a moment of this effort convinced him of its folly, and he halted on the edge of the platform, while two great scalding tears, that he had no heart to repress, coursed slowly down his cheeks.

### CHAPTER XI.

### ACCEPT A KINDNESS AND PASS IT ALONG.

"Is it as bad as all that, my boy?" asked a kindly voice at Rob's elbow; and the lad, turning quickly, looked into the sympathetic face of a United States Army officer, whose khaki uniform was faced with red. Captain John Astley, commanding Battery Z of Field Artillery, returning from leave of absence in the East, had been placed in temporary charge of a body of recruits ordered to Vancouver Barracks, near Portland, Oregon, which was his station. He had stopped at Helena en route, to pick up a few more newly enlisted men; and, being at the railway station that morning, was attracted by Rob's running and shouting after his rapidly vanishing train. Captain Astley was tender-hearted, as are all brave men, and, noting our young traveler's genuine distress, he impulsively stepped forward to inquire into its cause. As he saw tears on the lad's cheeks, he knew that it must be serious; for Rob did not look like a fellow from whose eyes tears could easily be extracted.

"Yes, sir," replied Rob, who, longing for sympathy

in this moment of distress, was moved by the kindly face of the stranger to unburden his heart of its load of trouble. "It is about as bad as it can be; for my father is dying in China, and my only chance of seeing him alive lay in catching the Oriental, which sails from Tacoma tomorrow evening. Now I have lost her, and there won't be another steamer of that line for nearly a month. Besides, my baggage is on the train just gone, and my pocketbook with my tickets and all my money has gone with it, locked in my suit case.

"That does seem a rather serious situation," said Captain Astley gravely, "but perhaps it won't prove irremediable after all. I've noticed that things looking the darkest at first view often brighten upon closer inspection. Suppose we sit down for a minute and see what light can be thrown into this darkness."

When Rob had accepted this friendly invitation, and the two had seated themselves on a near-by baggage truck, the elder man continued:

"To begin with, let us know each other. I am John Astley, Captain of Artillery, U. S. A., and stationed at Vancouver Barracks, to which place I must proceed by tomorrow morning's train. I wanted to go on today, but unexpectedly was detained at the last moment, and came to the station to hold over my luggage, which already was checked. I must confess that I was much annoyed at this detention, but if it affords me an opportunity of helping you out of your trouble, I shall not regret it."

"Thank you, sir," replied the lad; "my name is Rob Hinckley. I am the son of a medical missionary stationed at Wu Hsing, on the Si Kiang in China, where I was born; but I have lived for the past thirteen years and gone to school in New England. I have passed my preliminaries for Yale, and should have entered next fall if the news of my father's serious illness and his great desire to see me before he died had not altered all my plans. Now, by my own carelessness in walking too far while the train waited here. I not only have lost it, but probably have lost my only chance of ever seeing him again.'

"Isn't there a steamer of some other line—the Empress from Vancouver, the Yusen Kaisha from Seattle, or the Pacific Mail from San Francisco—that you can take within a few days," suggested Captain Astley.

"There is one from San Francisco in about a week, but you see my fare is paid through to Nagasaki by the Tacoma line, and I'm afraid I haven't money enough to buy another ticket. Besides, I should have fare from Tacoma to San Francisco to pay, and hotel bills. Then, too, my pocketbook, with money, tickets and everything, has gone off on that train. I thought I'd be extra careful, and so locked it up in my suit case before starting out to walk."

"I hope you still have the key," said Captain Astley seriously, but with a twinkle in his gray eyes.

"Yes, sir, I've got that. I don't see, though, how it is going to do me much good, seeing that I haven't money enough to take me even to Tacoma. There's another thing I've just thought of: My trunk is checked through to Nagasaki by the Oriental; and as my suit case has the same name on it, probably someone will be kind enough to put it on board the steamer, so there isn't much chance that I ever shall see it again."

"Oh, I guess there is, provided the telegraph still is in order, and I know it was working a few minutes ago."

"I haven't money enough to pay for a telegram." objected Rob.

"So it is doubly fortunate that I happen to have a few pennies left over from my last month's pay," laughed the captain.

"But I am a stranger to you, sir, and you don't know that I am honest enough to repay you even if I ever get the money back," objected Rob, flushing with the embarrassment that money troubles always cause those not used to them.

"Haven't you just told me all about yourself?" suggested the Captain gravely, "and can't I read 'honesty' written on every feature of your face? Besides, one must always be willing to risk something in an investment from which he hopes to gain rich returns in the form of self-satisfaction. So it's all right, every way you look at it, and I think we'll buy the use of a west-bound wire for the next half hour

Thus saying, Captain Astley led the way to the telegraph office, into which Rob doubtfully followed him. There the former first persuaded the station agent to wire the conductor of the train that had brought our traveler thus far an inquiry concerning him and his ticket. Then he wired the Pullman conductor to look after Rob's suit case and deliver it to the station agent at Tacoma, to be kept by him until called for by Captain Astley.

"I put it that way," explained the latter, "because the Tacoma agent knows me, while he don't know Robert Hinckley; and as we are going on together tomorrow, it won't make any difference which of us receives the bag."

A third despatch was sent to the Tacoma agent of the Steamship Company, notifying him that unforeseen circumstances prevented Mr. Robert Hinckley

from sailing on the Oriental, requesting him to hold over a trunk marked Hinckley and bearing Nagasaki check 967, and asking him to meet the following day's Coast Limited at the Tacoma station, with money to refund the price of the forfeited ticket.

"I don't know whether or not he will do that," said Captain Astley; "but perhaps he will, seeing that he is pretty well acquainted with me. At any rate, it is worth trying for. You may send the replies to these messages up to the X- Hotel," he added, turning to the operator.

"But I am not staying at the X---- Hotel," objected Rob, remembering how very imposing and expensive that establishment had looked when he passed it a half hour before. "I can't afford it."

"Not as my guest?" asked the army man.

"I don't see how you can think of doing so much for me," blurted out Rob. "I never heard of anyone being so kind to a perfect stranger."

"My dear lad, I once was a boy myself and continually getting into scrapes from which kind people, as often as not entire strangers, helped me out. So, you see, I now am only repaying a small portion of the debt I owe to those who were good to me. Besides I am fond of boys, especially of boys who conduct themselves as gentlemen, and am delighted at the prospect of having one as a traveling companion, even for a short time. So don't you fret any more over the incurring of obligations, also never hesitate to accept whatever good thing is offered you in this life. for the bad you'll have to accept, whether or no."

"All right, sir," replied Rob, smiling happily, as he now could well afford to do. "I will gratefully accept all the kindness you offer, and pass it along to some other fellow, whenever I find one in a trouble out of which I can help him."

"Good!" laughed the captain, "and now that we understand each other, let's go up to the hotel for breakfast.

Owing to the efforts of this Heaven-sent friend, Rob's troubles, that had seemed so overwhelming, melted away like frost before the warm breath of a cloudless sun. While they were at breakfast a message was received from the train conductor that Robert Hinckley, accidentally left behind at Helena, had paid full first-class fare through to Tacoma, and on the strength of this the Helena agent provided our lad with another ticket to that point. The Pullman man wired from Spokane that Rob's baggage was in his keeping and would be handed over at Tacoma according to instructions. They did not hear from the steamship agent; but on the following day, when our travelers reached Tacoma, after crossing the Coast Range by aid of the superb Stampede Tunnel, and having been whirled down the western slope through the magnificent fir forests of Washington, they found that gentleman awaiting them at the station. Here also they found Rob's trunk and his suit case.

The steamship agent explained that, while he would exchange an unused ticket for one good by the next ship of the same line, he was not allowed to refund money already paid for passage. "However," he added, turning to Rob with a smile at the latter's clouding face, "owing to the fact that I was notified in time, I was able to sell your room to a gentleman who, finding all first-class accommodation engaged, had taken second-class passage rather than wait for another steamer. He of course was glad to pay the difference in price, and so I am able to refund half the cost of your ticket, if you feel that you cannot wait for our next ship."

Rob hesitated while he made a rapid mental calculation.

me to Vancouver Barracks. There at least we can for self-improvement. save you a hotel bill while you are waiting for another steamer."

So our lad accepted the money, surrendered his steamship ticket, puchased another to Portland, Oregon, re-checked his trunk to the same point, and, a few minutes later, found himself, still in company with his army friend, speeding to the southward on the same train that had brought them to the coast.

His first act, after they were again under way, was to refund the money expended on his behalf for telegrams and hotel expenses in Helena. Much to his relief. Captain Astley accepted this without demur, it being one of that officer's pet theories that no gentleman will place another under a pecuniary obligation against his wish, even to the extent of a five cent car fare.

In the meanwhile, the latter had learned all that was worth knowing of Rob's history, of course including his recent experience in connection with Chinese Jo. When he discovered that his young companion could talk Chinese he said:

"I wish we were to be together long enough for you to teach me, as I believe the time is not far distant when a knowledge of that language will prove a most valuable addition to an army officer's mental equipment."

Finally they reached Portland, where, before the train had stopped, an orderly was in the car saluting and handing his captain an official envelope.

"By Jove!" exclaimed the latter, as he tore it open

and glanced rapidly over its contents, "here's a hot shot from a masked battery, and perhaps it may mean that you and I can-but never mind now, we'll talk it over in quarters this evening. Orderly, get these traps out, look after Mr. Hinckley's trunk, and see that it is sent over to the barracks with the rest of the luggage. You wait in the ambulance, Rob, while I get the men started, and I'll rejoin you within a few minutes. Great Scott! but this surely is great

(To be continued.)



### A Big Room For Boys By J. L. HARBOUR

You know that boys when they go to college find a great deal of pleasure in furnishing the room or rooms they are to occupy in the college dormitory for three or four years. They take it kindly if their girl friends make an almost endless number of pillows and cushions for lounges and chairs, and they "fix up" their rooms just as much as possible. Sometimes they are inclined to be a little boastful regarding their rooms. I have heard quite recently of a boy of this kind, and of the way in which he was "taken down" by another boy who had his own peculiar ideas regarding rooms in general.

"Do you know that I have the very largest room in our dormitory?" said the boy, who was inclined to be boastful. He knew that his friend, the son of a poor man, had perhaps the smallest room in the dormitory—a little, "tucked-up" room it was, away up under the roof; therefore he was a good deal surprised to have his friend say:

"Oh, I don't know about that. I have an enormous room of my own. The fact is, I think I have about as large a room as any boy in this or any of the other dormitories."

"How can that be?" said the other boy. "You have one of the little rooms up under the roof, haven't

"Oh, yes; I sleep and do most of my studying there, but I live most of the time in a much larger room." "Where is it?"

"I don't know that I can show it to you very well. I call it my 'room for self-improvement,' and it is the biggest room I know of on the whole college campus. It takes a lot of furniture for it. I really don't expect to get it anywhere near fully furnished in all the four years I am to be here. Mighty big room that."

His companion had to admit that this was true. This room for self-improvement is a room that any boy can occupy without going to college. And it does not require rugs nor cushions nor draperies nor easy chairs for its furnishings. Abraham Lincoln furnished a room of this kind by reading good books. and in our day of free libraries the best of books are accessible to most boys without money and without price. No matter how big your own room for selfimprovement may be, you can furnish it if you will. Every good book you read adds to the permanent furnishings of a room of this kind. A well-known writer has said with certain truth: "A few books well read would be an education. Let a boy read the Bible, Josephus, Plutarch's Lives, Rawlinson's, Hallam's, Macaulay's, Bancroft's histories; Shakespeare, Tennyson and Longfellow, and he would have a basis of knowledge of such substantial worth and moral and literary standard as to cause his intelligence to be respected everywhere and to become a power." All these books could be purchased for twenty five dollars, and most of them are to be had for the asking at the public libraries. If well read they would put "Take it," advised Captain Astley, "and come with a lot of the best of furniture into your own big room

### He Felt Faint

In a letter he wrote from Leipzig, when he was a schoolboy of thirteen, Max Muller said, "I get up at five, or even earlier, and work till seven, go to school, play the violoncello at eleven, the piano at twelve, then dinner, then school again, then coffee and gymnastic exercises, then work again till I can get fresh air in the garden, which is impossible in this heat during the day. I eat only a roll from five in the morning till one o'clock, and drink no coffee early. and I often feel rather faint."

### For American Parents to Consider

The late "Max O'Rell," who has left his library to St. Paul's school, where he was once a master, was a firm believer in English methods of education. He found that boys from other countries, entering an English public school, soon lost their own nationality. and became Anglicised. French parents used to complain to him that their boys ceased to be French and became English.-From an English paper.

### A Great Artist's Advice

Phil May once gave some useful advice to young artists. He advised them never to draw anything without a model, and to get their brothers and sisters to sit for them. They must also strive to be different from the run of other artists, and strike out some original line for themselves.



him, and congratulate him any way you strength of a year's training. like. But just now he belongs to the two hundred pounds of bone and muscle. found he had gained a few yards. The

"Now, fellows," he said, turning to knowledge quickened his speed. those in the room, "we'll only have a few say; a speech would be out of place. You all know 'Baby' Elton, and you all know he won that 'two mile' five minutes ago 'varsity colors ever ran before. I don't beats over the boards. know what you fellows think about it, but I want Baby Elton to be captain of nominate him right now. Is there a second?"

A dozen voices instantly shouted incoherent seconds to the nomination.

"Gently," begged Pendon, bracing himself against the door as some one tried It from the outside; "I pray you, speak gently. We'll put it to a vote at once. All in favor-"

It was useless to submit the other side of the question, for the vote was unanimous.

Baby Elton slipped from the rubbingdown table to the floor and stood up before them all. The room was perfectly still.

"I thank you," he said, simply, "for the honor. But I am afraid I cannot accept the captaincy. You see, fellows, my mother thinks the training takes too much time from my studies. She believes a little regular exercise in the gymnasium each day would prove as beneficial as the afternoons on the track. So I do not expect to be out for the team next year.

Pendon savagely kicked the door with pattering steps of the horse. the heel of his shoe. "I don't care what you expect, Baby," ne said, stubbornly; "you are going to be captain of the track team next season."

And thus, for a time, the matter rested. Elton's mother, though not approving of the time her son gave to athletics, was nevertheless proud of her boy, and had come down to the college town to see the dual meet. The next afternoon him, as if he were a student worth knowing.

drive around the lake. Before they were under his feet like a great cable. Trees fairly started, his mother dropped a came rushing to meet him, and then handkerchief, and Baby sprang out after swept behind in the mad swirl. But alit. It lay in the road, perhaps twenty feet to the rear of them, and the boy raced back to it from the pure joy of running.

Whether the quick taps of his feet on road, with the lines dragging.

For one brief second Elton stared after the flying horse, stupefied. Almost be- horse,

Archie Roosevelt

velt boys, has lately developed an am-

bition to enter the navy. This sudden

longing on Archie's part to serve on one

of Uncle Sam's sea fighters is possibly

due in some measure to the fact that his

parents recently presented him with a very handsome sailor suit, but it may

also be accounted for to some extent by

the fact that Archie has now arrived at

an age where he takes a keen interest in

the exploits of some of his ancestors.

who were warriors of the ocean. Finally,

Archie's uncle, Captain Cowles-the hus-

hand of the President's sister-has lately

been ordered to sea to command one of

our new battleships, and consequently

there has been much talk of the navy and its affairs in the Roosevelt family

It would, indeed, be by no means strange

should Archibald's present enthusiasm be

the forerunner of a serious bent for a

naval career. His father, the President. has always taken the keenest interest in

everything appertaining to the American

wrote his famous history of the naval

When barely out of college, he

RCHIE ROOSEVELT, the nine year

old son of the President of the

United States, and, in a way, the

most energetic of all the Roose-

ENDON calmly shut the door in the fore he comprehended the situation, he face of the crowd. "After a while," he told those his regular stride, with arms swinging saliva when he moistened his lips. But outside, "you can see him, and slightly in rhythmic cadence with his shake his hand, and pat him, and thump legs, he ran with all the power and now put it to the test.

other members of the track team. After among the trees that bordered a curve a while—" And his voice became in- fifty yards ahead, and Baby lowered his time to avoid it as it shot down the a while— And his voice head against head and sprinted desperately. When he road. It took a long second to find his the intruders, under the pressure of his came in sight of the carriage again, he path again.

There was a bridge just ahead, over a minutes to ourselves. I haven't much to creek that flowed into the lake. The road curved again just before reaching it, and, with a prayer on his lips, Elton watched the horse charge out of view, the horse's back. by running as no one wearing the He waited anxiously to hear the hoof-

better now and his stride steadler. A he fought it down; it would be as sleep the track team next year, and I wish to rumbling thud! thud! was ringing in his to the man who was freezing to death. ears, and he wondered vaguely if it came to him suddenly that the sounds him, and quickened its pace. But Elton with regular persistency against the hard road.

Surely the horse should have reached the bridge by this time. If it had left the horse. The boy leaned far back and the road, with those great trees barring allowed the animal to pull him forward. the way-but Baby forced the thought His throbbing legs hit the road with from his mind and moved his legs faster and faster.

Suddenly he heard the clang and rattle of the steel shoes on the bridge, and the only a few yards from the turn. thumps of the horse as it reached the and he wondered why he had missed a second's delay, he began: them before. They sounded oddly like the rat-a-tat-tat of a snare drum.

faltered once or twice in an almost un-

He was running evenly when he words failed him. crossed the bridge. For a moment he "I know what a forgot where he was, and imagined the approbation of the coach as each foot hit the boards with the regularity of the tick! tock! tick! tock! of a clock. The next instant the dust of the road beyond the bridge smothered the footfalls.

drive ran close to the lake, in a perfectly waiting for the end.

He threw back his head a triffe, and Presently Elton turned toward the leaned forward. The white road ran ways, just out of reach, the carriage fled before him.

On one side was the blur of blue where the lake should have been. He could hear voices far out and he recognized of the track team. the road or the waving of a bush startled that of the coach of the crews as it could say, but with a sudden neigh of It reminded him of his own coach, back year. fright, the animal sprang forward. In on the cinder track of the athletic field, he could still equal the

Nearer and nearer he came to the carriage. The horse was tiring now. By the time Elton had reached the middle of the stretch, he had halved the distance between them. He must close up now or never, for the sharp turn of the road a half mile away meant inevitable wreck.

His wind was still good; he had his training for the 'varsity race to thank for this fact. But his legs were aching and the road was beginning to tilt up ahead of him. His shoes and comparatively heavy clothing bothered him. The dust settled in his eyes, and absorbed the still he had his reserve strength, and he

The road fairly rushed from beneath The carriage whirled out of sight his feet as he sprinted. He saw a stone far ahead and swerved in the nick of

> He was drawing close to the carriage now. He began to calculate how he should stop the horse. If he tried to stoop for the trailing lines, he knew he would plunge forward on his face. He must grasp them where they passed over

He reached the back of the carriage. A great temptation assailed his heart to On and on the boy ran. His wind was put out his hand and steady himself. But He pressed forward till he was even were the horse on the bridge. Then it with the dashboard. The horse heard were from his own feet, as they thumped put forth the last ounce of pluck and endurance in his lithe body, and a second later held the lines in his hand.

It was no small task, even then, to stop cruel jars that blinded him. But the steady, hard pull on the reins presently brought the tired horse to a standstill

Later in the afternoon, when Elton and hard road beyond. He found that he his mother reached the house, they found could hear the hoof-beats all the time. Pendon waiting to see them. Without

"Mrs. Elton, we want Baby-" he forgot it was only a nickname-"we want He was turning the curve now. The Baby to be captain of the track team lake breeze blew the hoof-beats back to next year. No one else will do at all. him with great distinctness, and his legs. You are his mother, but I dare say you do not know just what a good fellow controllable desire to keep time to the he is, nor what a capital runner, nor-" And he waved his arm expansively as

> "I know what a good runner he is." smiled Mrs. Elton.

"Oh, but you don't," declared Pendon, with a burst of enthusiasm. "I beg your pardon, but, though he ran a wonderful race yesterday, it was not as fast as he bridge smothered the footfalls.

some of his trials. If you could only see For nearly a mile from this point the him run sometimes!" Here Pendon's eyes grew bright with memories. "Now, when he took her driving she noticed straight stretch. Fifty yards ahead Mrs. Elton, we want Baby; the university when he took her driving she hatted with a little glow of pleasure the air of Elton could see the carriage, joiling and wants him. We elected him captain of deference with which he was greeted, swaying from side to side, with his the track team yesterday, but he said Even the professors smiled cordially at mother sitting in the middle of the seat, you did not care to have him run next year. Won't you tell him he may? Frankly, Mrs. Elton, you don't know what a lot of good a course of training in running does for a fellow; you can't."

Mrs. Elton smiled. "But I do." she protested, "and I think it is no more than right that my son should go into racing another year. I willingly give my consent.

Two blocks away Pendon saw the coach

"I say," he roared, using his hands as the horse, neither he nor his mother thundered directions from a megaphone, a megaphone, "Baby's going to run next

At the sound people in the street looked another instant it was galloping up the and the conception put new energy into up in amazement. Everybody seemed his tired legs. He ran with added speed, waiting for further developments, but Pendon only went in to dinner.

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### As a Sailor Lad

among other things arguing, pleading and almost quarreling to get for Admiral Dewey the ammunition that made possible the victory of Manila Bay.

To go back farther in the Roosevelt sailor record it may be noted that in 1811 the great grandfather of Archie Roosevelt built at Pittsburg the first steamer that ever navigated the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Two of the lad's great-uncles were in the confederate navy during the Civil War. One, a former officer in the United States navy, was a captain in the confederate service and conducted the pioneer blockade-running expedition wherein a swift steamer slipped past the Union war vessels in the night and carried arms and ammunition to the confederate army. Later this same officer created the system of daring confederate privateers that preyed on the commerce of the north. The second ancestor was a midshipman who fired the last gun from the confederate warship Alabama before she went down in her great fight with the federal warship Kearsarge, off the coast of France. Archie Roosevelt, it may be added, has a fine opportunity to "play sailor" whenever the family goes for a cruise on the President's yacht, the Dolphin, and he is fast friends with most of the Jackies on

ARCRIE ROOSEVELT IN HIS NEW SAILOR BUIT

war of 1812, and all boys know how, as prior to the Spanish-American war, he assistant secretary of the navy just made preparations for that conflict, board.



serious Americans. The afhad not been inglorious, and the defenses of Bunker Hill had been noised abroad in a manner to fire the provincial heart. It is true that in neither of these engagements were the Revolutionists successful, but the moral effect was great.

Israel Putnam, a host in himself and destined to prove one of Washington's most able officers, had left his plough in the furrow and the oxen unyoked, seized rifle and powder horn and ridden fast and far to join the gathering farmers. He was but a type of many animated by like motives.

It is one thing to be enthusiastic, but quite another and more important to be constant-to develop the constant enthuslasm of patience. Putnam was the sort of man whose ardor was not short lived. There were others like him, but many more destitute of such an abiding resolution. These latter came to the American encampment full of what they esteemed to be patriotism, there to strut about as upon training day, for a while full of martial aspirations, and then, in the face of hard fare and long drills. discouragement and privations, to grow weary and apathetic, and finally to seize the first chance that offered to sneak out of the lines and betake themselves back home again.

With such material for an army, it is not to be wondered at that Washington complained most bitterly to Congress of the utter inadequacy of the militia. and used all the great influence he had towards providing a force of regulars.

The result of the evacuation of Boston was to revive the spirits of the Colonists, somewhat dulled by long inaction, and to stimulate enlistments. Yet even with this stimulus, and all the hopes of liberty for the country dependent upon the valor of the citizens, the number of continental troops that set out for the defence of New York was fearfully inadequate to oppose the larger and better city. disciplined army of Lord Howe.

New York was then a comparatively small town, but its situation as a seaport, at the mouth of the Hudson, gave occupy and possess it now became the paramount object of both sides in the

Washington arrived in the city in March, and made his headquarters in a substantial building long since demolished, the site of which is now known as 180 Pearl street. Pearl (then called Queen street) was the principal thor-

### Timely Calling

### How the Pastor Saved a Life.

A man near Fort Gay, W. Va., made an entire failure in getting strength from the kind of food he ate, and not knowing on losing health until the doctors gave him up to die.

It was supposed to be consumption because he was wasting away steadily and tempted; but while in some respects his slowly dying. His minister called from time to time and one day brought along a package of Grape-Nuts, thinking from what he knew of the famous food that perhaps it might help him. The sick man took it at once and from that day began to get well. In writing he says:

"I walked to town to-day, three miles. Have gained over 40 pounds in about two months, and my neighbors don't know what to say. I frequently am told it was as if I am raised from the dead. Everybody here knows of my case; you can tell people to write to the Postmaster or Rev. I. D. Bryan. I will make a sworn statement that Grape-Nuts saved my life." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

This is another illustration that where all other food fails one can be brought back to health and strength on Grape-Nuts. "There's a reason."

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Revolution no istence except as a small hamlet of a disas- few scattered houses clustered at the ter had befallen the foot of a steep hill, where at present Fulton street ends. General Lee, and fair at Lexington afterwards General Putnam, had done something in the way of fortifying the approaches to the city, but the number of troops, even after Washington's arrival with the Continentals, was entirely inadequate for defense.

The rejoicing consequent upon the announcement of the Declaration of Independence soon gave way to feelings of despondency. An expedition to Canada from which great things had been expected proved wholly futile, and now, with forces far too few for such an emergency, Washington was called upon



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, PEARL ST., N. Y. CITY

to confront the veterans of Howe, who had landed near the mouth of the river, and were preparing to move against the Rightly thinking, as the event proved, that "the line of least resistance" would be from the south. Howe landed upon Long Island, and began his march in several detached bodies towards what it a most commanding position. To hold, is now Brooklyn Heights. A line of earthworks had been thrown up extending from the Wallabout Bay, where the United States navy yard is now located. to the shores of the Hudson, a line of 27th) was passed by the Americans in defense with a profile sufficiently strong. but so extended (being several miles in length) that the force of troops was quite inadequate to successfully defend could, their shattered battalions. Toit. In finance-by a judicious system of wards morning some reinforcements oughfare, and extended in a circular di- credit-it is sometimes practicable to arrived, but Washington was not to be rection from Fort George, opposite the make a dollar do the work of two; but beguiled into assuming that it was Rowling Green, far out into the country, in war, no such methods are possible, within the bounds of possibility to rewhere it joined Broadway, a mere coun- The basis in battle with men is akin to trieve the fortunes of that ruin try road. The population of New York a strictly cash basis. No strategy, how- The British ships of war had weighed at this period was much less than one ever grand, can make one man do the anchor, and awaited only a favorable work of two on a flankable line. Bona- wind to sail up the Hudson to silence the parte, of all the captains who ever lived, came nearest to accomplishing this jugglery. A study of some of his battles, nothing would prevent their sailing up especially that of Rivoli, will show the the East River, thereby completely cutessential feature of this masterly game, ting off the American army from the whose aim and object is nothing less main land. than to concentrate ourselves, disperse that the trouble was with the food, kept our enemy, and with all our own strength assail one by one the dispersed sections of his.

> Something like this Washington atplan of battle was not ill advised, in execution it was deplorable, chiefly that instead of keeping the main body together, it was sadly scattered, and the effect of numbers frittered away. He had the assistance of some of the best military talent in the army. Greene, of Rhode Island, had been taken ill and Sullivan was in command of one wing, and William Alexander (claimant for the earldom of Stirling) of another. What would have been the result had the Americans remained behind their intrenchments it is, of course, impossible to say; as it was the battle was from the beginning doomed to be a lost one. as a general of even respectable ability. Washington had less than six thousand effective troops with which to repel the attack of upwards of seventeen thousand. A large portion of the forces of Howe consisted of the German allies, ignorant men, imbued with the false notion that all Americans were savages.

quarter, they gave none, and in consequence the number of the killed was enormous for those engaged. Howe's management of the operation was excellent, considering the division of his forces, especially the movement to the left flank of the Americans, by which they were thrown into great confusion. So large was Howe's army in comparison to that of Washington that this flanking operation was repeated on the American right with such success that had it not been for the stubborn valor of the Maryland Continentals (only four hundred strong) the entire right wing of Washington's army must have perished or been captured. The delay secured by these brave southerners enabled the main body to retreat behind their earthworks, where they stood their ground till nightfall.

One of the most interesting excursions to be made out of New York is to take the trolley tramway on Flatbush avenue in Brooklyn for its entire length. The ancient village of Flatbush, only lately surrounded by the encroachments of the modern colossus, maintains even yet its distinctive characteristics as a suburban village. Many of the old houses still remain from whose windows the scared inhabitants (such as had not fled) looked upon the marching armies, or listened to the volley firing from the adjacent hills. The heights in this neighborhood, where it had been resolved to make a stand, are still preserved to a great extent in almost the exact condition they were in upon that day in August, 1776, when the battle was fought. The encroaching city, leveling hills and filling hollows, has spared the heights of Prospect Park and the slopes of Greenwood cemetery as mute memorials of the battle. Brooklyn has grown so rapidly that it has fairly encompassed Flatbush; yet it is worth a visit, if only to note the quaint old houses, some of stone, others with both roof and sides of cedar shingle, modernized more or less, and some, perhaps, with sanitary plumbing and all "modern conveniences" to contrast with the rough hewn beams, and odd gambrels and dormers of older times.

Before proceeding further one matter of interest, if a trivial one, deserves to be noted. The gallant conduct of the Maryland contingent has been spoken of. These troops (as the prevalent expression was in those days) were called "Macaronis"—they were, in fact, the scions of colonial aristocracy, the "young bloods" of the period; their uniforms of gold and buff, was in striking contrast to the homespun of the northern men, and their gay manners equally contrasted with the sober demeanor of the sedate New Englanders. More than once history has furnished examples of how the young and gay can fight. Alcibiades and the gants glacee of the Fronde could have done no better than Smallwood's gallant battallon. They probably saved the American army, and afterwards no compliment was better appreclated among the Continentals than the term "Macaroni." The stirring music of "Yankee Doodle" is set to some words ludicrous to those who cannot connect their meaning with this act of heroism:

"Yankee Doodle, Doodle Do. Yankee Doodle Dandy; Stuck a feather in his hat And called him 'Macaroni.'"

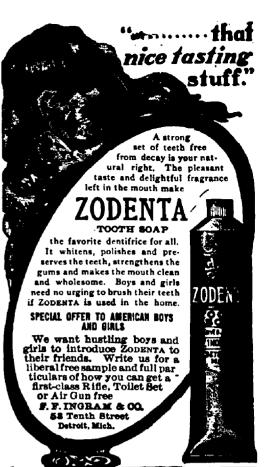
The night after the battle (August desperate efforts to provide for the defense of the redoubts to which they had retreated, and to reorganize, as best they American batteries along the shore. This-feasible enough-once effected,

It is not the fashion among writers on military subjects to rank Washington



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GUITAR Self-Taught BANJO Without Notes by Figure Music. Illustrated Pamphlet FRKE.

all his lieutenants, a retreat was decided adelphia. upon. The night of the 29th fell dark opposite shore.

consolation that the defeat might have been a route and the disaster destruction. The high officers and those who held their honor dearer than life never once wavered in their attachment to the cause, nor doubted that in the end victory must come to their arms. But, as happens in every relation of life, business, social or family relations, when loss and discomfiture come they who should sustain most stanchly forsake most quickly falling fortunes. At this unhappy juncture the defection among the troops was startling, and for a time threatened to almost disintegrate the army. The Continentals, who had enlisted for the war, seemed alone to stand firm, and certainly justified here the reliance placed upon them by their commander. But among the militia, especially those from the east, there was murmuring and even mutiny, and not only individuals and squads, but whole companies deliberately withdrew, and, it may almost be said, marched to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon. What was worse they took with them their arms and ammunition. Washington could perhaps have better spared than retained such lip-serving soldiers; but the guns and ball and powder; it was hard indeed, inadequately supplied as the army was, that these should be compelled to turn traitor.

The army never really reoccupied the city after the defeat at the battle of Long Island. They took position on the heights at the upper end of Manhattan, and to this line soon after the garrison of Fort George, opposite the Bowling Green, and of the various batteries, withdrew. During the weeks of doubt and uncertainty that followed. Washington changed his headquarters frequently.

The question of what should be done in the way of further action now became pressing. It was not only a military question, but, on account of the peculiar attitude of the greater part of the inhabitants of New York, even more a political one. All were agreed that the city itself, by reason of the presence in the harbor of the British warships, had become untenable. The British army would inevitably occupy it. Should the city be left for their occupancy, or should it be destroyed, so that from these shelters might come no aid and comfort especially during the inclement winter, now not remote. Upon this matter the opinions of the chief officers were divided. As a mere military measure to destroy New York was unquestionably in strict consonance with all true precepts of the art of war. Another motive actuating to such a course was found in the fact that a very large preponderance



INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA

of the inhabitants were loyalists, and the bulk of the property was owned by those who openly acknowledged their continued allegiance to the king. The savage code of warfare for once strained the quality Independence" and verified abundantly. of mercy, not that mercy was chosen for But it is not of these that I would now its christian morality, but rather that in write, but rather to call attention to the leniency was to be found expediency. To numerous measures taken by the British have applied the torch to the buildings of action would have been in effect an ad- she proved merciful the national air of mission of despair, a confession of a desperate strait for the country. After long Save the King." and anxious deliberation and much counit was announced to the army that the of her offending. abandonment was to be but temporary, decision was the final result of numerous ment, not only of the leaders in the field, tions of pacification, which, a year pre-

rest, and the order passed (as a blind to counties and the city were peopled large- burned the bridges of compromise and the real intention) to prepare for instant ly by loyalists or tories, as they were concession behind them. attack upon the enemy. In dead silence styled by the Americans. The chief fumthe army, regiment after regiment, filed ilies of this section, the wealth, refine- Island, Lord Howe began his advances. out of their works and down the hill to ment and social distinction; these all There was an interview between him and the bateaux. The obscurity of the night remained loyal to King George, or rebest, and before dawn the last of the ful proclamation of freedom had gone amicable, but wholly futile. Howe treatentire army had disembarked upon the forth in July from the State House in ed the commissioners throughout the Philadelphia. A great deal of this sup- conference as eminent and distinguished

Some time before the battle of Long generalship that makes a general.

dispirited and defeated. It was little due doubtless to a feeling of the hope- course, from his point of view, politic and a loyalist. This Morris had been a friend

PHILIPSE MANOR, YONKERS

lessness of the cause of revolution. These proper) their public functions, while the semblance of efficiency, which Wash- pressions of mutual esteem. ington, with infinite pains, had gathered, and they declined to follow his fortunes. Then, too, there was an influence, weakcraft to soothe now and then popular was largely in the ascendant.

of right ought to, and has now, largely other phraseology, forthcoming. come to subsist between our two coun- Since this period, amid a number of tries. Speeches tending to keep alive advances in the general direction of It is better to act without talking than ancient grudges, and school histories, common sense, the international legalists to talk without acting. perverting, if not actually misstating the facts, have given the casual American with a smattering of historical learning in many respects a grossly erroneous ldea of the attitude of Great Britain, and a serious misconception of the strenuous efforts that were made by her to conciliate the offended dignity of the colonles. Of the reality of many of the wrongs under which the people of America suffered previous to taking up arms to redress them there is not nor can there be serious question. They may be found as stated in the "Declaration of to bring back the Americans to their the city would have far further intensified allegiance. In fact, Great Britain humilthe deplorable restlessness verging upon lated herself in seeking to accomplish desperation already so prevalent. Such this result. If she had been as wise as America would be at this hour, "God

Parliament, however, forced to the alsel, it was decided to spare the city, even ternative, gave up the odious taxes she though it were necessarily left to furnish had imposed, but tacked on a "rider" to comfortable quarters to the British, her concessions, asserting the right of Making, therefore, a virtue of expediency taxation. This was the head and front

The Howes, both the general and the and that it was not to be destroyed, be- admiral, were men full of the milk of cause sure to be soon recovered. This human kindness. They came to New York with the olive branch, offering (as conferences, and was the matured senti- they claimed with full authority) condi-

men were intelligent, not likely to be they, quite naturally, under the circumcarried away by the specious pleas of an stances, persisted in the claim that they untenable patriotism; they had "a stake were representatives of free, sovereign in the country;" they contrasted the fine and independent states. These claims forces of Britain, numerous, well disci- were all harmless punctillo, and the high plined, armed and equipped, with the contracting parties (or rather, parties sparse levies, destitute of anything like who falled to contract) parted with ex-

Almost immediately after landing Lord Howe had issued a proclamation to the American people, in which he informed ened, it is true, but still potent, which them that he was possessed of plenary in the past had served so often to con- powers to adjust and remedy their grievdone the weaknesses, follies and even ances, and to pardon those against Great crimes of royalty. The phrase, "The Britain. It was noised abroad that he king can do not wrong," was then be- came as a mediator and not as a dewas then be- came as a mediator and not as a delieved in, not only as a device of state- stroyer. Doubtless he really desired peace, and did all he could to secure it. clamor, but as a moral maxim to be lived. Unhappily, between himself, and. Washup to by the subject. The ancient idea ington a coolness arose at the very outof the "divine right of kings," much bat- set. With probably the best intentions tered by the commonwealth, and destined in the world. Howe sought to put himself soon to get an eternal quietus in the in communication with the American French Revolution, was still largely chief. To this end he addressed to him paramount with "the quality" of the a lengthy communication, the superscripcolonies. At all events, whatever their tion of which was, to say the least, unmotives, the loyal element in New York fortunate. He addressed the commander of the American army as "George Wash-At the risk of being somewhat prolix. I ington, Esquire, etc., etc." Colonel Patmust enumerate all the influences that terson, the British adjutant general, with at this time served to warp men's judg- extreme civility sought to explain that surrender of Fort Washington, the second ment, after their determination, or fix no discourtesy was intended, and pointed their fluctuating opinions. The "spread- out that the etceteras high imply eagle" oratory, the truculence of politi- everything. Washington answered that clans, and especially the use in schools while they might imply everything, they of text books truckling to an assumed might also imply anything. The letter popular sentiment, have all in the past was not received nor was any further served to alienate the friendship which communication, either with that or any

rence of a council of war, attended by but of the Continental Congress at Phil- vious, might have been hailed with joy have adopted the excellent suggestion and acceptance. Virtually everything that a government which considers it-New York, of all the colonies, was by was promised save only independence, self entirely de jure does not have its and foggy. Early in the evening con- far the furthest removed from the at- But that year had seen the gathering at dignity impaired by treating even with fidential and secret orders had been sent mosphere of revolution. The upper part Philadelphia, and recorded in terms too rebels in arms by their de facto titles. to collect every boat or float or raft or of the state shared in the general feeling strenuous to be lightly withdrawn, the It is to be presumed that General Mcbarge that could be found. Near mid- of discontent which prevailed so unani- "solemn league and covenant" of free- Ciellan, when he found himself so renight the troops were roused from their mously in New England; but the lower dom. The Americans had deliberately peatedly foiled in his attempts to visit Richmond, did not begrudge his right military title to Lee. After all, it is the

About the middle of September Washington withdrew his army entirely from a committee of the congress appointed the positions they had previously occufavored the enterprise, hazardous at turned to their allegiance after the fate- for the purpose, which was exceedingly pied, and established his lines along the rocky ridges at the extreme northern end of Manhattan Island. His own headquarters were fixed at the residence of They landed upon Manhattan Island, port, and most of the change of heart was citizens only, totally ignoring (as was, of Robert Morris, a native of New York, and and companion of Washington in his youth, and had married the lady (Miss Mary Philipse) to whom, so well verified tradition states, Washington had offered himself. The Philipse family was very wealthy, their manor house at Yonkers on the Hudson being one of the finest mansions of its day. It still stands in good preservation, and is occupied by the city of Yonkers as its town hall. The Morris mansion also remains, a fine specimen of the colonial period of architecture. It was occupied after the war by the notorious Aaron Burr, to whom it came by his marriage to Madame Jumel, its owner.

For about two months after this change the two armies faced each other, the British lines extending entirely across the island, their flanks amply protected by the guns of the fleet. There were several severe skirmishes, and Washington removed his quarters twice; to Valentine's Hill across the Spuyten Tuyfel, and afterwards to White Plains, where a battle took place October 28th, a spirited, but indecisive affair.

In order to defend the Hudson and prevent the British ships from ascending the river, certain obstructions were placed in the channel and two quite considerable forts erected, one at either end. That upon New York Island was called Fort Washington; the other, opposite in New Jersey, Fort Lee. When it was decided to abandon New York city all reason for remaining upon the island was at an end. Besides, it was rumored that Lord Howe was proposing to sail for Philadelphia. The defense of that city as the capital of the young nation became, of course, of the utmost importance. Washington withdrew the main portion of the army to the opposite bank of the river in New Jersey, there to await the movements of the British. His best judgment was to abandon Fort Washington, whose garrison was much needed to fill the depleted ranks. In this course, however, he was overruled by the opinions of most of his generals, while the congress, finding this movement was contemplated, immediately directed that it should not be carried out. The result proved most unfortunate, as the British invested Fort Washington, and to such good purpose that the commander-a gallant officer by the name of Magawwas obliged to capitulate. This ended the occupancy by the Nationalists of New York Island, an occupancy not resumed by them till after the treaty of peace at the conclusion of the war. With the period of the War of the Revolution came to an end, a period inglorious and full of defeats, desertions and defections, brightened by only one signal military event of favorable importance—the brilliant and successful retreat from Long Island.

(To be continued.)



Washington's Headquarters, Morris House, M. Y.



- 1. I was always a proud-spirited boy, and, being ordered one day by the captain to clean his boots, I resolved to leave the ship.
- 2. Which I did by jumping into the sea, while the look-out was meditating, one sultry afternoon.
- 3. On reaching a small desert island, I found a dead swordfish on the shore, and, being unarmed, cut off his tusk as a weapon.
- 4. While looking for shellfish for food, my foot caught in an iron ring sticking out of the
- 5. I discovered it was fixed to the lid of a great chest, which, with some difficulty, I un-'Twas filled with doubloons! earthed.
- 6. Anticipating I should be rescued, I made bags for the treasure of the inner bark of the calico-tree, putting on top of each bag a few shells as a blind.
- 7. I had hardly done so, when a marooned pirate appeared. "Ah," he cried, "the chest I have been looking for—empty!" "Yes, isn't it a pity?" said I, innocently.
- 8. "But those bags!" he shouted; "what do they contain?" "Bhclis," said I; "have some?" "Foiled again!" he yelled. "Wretch, you "Foiled again!" he yelled. smile at my misfortune! Come on!'
- 9. And we fought, till his cutlass snapped. "Quarters!" he cried. "On one condition," I replied; "that you at once leave this island."
- 10. "How?" "In you chest." "Agreed!" So rigging the lid as a sail, and waving his piratical handkerchief, he sailed away.
  - 11. I was eventually rescued with my collection of shells (ahem!) and am now the youngest millionaire in the country. Of course, I still take THE AMERICAN BOY.

### Putting Boys On Honor

### Doctor Explains

His Article in the Medical Magasine to About Coffee.

One of the most famous medical publications in the United States is the "Alkaloidal Clinic." in a recent number of which an entertaining article on coffee by a progressive physician and surgeon is published. In explaining his position in the matter this physician recently

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made to the sheriff for transporting the Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of the Juvenile City Council that this fee, or part of it, Court of Denver, who is making such an shall be placed to the credit of the superenviable record, has been trying the ex- intendent of the school, to be expended periment with boys whom he has ordered by him for the best interests of the boy. committed to the Industrial School at Judge Lindsey's plan of putting the boys Golden. Col., of sending them to Golden on honor has up to date proved entirely without an officer of the law as an at- satisfactory. During the several months tendant, trusting to their honor. In each prior to January, when the report on case where a boy is sent to this school which this paragraph is based was made, by the Judge an allowance of \$7.00 is all the boys sent to the school-ten in -were sent alone, and in no cas was the Judge's confidence abused.

> A man had a barrel of eggs. He tried to divide them into two equal piles. He couldn't succeed, for there was one too many. He tried to divide them into three many. He tried to divide them into three equal piles, and then there was one too many. Then he tried in turn four, five, six and seven piles, but in each case there was one egg too many. How many eggs were there in the barrel?

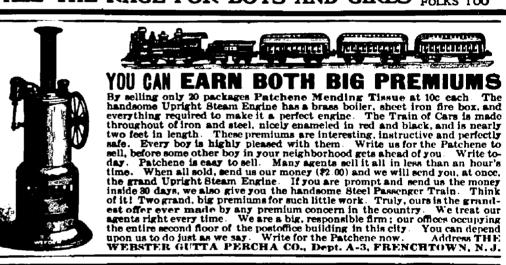
> Keep both eyes open for chances, and when you see a chance never let up till you have turned it to account.

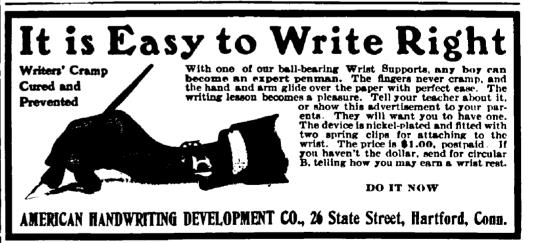


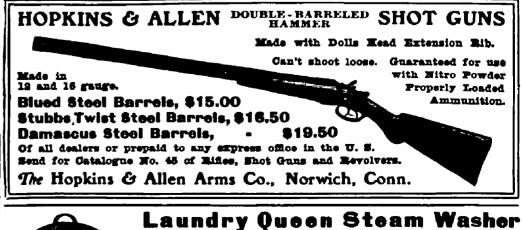
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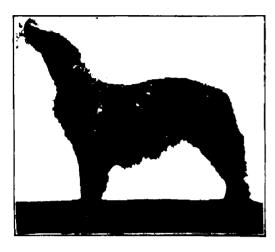
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### Russian Wolf Hounds

land of the Stars and Stripes traveled puts an end to the wolf's fighting.



many thousands of miles to secure these dogs-especially fine specimens of their breed-and he has had the satisfaction poor coats, large ears and short tails. of bringing to his native land dogs that are much more interesting than the \$10,000 St. Bernards owned by the Gould family or the \$8,000 Scotch collie importgan, the American millionaire.

wealthy, as, indeed, he needed to be to indulge in a quest half around the world, and he has unquestionably performed a genuine good service for all American lovers of fine dogs in enabling them to see ideal specimens of the least known dogs in the world. To be sure the Russian hounds, or Borzoi, as the dogs are called, have long ben known in America. and there are in this country kennels where they are raised and quite a few men and boys who have such animals as canine friends.

Young Mr. Thomas was convinced, however, that the Russian wolf hounds to be found in America, or for that matter in England, were not thoroughbreds of the ancient type, and, by the way, this breed is the oldest known breed of dogs. So he decided to go to the home of these unique animals in an effort to find some perfect specimens. The American dog fancier went first to the large cities of Russia, but nowhere did he find wolf hounds such as he was looking for; then he visited the imperial kennels of the Czar near St. Petersburg, but even here he saw only two dogs out of a colony of eighty that fulfilled his ideal of what a perfect dog of this class should be. Finally, he plunged into the wilds of Russia, journeying to the hunting country remote from the cities, and here his long it into their heads that they would like blow, there was nothing of a really search was rewarded, for he found the to join in the national sport. perfect dogs. Three of them he brought. Shortly after the crowd left the ring a back, one of the canines being the half dozen young boys of ages ranging Mexican Herald. famous Atamanka, the best all-white from twelve to fifteen years got down into dog in Russia.

little has ben known of these dogs out- slyly let one of them into the ring. laws very few Russian wolf hounds have the cape. in recent years been taken out of Russia.

wolf hounds in America, and he will give which he had gained by watching the over his famous Valley Farm kennels in matadors in the ring, he let the bull New England to breeding the wonderful charge the cape. But his arms were too animals. It is his especial desire to see short and the bull struck him a hard these dogs used for hunting purposes in blow, knocking the little fellow fully this country as they are in Russia. This fifty feet and tearing his shoulder with would afford picturesque sport, for these his horn. The angry bull then turned dogs have no peer in tracking hares, foxes his attention to the red cape,

YOUNG American fresh from col- and wolves. In Russia the hunting usulege has just made a trip to Russia ally takes place in a flat country dotted and brought back three very valu- with woodland. Fox hounds start the able dogs. This Yankee boy who game, but as soon as the prey comes into has done something of such interest to the open the wolf hounds take the scent all lovers of fine dogs is Joseph B. and then ensues a wild race for life or Thomas and the splendid canines which death. When a dog overtakes a wolf the he has brought into this country are canine usually holds the ferocious animal Russian wolf hounds, the rarest and in until a hunter rides to the scene and, many respects the finest hunting dogs in throwing himself from his, pony, with the world. The young man from the one thrust of his long Caucasian dagger

> Reports have been circulated to the effect that Russian wolf hounds are ferocious animals under the best circumstances, but these statements do not seem to be borne out by the facts, inasmuch as Mr. Thomas reports that he found dogs employed in the most active hunting in Russia to be perfectly kind at all times, even to strangers. The thoroughbred Russian wolf hounds range in color from white to dark tan-never black. They have fine long heads in straight lines, big bones and muscles, great depth of chest and thickness of loin, and a general appearance of strength, while the coat of the so-called Russian wolf hounds which have been seen in this country and in England of late years are not full-blooded animals, but crosses with the shortcoated Polish hounds, English greyhounds or long-eared Crimean dogs. This

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When the other boys saw the bull hair is of extraordinary length. Most of charging them they fled for the fence and climbed to safety, where they watched the bull tearing the cape. Finally it occurred to one of the older boys that by all charging for the bull he might possibly be scared away from the prostrate body of the injured lad. So with promiscuous crossing has resulted in clubs and boards they drove the bull from many instances in producing dogs with the ring. They gave their attention to the bull none too quickly, for he had tired of pawing and stamping the cape and was making for the boy.

When the doctors got to work on the There was an accident yesterday shortly little fellow, whose name is Angel Mored some time since by J. Pierpont Mor- after the close of a novillada at the Plaza elos, they found that the wound was the Mexico that came near resulting in the only thing of consequence, and that, al-Of course, young Mr. Thomas is very death of a few young hopefuls who took though the boy was senseless from the

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the bull ring to play bull fight. One of It is expected that the Russian wolf the number thought the game was too hounds just brought to America will slow, so while the ring attendants were arouse great interest in these beautiful busy about other work he entered the and graceful hunting dogs. Heretofore pen where the bulls were confined and

fact that they are very rare and are entered the ring. One of the little boys owned for the most part by kennels situ- had been using his plush linen cape for the string of a kite. The people who witated in remote parts of the Czar's a capa in his plays with the other boys, nessed the strange sight gave the man a domain. Still another reason why Eng- and he was near the door when the bull cheer when he succeeded, and the Society lish and American breeders have not entered. Although one of the opposite secured specimens of these dogs is found gates was open, the bull made no effort in the fact that owing to the quarantine to get away, but rushed at the boy with

There was but one thing for the boy to Mr. Thomas proposes to introduce the do, and he did it. With all the knowledge

dangerous nature to fear from the accident, as the hurt was a flesh wound .-

### Risked His Life for a Bird

A "common sailor," William Dayton by name, risked his life in Philadelphia a few weeks ago to save a sparrow, by climbing to the very top of a large sycaside of Russia and Siberla owing to the With a mad rush the big black bull more tree, among the small branches, to for the l'revention of Cruelty to Animals voted him a medal.

> This reminds us of a story about Lincoln. It is said that one day, when, as a lawyer, he was riding the Springfield circuit, he was seen by his companions to dismount from his horse, pick up a nest that had blown from a tree, gather up the little brood of young birds, replace them in the nest, and, climbing the tree, deposit them in a place of safety. It also reminds us of what one greater than Lincoln said about the sparrows. Great souls understand that in life there are few things really small.







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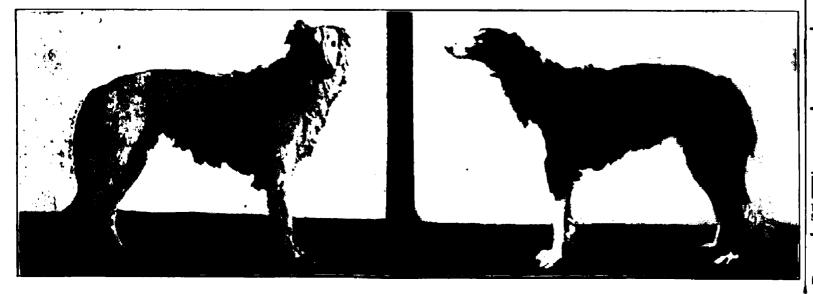


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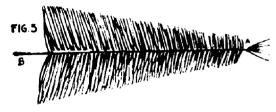
# HOW TO MAKE FLY AND BASS FISHING

(Begun in February.)

The wings and legs of the artificial fly are generally formed of feathers. I will explain what birds these feathers are from and what they are.

The feathers from the neck and from the sides near the tail of the common chicken-rooster are mostly used to imitate the legs of the real fly. These feathers are termed hackles and are, of course, of various colors, such as mottled gray from the Plymouth Rock, brown from the Game or Brown Leghorn, white from the White Plymouth Rock and black from the Black Spanish fowl. Even the hens of these breeds have useful feathers from the neck and back and these may be collected for small flies.

Fig. 5 shows one of these hackle feathers with the fluff stripped from the midrib or quill and the fibres stroked back from the tip to base (see a b) so as to



spread them apart from each other that when they are wound on the hook they may not tangle one with the other, but stand out straight, as shown also in Fig. 6.

follows: Take the tip A between the left tinsel is a narrow band of either metal forefinger and thumb and draw the right forefinger and thumb over the fibres and down the center stem ending at B. Do this till the hackle looks like the diagram. Of course you must tear off the fluffy strands at B, which are on all hackles. If you do this carefully your hackle will look like the Fig. 5, and for all neat flies it should do so.

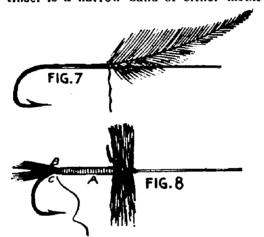
The feathers used for the wings of the flies are chiefly taken from the wings of birds, such as the wild ducks, crow, turkey, white goose and, indeed, any bird that gives a feather of the right color. Fig. 6 shows the feather from the right wing of one of the duck family and at A the dotted space shows where a piece of the feather has been cut out for a right wing of a fly which will be later described. Of course there are two wings



to every fly and the left wing is taken from the left wing feather of the bird. The diagram Fig. 7 is simply shown to let the reader know the kind of feather he needs for the wings of flies-when they are winged as he will see later.

The bodies of flies are made from fibres of feathers, embroidery silk of various colors as the fly may call for, chenille, worsted yarn, and almost any kind of durable material, such as mohair, squir-rel fur, and the fur of the rabbits' ears, spun on the waxed thread and wound on the shank of the fly. How to do this will be told later.

Most of the bodies of files are ribbed with silver or gold tinsel to give a ring-The way to produce this effect is as ed appearance like the natural fly. This



and can be obtained at some of the stores where gold and silver lace is sold. It adds to the beauty of the fly.

TACKLE FOR TROUT

When it is hard to get these silks and yarns in the exact shades required, one can dye them by means of the Diamond Dyes to be bought at all the drug stores. Follow the directions on each packet and one cannot go wrong.

HOW TO TIE TACKLE.

We have now arrived at the way to use the tools and materials already described. Although the hackle should be opened out as shown in Fig. 5, if the learner should find it difficult to do as I direct, he can first make a good and simple fly termed the "Pennell"-hackle (so named after Mr. Pennell, a noted angler). This is done as follows: Wax your silk thread and place the hook in the vise with the bend to the left. Then take a snell of gut and wind a few turns of the tying silk around it and the shank of the hook and place a hackle on the shank with the gut as shown in Fig. 7. Take several



turns around the hook shank, hackle and gut and tie it with the slip knot shown in Fig. 2 of my first article. Draw it tight and it will look like Fig. 8. Now take the tip of the feather between the finger and thumb of the right hand and wind it round the shank of the hook four turns as shown in Fig. 7 and pass the tying silk around the four turns which stand out as shown, folding the rest of the hackle down along the shank of the hook toward the bend and running the tying silk in even rolls as shown at A, and fastening off with the knot or half hitch shown in Fig. 2 (first article) at the point about opposite the barb of the hook. Snip off the silk thread at C and you have a Pennell trout fly which may be either brown, black, gray or white according to the color of the hackle feather you use.

This fly is the simplest of all flies and usually one of the most successful where there are trout or bass. For the former the size of the hook should be No. 8, and for the latter fish No. 4 or 5.

(To be Continued.)

# Mighty Battle of the Deep

One of the rarest as well as one of the ent that a third combatant was in the ster Fox, of Philadelphia, who have just to a length of twelve to fifteen feet, with returned from the Klondike. In a sea a sword three or four feet long, and, Not only Dr. and Mrs. Fox, but an entire can ram through eight inches of oak, shipload of passengers were spectators at this combat,

afternoon, Aug. 29, just before we en- He obtained a grip with his teeth upon tered Juneau," said Dr. Fox. "We were the whale's jaw and, as he clung there, on the steamer Cottage City, Capt. Wal- delivered blow after blow upon his monlace, traveling northward through that ster enemy's quivering side. The swordthousand miles from Vancouver to Skag- as did the other two, but it was plain

point is the play and feeding ground for able time below. countless whales, and on this memorable a school scattered on either hand, blowgave a list to port. Man has never witwhich occurred the next half hour.

"The thrasher is a most peculiar fish. While it is in shape the counterpart of a shark, its main weapon of offense, instead way and proceeded to the Klondike."of its mouth, is its tail, the tips of which are as hard as bone. Before the startled whale could get into motion the long, black, flail-like tail we had seen poise and strike repeated the blow three or four times in quick succession. The report of every blow came to us across the water as though a man had slapped his thigh with his palm.

plainly his intention to sweep the enemy from his hold by a rush. But neither fish remained under water long. With a only twelve pupils—six boys and six leap like that of a monster brook trout, girls. He says they are nearly all the whale cleared the surface, and for Eurasians. They call him the "Ameran instant formed a huge arch. He was free of the water from his head to the habits. At school they learn swimming tip of his tail. As he dropped in again and physical culture. They also study

most thrilling spectacles ever beheld by field. This combatant we soon learned a human being was witnessed off the was a swordfish, the thrasher's inevitable coast of Alaska by Dr. and Mrs. L. Web- hunting companion. The swordfish grows lashed by many big fish they saw a small as he is in comparison with the thrasher shark and a swordfish attack a whale, he is capable of doing terrible whale and in a long and terrific battle execution with his weapon. It is an slowly hack the great cetacean to death. established fact that a large swordfish

"When the combat had continued for fifteen minutes the shark accomplished "The fight took place on a Saturday what appeared to be his objective point. wonderful inland sea which stretches one fish did not leap fully out of the water from the behavior of the whale, when he "At 2 o'clock we were leaving Admir- dived for a respite from the thrasher. alty Island. The sheltered sound at this that he was being given an uncomfort-

"And so the fight raged. The whale, afternoon we had been running through driven from the depths by the swordfish, would leap clear of the water, and then, ing and diving and sleeping on the falling back, would dash back and forth surface. Some one on board shouted that until finally the water was dyed red all into shape. a thrasher was attacking a whale. The about. At each convulsive leap, toward ship's speed was slackened, and as the the end of the fight, the whale seemed to eager passengers crowded to the rail it grow weaker, while the thrasher and the gave a list to port. Man has never wit- swordfish maintained their strength, nessed a more fearful conflict than that There was only one way for the battle to terminate, and so in the end the whale lay still upon the surface. He was dead. When all was over our ship gathered Chicago Chronicle.

### From Far Off India

Another interesting letter comes from our little Dacca (India) friend, John Smeal Belchambers. He has just returned from school way up in the hills and says he could not write before as Then the whale dived, and it was they are not allowed to write letters while in school. The school is located in a small native village and there are ican." as they say he has American he began to squirm and struggle and churn with his tail, until the sea seemed to boil for the space of an acre or more. "Notwithstanding that up to this time we had noticed only the whale and the thrasher shark, it quickly became appar-

sun's rays are reflected from the hills; then, too, they have the celebrated hot wind of up-country. They have had this wind in Dacca for the first time this year. Last year there were floods there. this year they are having a drought. He says all the wild animals have run away on account of it. The jute crops were washed away by the waters last year. and, although it is past the harvest time, it is not sown yet this year owing to want of rain. All the tanks, wells and streams are dried up, as is also the vegetation. This time our little friend remembers us with a sample of cotton from the shrub.

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Letter From Headquarters of The Order of The American Boy, Read Before Each Company at Its February

Detroit, February 1st, 1904. My Dear Captain and Brothers of the Order:

Perhaps it is a little late, nevertheless I do most heartily wish you a very happy and prosperous New Year. I am, in the beginning of this letter, going to indulge in a little retrospective view of the Order to which I am sure you are proud to belong

in a little retrospective view of the Order to which I am sure you are proud to belong.

On March 1st, 1901. I mailed to the captains of Companies my first letter from headquarters, and in it I said that the number of Companies of the Order at that writing was about sixty; that its growth was so promising as to encourage me to believe that "It will be the largest and best organization of boys the world has ever seen." Now, how near has that prophecy come to fulfillment. At this writing there are 562 Companies with an adgregate membership of 7,500, and in addition the individual members of the Order number 3,700. From Maine to California, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, the boys who wear the badge of our great Order can be found. Our cousins in Canada are proud to own allegiance to a Society which aims solely at the formation and cultivation of true manhood. My heart thrills with very natural pride that I have been granted the privilege of being instrumental in bringing together this noble army of true American boyhood, all actuated by the splendid desire of making their lives count for what is good and true, and I am looking forward with the utmost assurance to the day not far distant when in every city, town and village in our grand country there shall be Companies and individual members of the Order of The American Boy striving for the general uplift of the community. Is this too rosy a picture? I don't think so.

You believe in the Order, in its objects, in what it has done and what it is doing

a letter will be mailed to you each As a letter will be mailed to you each month with your program. I cannot say more at this time, but let me just express the hope that you have a Company in which the true spirit of fraternity reigns, and that you, my young brothers, are loyal, devoted members of our grand

Order and striving for its success.
Yours for M. M. M. M.
WM. C. SPRAGUE. President-General.

### Company Letter and Program

Captains of Companies of the Order of The American Roy will receive Letter and Program for March on or about March 5th. Secretaries of Companies will please notify us of any change in Captain's name or address, in order that Company communications may be delivered without delay.

Michigan still takes the lead in the number of Companies of The Order of The American Boy organized, there being at this writing fifty siz.

### The Order of The American Boy

A NATIONAL NON-SECRET SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN BOYS Under the Auspices of "The American Boy"

### Object:--The Outtivation of Manliness in Muscle, Mind and Morals.

The object more definitely stated: To promote mutual and helpful friendships among boys; to give wider circulation to high class boy literature; to cultivate in boys physical, mental and moral courage, and develop them along social, intellectual and moral lines; to cultivate purity of language and actions; to discourage idleness, and encourage honest sport and honest work; to cherish and emulate the examples of great and good men; to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country; to prepare boys for good citizenship; to cultivate reverence for the founders of our country, and to stimulate boys to all

Boys desiring to organize Companies may obtain a Pamphlet from us containing Directions. It is sent for a 2-cent stamp.

configuration of the individual members of the control of the state of the control of the contro Company News

the captain and celebrated Hallowe'en. This meeting was a very jolly affair. A fine musical program was rendered. A number of guests were present at this meeting. This company has a fine library and will construct a book-case after the plans given in a previous number of THE AMERICAN BOY. It has at this writing about \$8 in its treasury.—CONGRESSMAN HENRY COMPANY, No. 9, Poquonock, Conn., holds its meetings every second Friday evening, at the home of Private Frank W. Carpenter, where a club room has been fitted up. It has adopted the proposed Constitution and By-Laws, with a few minor changes, and has its charter framed. Dues five cents, payable at each meeting. The captain presented the company with a silk flar.—WINFIELD SCOTT SCHEY COMPANY, No. 50. Marine City, Mich. has a library of twelve books and a set of boxing gloves. Dues five cents per month. It has ribbons. Company colors are plnk and white.—FORTUNE'S FAVORITE COMPANY, No. 11, Columbia, Mo., went on a camping expedition ate in the summer.—GENEIKAL ULYSSES G. GILANT COMIANY, No. 14, Indianapolis, Ind. Ant Company centre and cleaved \$9.55, which, added to the amount aiready in the treasury, made a total of \$18.10. In July the company camped for a week on Rush Island. In Blue River, about half a mile from Edinhurg, Ind. There were seven boys and two men in the party and all had a good time, the company camped for a week on Rush Island. In Brue River, about half a mile from Edinhurg, Ind. There were seven boys and two men in the party and all had a good time, the company camped for a week on Rush Island. In Brue River, about half a mile from Edinhurg, Ind. There were seven boys and two men in the party and all line and a good time, the company camped for a colon and a set of boxing in the treasury. It seems to the boys of the town. STATE COMPANY, No. 24, Henry, Ill., recently, and a punching bag, b ings are held every two weeks. It has made a ruis that no boys under fourteen shall be ond to playing games. The company had on a camping expedition last spring and had the sellable to membership. This company had a most interesting and had stream this fall—BUFFALO BILL COMPANY.

No 29. Fairfield, Ia. has a baseball team. It has purchased two bats a slove and a mask, in it club room and now has one of the and is trying to get money enough together to purchase uniforms—THE COYOTES COMto purchase uniforms—THE COYOTES COM

June and many interesting trips taken.—SALEM'S BEST COMPANY, No. 12, Dakota, Neb., has had its charter framed. Meetings are held on Tuesday evenings.—JEFFER-SON DAVIS COMPANY, No. 3, Palmetto, Fla., meets twice a month at the homes of the members. It has at this writing \$10 in its treasury.—WILLIAM J. SAMFORD COMPANY, No. 3, sends the following report: Number of members at start, six; joined since, fourteen; expelled, three; resigned, five; present number, twelve. Expenditures: For books, \$13.75; pennant, 50 cents; miscellaneous, 50 cents; amount in treasury, \$4.00. Each member contributes five cents per month, in addition to his regular dues, towards the support of the library.—WILLIAM C. SPRAGUE COMPANY, No. 28, Oskalioosa, Ia., resumed its meetings in September. It has a football team. One Sunday evening recently Rev. Dr. Duboc addressed this company and the John F. Lacy Companies met and marched in a body to the church, where seats had been reserved for them. They carried their pennant and wore their badges. Rev. Duboc spoke in the highest terms of the Order, its purpose, etc., and his sermon was thoroughly enjoyed and appreclated.—SUNFLOWER COMPANY, No. 10. Blue Rapids, Kas., holds its meetings in a large garret which has been decorated with flags, etc. In August the company went campling up in the hills and reports a good time, but the captain says they could not stay long on account of the rains. It will purchase a tennis set.—BIG FIVE COMPANY, No. 4, Canton, S. D., holds its meetings at the home of Private Irving Thorson. It has a gymnasium fitted up with a pool table, punching bag, a Whitely exerciser and a pair of boxing gloves, and expects soon to add more sporting goods. In June the company went camping for a week and reports a fine time. Meetings are held weekly, with dues at five cents per week. It will have a good interested in curio collecting and correspondence. It has a nice club room lighted with football and track team this winter and next spring.—MOSES CLEVELAND COMPANY, No. 10, South Milwa

### New Companies Organized

New Companies Organized

The Texas Cowboy Company, No. 20, Division of Texas, Jacksboro, Texas; Senator James McMillan Company, No. 55, Division of Michigan, Detroit, Michigan; Knickerbocker Company, No. 33, Division of New York, New York; Lone Tree Company, No. 22, Division of Indiana, Greensburg, Indiana; Bamuel W. Smith Company, No. 56, Division of Michigan, Bouth Lyöns, Michigan; General Lafayette Company, No. 3, Division of District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.; Western Reserve Company, No. 47, Division of Ohio, Medina, Ohio; G. A. Henty Company, No. 34, Division of New York, North Coshocton, New York; The Hillsboro Athletic Club, No. 21, Division of Texas, Hillsboro, Texas; Henry W. Grady Company, No. 22, Division of Texas, Springtown, Texas; The George Bancroft Company, No. 21, Division of Massachusetts, Worcester, Mass.

Captains of Companies of The Order of The American Boy in writing us reports of Company meetings, and, in fact, any correspondence, should remember the good business rule to not use the same sheet of paper for writing on several distinct subjects. For instance, don't write about the renewal of your subscription on the same page with a report of your Company meeting, and don't ask some question of the Editor on the same page with something intended for the Business Department. In writing regarding any meetings, be sure to give the Company's name, number and State, thus doing away with confusion and delay at headquarters.

B. DeWitt Fillmore, of Sunflower Company, No. 10, Blue Rapids, Kas., suggests that all members of THE ORDER OF THE AMERICAN BOY who attend the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 wear their badges so that they may become acquainted with one another.



JUNCTION CITY CLUB NO. 4, OGDEN, UTAE



AD!" "Well, Ted?"

"I've got to be a trooper." The father looked at the motherless boy before him, with his but neither Ted nor Bob ever shirked

"What does it stand for, Ted?" "Brave as a lion, true as steel, and hit the bull's eye every time. Teddy does leap, he felt the reins tighten and his that." The boy spoke the pet name head was pulled to one side. Could his which Americans have come to love master be mad to do such a thing? One with a proud tone of possession.

son?

"Yes. Dad."

"Bless you, boy! That means West Point, eh. Ted?

"That's it, Dad."

"If you can get there!"

"I'll get there. Thank you, Dad." "What's your first step on the ladder,

"Bob and I'll take a suburban route for the Herald."

"A newsboy in stirrups, eh?"

"And then I'll put in extra work at the gym. Professor Pinter says Bob and I take the grand jump now better than the rest of the fellows. I want to be ready, when I get to West Point, to take the six rail gate as well as General Grant did."

The man shook the outstretched hand heartily and looked into the eager face with a smile that was a stifled sigh. "God bless you. Ted." he said.

"See that little chap!" exclaimed the foreman of a gang of teamsters some months later, as Ted flashed past them on Bob, with his holsters full of papers, on the way to his field of action. "He's as full of grit as the little beast that's under him.

"You bet he is!" answered the man "There's nothing Teddy can't heartily. "An' there ain't no storm kin stop him, nuther." "He's a rum one, Teddy So each, in his own way, gave his commendation.

For Ted's purpose had become noised abroad, and Teddy the Trooper, on his handsome bay, was fast coming to be the pet of the town. His endurance seemed endless. Up early in the morning, he was off for a sprint with Bob over rough fields and broken country, for, as he told his father gravely, "Troopers always have that sort of thing, you know;" then school, and the gym, and his afternoon round with the papers.

The boys adored him, and imitated him as nearly as they could, until by and bye it was Captain Ted at the head of Company D, who galloped through of Springfield on his way to putting them through their exercises on the common.

He slept with a revolutionary musket beside his bed, and the sword of one of his brave ancestors suspended horizontally by a chain over his pillow.

"The sword of Damocles!" cried his father when he saw it, with a queer choke in his voice. "Why, Ted, whatever do you keep that thing there for?"

"Well, you see, Dad, it's lots easier to go over your sword exercise in your mind when you have a good grip of the hilt; and nights when I'm not too sleepy, I can practice making thrusts in the dark. A trooper might have to do that, you know, and it's well to be prepared for emergencies."

Only one boy hated Ted. Sickly. sullen, the son of a widow, who had no means to buy him a pony, even if he had been strong enough to go through the manoeuvres of Teddy's father would have swept everything that and curses from the street and Ted Rough Riders, Joe Wilder looked on at reminded him of the old days out of his all the good times the other fellows were having until his spirit grew hot within him, and Ted's popularity was as gall and wormwood to his soul.

On the outskirts of Springfield, Major Lee, a wealthy Southern gentleman, had made his home. Long avenues led from the main road to the house, with low iron gates, swung from tall stone gate posts, on which electric lamps were hung. These gates were Ted's delight, for his happy toil. Bob used to stretch and, after shooting his papers deftly his handsome head in through the window into the front porch, he would sweep and whinny mournfully, and then Ted jury. My father's a judge, so you'd betdown the avenue and take the long jump and then gallop on along the wide could talk to each other. main road. It made him feel as if he

with delight of the blazing logs in the wide fireplace in the library, where he making his 'thrusts in the dark.' and his father spent such jolly evenings, for they were the closest friends. It was a poor time for the long jump, clear gray eyes, full brow and firm chin. anything, and each nerved himself for the effort.

Just as Bob was about to make the "Are you going to be a second Teddy, then he staggered backwards, and, with of the other fellows?" a sickening thud, fell over on his side, and Ted was underneath!

After the first shock was over he raised a white, set face.

did you? But it was barbed wire, Bob. work. Ted thought Stevenson was I couldn't have let you go into that, you "great." know." Just then a gleam of steel caught his eye and, with a superhuman effort, only sailors know how to make. A

and his father, listening at the door to

And his father would creep away with a smothered groan. "Poor Ted! He is

One day he sent for Joe Wilder. The boy came slowly, unwillingly, but he did not dare to stay away. What passed between the two boys no one ever knew, but when he left the house Joe's knife was in his pocket again and Ted had conquered his enemy.

"Dad," Ted said the next morning. "I want Joe Wilder to ride Bob."

"Joe Wilder, Ted! You never had much instant he struggled against the bit, to do with him. Why don't you get some

"The other chaps have fathers," said Ted slowly. And so Joe Wilder came.

Ted had made up his mind. He would try to love this unloved boy. Stevenson "Oh, Bob, dear Bob; you didn't see it, said loving was the highest kind of

The other boys murmured at first. They could not bear to see anyone on Teddy's he stretched out his arm and grasped it. horse, and Joe was not a favorite with It was Joe Wilder's knife! Only the any of them, but, to their chagrin, Teddy any of them, but, to their chagrin, Teddy week before Joe had boasted at school seemed to have taken a mighty fancy to that it was the only one of its kind, for him, and the widow's son spent some his sailor uncle had carved the bone time by his bedside every day. That sethandle with the curious figures which tled the matter. If Teddy thought he was all right, it must be so, for Ted was deadly faintness seized Ted as Bob rolled their captain still, and they made a point



further on his leg in his struggles to rise. He slipped the knife in his vest pocket and then fainted away.

on his bed with the revolutionary musket beside him and the sword suspended over his pillow. He had begged to have them put back again, when his

He had lain motionless for hours after he had caught the incautious words of the doctors in consultation in the next the lawn. room. "A cripple for life." Then there had come a long, quivering sigh.

fellow."

The days crept by. golden days which had been all too short ness had galled. was laid on a couch beside it, where they ter look out."

There were nights that he could not to see where the voice came from.

of consulting him on all matters of military etiquette and discipline. The Rough Riders Club always met in his room. It was just the same as always, they asseverated. The place of meeting had been changed, that was all.

Ted was lying one day by his open window, his hand twisted in Bob's silky Long weeks passed by and Ted still lay mane; the horse's head was thrust through the window and rested, ever so slightly, on his chest. It always seemed to Ted that Bob understood.

Suddenly there came a sound of blows raised himself quickly on his elbow and then fell back with a moan of pain. Setting his teeth, he struggled up again and peered through the trees which shaded

A teamster with a heavy load stood just in front of the gate, his horses spent "Well, I saved Bob-and-the other and weary, while one of them winced with pain as the heavy lash flickered The glorious, about his raw shoulder, which the har-

"Oh. I say, stop that!" cried Ted excitedly. "or I'll have you up before a

Stupefied, the teamster turned his head





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"I'd come out to you if I could. Don't them over between each piece of pie." you see the poor brutes are dead beat? They're half starved, anyway. Give ped on the table. We won't get any- the situation. The hand on the helm was them a drink of water. That's good to thing done in this helter skelter way, firm and steady, and though the constant make 'em go. You'll find a bucket just We've got to have a president and get pressure of the days often cost him inside the gate by the hose pipe. Give our plans laid. Now let us elect our nights of pain the boy never wavered. them a drink, I say.

twice for his tired horses.

"All right," called out Ted approving-"Now they'll go. Don't you beat Ted made his coup d'etat. 'em any more, though, or there'll be the mischief to pay."

The man muttered an oath as he climbed to his seat, and Ted, exhausted with the long strain, sank back upon his around anxiously, while Joe bit his lip. illows. "To please me, Will," Ted whispered,

Bob's low whinny.

stood upon a table near him and called up Joe Wilder. His father had had one office with a will. put into the widow's cottage. All the

other boys had telephones of their own. When Joe came there was a long consultation and the result of it was that ter having appointed a committee of Ted called a special meeting of Rough three to confer with Judge Warrington, on they came, a sea of horses. It almost Riders that evening at 7:30. "Mind you, who was unanimously elected legal adsected as if they knew it was a special be on time, Joe," he said. "You've sworn viser of the society. to stand by me, you see."

Joe grinned. It was marvelous what a

change had been wrought in him. He was no longer the sullen, ungainly boy. The new interest seemed to fill his life, and to do Ted's bidding gave him the keenest pleasure.

"All right, Captain," he said, briefly. He was not a member of the Rough Riders Club, and Ted's new thought embodied a deep laid scheme to have Joe hold an official position among the boys.

He had looked askance when Ted had told him of his plan. It didn't look as if they could make it work, he said; but Ted had a way of enthusing people, and before he had finished, Joe was pledged to carry it through with all his might and main.

When Ted's father hurried home from court, he found his son greatly excited, and Ted could not wait till dinner was over to tell him all about it. Judge Warrington was a wise father, and as quick to seize upon the ultimate good for his son as he was to detect the most salient features in the masses of evidence that he sifted every day.

"It is a grand scheme!" he said, heartly. "If you can manage this, Ted, you'll be a hero."

The boy's eyes glowed. "Thank you, Dad," he said. simply.

There was a full meeting of the club, for the curlosity of the boys was excited.

Briefly Ted outlined his dan. "It's just this, you know, fellows," he said.

stands on legs."

tain?" asked saucy Will Foster. use up all your brains."

"Ay, ay, sir," said good-natured Will. "We'll have to form ourselves into a society." said the club's fat boy glee- and the whole town had been brought and led the cheers. fully, "and have rules and things."

Thomas.

the Masons," suggested Will gravely.

want to join."

"Why not get the grown-ups to subscribe to a fund for sick members? It's cases of cruelty which came to their only fair they should do something, when notice. it's for the benefit of the community." said the boy with the public spirit.

The society for the betterment of conditions between two legs and four?"

P. G. F. B. M. H."

"It's an awful lot of letters to rememher," said the stupid boy.

"Good practice for you, lazy bones," letter. said Will Foster. "It will keep your

"Drat the youngster!" he mut- Cries of "No! No!" "Teddy's president." tered. He stooped to take a drink him- "Give it to the Captain," filled the room teamsters had been busy putting finishself and then filled the bucket once or and Ted was elected by acclamation, ing touches to their horses, whose coats spirited boy became treasurer, and then

> "I nominate for secretary, Joe Wilder," he said.

> There was dead silence in the room after he had spoken and Ted looked

He lay quiet for a long time, only mov- and Will's better nature triumphed as ing his hand now and then, in answer to he sprang to his feet, crying, "I second the nomination. For Teddy, boys, rah! Then he turned to the telephone, which rah!" and the other members of the club his hand rest upon his graceful neck. caught the infection and put Joe into

> After much discussion about the best way to make the society popular among the teamsters the meeting adjourned, af-

"IT'S THE GOVERNOR, TED," CRIED JOB WILDER EXCITEDLY

bags of bones pass this window since of friends. Each year the teamsters who indifferent, I bow my head in shame. I "It's formerly treated like so many machines, been so since the days of Pharoah, only and a healthy rivalry had grown up his horses had only two legs to stand on." among them as to which could turn out among them as to which could turn out "Stop your nonsense, Will. There's the best looking team. The new interest blessed the S. P. G. F. B. M. H.

The boys had worked to good purpose into touch with the movement. The "But how are you going to get the papers gave the society free advertising rington that evening, as the boy lay, hapdrivers interested?" questioned doubting space and notices of its various undertakings, for it had gone by leaps and "Might make it an honor to belong, like bounds beyond Ted's wildest dreams. The mayor of the city and all the pro-"That's it," said Ted anxiously. "There fessional men were among its heartiest must be some inducement to make them supporters, and Ted's friends, who were the charter members of the society, were accorded special police privileges in any

A School of Farriery had been established under its auspices and all the "That's the real Masonic principle." members were obliged to take a course laughed Will. "What shall we call it? of instruction in it; a Veterinary hospital was connected with it, and the sick horses of the society were atended free "No." said Ted, "let us call it "The So- of charge. There was also a Society ciety for the Promotion of Good Fellow- Club Room, and Coffee House, where the ship Between Men and Horses.' The S. men could find the best reading, and warm and healthful food.

Ted was the ruling spirit and his loyal adherents carried out his ideas to the

"The boy has the genius of Napoleon!"

"Here I am, in this window," cried Ted. gray matter from ossifying if you say Judge Warrington used to say to himself, as he listened to his quick, brief "Order! Order!" cried Ted, as he rap- orders, and saw how clearly he grasped hem a drink, I say." officers. For president, I nominate Will He would have said that was not a Sullenly the man turned to do his bid- Foster."

All the morning in the different stables Will Foster was made vice; the public already shone like satin, while teams were decorated with flowers and bunting and harnesses were thoroughly cleaned and oiled. The anniversary of the S. P. G. F. B. M. H. was always a long remembered day.

Ted's face was flushed as the boys came to carry him out to the platform from which he and the judges would watch the procession. His wheel chair was always placed at the right hand corner, so that Bob could stand beside him and The mayor was in his place and some strangers who were guests of honor sat beside him. Ted's father sat on his boy's left side and his faithful charter members were ranged behind.

There was a sound of music and then who was unanimously elected legal ad- seemed as if they knew it was a special occasion, they stepped so confidently and

their heads were held up high. Their masters drove them, and a keen horseman on the platform noticed how well they handled their lines.

"I say, Captain, look at those percherons of Hubbard's," whispered Will Foster, "they put their

feet down as if they owned the earth, don't they? And see Sam Wilson's 'Dandy.' How he shines! I tell you. Sam's done himself proud today. And, oh, Christopher! look at old Barney's donkey! Isn't that a huge joke!" and Will doubled over with glee.

On and on swept the procession, and as they passed the platform the drivers' eyes turned to their President, and each man felt repaid for his trouble with Ted's bright smile and bow.
"The little chap," as they
fondly called him. Many a man had joined the society "just to please that boy."

The cheering of the crowd became louder, as the horses which had won honorable mention the year before came into view. Proudly they stepped along, their medals suspended from their necks by crimson ribbons; and then the cheering grew deafening as the winner of the first prize brought up the rear. A splendid black, bls coat glistening in the sun, while on his shining forehead hung a golden star.

Before the mayor rose to present the prizes for the present year, the gentleman at his right stepped to the edge of the platform.

"It's the Governor, Ted!" cried Joe Wilder excitedly. "Phew! but the society's in luck today!"

"We've got to do something to keep. Five years had passed since the special. "My friends," began the governor, "I drivers from licking their horses the way meeting of the Rough Rider Club, and it cannot tell you how delighted I am with they do. It's a crying shame to have the was a gala day in Springfield. All bus- Springfield and Its society with the poor brutes suffer, when they're doing iness was suspended, for the Society for seven letters in its name. And when I the best they can. We can't carry loads the Promotion of Good Fellowship Be- remember the idea of it came from the on an empty stomach, and I've seen more tween Men and Horses had a large circle heart of a boy while we men have been I've been lying here than in all my life were members of the society had had a congratulate you on your success, but before. And then to be kicked and sworn procession, and prizes had been given most of all on your President."—He at into the bargain! Why, it's enough for the best trained, best groomed and stopped, smiling, as the crowd went wild to ruin the morals of the best horse that best cared for horses. The men had been for Teddy. "As Governor of the State, I awakened to an intelligent interest in have been deputed by those who have "What you going to do about it. Cap- the sagacious creatures whom they had heard the story to present this medal of honor to the bravest boy in Springfield." Turning towards Ted, he fastened on his breast a magnificent star of diamonds. "May it be a gleam of light on your enough business before this meeting to had proved a beneficent factor in their pathway, and a star of hope in your own lives and many a teamster's wife heart. The State and I are proud to greet you this day." And then, the greatest hoy among them, he took off his hat

What is it, Ted?" asked Judge Warpy and exhausted, among his cushions. Ted smiled as his fingers lingered lovingly on the diamond star which was still where the Governor had pinned it.

"I was thinking, Dad, that when a trooper gets disabled and can't go into the field, the next best thing is for him to look after the other fellows' horses."





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THE AMERICAN BOY offers twelve prizes of Two Dollars each for the best Amateur Photograph received during the twelve months in the year, one prize for each month, also a second prize each month, of one dollar, for the next best photograph, the competition to be based upon the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. The centest is open to subscribers only. Photographs will be returned if stamps are sent for the purpose. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize winners will be subject to our use thiese otherwise directed by the sender, and fifty cents will be paid for each photograph that may be used, the prize pnotographs in any event to be our own, without further payment than the payment of the prizes. Write on the back of the photograph its title, with a description of the ploture, and the fall name and address of the contestant, who in every case must be the artist who took the picture.

### Underdevelopment

Most amateurs do not know when to stop development. The required density can be most easily ascertained, of course, by transmitted light. Where this cannot be done satisfactorily, however, it is advisable to continue developing until the image shows plainly on the glass side of the plate.

### Extemporising in Photography

It is a difficult thing to add bromide solution, drop by drop, to the developer. Why not use a pipette or filler such as is furnished with a fountain pen? Secure a bromide bottle deep enough so that the tube will not touch the bottom, and with a sufficiently large bottom so that it will not easily fall over. If the neck is too large to be filled by the rubber tip, slip the tube through a proper-sized cork. The arrangement is quite convenient, but it probably could not be bought complete anywhere. The idea is not new, but this application is new to the writer.



it out and tack a stick across the top. Dust a white powder, such as flour, over the parts desired white, and use lampblack similarly for the dark spots. Rub it into the cloth sufficiently to keep it from falling off. Buspend by a string from the middle of the stick. During the exposure give the background a slight motion, which will make wrinkles and seam disappear, and give a soft, blurred effect, such as is obtained by throwing the background considerably out of focus. The results are marvelous, especially if the motion be somewhat circular.—International Annual.

### The Letter Box

The Letter Box

Jesse R. Oakman, Germantown, Pa.: The black spots on your negatives, of which you complain, are mostly caused by specks of dust settling upon the plate, either when the plate-holder is filled or during development. They are best avoided by care and cleanliness. Black spots are often produced on collodion films by the use of a strong iron developer, particularly when the film is allowed to remain in the developer too long.—Ray Beardsley, Point View, Kas.: We cannot afford to waste space by giving a detailed description of the process of making albumen paper, but must refer you to Wilson "Cyclopedic Photography" (New York, 1894) for that information.—Amo F. Eckert, Milwaukee, Wis.: If your question has not been answered since the date you name, kindly repeat it; your letter may have been lost in the mails. All letters that reach the editor receive due attention.—Harold L. Rausch, Urbana, Ind.: Yes, lantern slides can be made from films; if of the same size as the slide, they may be printed by contact; larger prints have to be reduced in size.—Fred. M. King, Elmwood, W. Va.: The camera you name is not among the standard cameras and, therefore, unknown to the editor. It may be a good camera, however; everything depends upon the lens.

Snotting Medium

### Spotting Medium

The "Photographische Chronik" mentions that an excellent spotting medium may be prepared by scraping away the dense portions of old negatives. When sufficient quantity has been secured, place it in a small bottle, add a little water, a few drops of acetic acid, and dissolve by means of heat. A thickish paste is thus obtained, which is easily used with the brush. The paste may also be prepared from the cuiting of toned prints.

### Current Comments

Current Comments

Peter C. Whyte, Carbondale, Pa.: Photo. would have been a success, if boy had been in focus.—Geo. With, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Brownide paper of your print was not properly developed. The whites are "muddy."—J. Arthur Richardson, Baltimore, Md.: Contrast in your photograph is too great. Print was probably overspased.—Litta Voelehert, Appleton, Wis.: Print evidently remained too long in toning bath. I believe bromide paper would be better adapted to the subject. Try it.—Ely E. Palmer, Providence, R. i.: Your prints lack contrast. If you will look at the snow in the woodland scene, you will find that it is not white.—Kidwell Grannis, Flemingsburg, Ky.: Your "Bis" is promising, but poorly mounted.—Revelon Rockwell, Roaring Branch, Pa.: Your photograph shows lack of detail and is too big a subject for so small a camera.—Peter C. Whyte, Carbondale, Pa.: Boys in "Winter Sport" are a trifle out of focus and should have been in center of plate; otherwise photo is meritorious.—C. Douglass window for a long or even a short time and the photo is meritorious.—C. Douglas otherwise photo is meritorious.—C. Douglas Brown, Cleveland, O.: Print shows lack of detail and too much contrast.—Geo. Kinnier, Germantown, Pa.: "A Bummer Byway" is the only one of your three photos that is toned correctly.—Frank H. Waring, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Blue prints are excluded from our competitions, because it is impossible to make half tone reproductions of them. Benj. H. Nichols and others, please take notice.—J. L. Mayer, Milburn, N. J.: Your print on the glossy square piece of steel-gray cloth. Spread

The Boy Photographer

EDITED BY DR. HUGO ERICHSEN

EDITED BY DR. HUGO ERICHSEN

THE AMERICAN BOY offers twelve prizes of Two Dollars each for the best amateur Photograph resolved during the twelve mouths in the parts desired white, and use lampblack similarly for the dark spots. Rub it into the cloth sufficiently to keep it from falling off. Buspend by a string from the middle of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. The connection to be based upon the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. The contest is open to subscribe received the photographs. The contest is open to subscribe received the photographs. The contest is open to subscribe received the photographs. The contest is open to subscribe received the photographs. The contest is open to subscribe received the photographs while prove acceptable, if the print were good.—Percy J. Munn, Lowell, Mass.: Your print remained in the toning bath too. Harold R. Loeb, Cincinnati, O.: From the appearance of your print the editor should say that your negative did not possess sufficient density to produce a good photograph.—Harry Goodson, St. Paul, Minn.: In "My Last Stick" the parts desired white, and use lampblack send in the toning both too. Buspend white, and use lampblack send is a dark object against anything but a string from the middle of the stick. During the exposure give the background a slight motion, which will make wrinkles and seam disappear, and give a soft, blurred effect, such as is soft of the stick. During the effect, such as is obtained by throwing the background considerable of the print remained in the toning bath too. Harold R. Loeb, Cincinnati, O.: From the middle of the print remained in the toning bath too. Harold R. Loeb, Cincinnati, O.: From the print remained in the toning bath too. Harold R. Loeb, Cincinnati, O.: From the print remained in the toning bath too. Harold R. Loeb, Cincinnati, O.: From the print remained in the toning backers to produce a good photographs and the contest and not print rema

### Honorable Mention

We have received an unusual number of good prints for this month's competition, so many, in fact, that it is impossible to give individual attention to each. The prints of the following are decidedly above the average. The editor sincerely regrets that he cannot



SECOND PRIZE PROTO, BY R. R. TRUMBULL. PLATTSBURG, N. Y.

award a prize to each of these contestants, as he should certainly like to do. But the prizes are reserved for the VERY BEST photographs, which, we trust, will be appreciated by those who have the good fortune to win them. Aside from their money value, they stand for something that money cannot buy. Those entitled to honorable mention are: Paul Neal, Keots, Ia.; Ellisworth Harold, Leetonia, O.; Arthur Bunner, Oakland, Cal.: David Steele, Mapleton, Minn.; Edgar Wambold, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. Maurice Keil, Pueblo, Col.; Robt. J. Francis, Petersburg, Va.; Henry W. Stelwagon, Philadelphia, Pa.; Richard B. Owen, Washington, D. C.; Theo. E. Rein, Chicago, Ili.; A. K. Barber, Meridian, Miss.; M. A. Yauch, Rochester, N. Y.; Stanley M. Moore, Stroudsburg, Pa.; Willie S. Baum, Saginaw, Mich.; Louis F. Cron, Jefferson, Tex.; Robert Fate, Jr., Lena, Ill.; Will V. Watson; Roy Stone, Troutdale, Ore.; R. K. Benner, Hazleton, Pa.; Archie M. Goehring, Key West, Fla., and Cari F. Walker, Cleveland, O.

### Blue Prints

Blue prints may be given the black tone by plunging them into a solution of 4 parts of potash in 100 parts of water; then, when the blue color has entirely disappeared under the action of the potash, and a yellowish color has taken its place, they are immersed in a solution of 4 parts of tannin in 100 parts of water; then, washing them again, we obtain prints whose tone may be assimilated to that of pale writing ink.



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# Boys' Books Reviewed

THE MAGIC FOREST, by Stewart Edward White. We have at various times when reading "The Claim Jumpers," "The Blased Trail" or "Conjuror's House," which are intended more especially for grown ups, been enchanted with the breuty and animation of Mr. White's description of life in the big woods and this has been emphasized during the reading of this delightfully enchanting little story. We should like to tell all the boys and girls about it, but space forbids; suffice it to say that little Jimmy Ferris, all unknown to himself, is a somnambulist, and in this condition walks off the train on which he and his parents were going to California, dreaming that he is going to find the North Pole. Some Indians find him and take Jimmy in charge, and knowing nothing of who he is, carry him away up to their Canadian headquarters. Jimmy spent some months with his Indian friends, learning their language, and all about hunting. fishing and camping. He learned also the games that Indian children play and made games that Indian children play and made many friends. Traveling in canoes, he was taught many things about the forest and its inhabitants. This is the veriest sketch, and we must just recommend it to our readers as the nicest kind of present in the way of a book that a boy could have. The illustrations consist of full-page plates and many drawings. In its make-up it can hardly be surpassed. 148 pages. Price \$1.50. The Macmillan Co. Macmillan Co.

THE BOY: HOW TO HELP HIM SUCCEED Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr. The space at command is prohibitive of more than our command is prohibitive or more than the barest mention of this book, much as we would wish to quote some of Mr. Fowler's sensible, practical, snappy epigrams with which it abounds. We can only say that it is a book for every person who has anything to do with boys. Parents, educators, practical husiness men and others will find ample material to work upon to help in trying to solve that greatest of riddless the trying to solve that greatest of riddles, the boy. Its value is far beyond the price asked for it. 220 pages. Oakwood Publishing Co.

for it. 320 pages. Oakwood Publishing Co.
LITTLE DICK'S CHRISTMAS, by Etheldred
B. Barry. The motto of this little story
might well be "A little child shall lead
them." Little Dick sacrifices his wish for
Christmas gifts that poorer children should
be warmly clothed. He areo brings together
his grandfather and his parents who have
long been estranged from each other, and is
the means of ending a strike which had
brought much poverty to the village and is
the cause of a general Christmas rejoicing,
girl. It is nicely illustrated by the author.
66 pages. Price 60 cents net. Dana, Estes
& Co.
THE STORY OF LITTUE DANY.

THE STORY OF LITTLE DAVID, from The David Copperfield of Charles Dickens, edited

by Frederic Lawrence Knowles. Mr. Knowles has succeeded in producing a very pleasing story for the young folks. Many people think that "David Copperfield" was Dickens' masterpiece, and the story of Master Davy among the best of his children characters. Here we have the early years of Davy given in connected form and we think our young readers will find it most enjoyable, and older folks will be pleased to renew their acquaintance with Peggoty, Traddles, Little Emily and Betsy Trotwood. There are pleasing illustrations by Etheldred B. Barry and others. 176 pages. Price 75 cents. Dana, Estes & Co. by Frederic Lawrence Knowles. Mr. Knowles Estes & Co

THE BOYS ILIAD, by Waiter Copiand Perry.
Tales of courage and daring ever appeal to
healthy, manly boys, no matter how old the
tales may be. Mr. Perry has given us in this
book an animated and pleasing account of



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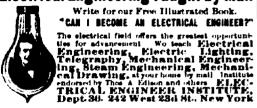
the origin of the siege of Troy and has written of the struggles of the Greeks and Trojans in a manner calculated to please any hoy. Agamemnon, Achilies, Hector, Priam. Menelaus, Patroklus, Nestor and other heroes of Homer's immortal epic are placed before the young reader in a manner not only interesting, but full of sound instruction. Jacomb Hood adds to the charm of the book by his beautiful illustrations, while the letterpress and general make up leave nothing to be desired. 385 pages, with full index of names. Cloth and full gilt. Price \$1.25. The Macmillan Co.

RUE BLUE, a Story of Luck and Pluck, by Edward S. Ellis. This story illustrates the Edward S. Ellis. This story illustrates the lesson that pluck and perseverance achieve success, while the believer in luck has little to show for his confidence. The account of the robbery and the detective work of Willis Hardy, the hero of the story, is interestingly told. There are a number of apt illustrations by J. W. Kennedy. 360 pages. Price \$1.00 net. Dana Estes & Co.

THE GIRL ROUGH RIDERS, by Colonel Prentiss Ingraham. We think there are girls who would gladly have given the best rib-bons in their caps to have joined in the "Summer Outing" described in this volume; "Summer Outing" described in this volume; and the boys, well, their dearest treasures would have been willingly sacrificed to go with that outfit. This story of a trip through the Grand Canon of Colorado, and along the Old Mormon Trail through Arizona and Utah, by Captain Fenton, his "Six Fair Routf", and approved a coldision and compared to soldisme and compared to the control of soldisme and compared to the control of the control and Utah, by Captain Fenton, his "Six Fair Scouts" and an escort of soldiers and cowboys, tells of the pleasures of camping, fishing and hunting big game with all the attendant danger and adventure in a country unsurpassed for scenery in the world. The author writes from his own experience, and his description of the "Wonderland of Mystery and Silence" is given with such vividness as to thrill and awe the reader. The narrow escapes from bears, mountain lions and dangerous precipices, and the delights of "roughing it" are calculated to set almost any boy's blood tingling. The pictures of General Miles and Buffalo Bill, with other illustrations by L. J. Bridgman add to the attractiveness of a most readable book. 310 pages. Price \$1.00 net. Dana Estes & Co. BILLY WHISKERS' KIDS, by Frances Trego

BILLY WHISKERS' KIDS, by Frances Trego Montgomery. A sequel to "Billy Whiskers," Mrs. Montgomery's first goat story so pleased its young readers that another was in de-mand. This is the story of the adventures of Day and Night, twin kids of Billy Whisof Day and Night, twin kids of Billy Whis-kers. The kids journey in many lands and have most thrilling experiences, but through them all show themselves to be the most cunning, tricky members of the goat tribe. The little ones will be delighted with the story and the many exceedingly funny pic-tures in the book. The bright, comical pic-ture on the cover page will prove a great attraction. Bound in boards, 4to size. 140 pages. Price \$1.00. The Saalfield Publish-ing Co.

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A pleasant little incident took place a little over two years ago at the White House in Washington, which shows the kindly spirit that pervaded the heart of the martyred President, William McKinder and particularly his biddens to be a little was the same particularly his biddens to be a little was the same particularly his biddens to be a little was the same particularly his biddens to be a little was the same particularly his biddens to be a little was the same particularly his biddens to be a little was the same particularly his biddens to be a little was the same particularly his biddens to be a little was the same particularly his biddens to be a little was the same particularly his biddens to be a little was the same particularly his biddens to be a little was the was the same particularly was the same parti ley, and particularly his interest in chil-

The young son of Mr. Blinn Yates, of Buffalo, was paying a visit to Washington with his father and mother. Through the courtesy of Senator Burrows, the boy and his parents met the President in the president in the president and the president in the president and the president in the president and the president in the president process of the Whitese President in the president process of the Whitese President Pres the courtesy of Senator Burrows, the boy and his parents met the President in the private reception room of the White House. It was the day following the dedication of the Logan monument, and Senators Cullom and Mason, of Illinois, were in the reception room with a party of ladies and gentlemen—relatives of General and Mrs. Logan. There were also present Senator McMillan, and possibly fifteen or twenty others. Senator Burrows, with Mr. and Mrs. Yates and their son, had but a few moments to wait when President McKinley entered the room. After speaking with the Logan party he approached Senator Burrows and his party of three. After shaking hands with the adults of the party he took the boy by the hand, and, in an earnest and thoughtful way, said: "My boy, you have just as good a chance as anyone; honesty, energy and industry make a good boy. A good boy makes a good man, and to a good man all things are possible."

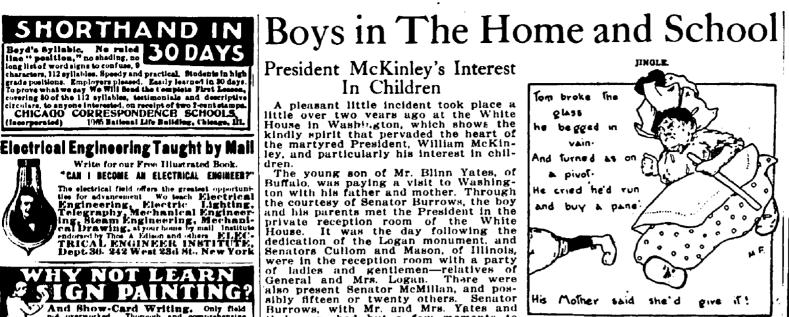
Then the President passed on to another group in which was a little girl. To her he gave a carnation, thus making another child happy. After the President had left, Senator Burrows turned to the boy and said, laughing: "Well, my son, you will be President now sure."

The incident will long live in the memory of that boy.



peared "The North Bethlehem News," con-quining locals, several columns of editorials and a page of advertising. The young editor and publisher can only work at night, as during the day he is employed in the Times office.

figh School Magazine for High School, Students and School Lings are it, we will see the work of the west. Last, quiet be row to have fine are it, we will see the work of the west. Last, quiet be row to have fine are it, we will see the work of the west. Last, quiet be row to have fine are it, we will see the property of the west of the west. Last, quiet be row to have fine are it, we will see the property of the west of the west. Last, quiet be row to have fine are it, we will see the property of the west of the west. The west of the west of the west of the west. The west of the west of the west of the west of the west. The west of the west. The west of the The Boys' Experience Meeting



their son, had but a few moments to wailt when President McKinley entered the room. After speaking with the Logan party he approached Senator Burrows and his party of three. After shaking hands with the adults of the party he took the boy by the hand, and, in an earnest and thoughtful way, said: "My boy, you have just as good a chance as anyone; honesty, energy and industry make a good boy. A good boy makes a good man, and to a good man all things are possible."

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Harold Bonekemper, Editor and Publisher

There are not many successful editors at the age of thirteen HAROLD G. BONEKEM-PELLO fletchem. Pa. is one. Having obtained a position as office boy for The Bethelehm Times, he devoted his spare time to how a printing press and type. Then apton buy a printing press and type. The appreciation. It is has a 3x5 printing press and sends us a sample of his work.

### A Great Organization

A Great Organization

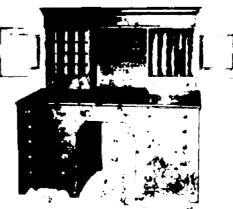
The Railroad Department of the Young Men's Christian Association reports for the year 1903 the largest growth in its history. Seventeen buildings have been built and equipped, twelve thousand new members added and ten new associations organized. There is a gain of forty seven in employed officers and an increase of \$296,050 in valuation of buildings. The current receipts for the year were \$1,617,485, of which amount the railway companies gave forty per cent. Seven new libraries, containing over thirteen thousand volumes, have been installed, the value of these volumes being \$12,250. The membership at the close of the year was 62,348, of whom 1,851 were in educational classes, and 2,883 in Bible classes. The valuation of buildings was \$1,821,000.

### Some Tests of Educated Men

President Alderman of Tulare Univer-President Alderman of Tulare University gives the following as some of the tests of educated men: First, ability to behave himself properly; second, ability to use language with force and precision; third, open mindedness to ideas; fourth, ability to get what he wants out of books; fifth, ability to observe closely, imagine vividly and reason accurately; and sixth, ability to do some sort of work well and cheerfully.

### Desk Used by General Grant When a Young Man

When General Grant was a young man he had desk room in the office of Charles Avery, an insurance agent in St. Louis, Grant was then working at the real estate business. This was at the time of the Crimean war, the events of which deeply interested the future chief of the American armies. At the desk shown in the accompanying photograph it is said that Grant kept track of the maneuvers of the French. English and Russian the French. English and Russian



armies by means of maps of his own

make.
When Grant's friends came to see him when Grant's friends came to see him at his office; he delighted in a spreading out his charts; upon the surface of his desk and telling how the different generals could have moved differently than they had done, which, in his estimation, would have been to their advantage. His friends little knew of his military ability of that time and poid little attention. at that time and paid little attention to his words.

The desk shown in the photograph is

now stored away in the garret of the Cuyahoga building in Cleveland, to which city it was taken from St. Louis some thirty years ago.

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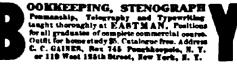
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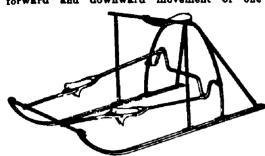
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# What Inventors Are Doing For Boys

AN ICE VEHICLE.

Boys who ride bicycles will be interested in the invention of a sled which has a saddle sition on the ice is one of which most boys and pedals and is intended to be propelled over the ice by a movement of the feet similar to that used in driving a bicycle.

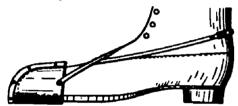
The occupant sits in the saddle with his feet on the pedals, which he alternately pushes forward and downward against the ice; the forward and downward movement of one



pedal serving to pull the other backward. The sharp backwardly inclined teeth on the bottom of the pedals bite into the ice and, as they move backward, advance the sled over the ice at a speed proportionate to the energy exercised by the rider. The sled is guided to the right or left by increasing the pressure upon the pedal on the side to which the sled is to be turned.

### A COASTING SHOE ATTACHMENT.

The practice of steering small sleds, in coasting, by pressing the toes of the shoes into the snow at either side of the sled meets the approval of coasters generally and perhaps also of those who make their living mending shoes. To protect the shoes and at the same



time increase the control of the wearer over his sled, a metallic shoe tip has been invented which, strapped to the foot, protects the toe of the shoe and being provided with an outstanding rib or wing which cuts into the snow, forms a positive means for steering. The use of this device in coasting on ice or ice slides is particularly suggested.

### A WEEDLESS FISHHOOK.

The fishhook illustrated was invented to relieve those who are fond of fishing of the annoyance of losing their hooks by having them become anchored on some object under water, or of having to repeatedly haul in trolling lines to remove grass or weeds from the hooks.

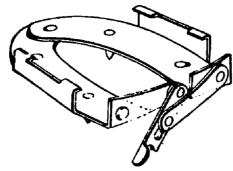


The guard-arm which protects the point of ily yield when a fish strikes at or bites the bait, so as to expose the barbed point of the hook, yet sufficiently strong to allow the hook to be drawn through lily pads, reeds, rushes or the limbs of sunken trees without being

ters in reference to patented articles should be addressed, in care of The American Boy:::

### ICE CREEPERS.

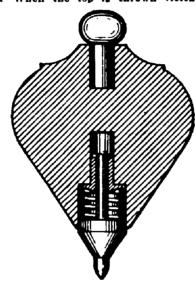
The difficulty of maintaining an upright pocan speak from some well remembered experience. The creepers shown are designed to overcome this difficulty by providing the heels



of shoes with a removable frame carrying s number of sharp pins or calks which sink into the ice and prevent their wearer slipping. By a movement of a thumb lever the creepers may be readily detached from the shoes.

### A BOUNDING TOP.

This top is like the ones boys ordinarily use, except that the lower part is bored out and a spiral spring placed in the hole. Against this spring is fitted a movable plug or plunger upon the lower end or point of which the top spins. When the top is thrown violently to



the ground the enclosed spring will cause it to rebound high into the air, the spinning action maintaining the equilibrium of the top while in the air. This rebounding will continue until the spinning action is nearly spent.

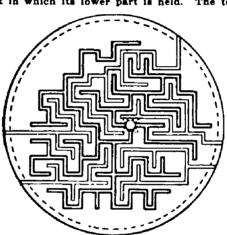
### A SELF-WINDING TOP SPINNER.

This device for spinning tops consists of a spool mounted inside of a casing. Inside of the spool is a spindle in the form of a tube, which extends through each end of the casing. The ends of the tube are of a size to fit over and hold a top of ordinary form. To the spool is attached two spinning cords. To use the hook is a spring, delicate enough to read- the spinner one cord is wound around the spool, and the upper end of the top is inserted into one end of the spindle. An outward pull of the wound cord will impart a spinning motion to the spool resulting in the top being thrown in a spinning condition from the spool spindle. At the same time the second cord is pass, allowing the button to be removed.

wound upon the spool, leaving the spinner ready to be used again without the necessity of winding the cord upon the spool.

### A LABYRINTH PUZZLE.

The object of the puzzle illustrated is to get the peculiarly shaped button out of the box in which its lower part is held. The top



cover of the box has six sets of angularly arranged slots. The button is free to slide in these slots but is kept in place by an enlargement on the top and a cross, made up of four arms of equal length, at the bottom. The button will not slide to the end of any of the slots, which terminate at the edge of the box. and there is but one place in the cover through which the four arms of the cross will

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# Boy Artisans and Mechanics R. G. NOLAND, Chicago, Ill., is just working out a new idea in a penny-in-the-slot automatic peanut vending machine. He would like to see something in the paper on the construction of a one to four horse power motor or gasoline engine.—EVERETT M. Norfolk, Neb., is interested in electricity and HILER, Columbia City, Ind., is interested in the stam engines and would like to see more are mould like to know where he is taken or show things or anything in the mechanical line. He has been experimenting all summer; has a telegraph line,

six sixteen candle power lights.-W. LEROY punt or scow about fifteen feet long.-AR-WILLIS, Huntington, Ind., would like to see an article in the paper on how to make small box kites.-RUSSELL H. KURTZ, Carey, O., age thirteen, is very much interested in electricity. He says several of the boys of his town have put up a telegraph line and are learning rapidly. He would like to correspond with other hove on the subject of electricity. -DONALD BANCROFT, Hot Springs, Ark., would like to know the best way to build a dam without using stones, and also how to make a small four-wheeled wagon.—ARTHUR ROBINETT, Franklin, Neb., would like to know how to make a leather cover for a ball. -ARTHUR UHL, Detroit, Mich., sends a plan for a kite which he has named the American shield kits. He says he made one of the Santos Dumont No. 10 kites described on page 272 of our July number and that it worked fine .-HOWARD PATTERSON, Mound, Ill., would like directions for making a gasoline engine of about one half or two thirds horse power. He says he has all the material excepting the power to make an automobile, and thinks he can find the material to make a gasoline engine. He promises to send us a description of a windmill which he made, as he thinks other boys will be interested .- MELVIN CAR-LISLE, Meridian, Miss., would like to know where he can get a book on how to make storwhere he can get a book on how to make storage batteries.—FRED RUHE, Oakland, Neb., would like information as to how to make a gas engine of about one half horse power.—KENNEY TEBOW, Ravenwood, Mo., would like to see an illustration in THE AMERICAN BOY. See like to see an illustration in THE AMERICAN BOY showing how to make a "speeder."

—JOHN M. COONS, Manhattan, Kas., would

engines and would like to know where he ticles on these things or anything in the way can get a book telling how to make of machinery, in THE AMERICAN BOY .from one to five horse power engines and also HARRY COUSINO, 89 Sherby Street, Detroit, dynamos of sufficient power to light five or Mich., would like plans and dimensions for a



Lynchburg, Va., is very much interested in electricity, and, in fact, almost anything in the mechanical line. He has been experimenting all summer; has a telegraph line, switchboard, burgiar alarm attachment to woodhouse, and is able to take about twenty words a minute. He says he does not intend to be an operator but expects to study electrical engineéring. He would like to correspond with boys interested in his line.—PAUL LA ROSE, Zion City, Ill., would like directions for making a one half horse power steam engine.—FRANK JOHNSON, Manchester P. O., Swineford's Springs, Va., would like directions for making a birch bark or canvas cance.—FILLMORE DUNCAN, Vacaville, Cal., is making a coaster that has two seats and is run by a sprocket and chain. He says he has it fixed so that the fellow in front guides the coaster and the fellow in the back runs it by turning the sprocket and chain. He would like to correspond with boys who are interested in making automobiles, and would also like some information on how to make motors.—EDWIN NIMITZ, San Angelo, Tex., would like to see more articles on the subject of electricity.—A. R. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa., is very much interested in electricity and is making a study of it. He says he often puts in electric bells for people, charging \$1.50 for his services and clearing fifty cents. He expects to be an electrical engineer.—JOHN HARSHAW, West Pittston, Pa., age fourteen, has just completed a racing model of the "Reliance." five feet, six inches long, with a mast and topmast nine feet high. He says he likes carpentry, boat building and printing, and likes to "fuss" with machinery. John expects to go to the St. Louis Exposition and is saving his money for this purpose.—CLARENCE WRIGHT, Ogden, Utah, would like a suggestion as to how to make a cheap squirrel cage.—JETHRO DAVIS, Evergreen, Ala., would like a suggestion for a rabbit trap. He sends us a sample of his printing which is very good.—HANB POEHLMAN, Grove City, Pa. age fourteen, sends plans for a canvas cance which are

# How to Become Strong

EIGHT PARTS-PART

TO HE value of a muscle consists only in a minimum of time, and that is the in its power to move. It must be final object of every form of athletics. Strength is motion. Every machine stretched as much as possible. ever made by man is valuable only for Magnificent stretching exercises are jects which it is set to handle.

muscles straining as if you were holding possible. a weight. You will observe that, no of the whole limb?

Do you know what is happening?

a rapid succession of shocks to each nasium floor. sinew and muscle, faster than any manand expand so fast that they vibrate. So, even when a man is doing the very thing that he thinks is overcoming mo-

The reason the muscles vibrate inces-

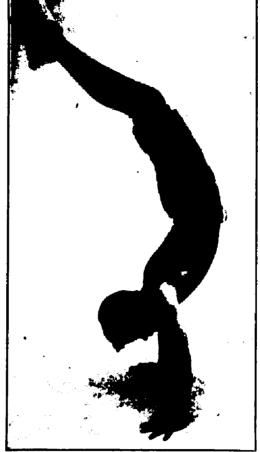
able to move a certain weight a. To produce this perfect action of the certain distance in a certain time. muscles, it is necessary that they be

what motion it can produce in the ob- those that can be taken on the trapeze and the flying rings. But it is extremely Even when your body is in what you difficult for most boys to find a place might think a perfectly motionless con- where such apparatus can be erected out dition, it is moving all the time. Hold of doors, and the gymnasium is too confin-your arm out straight, either with a ing a place for vacation time, when the weight in the hand or with all the sun and wind must be utilized as much as

The best exercises to do without the aid matter how steady your nerves are, of apparatus are the "tumbling" exerthere is a constant tremor and trembling cises, which cannot be done better than on grass or earth. When you go in for them, you must expect a few falls at The nerves that telegraph the order to first, and if you fall on grass it won't the muscles to do the work are sending hurt half as much as it would on a gym-

Walking on the hands, which generally made telegraph instrument could click. Is considered more a trick than an exer-These shocks make the muscles contract cise, is one of the finest "limberers" that there is. You will find it hard to get yourself upside down, and you will be tempted to let some other boy help you tion, he is only doing it by the means of by lifting your heels till you are perpendicular.

But don't let him do it. In most forms santly when they are held tense is that of athletics, such help does more harm the muscle is naturally a contractor, than good, because often it enables a boy Like a powerful rubber band, each to do a thing without really having muscle strives to pull together every caught the knack of it. For instance, time it is stretched out. The nerves keep many a boy lets others support him in ordering: "Stretch out! Stretch out!" the water while he tries to swim. The and the muscle obeys, thus vibrating all result usually is that he wastes his time and has to learn all over again in the end Now the "stronger" a muscle becomes, before he can swim alone. This is bewhich means the bigger and thicker it cause, when supported by other boys or



You will not be perfect, however, until you get so that you can remain perfectly still in one spot for some time. Practice is the only thing that will enable you to achieve it. This is fine work for the whole body.

"The bridge" is a second and excellent form of "limbering up." It is simply raising yourself on hands and feet so that your chest and abdomen are high in the air. Almost every muscle and sinew in the body is stretched by this form of exercise, which is one that practically every boy can do if he will only try.

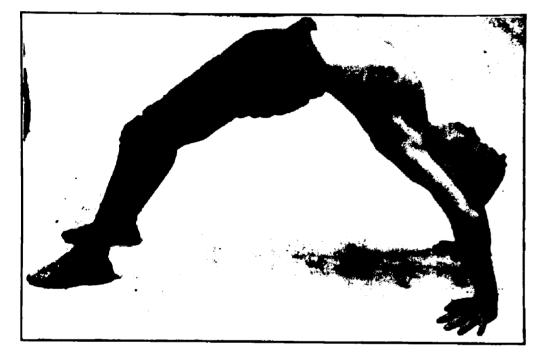
The chest is expanded immensely by it, and the abdomen and loin muscles are set to working so hard that you can feel them quiver. Thus you can make lungs and other vital organs "get a move on." And they need such moving even in the most healthy body. Indeed, a body is healthy only so long as they are kept going properly.

You should do this exercise every morning and evening, day in and day out, until it is as much a habit as it is for you to stretch yourself when you wake up. In fact, the impulse to stretch when waking up is only nature's signal to you to "Ilmber up."

The hardest, but also the best, form of this limbering up work, is also a form of work that will give you big muscles, because at the same time that it stretches some muscles enormously, it makes others labor to lift a heavy weight under trying circumstances.

Squat so that you are almost, but not quite, sitting on the ground. Rest firmly on the soles of both feet. Now hold both arms straight out before you, to balance you. Then raise one foot gently and slowly and extend the leg straight in front of you. It looks easy, but it is very hard to do unless your muscles are in a condition where they can do difficult work and at the same time act beautifully with each other. If you can do it neatly, without quivering like jelly, you have a good set of inter-working mus-

To many boys this is one of the most difficult and discouraging things in mo-You will find that if you control all tion-exercises. But its value, both for fore the game is called. They do it to your muscles properly you will be able to increasing muscle and developing agility All athletes know how keep yourself balanced beautifully. At of body, is so great that no boy should ing" constantly, to keep your balance. lete unless he can do it with ease.



becomes, the more powerfully does it by a life preserver, he learns to strike strive to contract, just as a rubber band out and to kick before he learns to supis harder to stretch out the thicker and port himself in the water, whereas the wider it is.

gets to be, the more important it is for bothering about strokes or leg motions. him to preserve the elasticity of his work for which their size empowers them.

It is this great fact that makes the expanding and limbering exercises so and that you can learn only by yourself. valuable.

crosse, hockey, polo or other games, you support yourself against it after you have will find that the men always indulge in gotten into position. a little frolicking or horseplay just be-"Ilmber up." necessary this is, although many of first you will have to work along, "walk- consider himself as any kind of an aththem don't know just why.

Savage races all lay stress on being limber. They have been taught by years of experience that quickness and activity are the best forces of muscular strength. Indeed, in an open-air life they are vital.

The ancient Aztecs and Toltecs and the still more ancient Maya Indians of Central America used to play a wonderful game of ball, which shows to what a pitch they had developed agility. ball was put and kept in play without being touched by the hands once during the game. It was struck at by the hips and shoulders of the players, and it was a disgrace for any one of them to touch it otherwise. So perfect did these ball players become that some of them could strike the hall with their hips and shoot it through a stone ring that was fastened high above the field. This ring was just large enough to permit the ball to pass through it. You can imagine what dexterity was required to perform this wonderful feat; yet the old Indian legends tell of many men who did it.

The Filipinos also have a game in which the ball is never touched by the hand. It is kept in play altogether by being struck with the side of the leg.

Now, what is this agility that is brought into play by such games? It is nothing more or less than QUICK STRENGTH. The muscles have been trained to do their maximum of work

only right way to learn to swim is to Therefore, the stronger a boy or a man learn how to float in the water before

Thus, in standing on the hands, the muscles if he expects them to do the full first important thing is not to stand with the head down, but to get such command over the body that you can get your feet into the air and still retain your balance;

It will be a help, sometimes, to learn If you go to big football, baseball, la- near a wall, so that you will be able to cles.







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Mention The American Boy &

# Boy Money Makers and Money Savers

letters received at the post offices in carry the greatest number of letters. Uncle Sam's domain.

blue adhesive bearing a picture of a uniformed messenger boy on a bicycle and stamp placed upon a letter will secure in the United States. Even the boys



I MAKE MONEY SELLING THE AMERICAN BOY Photo by Ed. Gravensheter, 5 Hague St., Cleveland, O.

who have not collected stamps are doubtless aware of the ingenious plan advertisement stating that there was whereby our Post Office Department arranges, for the modest sum of ten cents, game, one who did not know the differto deliver a letter just as soon as it is ence between third base and a foul ball, received at any post office in the country instead of compelling the recipient knew nothing about center rushes, goals, to wait for his letter until the next etc., one who never attended a circus and trip of the regular carrier or until he had no desire to do so. A liberal salary called at the post office for his mail was promised to the boy who possessed which might, under some circumstances these qualifications. The Farmers' Tribcause quite a delay.

Nevertheless it is possible that many says: of our readers never gave a thought but at this office a boy of that kind is to the great organization which enables the government to make good its promise on the special delivery stamp no matter where the letter goes or at what time of day or night it arrives. As has been said there are at present about 10,000 messenger boys on Uncle Sam's payroll and the number is increasing rapidly because more and more special delivery letters are being sent every day and the messenger delivery service is constantly being extended.

The number of special messenger boys connected with a post office varies in accordance with the size of the city or there are hundreds of these young cour-

can make run-

Uncle Sam's Messenger Boys of course there are dull days when few special delivery letters arrive and when Few people realize that one of the a lad cannot make more than moderate largest forces of employes in the service wages no matter how hard he works, of the United States government is made but it is evident that for the most part up solely of boys ranging from fourteen in this, as in every other class of work to nineteen years of age. The ten thous- paid by the task, the largest sums of and lads who comprise this army of money go into the pockets of the workhustling young Americans are the mes- ers who lose no time in the performance senger boys who deliver special delivery of duty and consequently are enabled to

Almost any boy who can give ordi-Of course, every boy who has ever col- nary references or evidence of his honlected stamps is familiar with the oblong esty and good character can obtain employment as a special post office messenger. The boys are hired in each town an inscription to the effect that the or city by the local postmaster or post office officials and there are few qualiits immediate delivery at any postoffice fications that any boy cannot fill. A boy to obtain a position in the messenger service must own a bicycle or at least have the use of one. However, wheels do not cost as much as they once did and a second-hand bicycle if in fair condition will answer as well as a new wheel.

None of the boys need work more than eight hours a day, but inasmuch as some of the boys must be on duty practically all the time, day or night, the lads work in "shifts," one division relieving another as do sentries in the army. Thus two boys who are on duty during different periods of the twenty four hours may sometimes share the use of a single bicycle. The government also requires that each messenger shall purchase a blue uniform of the kind worn by these messengers in all parts of the country; but Uncle Sam by buying these uniforms wholesale gets them very cheap and in turn supplies them to the boys at cost. Thus a uniform with cap complete seldom costs over \$10 or \$12 or little if any more than an ordinary suit of clothes for a boy of this age. For use in rainy weather the special messenger provides himself with a "poncho" or sort of rub-ber cloak or cape such as is used by the American soldiers.

### Was The Ad. a Joke?

A Pennsylvania newspaper contained an wanted a boy who never saw a baseball one who never saw a football game and une, commenting on the advertisement, "You may want such a boy, not needed, for he would not be worth the powder needed to blow him up. We would not give him his sait for his services. What the world wants is wideawake, live American boys who will get to the baseball game and the circus when they are boys and who will go to the front of the profession when they get to

### Boys as Money Makers

FLOYD E. FELGER, New Springfield, Ohlo, has a paper route of twenty three customers to whom he delivers papers after school. He sweeps the school room once a week. He has town in which it is located. Thus in saved his money and has \$120 in the bank. great cities like New York and Chicago He also has a collection of Indian relics and coins and a library of twenty one books. iers and from these big bodies the de- Cooper is his favorite writer and Henty comes tachments of the postal army range in next. In the summer he hunts and picks bersize down to the single messenger em- ries.—FRANK DUNN, Greensburg, Ind., thinks ployed at the post office in a small town. a printing press the best thing with which to make money. He has several small presses. ning errands of this kind for the government depends to a great extent upon partnership with a friend in the printing business and they make together from six to eight how energetic he is. Uncle Sam is pretty dollars per week, although both go to school.

360 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. scription to THE AMERICAN BOY by cutting wood. He is fourteen years old and in the eighth grade of the Grayling School. He must drive five and a half miles to school every day .- FLETCHER O. ROBBE, Fort Collins, Col., makes six dollars per week carrying papers and buys most of his own clothes. He goes to school and has a pony and a wheel. His home is within four miles of the base of the Rocky Mountains. Fletcher and his father have climbed Horse Tooth Mountain, which he says is from ten to twelve thousand feet high. -MAURICE E. BROWN, Springerton, Ill., raised a crop of corn last summer, which brought him \$50, with a part of which he bought books. He expects to attend the world's fair at St. Louis.-ALBERT W. EM-MONS, Kennebunk, Me., has earned money to pay for his subscription to THE AMERICAN BOY by pumping the church organ.-ZENO B. PAGE, Maseppa, Mjnn., last spring sold tomato, cabbage and cauliflower plants and also put in a garden from which he sold all kinds of vegetables. He had the best success with celery. He planted twelve hundred "White plume" and sold the stalks at two bunches for five cents. Then he had over one hundred stalks of winter celery that he sold in the fall at thirty cents a dozen, packed in boxes ready to put in the cellar. He saved \$40 over and above his expenses, after he had bought for himself shoes and a cap, spent one dollar on the Fourth of July and given five cents every Sunday to the church. This year

### King Corn

he is going to plant early potatoes and Hubhard squash and make enough on them to take him to the world's fair. Zeno has a Shetland pony which he uses to help him in his work. He was thirteen years old last month.

Were the corn of the seven corn states loaded on wagons, forty bushels to the load, and placed so the heads of the horses would come just to the rear endboard of the preceding wagon, and it were possible for this line of march to cover the land and sea, an average year's crop from these seven corn-growing states would make a complete belt of corn wagons six times around the world.

—Four-Track News.



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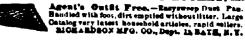
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MESSENGER BOYS

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### THE AMERICAN BOY



CORRESPONDENT to the New York Herald sends to that paper a story of a fierce encounter bethe story being related by John W. Williamson, of Genoa, Neb., who was asin 1872, two years before the removal of the Pawnees to their new reservation in Pawnees. Oklahoma. The story as related in the Herald is as follows:

the reservation at Genoa asked permission to take an old time buffalo hunt. braska, and this territory was rapidly filling with settlers.

The old time spirit of savagery always seemed to return to the Indians during the exciting adventures of the chase, and the settlers were never safe from depredations during such a hunt. Accordingly, in granting permission to the Indians to go on the hunt, the government agent, William Borgess, commissioned the capacity of trail agent.

The trail agent was expected to restrain the Indians from any lawlessness, but his authority was only advisory, as the various chiefs who accompanied the expedition selected one of the company as supreme commander from time to time. The authority of this chief became absolute during the time for which he toward our line when Sun Chief asked was chosen, and every movement was directed by him.

The start was made from the reservathe only white man in the expedition save one, a Mr. Lester Platte, nephew of Mrs. Alvira G. Platte, who lived among the Pawnees, for many years as a missionary. Mr. Platte had just arrived from the East, and, wishing to see some real western life, asked permission to accompany the expedition.

expedition, including squaws and pa-

The first buffalo seen on this hunt was a lone bull north of Arapahoe, on a small attention was paid. stream called Spring Creek. He was killed and then there was a great feast.

The first surround was made eight or ten miles south of Arapahoe, and they lives to the Pawnee position. succeeded in killing all of the herd, to the number of one hundred and fifty or herd from the south, but on seeing the horses were in the canyon below Indians they took to their horses and fled, doubtless thinking that the Indians were hostile

Several times in the course of the jourfor the purpose of saving for the whites.

On the evening of August 3 some white men came into the camp and told Mr. Williamson that Sloux Indians had been watching the Pawnee band for several days, and had run their buffalo herd into the region as a decoy.

In the midst of the attack on the buffalo the Sioux intended to attack the Pawnees. After so many attempts to deceive them the Indians were not willing to believe the story, and determined to make the surround of the buffalo early in the next morning as planned.

Mr. Williamson, however, concluded from the manner of the hunters that they were telling the truth, and tried by every means in his power to have the Indians the game and pelts they could carry and many were killed in this way. home, and there was no good reason for slaughtering another herd, but the In- river, into which we plunged, and soon dians could not resist the pleasure of another chase.

Sky Chief was the leader in supreme command in this chase. He insisted that the white men were lying, and when advised by Mr. Williamson to abandon the chase grew angry and said:

Buck Skin, you are afraid. Many Sloux have I killed, and many more will bite the dust if I meet them. No, we will make the chase. You shall stay with the

women if the Sioux come." All arguments having proved unavailing. Mr. Williamson started with the Republican and Frenchman forks. Three as saddles for the squaws

or four miles from camp stray buffalo were seen coming southeast, as if they were being chased, but no signs of Sioux

The straggling buffalo were cut out and a few killed. Sky Chief and another Indian took after a bunch which went east, while the rest of the band were strung out over more than half a mile. As the struggling buffalo were chased into the rolling country, the Pawnee

forces became badly scattered. "Presently," says Mr. Williamson. relating the story. "I saw signs of excitement among the Pawnees up in front, and a young buck came riding toward tween the Pawnees and the Sloux, me. When he came up to where I was which took place in the summer of 1873, he cried out that the Sloux were coming. I rode forward and soon saw a band of Sloux on a rise of ground about a mile sistant farmer for the Pawnees at Genoa, and a half northwest of us. holding a council and making the war signs to the

"Terre-e-cocks, a Skeedee chief, was near me and I asked him what we would In the summer of 1873 the Indians in better do. 'What do you say?' he asked. I suggested that we fall back to a clump of cottonwoods about two miles down the They had given up their right to all the canyon. The Skeedee chief agreed to vast buffalo plains of Kansas and Ne- this, but the Kit-ke-Hawki-i chiefs wanted to fight, and Sky Chief was a Kit-ke-Hawki-i.

"In his absence the chiefs of his band tried to assume authority and things were thrown into confusion. A Kit-ke-Hawki-i chief said there was only a small band and that we could whip them if they came. When we got on higher ground, however, we saw that the hills were, fairly black with Sloux, of whom Mr. Williamson to accompany them in there were probably a thousand. Things looked discouraging.

> They were not prepared to meet such formidable foe, and some began to weaken. At this point Sun Chief, who was head chief of the whole band of Pawnees, took command, and the discord which had existed was overcome.

"The Sloux were moving rapidly me to ride out toward them with a white flag, in hopes that the Sloux had a trail agent with them and that he would hold tion on July 2, 1873. Mr. Williamson was them back when he saw a white man with the Pawnees.

"It was a pretty hard thing for one man to ride out and face a band of one thousand Sloux ready for battle, and I did not like to do it. However, I told the interpreter, who was in citizens' clothes, that if he would go with me we would go to meet the advancing There were six hundred Pawnees in the Sloux. We rode to within eighty rods of them and I waved a white handkerchief as a signal to the trail agent, if there should happen to be one, but no

"Now the enemy ceased riding in circles, and, lying flat on their ponies, made a dash. We wheeled and raced for our opened the battle. The Pawnee braves had gathered on the hills at the brow so. Some white men were stalking this of the canyon, while the squaws and pack

"The squaws were chanting a mournful song and danced a slow measure in long lines or half circles, to instill bravery into their warriors. The outney white hunters had come in to the numbered Pawnees could not stand long Indian camp with some story calculated against the attack of the Sioux. The to turn the Indians back, told doubtless fight immediately became very close, hand. gained a position where they could shoot down into the canyon on the defenseless squaws and children.

"The Pawnee warriors were gradually driven from their position on the hills down into the canyon, which was rapidly being surrounded by the Sloux. I saw that it was a hopeless case for the Pawnees and sent word to the chiefs to make a break down the canyon before the Sloux should get behind us..

"Before the word had had time to reach them, as if by a preconcerted plan, the thongs which bound the packs were loosened or cut and the whole band of Pawnees fled at full speed. The Sloux pursued along the sides of the canyon, shootabandon the chase. They already had all ing down on the struggling fugitives,

> "They followed us until we reached the reached the south bank, but many of the Pawnees were killed while crossing. We then started down stream along the side of the river, and in less than three miles met several hundred soldiers marching up stream on the other side.

> The soldiers offered to go with the Indians to the scene of the battle and rescue the meat and their packs, but the Indians would not have it. They said they would not take it if it would be brought to them."

In all about one hundred and fifty hunters. They located the herd about six Pawnees were killed and those who miles west of where Culbertson now escaped lort everything they had except stands, and almost half way between the a few packs of blankets, which served

# A Modest Hero By SCOTT TRUXTON

Thomas imagine that the quiet as he was in the habit of doing daily. self possessed man of forty five is mind some thirty two Americans owe their lives.

When, in 1872, the unfortunate Virginius was captured on the Cuban coast and her crew thrown into the Spanish Morro, charged with aiding the revolutionists, Henry Best, a boy of thirteen, was working in the cable office of Santiago.

Bright and attentive, he had already picked up a fair knowledge of telegraphy, and could, and often did, send unimportant messages, under the supervision of the regular operator.

General Barriel, the Military Governor of Cuba, had long been known for his cruelty to all found in arms against the sovereignty of Spain, and no sooner was he informed of the capture of the Virginius crew, than he determined, by their wholesale execution, to strike terror to the hearts of Cuba's friends.

and the officers and men summoned before the drum head tribunal were denied all counsel, and after the mockery of a trial, condemned to be shot.

Fearing that news of the intended outrage would reach the civilized world and foreign powers seek to interfere, the Governor ordered a company of soldiers to take possession of the cable office, situated in his palace, and allow no messages to go out under penalty of death.

His orders were promptly obeyed, and Best and the other occupants of the office, without any warning, found themselves thrown into the street, and their places filled with Spanish soldiers.

While the operator hurried off to ascertain the cause of their removal. Best, who spoke Spanish fluently, gossiped with the soldiers of the guard, and soon heard of the coming execution.

Fired with indignation, the boy at once determined to make an effort to save the doomed men, and hastened after the operator to secure his assistance in the scheme. The man, however, was a coward, and fearing for his own life, threatened to give the boy up to the authorities unless he promised to forego his plans.

Realizing the necessity of deceiving his companion, the lad gave a reluctant promise, and, as soon as he could leave without exciting suspicion, set off to attempt the seemingly impossible by himself.

The execution of thirty two of the doomed men was to take place at sunrise on the second morning, and the boy knew that if anything was to be done to save them, it must be attempted at once, and to attempt and fail, meant discovery and his own death, for the blood-thirsty Governor would brook no interference with his plans.

However. Best never wavered in his determination, but took his way slowly toward the palace, where he mingled with the soldiers, joining in their talk and apparently enjoying his unexpected holiday.

Time drifted slowly on, and as the clock struck four and he knew the Jamaica office would be holding the wire for the customary husiness of the day, Best slowly rose to his feet, and securing a hucket of water and a broom, entered the telegraph office and requested the secret thing in American here. clock struck four and he knew the Ja-

EW people that see Henry Best at sergeant in charge to permit him to his desk in the cable office of Saint wash the floor and along.

Placing his pail on the floor beside the the hero of the ill fated Virginius affair, operator's table, he began carefully or that to his bravery and presence of cleaning the table top and instruments, covertly watching the guard as he did so. No one paid him the slightest attention, and with trembling hand he loosed the sending key, and, not knowing how soon an arresting hand might descend upon his shoulders, spelled off upon the wire, "Help! Massacre! British! Americans! Tomorrow.'

But fortune always favors the brave and none of the men who surrounded the trembling boy had the least idea that help was being called for beneath their very noses, or that the lad was doing more than clean the noisy instruments that crowded the table.

Not daring to repeat his message, or answer the wild calls of "Santiago! Santiago!" that came from the instrument. the boy left the table and busied himself in cleaning the floor of the office.

Would they heed his unsigned message? He could not tell; and his heart sank within him as he feared they would not. A court martial was hastily convened, He had done his best, however, and now events must take their course.

Best passed the night and the ensuing day in a fever of unrest, and as the sun sank that ushered in the last night on earth for the devoted men, and no help had come, he almost broke down. All night he tossed upon a bed that seemed of fire, and long before sunrise he was dressed and out, mingling with the dressed and out, mingling with the crowds that stood in silent dread, waiting the sound that told of sudden death to men that stood with bandaged eyes before a convent wall.

Hark! A sharp rattling volley—and—silence! All was over, and the boy, burst-ing into tears dashed off to his room and locked the door behind him. His efforts had been in vain.

had been in vain.

The sun rose higher and higher until the shadows had shortened to noon, and the boy still sat, his face buried in his hands, when the crashing boom of a great gun broke over the city, and the streets were filled with the sounds of hurrying foosteps.

Snutching his hat the led rushed described in the hat the led rushed described.

Snatching his hat, the lad rushed downstairs into the street and followed the crowd that streamed toward the Marina. Thank God! His message had been heeded!

Ever prompt to hear the call of her oppressed or danger threatened citizens, the British Governor at Jamaica had taken no chances, nor waited for the taken no chances, nor waited for the confirmation of the message, but calling Sir Lambton Lorraine, commanding H. M. S. "Niobe," ordered him at once to Santiago, instructing him to stop the executions no mater at what cost, and there in the harbor, her decks cleared for action, the little vessel lay, the British ensign flying at her peak, and her guns, loaded and run out, threatening the city. The news soon spread and within an hour the crowd knew that Sir Lambton had notified the Governor that unless all further executions stopped and the men

further executions stopped and the men were turned over to him within ten hours, the "Niobe" would bombard city, and the Governor, terrified by moral force of the British nation recre

sented by the tiny ship that lay bene the Morro's guns, gave up the men to England's care

A few days later the "Niobe" steamed out of Santiago harbor bearing the rescued men to New York, where, to the accompaniment of bands and cheers, the gallant officer was presented with golden brick bearing the inscription "You Are a Brick."

But Best, the real hero to whom thirty two Americans owed their lives, went quietly back to his duties, saying a word to anyone. The story leaked out the telegraph office and requested the name a sacred thing in American home

# Highest

In our December number we asked the vice." "To be an electrician." boys to write us telling what their high- an engineer on a railroad." "To be a est aim in life is. We made the request that scholar and a benefactor to mankind." the writers use postal cards. Three out "To be a physician." "To be a machinof every four failed to do so. It might be ist." "To be president or manager of a of every four failed to do so. It might be ist." "To be president or manager of a well for those three to select as one of railroad." "To be a man that can be their aims-follow instructions. The letters from the boys in answer to this question are interesting, and most of them highly creditable to their writers. Here are some of the answers: "First, to be an honorable, God-fearing young man; second, to be a public speaker of some ability; third, to be a successful banker." "To become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States." "To become an expert in steam engi-"To become a civil engineer neering." and a true, broadminded citizen." be a high toned, christian gentleman and that later on in life he gave that up and a help to my country." or one of the chief men of a large manufacturing business, and, to accomplish this, to learn the trade of mechanical engineering." "To be a draughtsman or artist." "To become an electrical engineer." "To become a cadet in the naval academy." "To get a good education." "To be honest and true and try to do as near right as I can." "To go to West "To be an honest, christian man Point." and to be a successful inventor and electrician." "To be a civil engineer." To do right and work up a fair and Perhaps they were afraid we would pubprofitable business." United States Naval Academy at Annapo- hear from more boys telling us what "To go into the government ser- their object in life is.

trusted and to enter one of the professions." "To be a marine or stationary engineer." "To be a successful illus-"To become an electrical engitrator." "To become an electrical engineer." A Tennessee boy writes, that he would like to become a land doctor. He thinks no one could be a greater benefactor to his race than one who teaches ordinary people to care for our mother earth. Several boys say their highest aim is to be christian gentlemen. One boy says he wanted to be a great artist "To like Angelo, since his earliest years, but "To be president then decided to become an engineer, then a mail clerk, then a-telegraph operator and finally now he has decided to "lay brick." Another boy says he has adopted the following rules: "Avoid the desire for riches; envy no one; laugh at obstacles and failures; be honest; be able to see your faults and mend them; keep your mouth shut." The small number of answers received indicate that a great many boys have no object in life, or, if they have, they do not want to tell us. "To enter the lish their names. We shall be glad to



The editor will be glad to make this department a means of communication between those interested in debating and in declamation. Reports of Debating Society meetings, school and college debates, prise-speaking contests and pictures of clubs or members, are desired. Personal answers cannot be given, but the editor will answer questions and meet your needs so far as space and the general plan of this department will allow.

Address all communications Editor of Lyceum, care THE AMERICAN BOY, Detroit, Mich.

### Prize Offer

A prize of a book of selections, listed the best selection suitable for a prize speaking contest, taken from a recent oration. Selections, with name and address of sender must be received not later than March 20th. Freshness, unity, virility, interest, action, style, will be important points in favor of a selection.

A copy of Cushing's Manual will be given for the best outline upon either side of any live question, and also a copy of the same book for the best statement of a question for debate upon a topic now in the public mind.

The award of the prize for the best selection submitted in January has been made to Litta Voelchert, Appleton, Wis., for a selection entitled "American Patriotism," from one of William Mc-Kinley's orations.

### On Reading

The newspaper reports of the doings of congress refer to some brilliant tilts between members in the course of the debates upon the Panama Canal, the civil service, and other questions which claim the attention of our congressmen. He is apt to come off first best in such a contest who has the clearest thought, backed by the most thorough course of reading.

### Civil Service Reform

A good question for debate can always about every year some effort is made to check the advancement of this move-

### A Young Orator

Robert B. Smith, Denver, Colorado, age nine, is destined to make his mark as an orator, if his ability in this line grows with his years. On Christmas night he won distinc-



tion by delivering an address in a church, in which he showed rare power of expression. As a result of his hit that night he has received numerous requests to appear at entertainments, and some of these he has accepted, thereby adding to his fame as a young orator.

ment. This year it was an attempt to defeat the appropriation for the civil service commission, and in the course of the debate in congress the civil service was referred to as a "humbug." There must be some among the one hundred and ten thousand subscribers of THE AMERICAN BOY who are looking forward to entering the civil service, and who would like to study up on this ques-

Lyceum.

### The Ouestion Noted

tion.

"Resolved. That the Civil Service Act should be extended to all departments of government service."

### References on Affirmative

"Atlantic Mo." for April and May, 1890, and Feb., 1895; "Forum," Oct., 1892; Geo. Wm. Curtis's "Orations and Addresses;" at \$1.25, will be given to the one sending H. C. Lodge's "Historical and Political Essays;" Reports of the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

### Notes

In the senate of the United States in 1831, Senator Marcy, New York, used the phrase, "To the victors belong the spoils," which John Fiske calls "One of the most shameful remarks recorded in history." The "spoils system" held sway for a half century, from 1831. It is a source of corruption.

### References on Negative

"No. Am. Rev.," April, 1881; "House Reports," 1885-6, No. 1001; "Senate Reports," 1887-8, No. 2373, pp. 46-7.

### Notes

A permanent office-holding class is in keeping with the English government, from which it was borrowed, and is not according to the genius of the United States. Subordinate officers should be in sympathy with their superiors.

### What Others Are Doing

The debating league among the Minnesota schools is flourishing this season. About fifty schools are participating in the contest for the cup which is now held by Fergus Falls.

The Literary Societies of the Mount Hermon School, Northfield, Mass., are is not so perennial as the tariff, but holding a series of debates for a cup. The Pierian won the first from the Good Government Club on the question, "Resolved. That it would not be advisable for the States to establish an educational qualification for suffrage."

The annual Amherst-Bowdoin debate will be upon the question of "Federal regulation of trusts."

The annual debate between Hebron Academy and Coburn Classical Institute, of Waterville, Maine, will be held this year at Hebron, with the question, "Resolved. That the policy of colonial expansion is desirable for the United States.'

R. K. Culbertson, of Alliance, Ohio, reports successful meetings of the "Young Men's Lyceum." They have debated such questions as these: "Resolved. That it would be to the advantage of the United States to build and maintain a large navy;" "That the government of England is superior in form and operation to our own;" "That the salary of the cabinet officers should be around you.

president of the Yarmouth, Maine, H. S. Debating Society.

The "Franklin Debater" is published by the Benjamin Franklin Debating Club, of Lowell, Mass., and shows that this society is in a live condition.

### The Oration

An important part of the club meeting is a good oration. One who is afraid to debate can learn an oration and get familiar to the sound of his own voice in the club meeting. It will be easier for him to debate next time he is asked.

Here is a characteristic selection from one who began in the debating club, where you are now, who was, I think, the first president of the Lyceum League of America.

### CLEAN POLITICS

By Theodore Roosevelt.

of Commerce, Syracuse, N. Y., 1899.)

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"Enclosed find stamps for Triplets. It is the nicest and handlest pocket tool I ever saw. I want to give some to my friends." "The Triplet has become like my pocket-knife, or watch or pencil—a necessity, and I would not care to be without it."

have the bulk of the community internave the bulk of the community interested in a common sense way in getting them. If you get together and ask for reform as if it was a concrete substance like cake, you are not going to get it. If you think you have performed your duty by coming together once in a public hall about three weeks before election and advecting remething that were known. duty by coming together once in a public hall about three weeks before election and advocating something that you know perfectly well it is impossible to get, you are going to be fooled. You have got to work and you have got to work practically; and you have got to remember that to be practical does not mean to be foul, at least that is my idea. A man must strive continually to make things a little better; put things on a little higher plane. But he has got to remember the instruments with which he works; he has got to remember the men with whom he serves.

In the first place, he cannot do anything if he doesn't work as an American. You meet a certain number of good people who will tell you continually how much better things are done abroad than here. Well, I doubt if they are right, but I don't care if they are. You have got to deal with what we have got here, and you cannot do anything if you do not work as an American. You have got to work in sympathy with the people around you.

In the next place you have got to feel

salary of the cabinet officers should be increased;" "That Japan is just in her demands of Russia;" "That a public library is a greater benefit than a small college;" "That the members of the President's cabinet should have sears in congress."

The Adelphian debating team of Foxcroft, Maine, has chosen the following officers: Claude Boyle, president; Edna True, secretary; Blanche Jewett, treasurer. Ralph Shorey is a member of the executive committee.

Walter J. Graham is the newly-elected president of the Yarmouth, Maine, H. S. ideal.

I ask you, then, to strive for clean politics, not by professing your devotion to the cause on one night or another night of the year, but by taking more active, steady interest in bettering our politics. I ask you to strive for them, not by requiring to recognize conditions as they fusing to recognize conditions as they are, but by recognizing them and then trying to make them better; not to delude yourself into the belief that you need not strive to better matters. Remember that if you do not strive to make things a little higher you had better get out of politics. If you are only content to keep step with the mass of your people round about, why then you

take her proper place among the nations of the earth, you must make up your minds to the fact that you can see it (From an address before the Chamber only when each American remains true called drakes. Drakes don't have to set to the steadfast idea of honesty, of nor hatch, but just loaf, go in swimming courage, of manliness in civic no less and eat. If I was going to be a duck, I'd rather be a drake every time.

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### A Boy's Essay on the Duck

The following is a boy's essay on the duck: The duck is a low, heavy set bird composed mostly of meat and feathers. He is a mighty poor singer, having a ter get out of politics. If you are only content to keep step with the mass of your people round about, why then you do not count one way or the other.

I ask you to work for decent politics, to work in practical ways, not promising more than you can perform, but holding ever before you, that if you wish to see this Republic and if you wish to see America take her proper place among the nations of the earth, you must make in the proper place among the nations of the earth, you must make in the proper place among the nations of the earth, you must make in the proper place among the nations of the earth, you must make in the proper place among the nations of the earth, you must make the proper place among the nations of the earth, you must make the proper place among the nations of the earth, you must make the proper place among the proper place are proper place among the proper place are proper place and carries a toy balloon in his stomach, which he fills with air on going in swim-ming over his head, to keep from sink-ming over his head, hoarse voice caused by getting so many they are set so far back on his running gears by nature that she came pretty near missing his body. A quack doctor has only two legs, but they are fastened on his body low down. His bill is not so broad as a duck's, but a heap longer and harder to pay. Some ducks when they get hig have curls in their tails and are called drakes. Drakes don't have to set now hatch but just loaf go in swimming

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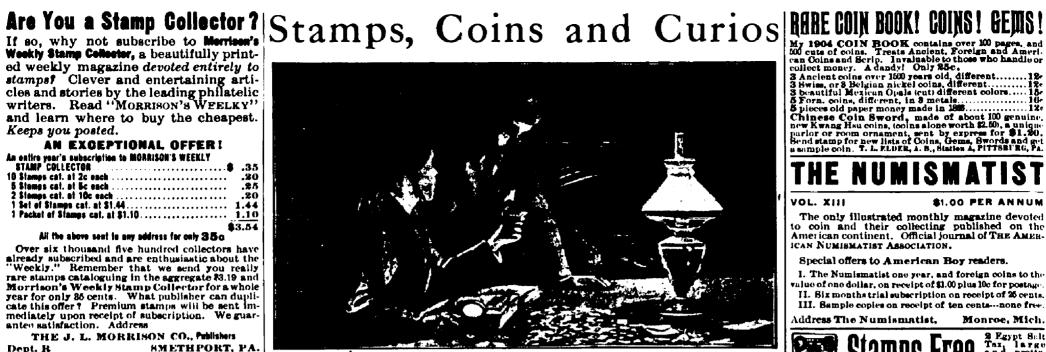
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### Stamp Questions Answerd

Stamp Questions Answerd

O. B. C., Portland, Ore.: The stamp you mentioned in your letter is from Crete of the unpaid issue.—R. H. H., Northampton, Mass.:

1. Some of the stamps with that printing are genuine and others are not, but this is not a very good way to tell; 2. The best way to tell is to compare the stamps with genuine copies;

3. In some cases they are, but most always they are not with the exception of South and Central American countries; 4. Yes.—Wm. R.: The stamp you mentioned is not catalogued but is worth at least \$25.00.—D. A. B., Boston, Mass.: 1. The stamp you describe is a Belgium revenue: 2. The other stamp with the word Argentina on it is from Argentine Republic; it cats, at 1c: 3. This stamp is not described fully enough to tell what country it is from.—It. L., Mason City, Ia: The U. S. Stamp with the picture of a steamboat and inscribed F. H. Prince, Letter Dispatch is cat. 3.50 unused and \$2.50 used.—L. C. E.: Some of the French stamps inscribed Empire of France are worth more than the ones with Republic but this is no way to tell the scarce ones as both issues contain comon and scarce stamps.—J. W. S., St. Paul, Minn.: Perforations are the rough edges on all the sides of a stamp.—R. C., Williamsport, Pa.: The stamps you describe are from Italy.—J. C. L. W., Danville, Ill.: The Canadian Officially Scale stamp.—R. C., williamsport, Pa.: The stamps you describe are from listy.—J. C. L. W., Danville, Ill.: The Canadian Officially Scale of 1889, it is catalogued at \$2.50.—M. C. W. S., Danville, N. H.: The 2c Columbian envelope stamp cats. 2c. The le and 2c Columbians cat. 1c each.—E. D., Bryan, O.: No. 1 cats. 6c, No. 2 at 4c, No. 3 at 1c, No. 4 at 5c, No. 5 at 5c, No. 6 at 2c, No. 11 at 2c; No. 12 with double perforations is not catalogued, but is worth a good deal more in that condition: No. 13 at 60c, No. 14 at 2c, 2c at 3c, 4c orange red at 15c, 10c at 3c, 15c at 8c, 2c at 3c, ac at 4c, 5c and the 50c at 15c an

### Stamp Notes

Ribbed paper consists of rough lines appear-ing on both back and front Slik paper is composed of small colored fibres pressed into the stamp, and can be

Blik paper is composed of small colored fibres pressed into the stamp, and can be seen on the back.

Laid paper is of a light and dark shade alternately. The shades appear in liner.

Wove paper is smooth, and when held up to the light will be even in shade.

Every person who is spending any amount of money on stamps should exercise prudence in buying that will guarantee a fair return of the amount, if a day of liquidation should come. In fact, careful buying is one of the essentials to complete enjoyment of philately, but the collector is ill-rewarded who relaxes his attention from the artistic side of stamps to attend to the monetary aspect.

It is stated that, up to very lately, the stamps of Hong Kong enjoyed the distinction of having been the same in design for a longer period than the stamps of any other country in the world. Hong Kong stamps were first issued in 1859; and while every other country has materially altered the

were first issued in 1859; and while every other country has materially altered the design has never been altered until the last few weeks, by the appearance of a new set bearing for approval sheets at 50 per cent commission.

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> Rong.
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> Sheets of British East African stamps (surcharged Uganda) were only surcharged 1 row at a time. One sheet of the ½ anna was placed in the printing machine upside down, but after only one row had received the inverted surcharge the mistake was noted. The sheet was then turned account the received The sheet was then turned around, the re-maining nine rows receiving the surcharge in normal position.
>
> From Washington comes the report that the

new plates of the 2c stamp are nearly ready and printing will soon begin.

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### The Numismatic Sphinx

The Numismatic Sphinx

Merton Read: The 1894 dollar is worth just face value and no more to any person, all stories to the contrary notwithstanding.—H. J. Krause asks "What do the letters O. 8. and CC mean, and what are they put on some of the coins for? The letters O. 8. and CC indicate at which of the mints they were issued, whether at New Orleans, Ban Francisco, or Carson City. Those without any mint leters were issued at thiladelphia. The small M on the dollar is the initial of Morgan the designer. He also asks the origin of the dollar mark \$1. In regard to this there has been numerous theories advanced (1) That it is the modification of the figure \$8. the dollar originally a piece of an eight and designated by an \$8. (2) That it is a combination of H. \$8. the mark of the Roman mint. (3) That it was taken from the Spanish dollar. On the reverse of this piece is a representation of the Pillar of Hercules, and around each pillar a scroll with the inscription "Plus Ura." This device in the course of time degenerating into the dollar sign. (4) That it is a combination of the letters U. \$8. the initials of the United States. (5) That it is a combination of the letters U. \$8. the initials of the United States. (5) That it is a combination of the P and \$8 from the Spanish pesodure, which means "hard dollar." In Spanish accounts peso is controlled by writing the 8 over the P. and placing it over the sum. Dr. Marcus Baker of Washington has been investigating this matter and his results are interesting and give us a more reasonable explanation of this sign and its origin. The earliest record of the sign being used is in an old book entitled "A Compendium of Federal Arithmetic" which was published at Lansingburg. N. Y. in 1797. The author, Hev. Chauncey Lee, in this book sets forth a system of what he calls "characteristics," by which one vertical strokes the cents, these two crossed by one 8-shaped stroke the dime, and for the dollar he sign consisted of two vertical and two curved strokes. These were all arbitrary m

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We find all sorts of trades nowadays pursued by royal people and the noblesse, charming wife raise their own vegebut there is but one instance of royal truck gardening.

Leopold Salvator of Austria, nephew to are five charming children.

the pomp and circumstance of courts, and Archduchesses are dressed in blue- fully simple and sincere. jeans overalls, and are intently engaged in tending their small potato and cucum- and mend, and the boys have been taught ber patches in summer, and in winter they carpentering as well as gardening, so raise things under glass.

marketmen coming to the palace gardens, them healthy and wholesome and very and the little Imperial children bartering happy, and their great-uncle, the Emthe produce of their small gardens and peror of Austria, is especially fond of glasshouses. They have little tools and any peasant children, and are fine specimens of brown and robust youth.

The Grand Duke Leopold and his tables and use what they wish on the Imperial table, and they give to their This is in the family of the Grand Duke friends whatever they cannot use.

This royal vegetable gardening has the Emperor. Not only is the Grand Duke been going on but a year and a half, a truck gardener, but he is a devoted but it has proven such a success that husband and ideal father. The Grand next year the Grand Duke and his wife Duke married the daughter of Don are to cultivate a larger garden. While Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, and there at work this royal pair appear quite as any one else who is tilling the earth. The seven Imperial Highnesses have an They wear coarse clothes, and use regideal home in Tuscany, and the Grand ular garden implements. The Grand Duke and Duchess, taking no interest in Duchess has seen a good deal of sorrow in her life, and she is now enjoying her have taken to vegetable gardening for happiest days with her lovely children amusement. All the five little Archdukes about her in a home life that is delight-

She has taught her little girls to sew that these royal youngsters are very Everything they raise they sell, the much accomplished. Such things keep what they can do. He has partaken of watering pots, and they work as hard as their vegetables on several occasions, and has praised them for their skill as

### PHUNNYIDEASCOPE THE

By J. CARTER BEARD

TOHE Phunnyideascope is an improve- smaller conical hole in the third block kaleidoscope.

the phunnyideascope, whittle out three to project above it. blocks, one 8 inches long, 11/2 inches broad and 11/2 inches thick; another 4 inches long, 1% inches broad and % inch inches broad and 1% inches thick.

Make a round hole half an inch in diameter through the second block described. This hole must be one-quarter of an inch from one of the ends, and at equal distances from the two sides. Make a little conical hole about one-quarter of an inch deep in the corresponding part of the last block described.

With glue or nails fasten the narrower second block to the first; the end so fastened should be the one farthest from the round hole, and the distance from one of the ends of the larger piece of wood to where the other is secured to it ought to be 3% inches.

The foot of the stand is the third block. Fasten this to the shorter end of the 8-inch block so that there will be 13/2 inches between it and the narrower block that you have already fastened to the make a projection or shoulder to keep it 8-inch piece. This should bring the ends in place, and have the part that projects of the two last mentioned blocks flush from the other end of the hole cut down latter block will be opposite to and facing the larger hole in the block above it.

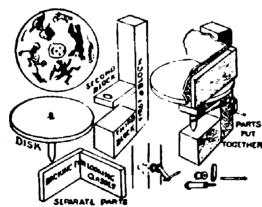
One must be 4% inches long, three-little strip of wood to the spool, and eighths of an inch thick, and 2% inches through a hole in the projecting end pass wide. The other is of the same dimen- a small round stick. This forms your sions, except that it is three-eighths of an inch longer than the first one. Fasten the edge of the shorter one to the face of the other (making the two at right in the second block so that its pointed angles to each other) in such a way that end will rest in the small hole in the the edges of both will be flush with the third block. Take a turn or two of string face of the other piece, and the two will or of elastic around the cylinder between be joined lengthwise together. This constitutes the backing for two pieces of it over the spool. It should be just long looking-glass. Get these as nearly the enough to be taut between the spool and shape and the size of the two pieces that the cylinder. Fasten one side of the make the backing as you can, and fasten them against the inner side of the back- to the upright 8-inch block half an inch ing with mucilage or with glue.

Cut out of a thin pine board or a

shingle, or the thin wood used to back from thick, stiff paper, with a square in mirrors and pictures, a disk six inches the center of each to fit over the center in diameter. Make a square aperture of the wooden disk. Paste funny men, about one quarter of an inch across. monkeys, dogs or pictures cut out of Whittle out a round stick 2% inches long comic papers upon these paper disks. and just big enough around to fit easily Slip one of these paper disks over the into the large hole in the second block. square peg in the middle of the wooden grand buke leopold salvator, of Austria and Cut one end to a point to fit into the disk, turn the crank and the show begins.

ment-and a great one-on the and the other end down to one half of an inch from the top into a square shape To make the stand that supports to fit the square opening in the disk and

Bore a hole through the sides of the 8-inch block just below where the second block is fastened, and introduce into thick, and the third 4 inches long, 13% it a cylinder of wood cut to fit so that it can be turned easily. On one end of this



with each other, and the little hole in the to fit tightly into the hole of a small spool. Put the cylinder into the hole made for it, and fasten the little spool to Make two other blocks of pine wood, the narrow end. Fasten one end of a windlass.

Put the wooden cylinder that forms the axis of your disk down through the hole the second and third blocks and then slip wooden backing of your looking-glasses above the cylinder.

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### THE AMERICAN BOY

# Bob Green's Gray Parrot By H. Barrow - North I shall make an example of him." "Come! the boy with the bottle!" he "Pretty Peter," murmured the bird repeated. "I mean to find him out. And cocking his eye affectionately on Harkings as he gently took the sugar.



yours, bo.ys. Though I say it

voice. "Rum hot!—Ha, ha! Bob Green, alarmed her in order to aid him in his Bob Green, Bob Green!" The voice escape again. changed to a strident shrick of laughter; admiringly back.

ness, the more energetic-looking of the two boys. say 'Rags?' "

whose real name was Nicholson. "I exciting news that the parrot was think it would be cheaper to buy a perched up on the schoolroom clock; and hedgehog or a tortoise or something of that Mr. Timms, who was to take duty, that sort. Gray parrots are evidently a had just entered, but had not seen him. luxury.

"Ye can take him with you now after the his co-purchaser gazed with helpless disfirst installment, and if at the end of a may at the clock, where, true enough, week yer not satisfied, I'll give you three Peter perched calmly above, carelessly dollars back for him and cry off the bar- watching the busy inroad below. It algin. I wouldn't part with him, we're that most appeared, too, as though he recchummy. Peter and me, but for bein' a ognized his new owners, for as they took trifle hard up. What with slack trade their seats he suddenly stretched up, and and sickness and -

again!" shricked the parrot vociferously, came his voice in a clear falsetto above "Hold your blather, will you?" angrily the subdued hum. "Rum hot! Rum hot!" demanded Bob Green, turning his bibuwhen yer spoke to-d'ye hear?"

"'And the stormy winds did blow,'" murmured the parrot, with a subdued manner. Then suddenly emitting a lifelike representation of the sharp drawing the disturbance subsided, turned to of a cork, he broke into a fit of seeming- peruse the review before him. ly derisive laughter, and blinked again at the boys.

have him, 'Rags.'"

of that size back to school."

say, 'Hullo, Peter!"

Approaching the cage, Harkness did as a little chuckle of pleasure.

it to his claw; and drawing a second cork victim. with the same startling unexpectedness, melody, and loudly demanded a rum hot.

In two more minutes the boys had completed their extravagant purchase and paying their first installment down, were marching gleefully back to school with Sparkes off into a helpless chortle. the parrot perched on Harkness's finger. occasionally, as though with a sense of its recent loss, calling crescendo for Bob Green.

Reaching school, listening merrily to Peter's sallies on route, they displayed a little more caution.

"We shall have to be careful," observed Harkness, "especially if he is so jolly noisy. I think we'd better stick him in the fourth-class room during tea, and afterwards we can smuggle him up into the dormitory, though I hope to goodness he won't want to talk in the night."

"Or draw corks." added "Rags."

Entering the school without attracting attention, they sought the classroom and, tying Peter by his legs to one of the desks, left him contentedly eating a banana as the first tea bell sounded.

It was rather unfortunate that five minutes later Mr. Timms, the fourth master, should enter the room in search of some review in his desk. Peering about through his everlasses in his short-sighted way, he falled, however, to notice the intruder, and securing the paper, hurried off at the second bell. leaving the door ajar behind him.

Watching silently from the distant desk, Peter studied the situation with a look of cunning. Dropping the skin of the demolished banana, he coolly proceeded with his beak to untie the cord that bound him, and flying to the ground.

walked forth on a journey of exploration. Ten minutes later, one of the servants, hurrying from the hall to the kitchen in the growing dusk of the evening, with a pile of plates in her hands, dropped them with a shrick of terror as a locomotive whistle sounded suddenly from her very feet, and a shrill voice shrieked, "Change

install. here for Worcester." Amid the startled of five screams and the clatter of the breaking each," pottery as she fled to the kitchen, a desaid Bob Green, risive screech of laughter seemed to folthe bird-fancier, low, mingled with cries, clearly audible "and the bird is in the dining hall, of someone calling for "Bob Green."

Exchanging a startled look, Harkness myself, there and his chum waited agitatedly as the ain't a better train- head master and one or two of his ased parrot in Amer- sistants hurried forth. Five minutes ica; and his lan- later, however, their fears were allayed, gwidge when he's though their bewilderment continued, by in form would make the news that Martha, the maid in question, appeared to have encountered some What'll ye have?" demand- prowling tramp endeavoring to make his ed the gray parrot in a clear way into the house, who had wilfully

Relieved by this news, though doubtful and ruffling his feathers with a crooning of its reliability, the two anxiously sort of chuckle, the bird blinked a waited for dismissal, and with its arrival solemn eye at the two boys, who gazed hurried eagerly to the classroom; but there their fears were abundantly con-"What d'ye think of that now?" asked firmed. The door stood open; the cord Bob Green triumphantly. that had tied Peter lay across the des "He's a beauty, Bob," declared Hark- but of the latter not a sign remained. that had tied Peter lay across the desk.

A search, as close as they dared make "But fifteen dollars!" He about the school, proved fruitless, notturned to his companion, a boy whose withstanding the aid of a score of willing plump face were a chronic smile of assistants who had been admitted to the humor and good nature, "What do you secret. This went on till just as the bell sounded for preparation young Dicken-"It's a heap of money," replied "Rags." son and Smallwood dashed up with the

Hurrying in with the groups of boys "He's dirt cheap," declared Bob Green, who were now entering, Harkness and craning his head on one side, fixed his "Rum hot, rum hot, rum hot. Same eye upon Harkness. "What'll ye have?"

"Order!" remanded Mr. Timms, rapping lous red face on the parrot. "And speak the desk loudly. "There appears to be an unusual amount of disorder this evening. Take your places at once."

He frowned angrily through his goldrimmed glasses for a moment; but as

A low, strained kind of murmur now filled the schoolroom, but not from study. "Ha. ha!" roared Harkness. "We must The usual scratching of pens and rustle of turning leaves were noticeable by "Where are we going to keep him?" their absence; and the furtive glance of asked the latter. "We can't take a cage every boy in the room was fixed by a species of fascination on the clock, where "Bless you, take him without a cage." the already popular Peter, the history said Bob Green. "He's as tame outside of whose purchase by Harkness and his as in. Here! Take this piece of sugar, chum was now public property, serenely Open the door, hold out yer finger; and perched, was peering to and fro with evident interest.

Occasionally a subdued titter almost he was bidden; and the parrot, stepping betrayed its owner, and Mr. Timms would forth, hopped lightly on his finger with glare above his glasser unable to detect the disturber; till Sparkes, a boy of slow "Pretty Peter! Pretty Pete!" he mur- understanding, but who, when once his mured softly. Then taking the sugar sense of humor was tickled, was overgently between his beak, he transferred mastered by his enjoyment of it, fell a

Staring up with open mouth and grinwhistled a couple of bars of a popular ning face, he suddenly caught the parrot's eve, and at the same moment the latter, stretching up its right claw after a fixed scrutiny, scratched the back of Its head in a manner so droll as to send

In another instant the outraged Mr. Timms had detected him. "Sparkes demanded, "what are you laughing at?" "Nothing, sir." spluttered Sparkes with

another uncontrollable cackle. "Then write me out a hundred times 'It is foolish to laugh at nothing," declared Mr. Timms. "And if I hear another sound I will double it."

A more guarded hush fell on the room at the penalty; but from the clock Peter appeared to watch the interlude with interest. Stretching his leg as the master once more resumed his reading, he ruffled his feathers with a preparatory yawn; and looking round, drew an imaginary cork with an ear-splitting effect that brought Mr. Timms up like a jack-in- ingly. the-box.

"Will the boy with a hottle bring it smothered laugh was heard at the demand, followed by a solemn hush.

Staring angrily around, Mr. Timms waited a moment.

For a second a deep and moving silence prevailed, broken faintly only by Peter a smile, "you will take him to Walsh to as he gaped carelessly; then leaning for- mind till morning, when you and Nicholward amid the expectant hush, he cocked son will return him to the bird man his head cunningly sidelong.

"Who killed Cock Robin?" he demanded in a clear, hollow voice.

Sparkes' explosive shrick of laughter, notwithstanding his recent hundred lines. could be heard loud above the roar which followed; and Mr. Timms sprang madly to his feet.

"Sparkes, come here!" he demanded. "It is you, sir, is it, who is causing all this turmoil?"

Sparkes rose in a frenzy of convulsive merriment and trepidation.

"I. sir? Please, sir, no, sir!" he stammered. "It—ha, ha!—um—haw, haw! er-he. he! It was the parrot, sir," and he pointed above the clock.

"The parrot?" repeated Mr. Timms descending from his desk, and blinking up at the clock. "Dear me, how did the bird get there? He must be caught at once. We cannot allow these absurd interruptions. Really, this is astonishing in the extreme."

"If I were to throw a book at him," volunteered Sparkes, "to frighten him off we might perhaps catch him."

"A sensible suggestion, Sparkes," replied Mr. Timms. "Meantime the remainder of you, should he fly down, will kindly endeavor to secure him."

"Yes, sir." came a gleeful chorus

It was an unfortunate command. The next moment Sparkes had smashed the clock face with his Latin grammar; and, screaming shrilly, the parrot flew down

As he did so the whole school dashed madly for him, knocking over books, papers and pens, and tumbling over each other in their wild pursuit. Mr. Timms' frantic cries of "Order!" were unheard in the pandemonium he himself had Twice the parrot, screaming loudly, flew down the room, a horde of cheering boys following with an enjoyment impossible to describe. An increased uproar followed as he sought a refuge on the cupboard. And a loud cheer arose as Cox and Truscott, climbing up by the shelves dislodged the bird, bringing down an avalanche of old copybooks and dust.

With this mishap the parrot, screeching furiously, again sought the clock. Then, as they turned, a sudden hush fell upon them at the sight of the head master himself gazing spellbound in the door-

"Mr. Timms!" he exclaimed. "I-I trust you have not all taken leave of your senses?"

"The whole thing got beyond my control in a moment," declared Mr. Timms apologetically. "I was helpless. I cannot explain except that—that"—he pointed to the parrot—"it is all owing

"Bob Green, Bob Green, Bob Green!" shricked the terrified Peter. "Who'killed Cock Robin-Bob Green."

"Silence" thundered the Doctor as a fresh shout followed. "Take your seats all of you.":

"Change here for Worcester!" vocif-erated the parrot. "What'll ye have? Rum hot. And the stormy winds did

"The bird must be caught," declared the Doctor emphatically." "What boy or boys have brought it here?"

"Please, sir, Nicholson and I bought it from Green, the bird fancier," replied Harkness. "Though we did not bring it here. We put it in the classroom till morning, but someone must have let it out during tea."

"Will it come to you, Harkness?" asked the head master gravely.

"I'll try, sir," said Harkness.

Approaching the clock, amid the breathless attention of the whole school, he held up his finger.

"Hullo, Peter!" he remarked softly.
"Pretty Peter!" At the same time taking a piece of lump sugar from his pocket he displayed it temptingly.

Eyeing him a moment the parrot craned his neck down,

"Pretty Peter." he remarked gutturally "Pretty Peter!" said Harkness sooth-

Hesitating a moment the parrot flew down on the neighboring desk, and walkinstantly to me?" he rapped forth; and a ing slowly towards him with an amusing sidelong gait, hopped lightly on his finger.

"Pretty Peter," said Harkness scratching his poli.



SOME MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY AS ONE OF OUR BOY ARTISTS SEES THEM

"Come! the boy with the bottle!" he "Pretty Peter," murmured the bird

"And now," said the Doctor with half making what monetary arrangement you can. By the bye, you may also, each of you, bring me a hundred lines tomorrow for making so grotesque and ridiculous a purchase."

'Yes, sir," replied Harkness with a breath of relief.

A moment later, at a nod from the Doctor, he was walking meekly forth, with the parrot on his finger; Peter's last words to the grinning school as he departed being a shrill and apparently anxious inquiry as to "Who killed Cock Robin?



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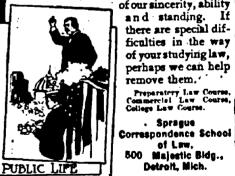
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# Now, Boys, For the Garden

By HUGO ERICHSEN

as it is one of the farm tasks that be improved. consider it beneath their dignity to preparation than it does for floriculture. "bother with garden truck." But city First of all, if it has never been tilled experience, and, hence, will be particu- the cultivators attached to a wheel-hoe. larly interested in the following observamay apply to country homes where the vegetable garden has been neglected, and infuse new courage, enthusiasm and determination into boys who have grown tired of fighting the weeds, for it is a never-ceasing battle from the beginning of spring to the close of the season. her gifts from the sluggard.

should form part of the education of every boy. It will not only bring him into close touch with nature and growing things, which is always desirable, but provide moderate exercise in the open his cheeks. In this sense gardening pays, decidedly. The financial gain is very small, but is in proportion to the effort expended. A few hours' work every day suffices to keep even a large garden in good order, and seeds are exceedingly cheap. A few cents will purchase hundreds of lettuce seeds, capable of producing as many plants.

You may say: "What's the use? Our are the very boy I am trying to reach. You will be surprised to learn what can be accomplished in a small-sized family garden, if it is cultivated systematically. Mr. John Elliott Morse, a gentleman of my acquaintance, for instance, raised enough vegetables on a space, eighteen by twenty five feet in size, that was feet wide, to supply a family of three adults and considerable "company" for an entire summer. In a garden forty seven by ninety five feet in size, Mr. Chas. H. Parker, of Burlington, N. J., produced \$108.33 worth of vegetables. enough to supply his family of ten perduring the season.

🖰 OUNTRY boys will scarcely require grow weeds will grow vegetables, and, as instruction in vegetable gardening, for the nature of the ground, that can

is generally assigned to them. For the purpose of raising vegetables, Adult grangers either lack the time or garden soil requires even more careful and village lads have no opportunity to before, it should be thoroughly dug over, acquire the requisite knowledge to grow rendering it as fine as possible by means vegetables successfully in the school of of hoe and rake, or, what is preferable,

I am assuming that the ground is of tions. Here and there, too, my remarks prime quality. If the garden consists of virgin soil that has not been worked before, it is a good plan to make a liberal application of unleached wood-ashes, which will render clay soil more porous and act as a binder to sandy loam.

It is a matter of dispute whether it is past fall, it will have to be fertilized, and Nature is generous, but she withholds for this purpose I should unhesitatingly recommend commercial fertilizers, which Gardening is an accomplishment that are more easily procured and less disagreeable to handle than manure. With Charles Barnard, I believe that manure should be confined to the farm. Every dealer in seeds handles commercial fertilizers, and if you will tell him what they air that will bring the glow of health to are wanted for and give him the size of your garden, he will determine the kind and quantity required.

It is a matter of dispute whether it is best to fertilize in the fall or spring. Judging by my experience, I should say that that largely depends upon the nature of the ground. With a clay soil it is probably safe to "top-dress" in autumn, as the earth will hold the fertilizer until it becomes available for the garden is so very small, it would be a nourishment of plants. In the case of waste of time to bother with it." You a sandy soil, on the other hand, it would nourishment of plants. In the case of be worse than useless to apply the fertilizer in the fall, for that kind of earth is porous and permits the valuable constituents, that are dissolved by the rain run through it like a sieve, until they are arrested by the subsoil at a lower level, where they are beyond the reach traversed by a brick walk two and a half of eager rootlets in search of food. The successful gardener is he who studies the requirements of his soil and feeds it much as he would an animal.

A question that will have to be deterwhole, rows are preferable to beds, besons with all the vegetables they required cause they can be more easily cultivated, need suitable tools. A double wheel-hoe, two systems may be combined, the beds

BOY GARDENERS AT WORK IN THE INDUSTRIAL PARK AT DAYTON, ONIO.

with attachments and weeder, is very being located in corners and along the convenient for this purpose, although not fence. indispensable. Among the necessary implements I should enumerate the hoe, spade, rake and trowel. A small wheelbarrow is also very useful, and may be made by any boy with mechanical ingenuity at a small expense. The procuring of a suitable wheel presents the greatest difficulty, which can generally should be necessary to purchase a wheel, the cost of the same will be only a trifle compared to the cost of a finished barrow. For weeding, nothing can surpass the human hand, intelligently directed. Weeding should be attended to after a rain, whenever possible, as the ground is soft at that time and the weed, root and all, may be easily removed. You may object to this by contending that it is disagreeable to work on the ground when the soil is wet. So it is, to some extent, but a boy really in love with gardening will not mind it, particularly when he follow his efforts.

Some lads may be deterred from gar-

As a hot-bed, to raise early vegetables, is impractical in a small garden, I would advise my boy friends to establish a nursery on a small scale behind the kitchen stove. A seed requires three things to become a plant-heat, light and moisture-and all of these are provided in the kitchen. When the plants he removed by a recourse to the attic and are up, it is a good plan to expose them the discovery of the remains of a small to sunlight on clear days and, later on, to child's cart or bicycle. But even if it place them on the back porch for a couple of hours every noon to accustom them to outdoor conditions and prepare them for transplantation. Among the vegetables that mature rather late and that it is, therefore, profitable to start lot of vegetables raised. The factory early are tomatoes and cauliflowers. But engaged an expert to give the boys admost of us also experience a craving for lettuce in the early spring and this will work. Everybody was surprised at the make a welcome addition to the list. It result, and, the news spreading throughmay be well to call attention to the fact that it is impossible to raise plants in a room in which gas is used. A bundle of laths is very convenient for making seed-boxes, two or three laths. Dayton, Ohio, than in any other town in considers the reward that is certain to joined by cleats, being used for the sides, the United States. and the bottom being constructed in a similar manner. With us in the middle dening by the looks of their back yards West it is customary to begin these in- ers, charm and grace of manner have or the character of the soil. But it may door gardening operations at the end of actual money value as personal equipbe safely asserted that any soil that will February or beginning of March. The ment.

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and snow in the course of the winter, to farther south a garden is located, the later they may, of course, be undertaken. When you are ready to plant in the open air, draw a straight line by means of a string, attached to pegs at each end that are driven into the ground, and then insert your seed. Your rows should be at least a foot apart; if possible, a foot and a half. What to plant will be mined before actual gardening operations naturally determined by individual prefare undertaken is the manner in which erence, but, unless the space at your the garden is to be arranged. On the command is very large, you will have to exclude cabbages, potatoes, pumpkins, melons and sweet corn. Lettuce, radparticularly with that timesaver, the ishes, beans (when you plant them be To till the ground effectually, you will wheel-hoe; but in a large garden the sure to note that the eye is turned downward), carrots, cucumbers and beets are relished by most families and adapted to gardens of limited size. A dozen plants of rhubarb will provide all the luscious stalks a small family can consume and furnish a considerable quantity to be put up for the winter. Pens should be planted early—as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Let the neighbors laugh. if they will: unless the unexpected happens, you will have pens a week or two ahead of them. And if frost should destroy your plants, before you reap the fruit of your labor, your loss will not be very great. Parsley is also easy to raise and useful for flavoring soups and garnishing fish, etc.

> In my experience it is one of the greatest pleasures to raise vegetables in one's garden that it is impossible to buy of the grocer or at the market. Kale, also known as Borecole, Brussels Sprouts, Georgia Collards and Kohlrabi (intermediate between the cabbage and the turnip), are of this description and so easily cultivated that I may even safely commend them to a beginner. Kale and Collards are prepared like cabbage, the kohlrabi very much like the turnip, and the little buttons that grow in the leafaxils of the Brussels Sprouts like cauliflower.

> I have purposely omitted directions for the culture of the vegetables referred to. as these can be found in the catalogues of seedsmen and are given on every package of seeds. Send for several of the catalogues; to a prospective gardener they will prove as interesting as a story

### Boy Gardeners of Dayton, O.

One of the largest factories at Dayton. Ohio, has taken a paternal interest in the welfare of its workmen, including the boys who work in the factory or live in the vicinity. A large piece of ground was staked out for the especial benefit of the boys and converted into a garden. Each boy was given a plot of ground and a money prize was offered for the best vice, but the boys themselves did all the out the town, fathers and mothers of boys, as well as boys generally, became interested, and the result was that probably there are more boy gardeners in

Dignity, thoughtfulness towards oth-

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When Writing Advertisers Mention The American Boy



country, invited Tom Daly, his city chum, to spend a few days with sure of a great good time, but a number and around them, then he would start to of things happened to them that the boys didn't plan on at all.

The short distance on the train was quickly passed, and when Tom got off at the station he saw Dave waiting for him a little way down the road. He was in a cart, and the colt that he was driving was going through some surprising antics. Dave tried to hold her with one hand, while he made ineffectual attempts

to grasp Tom with the other.
"Get in any way you can," he said, "she isn't broke very well yet, but by spring you'll see that I'll have the best little filly in the country. Broke her all myself, too, and in spots she can go a three minute gait right now."

Tom laughed.

time?

and by the time that he was through singing her praises, they were home.

It was a big log house with a lot of needed. Tom's especial delight was a huge fireplace in the front room. He knew there would be a big log burning. and Dave took him in there the next thing after he had been greeted by the family and the dogs.

"You may have your furnaces and steam heat if you want them," said Dave. "but give me the old fireplace, although father says on a real cold day he bakes on one side and freezes on the other, and when he wants to get done brown all around he goes out to the kitchen stove."

The next morning after breakfast Dave

took Tom to one side.

"Don't say anything," he whispered, "for the other kids will want to come. We'll go up the canon about a mile and see some deer that come down to the creek to drink. There are six of them and they are the prettiest things you ever saw.

The boys stole quietly out. The dogs came bounding joyfully after them, but at a few stern commands from Dave they went back, crestfallen. The boys broke into a run as soon as they were out of sight of the house. When they reached the creek they crawled beneath some underbrush, and none too soon, for in a moment they heard them coming. Six beautiful creatures, two large and four smaller ones came fearlessly down to the water. Hardly daring to breathe, the boys watched them. Suddenly the old one stamped his foot, rapidly wheeled and dashed up the side of the ravine. In an instant they had vanished like a

Dave stood up, bewildered.

"Now what in the world scared them like that?" he asked. "They couldn't have smelled us, for the wind is blowing toward us."

They listened, and in the underbrush down the stream they heard a crackling. "It must be some of the calves that have strayed here," said Dave, "We will the deer will come back."

They followed the sound and broke cinnamon bear.

Dave gave a blood-curdling yell. "Run for a tree," he shouted.

stopped to wrench his coat loose from a

There goes a great three-cornered

After they were up a ways they stopped and looked down. The bear was making breaks in the music: leisurely for Tom's tree. He stopped under it, sniffed, and began to climb.

Tom's teeth began to chatter. "Say D-D-Dave," he called, "can he

e-e-climb way up?"

HEN Dave Lincoln, who lived in the tree, and went through the same per-

him during his vacation, both were bear kept guard. He would walk around the leap of Black Bess, the tircless steed go away and their hopes would rise, but Turpin on her back cleared a toll gate of he always changed his mind and came back.

Dave climbed a little higher. "I can see the top of the windmill at home,"

"There you go," he said, "every time unconscious sarcasm, that in a safer mo-

"Well, I shan't get tired of this, and as if his life depended upon it, and before feet high. I am going to keep right on training her. he had played many notes a most sur-You don't know how intelligent she is," prising thing happened. The bear arose gan to dance around in a circle.

Dave shouted with laughter and relief.



head them towards home, and perhaps don't believe he'll hurt us. Let's get down together, and you keep playing and we'll dance just as he does, and we'll through a thicket into a little clearing, make for that clearing that leads Then they stopped, breathless with towards home. He'll be likely to follow. fright, for in front of them stood a hugo but we won't get scared unless he chases us.

Of course it was a risk. The bear might insist upon a closer acquaintance, and it was with fastly beating hearts that the The first two trees that they reached was with fastly beating hearts that the were about twenty feet apart. They lost boys got down. Tom swung into "Amerno time in getting into them. They could ica," and played bravely. The bear kept hear the bear slowly coming after. Dave up his dance and the boys clumsily imitated him. They edged slowly toward the clearing, the bear following.

When they had gone about a quarter of tear in it," he said, "but perhaps I'll be a mile, Dave said: "Don't you think we lucky if I don't get one just like it in might walk? My legs are so tired that I can't hardly go."

Tom shouted back at him between

"You-keep it up. What-do you think of me-having to dance-and play, too?"

Just then they heard a crackling in the underbrush.

'You stoppa," he shouted, "you pay me ree hunard dollar. You steala my bear." Journalist St tree hunard dollar. You steala my bear." 'No, we didn't," he said, "he stole us, but we will call it all right if you'll tell him in Italian that this waltz is over. We'd like to stop and rest."

The man looked surprised at this reception, and with his limited knowledge of English, and two boys talking to him at the same time, it wasn't easy for him to gather what it was all about. When he did, he threw back his head, shut his

"Him have fun," he said. "He know he scara you boys. Him ver smart bear."

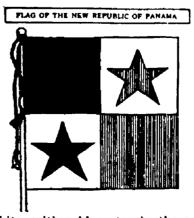
### Great Feats of Jumping Horses

The New York Sun, in a recent issue, tells us of great jumping feats that have been performed by horses. It mentions the leap of Black Bess, the tireless steed of the outlaw Dick Turpin, that with Turpin on her back cleared a toll gate of six feet ten inches high, on the top of which was a cheval-de-frice. tells us of great jumping feats that have It seemed hours to the boys that the been performed by horses. It mentions which was a cheval-de-frise.

More remarkable still is the leap known as "Lambert's leap," which took place I come up you have something different ment would have been objected to by feet high, and there is one case where, at on hand. Wonder what it will be next Tom, said that he believed he could be believed by the beauty to the best of th

proved to be twenty seven feet seven An Amateur Printers' Associover a stream which, on being measured, rambling additions built on as the family "He's a tame dancing bear, "he said. "I inches wide. Several times afterwards other horses endeavored to make the

away. The deer and hounds had got into a field around which was a stone wall ten feet high. All the huntsmen started



Dave said he was afraid he could, but he didn't. After going up a couple of feet he backed down, went over to Dave's little, ragged Italian with a red cap com-

# ing toward them and shaking his fist The Amateur

### A Lively Flea

A very unique publication is the "Cali-fornia Flea," published by Ruy W. Har-den, corner Twelfth and Jackson streets, San Jose, California. The pages of the "Flea" are nearly as large as those of THE AMERICAN BOY, and the magazine is printed on a mimeograph, as the edilittle eyes and laughed. Then he put his tor has no press. He hopes, however, arm affectionately around the bear's soon to have a printing press. Where neck. printed on separate sheets, and then pasted in by hand. In fact, it is almost entirely a hand-made publication, and the editor and his associate, Jay Hanson, boys of about eighteen, certainly earn all they get for it. Indeed, they admit that the expense more than equals the

### To Get Capital

see the top of the windmill at home."

In a said. "O, if I had only let the dogs come with us."

He looked down at the bear. "I'm so hungry that I could eat you raw," he said.

Tom, to ease his position, settled himber of forty six feet, the actual height of this pockets. Then he drew one out and waved something triumphantly.

"It's my harmonica," he cried. "I forgot that I had it. Sometimes you can dolots with animals with missic. Perhaps I can scare him away," and Dave with unconscious sarcasm, that in a safer moment would have been objected to by Tom, said that he believed he could.

Tom started with "Whilstling Rufus" as "Lambert's leap," which took place a nearly one hundred and fifty years ago at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Cuthbert Lambert's mare took fright, and no reaching a bridge, the parapet of which was three and a half feet high, jumped off it, clearing a birting a distance of forty six feet, the actual height of the drop being thirty six feet. The rider was unhurt, but the mare died. Curiously enough, twice afterwards, in 1767 and 1771, a horse made this same leap, in one of lifty cents each. These shares were not instances of horses jumping six and rider being killed. There are a number of instances of horses jumping six as if his life depended upon it, and before he had played many notes a most surprising thing happened. The bear arose slowly on his hind legs and gravely bestowy on his hind legs and gravely bestown that he does not always and that he company after the plan of the Pennant Tublishing Company, which the publish and no reaching at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Cuthbert Lambert's leap," which the clear flow who wish to publish amateur papers, but does the right, and on reaching at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Cuthbert Lambert's leap," which the pennant, "of which took place at the clear of this company will suggest to boys who wish to publish amateur papers, but does the right of the clear that the pennant of the clear that the pennant is a bright of the clear that the pennant is a population. The pennant Publis

# ation Desired

other horses endeavored to make the leap, but without success. But a still more famous jump was made at Warwick in 1817, where the distance cleared was thirty nine feet. There is an instance of a horse jumping into a pit of a depth of twenty five feet and escaping uninjured. Another horse jumped on to the battlement of a bridge and then dropped twenty feet into about one foot of water without serious injury.

Irish horses are said to be adept jumpers. The Irish county fairs all make a specialty of performances by jumping horses. On one occasion the owner of a horse lay flat on the top of a five har gate while another person jumped the horse over him. On another occasion a rider jumped his horse into a pond over a wall six feet seven inches high and jumped him out of it again.

A jump of real daring was performed in 1870 by John Ryan on his mare Steal-away. The deer and hounds had got into a field around which was a stone wall

### Notes MR. BRESNAHAN has prepared a his-

Another Irishman rode a hunter over an iron spiked gate six feet six inches high. Another Irishman rode a hunter over an iron spiked gate six feet six inches high, while running with the hounds in 1832. A horse called Perfection jumped six walls six feet high, for a big wager. Jack Spring, a wonderful, though unmanageable horse that no one could ride, could jump six feet from a standstill.

American horses excel in high jumping. In 1831 Filemaker, ridden by Mme. Marantetic, cleared seven feet inheed, and it one six the could inches in Chicago. The present record stands at seven feet nine inches, and is to the credit of Heatherbloom, the jump taking place at lirvn Mawy Horse Show last fall. It is said that in a private trial Heatherbloom once cleared the first lower square, to the left, is blue; the first lower square, to the left, is blue; the first lower square, to the left, is another merit that some of the older analytic and effect. France, the first lower square, to the left, is a placing of the first last sand that in a private trial Heatherbloom once cleared eight feet three inches.

Republic of Panama Flag.

The first upper square, to the left, is blue; the first lower square, to the left, is a placing of the street, spread liself on its cleared seven feet nine sands that in a private trial Heatherbloom once cleared eight feet three inches.

Republic of Panama Flag.

The first upper square, to the left, is blue; the first lower square, to the left, is shown as the first blue; the first lower square, to the left, is shown as the first blue; the first lower square, to the left, is shown as a sumbor, adding a cover printed in seasonable colors of green and red with a picture of Sana Claus. The Bubble is a laways well edited, but in each month. As another merit that some of the older amaneurs could note with profit: It never misses an issue and it comes pretty near appearance on the mere misses an issue and it comes pretty near appearance on the each month. As a spearance of the specially when we consider th misses an issue and it comes pretty near appearing on time each month. As so many of the amateurs are not even regular, to say nothing of being punctual. In their publication, the editor who is sufficiently systematic and attentive to the work he has undertaken is deserving of praise and has the spirit that will bring him success in after life.—THE MONTH-LY HERALD. 3542 Itaska street. St. Louis, added an appropriate cover to its Christmas number. The Herald is always well edited and neatly printed. It very properly uses a good deal of its space to boom the St. Louis exposition and to arouse the interest of the amateur fournalists in the exposition, and to show fournalists in the exposition, and to show the opportunity that is to be given there of displaying amateur work and of in-teresting the public in the objects and purposes of amateur journalism.



original puzzles only. We cannot undertake to return rejected puzzles nor to reply personally to letters.

Preston Bowen, Rural Route 3, Garnett, Kansas, wins the prize for best illustrated puzzle received by January 20. Ward Sachs, Towanda, Illinois, wins the prize for best list of answers to January Tangles received by January 20. Honorable mention is accorded the following for excellence of original contributions or answers, or both: Grace Haren, John F. Sawtell, John Coffman, I. Rose, Jo Mullins, C. Clyde Nickum, Sarah Gilles, Merlin Bisson, Alfred Lewis Nelson, Harry S. Carter, William A. Prescott, Wilburn H. Potter, Arthur Youell, Harold R. Norris, G. H. Stanbery, Earl Lyman, Joa Stage, James K. Neill, John V. Cramer, Harold H. Wilkins, Hugh Drury, Roy McCay, Dorian E. Clark, Edward P. Jackson, Carleton Hutchings, Ray Tully, Edward Langdon Fernald, Ralph Rugan, Lyle W. Lee, Howard S. Currier, Beverly Waugh Blake, harles Leslie Stewart, J. L. Gilbert, Leonard Steburg, William Felder Howell, Ralph H. Wirt, Herbert Keilar, Joseph Phillip Smith, M. H. Yoder, Litta Voclchert, Samuel R. Turrentine, William B. Kirk, Russell E. Perry, Ellsworth Morgan, S. Ward Seeley, J. Eustace Guest, Henry Israel.

Tanglers would do well to learn the destrability of thinking ahead so as to make their contributions sensonable. Dezens sent in puzzles especially applicable to February to reach us by January 20, at which time the Fobruary Tangles were already in type and printed, and we were working on March 20 will be considered for May or later, but cannot pogshly reach an earlier issue. Always figure at least two months in advance, sending in puzzles on Juns topics by April 20; on July topics by May 20, etc. Sensonableness of subject matter is considered in the awards and often secures the publication of non-winning puzzles.

We will announce in the best original Fourth

parzies. We will announce in the May Tangles our Grand Prize offer for the best original Fourth of July puzzle of any kind tillustrated puzzle preferred) received between May 1 and 20. Sind nothing for this special contest until after May 1, but get good and ready. A cush prize of two dollars will be given for the best list of answers to March Tangles received by March 20. A prize of a new book will be given for the best lot of original puzzles of any kind received by March 20.

### Answers to February Tangles

16. Proverbs xix. 18: Chasten the son while there is hope, and let not the soul spare for his crying (Chas. ten) (T Hyson) with letth the life hope pan D L ETNO (T high) sotes pear (four his) c RT in G.

1. Bweden

2 STPaul NeVada PanAma Pueblo The star path spells St. EuropE Valentine. 7. VienNa BosTon Quincy 10 INdian H. Elburz S 1 Argrat, 2 Aristocrat 3 Ballarat Sprat, 5 Carat 6 Theocrat 7 Pluto-at 8 Baccarat, 9 Muskrat, 10 Brat. 11 Autocrat.

19. ODE AA ALL
SHARDOLLAMP7
IRE OUR
ED OO
TI P ADV 11

SDUKES 20 Acis, Athlanta, Atlas, Apollo, Ate, Cacus, Ceres, Circe, Comus, Diana, Dido, Dion, Diomedes, Echo, Eos, Faunus, Hebe, Hecate, Helena, Helios, Hero, Iris, Janus, Jason, Juno, Laomedon, Maris, Medea, Medusa, Memnon, Memus, Nemesis, Nestor, Niobe, Orestes, Orion, Osiris, Palemedes, Pan, Paris, Perseus, Pyramus, Pluto, Rhea, Teucer, Urania, Uranus, Venus, Vesta, Zous,

1. 1. Rope, 2. Pear. 3. Arab. 4. Able. Lear. 6. Area 7. Ense, 8. Scal. 9. Ally. 10. Lyre. 11 Resp. 12. Aprx. 13. Exit 4. Item. 15. Emir. 16. Iris. 17. Isle 18. Lena 19. Name. 20. Mean. 21. Anne. 22. Nero. 23. Rope.

22 Sin has many tools, but a lie is a handle that fits them all. (S in Ha's) many tools (butt) (tall) eye eyes a hand I. T hat

23	1	Poolish				
		LegAteE	24		T	
		AmaTeuR		O	1 R	
	4	NapHthA	-		F. A	
	5	GenEral	1, 1	I A	ROOM	
	6	EmcRalD	Į.	١.	в о	
Т		three acrostics		IJ	ΕO	
		nge, Lather and			D	

25. 1 Resin, rein, 2. Heard, herd. 3. Holst, host. 4. Range, rage. 5. Metal, meal. 5. Revel, reci. 7. Least, lest. 8. Solar, soar. 9. Dream, deam. 10. Rinse, rise. 11. Petal, 1. Petal, 12. Polse, posc. 12. Month, moth. 14. Wield, wild. The syncopated letters spell. peal. 12. Poise. Wield, wild. Saint Valentine.

26. Tulips (two lips), hare (hair), liberty, ear, date, ayes and noes (eyes and nose), temple, crown, brow. feathers, copperhead, face, fame (oF AMEtica), l'nited, (transpose third and fourth letters, untied), chin (inch); shield, arrow, one sent (one cent), striper, ten mills (make one cent), T (tea), scent feent), laurel wreath.

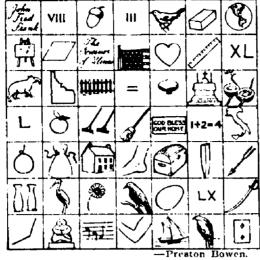
27. 1. Step. pets 2. Strap. parts 2 Rail, liar. 4. Brag, garb. 5. Note, Eton.

### New Tangles

HISTORICAL SQUARE.

28.

Interpret each picture by a word of five letters. Using the initials of these words, by commencing with a certain letter and using adjoining squares in continuous order, touching each square once only, find a great disaster that led to a war during President McKinley's first admirration, and the place, month and day of lite occurrance. month and day of its occurrence.



SEASONABLE ACROSTIC.

All the words are of uniform length. The initials and the finals, read down, spell two names of a day observed in the windy month.

1. Part of a roof. 2. A Russian measure of length.

3. A traditional Greek writer of fables.

4. A beautiful house plant.

5. Overturn.

6. A county of lows, Kentucky and Missourt.

7. The seventh month of the Jewshy part.

8. One of the three Greek orders of architecture.

9. Mountains of Missouri.

10. In the Roman calendar, the ninth day before the ides.

—Edward Langdon Fernald.

30. GEOGRAPHICAL SOUARE.

GEOGRAPHICAL SQUARE. 1. 8. 2 1 to 2, a town in Johnson

Co., Neb. 1 to 3, a town and

b. . 6 province of Russia. 1 to 4, a

town of northern Luzon. 2 to

3 7 4 3, an African bay. 3 to 4, an

illinois city. 4 to 2, a town in

Harrison Co., N. Y. 5 to 6, a town in

Harrison Co. Iowa 7 to 8, a river of Portu
gai.

MISAPPLIED CROUNLYGE.

MISAPPLIED GROUPINGS.

31. MISAPPLIED GROUPINGS.

In the following the animals is misapplied. Place each class correctly with the animal to which it belongs, using each but one.

1. A herd of horses.
2. A sounder of seals.
3. A band of bees.
4. A drove of doves.
5. A run of rooks.
6. A pack of peacocks.
7. A troop of qualt.
8. A sleuth of pheasants.
9. A skulk of snipe.
10. A pride of player.
11. A school of herons.
12. A covey of cattle 13. A wisp of whales.
14. A nide of nightingales.
15. A muster of monkeys.
16. A cast of chickens.
17. A flight of foxes.
18. A pod of partridges.
19. A hold of partridges.
19. A building of bears.
20. A flock of fish.
21. A beey of horing.
22. A stand of geese.
23. A watch of lions.
24. A shool of hounds.
25. A watch of lions.
26. A slege of hounds.
27. A brood of clephants.

—Katherine Haren and D. F. Butler.
32. GEOGRAPHICAL DIAMOND.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIAMOND.

32. GEOGRAPHICAL DIAMOND.

1 to 2. a cit; in Alabama. 1 to
4. a city in Oregon. 2 to 3. a city
in Hitnois. 4 to 3 a city in Georgia.

The words constituting the diamond read horizontally, only, as
follows: A letter in Constantinople;
the southwesternment fown of Arkaneas, a French city of 30,000
population; the depaitment of
France in which the above city is
situated, the diamond-cutting city of the
world; a New Hampelier county seat; a tewn
in Holt County, Normacka ... town on the
Little Signa River, lowa, a letter in Constantinople ——Eugene Marius Stewart.

33. ACROSTIC-ZIGZAG.

The seven words are seven

The seven words are seven counties found in a certain state. The initials, read downward, spell the name of that state. The stars, read downward, spell the name of another state. 

---William Kirk 34 SHAKESPEAREAN REBUS
An exchanation of King Alonso, of Naples,
in the Tempest.



PROGRESSIVE ENIGMAS

35. PROGRESSIVE ENIGMAS

Names of noted Americans.

(1) Does your 1234 5678910 General
12345578910 as a capable Confederate officer?

(2) Did you see my 367 1234 when you went
to hear President 1234567? (3) That was a
1234 5678910 down which General 12345678910
went. (4) I at a 12356 of 123 on the 1234
with President 123458. (5) Did you hear
President 12345 2345 about the 345? (6) 12!
345. I told President 12345 the 123 would get
wet. (7) Not a 234 to 1234 of, had General
12345. (8) General 123 caught an 321. (9)
General 1234 drank 123 while riding on the
river 12 and reading 124. (10) 123. daughter
of Rear-Admiral 12345, rode in the 234 on
which was a 2341, to 5321 carfare (11) I
can 1234 5678. (12) Can you 123 the 45678 678910.
made by the President who was nicknamed
12345678. (13) I gave a freshly cured
123 to 345878, for Secretary of the Treasury
12345678. (14) 123 came inventor 1234 to
234 so much? — Lot W. Armin.
36. CONNECTED WORD-SQUARES.

36. CONNECTED WORD-SQUARES.

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11	١.				1	2	١.			1	3				

1 A blemish; a boy

3. Highest point, chill; the country from which Ruth came; an island made famous by Napoleon.



6 A money drawer; mental image; dregs; a mold of the human foot.
7. Knot; above; lairs; belonging to the

Celts.
S. Tidy; reverberation; Jezebel's husband; Funch's dog.

9. Duration; a kind of metal; temper of

mind; extremittes.

19. To send forth; a burrowing animal; misfortunes; trial.

11. Inner part; eggshaped; tatters; other-

wise 12. Dispatched; always; Moses' death bed; 13. A large cistern; an historical English river; a cape of Alaska; a joint of the leg.
—Morton 1. Mitchell.

### HISTORICAL LABYRINTH.

Beginning with a certain letter and using adjacent squares in continuous order, using each letter once only, flud an event which happened in February, and the date of its occurrence.

Þ	N	C	W	T	R	$\Lambda$	R
$\bar{\mathbf{s}}$	E	0	8	E	Y	В	U
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E	т	D	0	N	В	1	R
S	N	R	D	R	T	Y	T
it	Ľ	E	T	31	T	w	O

-The Professor

METERS

A meter of temperature. Ans Example

Example A meter of temperature. And Thermometer.

1. A meter of specific gravity of fluids. 2. A meter of the wind. 3. A meter that calculates. 4. A meter of weather. 5. A meter of heat 6. A meter of time. 7. The meter that goes across. 8. A meter of atmospheric moisture. 9. A meter of angles. 10. A meter indisture. 9. A meter of angles. 10. A meter skilled in secondary. 11. A meter of gas. 12. A meter of the purity of oil. 13. A meter of how flar you walk. 14. A meter of how many times a wheel turns. 15. A meter of five metrical feet. 18. A meter of intensities of light 17. A meter with a vacuum pump. 18. A meter of currents. 19. A meter of the pulse. 20. A meter of a verse of four measures.

Charles Stewart.

### DIAMOND SQUARE.



1 to 3, a city of Ceylon.
1 to 7, a city of Illinois.
3 to a, a county of Tennesce. 7 to 5, a college flown of Ohio. 8 to 2, a river of Africa. 2 to 4, the easternmost lake of Minnesca. minn sota. 8 to 6, a county of lowa, Missouri and Nebraska. 6 to 4, a town in Johnson County, Kentucky. 8 to 4, a county and county seat of ty and county seat of fouth Dakota. 2 to 6, a hay made famous by Prosident Roosevett.

—Klahr Huddle.

### LAUDER TANGLE.

The uprights spell the name of a famous bible city and the country in which it is found. The rounds, from the top down, are:

Elijah's successor; one whom Paul salutes in Romans xiv; the first mountains mentioned in the bible; the Hittite who sold the field and cave of Machpelah to Abraham.

—Henry Israel .....

-Henry Israel

### PROVERB TANGLE.

Starting at a certain letter and taking one letter at regular intervals, find a well-known proverb. Thaperon, outlet, lazily, huggets, outology, ever, aggravate, shame, errors, janitor, ama-ory, sense.—Frank C. McMillan.

### SYNONYMOUS ANAGRAMS.

Each pair of transposals will yield two yords of synonymous meaning, as. A RAG-IAN equals A POST SNAID. Ans.: Ansgram transposal. (equals)

(equals) transposal.

1. Early lat (equals) try a cheer. 2. Tenmen in Co. F. (equals) nine thumps. 3. Timon car (equals) quite spruce. 4. Race line (equals) strut. 5. Is not beat (equals) sue or let. 6. Hides in fun (equals) one clipt me. 7. A nice pet (equals) a sneer cuff. 8. O my ranch (equals) 'tis ye govern—The Gopher.

attendant; an imaginary monster; to abound.

2. To partly conceal; a volcano; internally; to call forth; to begin again.

—Clyde Nickum.

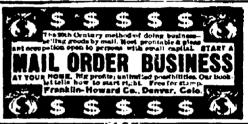
2 To tax; theatrical; a dispatcher; to sustain; a ridge of mountains; a shrill outery.

—Osborn J. Dunn.

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division: a prevaricator:
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WILLIAM C. SPRAGUE, Editor



RICHARD D. BAYLRY AND HIS PREMIUM WATCH

marcellished Dec 9.195

Secretal my "Gentu Walch" from you and am much pleased with it as it help good time.

Your truly
Richard Bayley

PS the boy was so tickland with homes thanks - In A. Bayle

### Result of January Contests

Best Photographs: See photograph de-partment of February number.

partment of February number.

Pen and Ink Sketches: Many sketches were sent in and, with but few exceptions, they were very poor. Most of the contestants were carcless and evidently made no serious effort. Some sent in pencil sketches, which did not come within the terms of the offer as it only applied to pen and ink sketches. The first prize goes to W. Burton, 3036 Butter street, Chicago, Ill.; the second prize goes to Louis Wesserking. Eufaula, I. T. Noither of the winning pictures can be reproduced, for they were not drawn in black ink.

Criticisms of January Number: First

Criticisms of January Number: First prize, Roy V. Nordby, Two Harbors, Minn.: second prize, Ellsworth Mor-gan. 916 Prospect street, Olympia, Washington.

Suggestions for Improvement in THE AMERICAN BOY: Prizes won by Roscop W. Roush. New Vienna. Ohio, and J. Eustace Guest.

Errors in Spelling in Advertisements: First prize. O. B. Nutting, box 2, Frost Corners, Amesbury, Mass.; sec-end prize, Mornte Doty, West Leb-

Ind Initiatory Rites: Contestants failed to suggest anything thought worthy of Contestants failed to adoption.

Two Stanza Verse: First prize, Harry E. Stanbery, Zanesville, O.; second prize, Elmer E. Tinstman, Kittaning,

Program for O. A. B. for February: Contestants failed to suggest a program deemed desirable.

Essay on Lincoln: Prize winner announced in February number and prize essay published in that number in full.

Tangles: number, See Tangle page, February

### Prize Stanzas on "My Sled"

tered Letter.

Silver sent through the mail is at sender's risk.

Expiration. The date opposite your name on your paper or wrapper shows twint time your subscription is paid.

Important—All subscriptions are discon-

Each morning, after breakfast, I am riding on my sled;
Before and after school I coast till time to go to bed,

And though it lands me in a drift, or stands me on my head.

I would not wish a better sport than coasting on my sled.

Second Prize Stanzas, by Elmer E. Tinstman, Kittaning, Pa.

My Papa went to a great, big store,
To get me a great, big sled;
And when I got to my house once more,
I took it along to bed.

### New Contests

- 1. PHOTOGRAPH: Sec photograph
- LYCEUM: See Lyceum page.
- PUZZLES: See Uncle Tangler's page.
- 4. PEN AND INK SKETCH: For best pen and ink comic picture by boy under 18 years of age, \$2.00; next best, \$1.00. Use black ink and white paper.
- 5. MISTAKES IN ADVERTISEMENTS: For largest number of mistakes found in the advertisements in this
- found in the advertisements in this paper, \$2.00; next largest, \$1.00.

  6. ESSAYS: For best essay by boy under 12 years of ago on "Rose Growing." \$2.00; next best, \$1.00. For best essay on same subject by boy from 12 to 18 years old, \$2.00; next best, \$1.00. Essays to be not over 400 words.
- 400 words.

  7. ARGUMENTS: For best argument of not over 400 words, in favor of electing II, S. senators by direct vote of the people, \$2.00. For best argument of same length in favor of the present method, \$2.00.

  8. CIRCULATING THE AMERICAN BOY: For best suggestions (five in number) for increasing the circulation of THE AMERICAN BOY in towns and cities, \$2.00; next best, \$1.00.
- 9. SUBSCRIPTIONS: For longest list of new subscribers sent in by a boy (not a regular subscription agent or agency) during the month of March, \$5.00; next largest, \$2.00. This in addition to regular commissions or
- premiums. ICE: All contestants must have their work in our hands before the first day of April.

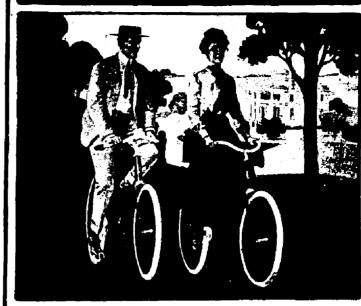


THE RIPTHPLACE OF OLD GLORY Betsy Ross here (239 Arch Street, Philadelphia) Made the First American Flag. Photo by Geo. W. Cope-land, Pottstown, Pa.



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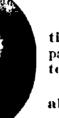
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Read these voluntary testimonials from two of our successful students -future engineers:



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MR. JOHN N. AMEY, Fireman Grand Trunk Railway, Belleville Station, Onlario:

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"After completing the study and examination of your Fireman's conding to said contrary to your instructions. In firing the contrary way the engine would code off, and then 'pop', which made the engineer 'pop' also. But with your way I could keep the regional engineer about right. Your instruction did me a bot of great deal after I had it.

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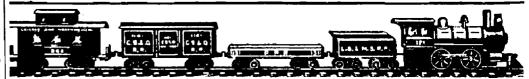
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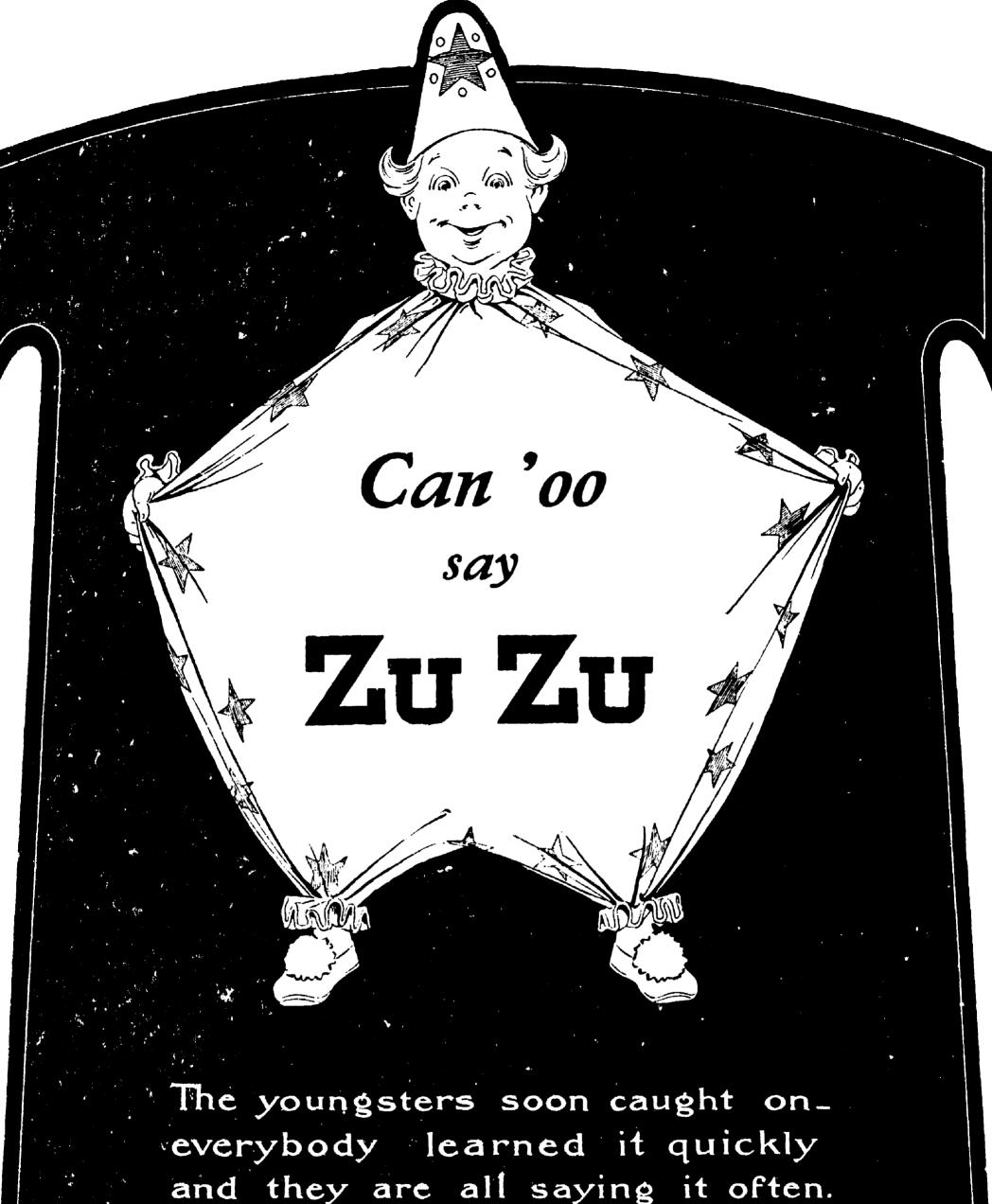


VOL 5. No.6.

APRIL 1904.

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The youngsters soon caught oneverybody learned it quickly
and they are all saying it often.
Say ZU ZU to the grocer man
and get the spiciest, snappiest
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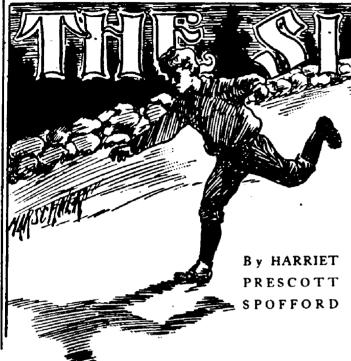
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AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

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ILVER had been discovered in our neighborhood. There was no doubt of that. The only doubt was as to whether it was in a vein or a pocket. Some of us were very glad to have life and activity stirred into

the quiet of the respectable old place, and we bought and bonded lands, and explored and assayed in rude little furnaces, getting buttons of silver; and others of us were sorry to think of the stately town becoming like any mountain mining center.

But here it was; a mine with a deep shaft, and no one knew in how many directions the voin might ramify. Teams went down from the downfalls to the wharves, scattering bright dust along the road, and gangs of men were relieving gangs of men before daybreak, with lights in the front of their white caps. Yes, we were a mining town; and all the small burghs in our region were anxious to become mining towns also, and there was not a boulder along the way, nor a pile of rocks, nor an old mossy ledge cropping out of a pasture, that was not chipped and broken by the hammers of the silver seekers. And there were even those who said that there was gold in the business.

And so it is not a matter for surprise that Jerry Moss, worrying the top of the south field with his spade one April morning, happened to catch the glitter of something greener than any of the yet doubtful grass, across the stone wall, and at the edge of the big boulder that made part of the boundary of the Rudley farm.

Under ordinary circumstances, Jerry would not have looked twice. But just now were not his pockets full of chunks of broken rock and bits of shining, silver-bearing galena, some of it as finegrained as emery sand, and some in flakes like mica? Was he not as mad as any in the mania for growing rich all at once? And was he not full of dreams of what might be discovered on their farm, and of the fortune in store for the Moss family? But, search though he might in the intervals of the work allotted him, he had as yet seen no indication on their own farm of any precious ore. And now, straight before his eyes, on the Rudley lot-

He stepped carefully across the stone wall to the big houlder on the Rudley lot. He stooped and gazed at the spot glittering in the rain and sun. Yes, there it was-a large whitish pebble shining with incrustations here and there of vivid green. He remembered something like it in the cabinet of minerals at school, and lately he had seen one of the prospectors showing something similar down at the store, and calling it chloride of silver, and saying that was rich enough for him. And here it was on the Rudley lot, washed up and out by the heavy spring rains that had cleared off only last night. And where that was, there must he more. And on the Rudley lot. Oh, why not on the Moss farm!

If it were on the Moss farm he could bring the explorers and promoters to see it, and they would believe it the top of a vein, and buy out the farm at a big price. And as he thought of the possibility he saw the Moss family moved into town and living in a large white house with meen blinds, and a hav Window, and piazza, and with folding doors in the

parlor; and his mother would be wearing a black silk gown-how he would like to hear it rustle! It was music'in his ears as he thought of it. And grandma would have the great doctors attend to her blind eyes and make them see again, and old daddy should have ivory-headed canes and all the money he wanted to give away to the children he met, and Grace and Louisina should never pick another berry, and they should go to a good topping-off school and have what other girls have—he could see them closing their red silk parasols and going up the aisle of a church in gowns like white roses—they would go to the church with the painted windows-they would have kid gloves. And Tommy-well, there was lots of time for Tommy. As for himself, he would have the chance to study, to go to school, to college, to be a lawyer, to be President of the United States.

But, alas, the silver was not on the Moss farm. And he was just about to put the specimen back where he had found it and go and tell Rob Rudley of it, when all at once-what was the matter with putting that piece of chloride of silver over under the edge of a rock a little way off on the Moss farm? You couldn't call that stealing, could you—just a bit of rock? And, besides, findings were havings. And then if those prospecting or promoting people bought the farm on the strength of this, he would have money enough to buy a first-rate specimen and put it back just where he had found this, under the Rudley boulder; and then the Rudleys could sell their farm. As for the men who were to do the buying and selling, Jerry did not consider them; the transaction was becoming rather complicated in his mind. No, he said, he couldn't call it stealing; it was just borrowing for a little while. Borrowing a silver mine! To be sure, daddy would probably say borrowing without asking leave was stealing. Oh, come now, it was nothing of the sort! He, Jerry Moss, was nobody's thief. But he was going to take that rock and show it to daddy, anyway. And then, too, if he wanted to show it to Rob Rudley he would have to take it, for Rob was too busy down in the wood lot to come up. And then Jerry went back to his digging—he hated to dig.

It was a morning when the sky was like blue velvet, and full of high light; the swelling buds gave the trees a faint green veil; the saxifrage made the crannies of the rocks white; a soft southwest wind carried pleasant hints of the sweetness of willow plumes and of the springing grass. It was good to be alive on such a morning—but to be alive and dig! Jerry drew a long breath, and then went on with his work. "Well, if I've got to dig," said he, "I might as well dig!"

"That's right, Jerry," called his father, striding up in his long boots from the plowed field below. "You're working like a man. We can't plow up here with these rocks, but it's a good place for the raspberry canes. Spring to it!"

But after a half hour's work his treasure-trove was burning in Jerry's pocket, and he was just taking another look at it when a shadow fell before him, and he turned to see his grandfather on his two sticks. "Thought you'd be lonesome." said the old major, straightening himself. "Wal, you're doin' 'most the work of a man. I allus told your father you'd be his mainstay. There—I fetched ye a piece of sweet-flag to chew on. Guess you'll get this ready for the canes by mornin', way ye get on," and then daddy went down by the wall again.

Well; a boy must live up to what is expected of him, and Jerry thrust in his spade with fresh vigor, till again came the consciousness of that bit of mineral in his pocket. But no sooner was he resting on his spade to have a look at it again than he heard the voice of his sister Louisina singing at the foot of the slove, and knew she was coming with his dinner. The way of the transgressor is hard. He dropped the chloride of silver back again. It seemed

as if all the world were out on the track of that find

"I've brought you another piece of pie, too," said Louisina, although she didn't tell him it was her own piece. "I wonder if I can't help you set out the

"No," he said, shortly. "I don't want no help."

"But I've finished my stent, and I'd like to," she persisted.

There it was! He did wish --- But it was no use to be unpleasant. He seated himself on top of the stone wall and ate his dinner. Louisina hummed a tune; but Jerry was silent till there was no crumb left. "I say, Louisina," he said then, cautiously, 'wouldn't it be fine if we found silver on our land?"

"I don't know," said Louisina, biting a violet she had found.

"Don't know! When we could sell the place and move into town, and-

"That's just it. I do' know's I'd want to."

"You'd rather stay on here!"

"This place has belonged to our folks sence time begun."

"And you'd rather live here, like a last year's parsnip underground-"

"Yes. I guess so. Grandma would. Grandma'd never know where she was if she went away----"

"Grandma! Why, we could have her eyes fixed so't she'd see as fur as a hen-hawk!"

"I guess there ain't any fixin' for grandma's eyes. And she's happy now."

"Well, there's more folks in the world than grandma," he said, kicking a loose stone in the wall. "There's all the rest of us to consider."

"Daddy wouldn't be happy if grandma warn't. And none of us would be happy if they wasn't."

"Talk of young Ameriky!" said Jerry. "For my part I should think it was old Ameriky!"

"Ain't you 'shamed, Jerry Moss?"

"No, I ain't 'shamed'. A feller wants to make his folks rich an' comf't'ble, an' give 'em fine clothes an' schoolin', an' all that, an' on you come 'ith your cold water!"

Louisina laughed. "Well, when you find silver on this poor old farm you let me know," she cried.

Jerry had his hand in his pocket. He was ready to cry out, "I've found it now!" But Louisina jumped down from the fence, and gathered up the things and made off

"Well," said Jerry to himself, "if that's the way she feels about it—and she going with Rob Rudley that's the way he feels about it. too; so there's no harm done if I do what I'm a mind to with this thing!"

His father came up bringing the raspberry canes and a garden cord. "Draw the cord from the wall to the old stumps; that'll give you a straight line," said he. "Measure the others by that. I hate to see the rows crooked. It's dreffle slack. You've done well this morning—now keep the straight line!" And he went back to the plowing in the low field, and a brown thrasher in the thicket suddenly burst out singing.

Jerry could see his father as he went back and forth, tanned with the sun and grizzled with time and the weather, tall and unbending. He had worked for forty years and over and this was all there was of it. more work, and by and by, like daddy, two canes. He stopped a moment and felt of the pebble in his pocket. Just then the brown thrasher sang his strain again; and with the bird's music came back to him his father's words, "Keep the straight line."

There was one thing sure: this thing, if he should do it, wasn't any straight line.

When Jerry went down at last, his work done, he overtook Grace and Louisina, who had been getting dandelion greens to holl with a piece of pork for supper. He put his hand in his pocket and felt the fragment of ore, and whistled as he went along. No more dandelion greens, no more dried apple sauce in his, when, by and by, they could banquet on pickled pigs' feet, and scalloped oysters, and baker's bread, and guava jelly, and oranges. Nevertheless, at supper his portion of the hot biscuits and the dandelion greens disappeared as dew melts in the sun.

"We won't drink any more skim milk, we'll keep the cream for ourselves, when we've sold this farm," said he.

"Sold this farm!" said his father.

"Yes," he said. "For a silver mine."

silver mines!"

"Cash down?" said Jerry.

"My people was all born on this place," said his father, laying the thin slice of pork on his bizcuit. "My people was all born on this place. It's made of their dust. I'd as soon sell the burying lot. Why, I was born on this farm!"

"He was born on it," said grandma plaintively, feeling the way to her mouth with her spoon.

"So was 1," said Jerry. "But I guess if you sold the place for a fortune we could be born again somew'er's else an' be as well off as if we was."

"Sho'!" said his father. "Don't get that bee in your bonnet. The Moss people have allus hed to work fer all they've got. An' that's the on'y fit an' fair way," and he went for his pipe on the kitchen shelf. "I don't want to be no richer than my neighbors."

"Well, I do," said Jerry.

It was a mild evening, and Jerry went out after supper to sit on the doorstone with daddy.

"Daddy," said he, "do you feel the way he does? Wouldn't you like to be rich?"

"I do' kno'. What'd I du 'ith money?"

"Have a new carpet on grandma's room an' the best room," said Jerry, thinking it wise not to broach the matter of a new house altogether. "And a bow window. And put a piazza on. And send Tommy to a big school."

"Yes, I should like that," said daddy, pushing down the tobacco into his pipe. "And a stuffed chair for your grandma." And the old man sighed. "But there," he said sadly, "what's the use? There ain't no way. Here-here's something every mite as good as gold," and he gave Jerry a twig of spicy black birch to bite.

"I know a way," said Jerry, accepting the black birch, but not as a substitute. "I know a way to be rich in a jiffy."

"Son, there ain't no honest way to be rich in a jiffy. An' there ain't ever ben a Moss born that warn't honest. So there ain't no way for you. There's some things better'a money. It's better'n money to be livin' on a place the old Ingin chief sold

President of the United States can say as much. So!

presently, "to take a stone off'n somebody's land an' put it on yourn?"

"Ain't there ben suthin' said, ain't there a sort of commandment about not removin' your neighbor's landmark?"

"It ain't in the ten. An' there ain't no call for no more'n ten."

"Yes, there be. Guess you forgit the commandment the Lord give, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' That's suthin' I often think of when I'm, in the woods an' swamps gatherin' my bark. I think—there's saspriller I'm a-pullin'; that'll make somebody feel a sight better; there's sassafrasmakes things tasty to 'em; there's peppermink—for somebody's colic; there's wintergreen, an' there ain't nothin' better for a number of ailments. And I'm glad all the time I'm a-gatherin' of 'em that I'm a-helpin', that I'm a-lovin' my neighbor. I guess movin' your neighbor's landmark ain't much like levin' him. No, son, I guess if you're a-hankerin' arter any stone that don't belong to you, you'd better let it be—as long as you're honest and a Moss."

Poor Jerry! He hung his head, and dropped his untasted black birch between his fingers. His grandfather's words were like a bell tolling in his ears. "As long as you're honest and a Moss." He almost wished he wasn't honest and a Moss. The frogs out on the edge of the marsh were clamoring sweet and shrill as a troop of whistles, and seemed to be singing over and over, "There ain't nothin' but honest blood in their veins." But there might have been money in their pockets! "There ain't never ben a Moss that wasn't honest." Well-here was one mighty near the other thing! His father came to the open door. "We'll get the corn in a week earlier 'n usual of this spell holds," he heard him say. "It's a pretty evening."

It might be all the pretty evenings it wanted to be! Inside the house his mother was mixing a batch of

"I guess not," said his father. "Not for twenty that ain't ever hid a deed wrote on it. There ain't a Louisina was putting them away, stopping every now and then to give a sort of caress to the little grand-Yes, the Mosses ain't no faculty for money, but, thank mother. "It's warm weather comin' sure enough," God, in their veins there ain't nothin' but honest said Louisina, "there's the little thin curls on your forehead that always come with warm weather. Just "Daddy, would you call it dishonest," Jerry asked like a baby's. They make you look so pretty, Granny. I do wish you could see yourself!"

"I do' kno's I want to, dear," said the little old woman. "I do' kno's I want to. I was pretty oncewell, sort o' pretty, an' now I guess 'twould give me a real shock to see myself. No; I ain't makin' no complaint. I'd be a wicked creetur if I did, with all you so good to me."

"Good to you!" said Grace.

"As if it wasn't a pleasure!" exclaimed Louisina.

"I'd like to know what a house would be 'thout a grandmother," said Tommy, balancing himself on one of her rockers.

"Why, I'd ruther have you to be good to, Grandma," said Louisina, "than have all the silver in the new mines they're talking of."

"Well," said grandma, "I thank the Lord I've got good grandchildren if I ain't got eyesight."

Jerry could hear her as the sweet plaintive voice piped on. She thanked the Lord she'd got good grandchildren. She didn't want to see if she could. A pretty evening! It would take more than vague grassy smells, this clear amber sky and the star looking out of it like an accusing spirit, to make it a pretty evening to him! He was angry with himself and with everyone else; and he called Tommy, who was enjoying himself and ought to be stopped, and rose and went to bed.

It was some hours later when the great moon, rising over the crest of the hill and the new raspberry canes there, saw a little figure running so swiftly that one could hardly have told if it were a boy or his shadow, climbing the stone wall, and dropping into a slight and lately rain-washed depression under a big boulder's edge a bit of something that had a curious green glitter in the ray.

"There!" said Jerry Moss, running back swiftly as a fox, clambering through the open pantry window and whipping into bed, "much good it's goin' to do me whether the silver's a vein or a pocket! But I to your forbears two hundred an' fifty years ago, an' bread, and Grace was washing the dishes, and guess I ain't goin' to be the fust to break the record!"



CHAPTER XII.

FROM THE GOLDEN GATE TO THE PEARL RIVER.

"I wonder what that dispatch can be about?" thought Rob as he sat in the comfortable ambulance, which, drawn by two big army mules and with its curtains rolled up, was used as a carriage by the officers of the post. "He was as excited as though war had been declared against somebody or other; but I haven't heard that we are likely to go to war with anyone. Perhaps it's Indians, though, and if so there's sure to be something about it in the paper.

Thus thinking. Rob beckoned to a passing newsboy and bought a copy of the "Oregonian." Diligently as he searched its columns, he could not find a word about Indians. Nor were there any war rumors; and he was more than ever puzzled until his eye lighted on the heading:

"Battery Z ordered to the Philippines."

Yes, that was it, and Rob began to feel very lonely as he read the brief announcement to the effect that Battery Z was to leave Vancouver Barracks at once for San Francisco where the transport Logan was already waiting to take it on board.

"That knocks my chance of spending a week or even a part of one at the barracks," he said to himself. "and I did want to so much, I don't suppose I ought to go over even for a night, because Captain Astley will be too busy to bother with me. It looks as if he had already forgotten me for I must have waited here an hour, and I shouldn't blame him if he had."

Just then Rob's somber reflections were interrupted by the cheery voice of Captain Astley, who sprang into the ambulance from the opposite side and ordered that it move on.

"Hello, Hinckley!" he cried, "I beg your pardon for leaving you so long, but I have been rushed breathless by most unexpected orders, that have completely upset all previously arranged plans."

"Then you really are going to Manila?" asked Rob. "How did you know? Oh! it's already in the paper, until late at night, he was as busy is it? Yes, and we've got to move out of here in a

hurry, tomorrow, if we can, or the next day at the latest. So I've been arranging about trains and a lot of things that had to be looked after on this side of the river. But, before I forget to mention it, how would you like to go along with us?"

"I!" cried Rob, too surprised to answer the question. "Yes, you. I wired to the Presidio for permission to take with me Robert Hinckley, our Chinese Instructor, and it is granted provided he pays his own bills. They will come to something less than two dollars per day during the voyage from San Francisco to Manila. From there it is only a couple of days run over to Hong Kong; and, by going with us, you can beat that Tacoma ship by at least a week. Besides you won't have any fare to pay between here and San Francisco. What do you think? Is it a go, and may we count on you as a fellow passenger aboard the good old Logan?"

"I should say you could!" cried Rob, even more excited than the captain himself. "I never heard of such a piece of undeserved good lu .. Of course I'll go with you and feel everlastingly obliged to you for the chance, besides. Only, I don't know how I ever can repay such kindness."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed the other. "I thought we finally had settled that question away back in Mon-

tana. But, here we are, and for the next few days you'll have enough to do to knock all thoughts of gratitude out of your head; for, I am going to appoint you my A. D. C. Perhaps you don't know what that is, so I'll tell you that an A. D. C. is a chap who, in active service like the present, has to work twenty five hours out of twenty four, and gets no thanks for anything he does. Do you want the job?"

"Yes," replied Rob, happily, "and I'd take it if it were twice as hard."

So our lad joined the army, and for the next two days, from early morning as a boy well co ! be; helping the captain pack, writing letters, running hither and thither with orders, and doing whatever was given him to do with a cheerful promptness that won for him the good will of all hands.

At the end of that time ne found himself in com pany with a number of officers, occupying the rear car of a long troop train in which was loaded Battery Z men, horses, guns, and all, headed southward up the broad Willamette valley and starting on their thirty six hour run towards the city of the Golden Gate. On the following day they skirted for hours the base of grand old Shasta, one of the mightlest and most beautiful of American mountains. Then they ran down the exquisite valley of the Sacramento, which they first saw as a brook, and at last crossed as a mighty river, pouring its turbid flood into San Pablo Bay. A little later, came San Francisco with the bustle and anxious excitement of a debarking. marching through the city, and re-embarking; this time on the great white transport that was to bear them away in the track of the setting sun across seven thousand miles of Pacific waters.

In all this time Rob, while fully intending to write to liatton concerning his adventures and change of plans, had not found a minute when it seemed possible to do so. Not until the Logan with her crowded passenger list including civil officers, military officers troops, government school teachers, and other employes, and her vast miscellaneous cargo of live stock. guns, ammunition, machinery, and stores of every description, had got so far out to sea that the Farallores were only a blur on the horizon behind her, did it occur to him that he had neglected his last opportunity for sending back a message until he should reach the distant Hawaiian Islands. Then he sat down and wrote a long letter that he was able to mail eight days later at Honolulu; but which did not reach Hatton until a full month from the date of his departure. In the meantime Mr. Hinckley had cabled to China that Rob would sail by the



Oriental from Tacoma on a certain date, and when row entrance between two of them threaded a torfinally he learned of his nephew's changed plans it did not seem worth while to cable again as the lad was already due to arrive at Hong Kong and could tell his own story.

Rob enjoyed every minute of his twenty four hours' stay in beautiful Honolulu. He was enchanted by its wealth of strange flowers, its tropical foliage, and by the many new fruits that he now tasted for the first time. He drove out to the Pali, the frightful mountain precipice five miles back from the city, over which, in the old savage days King Kamehameha I. drove to their death an army of his enemies. He experimented with surf riding on a slender board at Waikiki beach, ate Poi, which he didn't like and enjoyed Poha jam. He wanted to climb Diamond Head, and to visit the great sugar plantations of Ewa and Waialua. Also he would dearly Lave loved to sail to the island of Hawaii, 150 miles away, and gaze upon the mighty volcanoes of Kilauea and Mauna Loa; but there was not time and all these had to be left for another visit.

The next chance for going ashore came two weeks later when the Logan stopped for a few hours at the lonely but lovely island of Guam, destined a few years later to become a most important way station of the American Pacific cable. After Guam, came



Bay with Corregidor Island standing sentry at its entrance.

"I wonder what Corregidor means?" asked Rob of Captain Astley as they stood together gazing at this outpost from which the first warning gun had been fired when Dewey's fleet slipped through the gray of dawn into Manila Bay.

"Someone told me," replied the army man, "that in olden times every Spanish city was governed by a Regidor assisted by Councilmen, one from each division or ward, called Corregidors. So if we were to Americanize the name we would call it 'Alderman Island.' "

"Or 'City Father Island," laughed Rob.

It was intensely interesting to sail up that broad mountain-bordered expanse of water, and recall the stirring events of May day, 1898, when Dewey and his men did the same thing; only with the terrible difference that at every moment they were liable to run into a deadly nest of torpedoes. As they approached the head of the bay they saw Cavite on the right, then the shipping anchored in the roadstead; and then Manila itself lying on both sides of the sluggish Pasig, the old walled city on the right, and the more modern town on the left as they faced

At Manila, Rob sorrowfully parted with the comrade whom he first had met in far away Montana, and who, ever since, had been at once dear friend, guide, instructor and pupil; for a steamer on which he promptly engaged passage left for Hong Kong the day after the Logan's arrival.

During the month they had spent together, Captain Astley had so assiduously devoted himself to the study of Chinese, that now he possessed a fair working knowledge of the southern or Canton dialect: while every man in the Battery, thanks to Rob, could express himself with a certain fluency in pidgin (business) English. All of them were on hand to see their young instructor off, and, as the launch that was to carry him to his new steamer backed out from the crowded landing, their farewell cheers reminded him of Hatton, and he felt quite as lonely as he had on that first day of his eventful journey. Now, too, that he no longer had friends and regular duties to divert his mind, and with China only two days sail away, all his anxiety concerning his parents and went to his stateroom, came back with redoubled force. Would he find himself fatherless or would the dear face still be there with its smiling weclome? So impatient was he that the two days between Manila and Hong Kong seemed as long as any previous two weeks of his journey. and he found himself straining his eyes for a glimpse of the China coast, hours before there was any possibility of sighting it.

Finally a number of high rock-bound islands came again was got under way. into view. Then the ship, passing through a nar- An hour later Rob was

tuous, strongly fortified channel that opened into the broad, splendid harbor of Hang Kong. On the right was the recently acquired British territory and new settlement of Kowloon, with wharves, dry docks, godowns and barracks. On the left rose Hong Kong Island with the fine city of Victoria nestling at the base of a peak eighteen hundred feet high, and climbing its wooded slopes. The moment the ship dropped anchor amid a fleet of great merchant steamers and men of war flying the flags of all the maritime nations of the world, Rob signalled one of the innumerable sampans, "manned" by Chinese women, that swarmed alongside. He already had learned that a Pearl River steamer would leave for Canton within an hour; and so anxious was he to reach his destination which still lay some 200 miles beyond that city, that he was determined to go on by the very first conveyance. For this reason he had his trunk and himself taken by the sampan directly from one steamer to the other; and, in a short time, without having gone ashore at Hong Kong, he found himself again under way on board the sidewheeled Americanmodeled steamer Fatshan bound for Canton eighty miles distant.

As Rob sat on deck watching with fascinated interest the queer-looking junks with lofty poops, low p ws, and sails of matting, the sampans, Chinese

guard boats, and numberless other quaint craft slipping to and fro over these placid inland waters, with sails outlined against the dark background of the Tai-Mo mountains, a stranger sitting near him remarked:

"Beautiful, isn't it?"

"Yes," replied Rob, promptly. "I don't believe there can be a more fascinating river scene in all the world."

From this the two easily drifted into conversation; and, at length, the stranger, who proved to be a business man from Amoy, said:

"New to this part of the world, aren't you?"

"Yes," replied Rob, "it all is new five days more of uneventful sailing, and then Manila to me now, though I was born here; but my parents

took me away more than twelve years ago." "Indeed! May I ask where you were born?"

"Wu Hsing, up on the Si Kiang."

"You don't mean the place where the missionaries were killed the other day?"

"Missionaries killed!" repeated Rob, mechanically, and with blanching cheeks. "How were they killed? How many? What were their names?"

"Killed by a mob of natives as usual; but the city Taotai and fifteen of the ringleaders were executed yesterday in Canton; so everything is quiet up there now. Their names? Why I don't seem to remember; but all who were at the station were killed. Nobody escaped. Of course, none of your friends were there though, seeing that you moved away more'n twelve years ago."

"My father and mother were there," groaned poor Rob, and for him the light of life seemed to go out, with the setting sun, that just then sank from sight in the blood red waters of the Dragon's Mouth.

### CHAPTER XIII.

IN THE WORLD'S MOST MARVELOUS CITY.

Stunned by the terrible news he had just heard. Rob sat silent trying to think of all that it meant to him; while his new acquaintance, shocked at the unexpected result of his chance remark, tried in vain to console him. It might not be so bad as reported, he said, for such things always were exaggerated. Probably Rob would find that his parents had escaped and were safe in Canton. Perhaps the massacre only had extended to native christians, as often was the

case; or it was more than likely that the Hinckleys had been warned of the outbreak in time to leave Wu Hsing before it took

"They couldn't leave," answered Rob, "for my father was too ill to travel." Then, wishing to be alone with his great sorrow, the lad abruptly rose which he did not again leave that night.

As it was not advisable for the steamer to reach Canton before sunrise, she stopped about ten o'clock, and remained at anchor until daybreak, when she

awakened from a troubled dream of fighting, killing and burning, by such a confusion of yells and splashings and other strange sounds, that he rushed out on deck with the idea that his dream had become a reality. Once in the open, he gazed upon a scene unique and unparaileled. The steamer was slowly making her way against the swift current of a turbid river, along the front of the most marvelous city in all the world. She was moving amid a vast collection of floating craft, from fine, English built Chinese warships and foreign gunboats, down through junks of all sizes, stern wheel "kick boats" propelled by man power, gorgeous mandarin boats gay with fluttering flags, house boats, flower boats which are floating palaces in which men of wealth give expensive dinners, silk boats, rice boats, and produce barges from up the river; fishing boats, duck boats, long, slender paddling canoes known as snake boats, besides thousands of sampans and slipper boats, that ply for hire in any capacity, and on which a half million of people are born, live and die, in many cases without ever setting a foot on land.

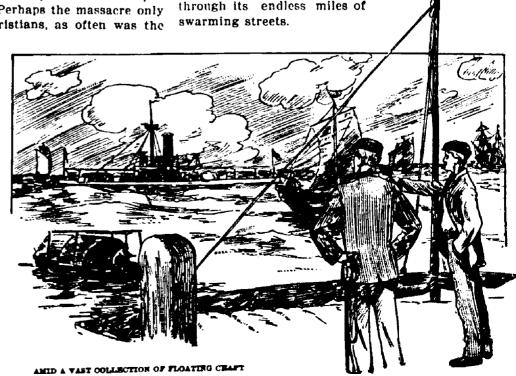
So poor are these sampan dwellers, and so greatly is the supply of their labor in excess of the demand for it, that they struggle with each other for the chance of making even a single "cash," which is valued at one-tenth of a penny. In the present instance, scores of sampans propelled by sweeps or sculling oars were racing towards the Fatshan, their occupants screaming, gesticulating, firing off crackers and beating gongs to attract the attention of her passengers. All these craft looked exactly alike, and were about twenty five feet long by eight feet wide. Each had a small open deck forward, on which a man, standing and facing the bow, rowed with a pair of sweeps. There was an arch-roofed house amidships, and aft of it a covered deck occupied by a woman who worked a long sculling oar, by means of which she both steered and propelled the light craft. Not one of these boats was painted, but all were colored alike with pungent smelling Ning-po varnish.

From every sampan peered round-faced, solemneyed children, boys and girls, all wearing pig tails. dressed alike and looking alike, except that the smaller boys generally had bladders, squares of cork or billets of light wood fastened to their shoulders to keep them afloat in case they fell overboard. The girls were held to be of so much less value that for them life preservers were not thought of. Whenever these children were more than four or five years old they helped, or rather attempted to help, their parents with the oars; while those of younger age took care of the babies.

In the rush towards the steamer of these queer looking and queerly manned craft, they were in constant collision, smashing recklessly into one another, apparently striving to overturn one another, or to push their rivals out of the way. If one succeeded in making fast, others would hold on to her, until the single, grass-plaited rope would break and all would be swept astern on the swift current, their crews screaming and shaking fists at one another as they went.

It was Bedlam and Babel, sea fights and water sports, commercial rivalry and insanity mixed into one grand helter-skelter of confusion, and yet, so far as the interested spectators could note, no one was drowned nor even hurt; though apparently no one would have cared a snap if everyone else had come to serious grief.

The Chinese passengers from the lower deck of the Fatshan swarmed into such sampans as succeeded in making fast; their queer looking Juggage, done up in matting, was pitched after them, and away they went as though each second was too precious to be wasted. Such of the foreign passengers as were tourists, or globe trotters, visiting Canton out of curiesity, were engaging guides to show them the sights of the wonderful city, and arranging for sedan chairs, in which they were to be borne, on



shoulders of coolies,

There are no wheeled vehicles in these granite paved thoroughfares, and no beasts of burden; for the broadest and most important street of Canton is but eight feet wide, while in most of them a tall man standing in the middle may touch the houses on either side with his extended finger tips. From these thread-like passages, packed with blue-clad, yellowvisaged humanity, and reeking with filth, open the narrow portals of shops whose contents would dazzle an Aladdin. Each dim doorway is barred against the entrance of demons by a tiny altar, from which ascends, never endingly, the incense of smoldering joss sticks, but once the uninviting entrance has been passed the visitor finds himself in another world.

The interior is scrupulously clean, and its perfumed atmosphere is that of quiet elegance. The visitor is met by smiling attendants clad in silken garments and shod with noiseless felt, who bow before him profoundly, at the same time cordially shaking their own hands in token of welcome. They invite him to be seated in wonderfully carved chairs lined with silken cushions and darkly lustrous with the polish of ages. Tiny tables of marvelous inlay are set before him, and from them he is invited to drink of amber-colored tea, served in egg-shell porcelain. Afterwards the hidden wealth of the establishment is brought forth, piece by piece, for his inspection, and it is intimated that these things are for sale, though he never is urged to purchase.

Or he is conducted from room to room lighted from interior courts and filled with the most exquisite specimens of human handiwork known to the world. Here are silk embroideries of a beauty, delicacy and texture not found elsewhere; exquisitely carved ivories; startling designs, boldly executed in lacquer, gold and silver, fade, crystal and precious stones. Here are feather work and brass work, priceless porcelains and cloisonne, softest crepes and gossamer linens, black-wood furniture, graved with the painstaking skill that workmen of the western world bestow only upon precious metals. All these things and an infinity of others equally desirable are passed in slow succession by the deft-handed attendants before the fascinated gaze of the foreign visitor, until he longs for the wealth of a Croesus; and only is withheld from purchasing to the full extent of his means by memory of the grim customs officials who surely await his homecoming.

From these places where things are sold, the sightseer in Canton is borne away to places where things are made, or to temples, pagodas and execution grounds. Perhaps he is permitted to enter the garden of some wealthy Mandarin and, merely by passing through an enclosing wall of buildings, finds himself transferred in a minute from the filth and squalor of the street with its swarms of jargon yelling coolieg and leprous beggars, dimly filtered light and overpowering smells, into a place of sunlight and clean air, a fairy land of trees and flowers, of singing birds. shaded walks and plashing waters, of quiet and coolness, strangely attractive architecture, of gratified senses and of restful luxury.

But none of these things was for Rob Hinckley, at least not on this occasion; for instead of being a sensation-seeking tourist, he merely was a sorrowstricken lad, friendless in a great, pitiless city, well nigh penniless, and desperately uncertain which way to move. He turned sick with apprehension as he gazed from one side of the steamer to the bund or landing place, where gangs of half-naked coolies grunted and sweated under their burdens of freight; or from the other to the yelling sampan crews ready to fight for a cent's worth of patronage. To him they resembled the myriad occupants of a gigantic ant hill, and appeared equally lacking in human sympathies.

Rob was faint from the exhaustion of his almost sleepless and supperless night, and at length, realizing his most pressing need, he sought breakfast in the saloon. From this he returned to the deck a half-hour later, refreshed and strengthened, but still as uncertain as ever regarding his next move. Then, all at once, his uncertainty vanished; for the very first object that caught his eye as he stepped outside was that which is most dear and most beautiful to all Americans, especially when seen in a foreign landthe flag of the Stars and Stripes. It was at some distance up the river, blowing out strong and free high above the only clump of trees in view, and beside it no other flag was visible.

In Canton, while most of the foreign nations there represented own their legation buildings, the United States is satisfied to lodge its representative in rented quarters. To offset this humiliation as far as lay in his power, the American Consul General had raised a noble flagstaff, so much taller than those of his neighbors that the starry banner flown from its top was the most conspicuous flag in all Canton. Now it waved a friendly greeting to poor Rob, filling him with renewed hope and bidding him come to it for aid in this time of trouble.

Nor did our lad hesitate to accept its invitation; but, noting the general direction to be taken, he ran down the gang plank and plunged boldly into the seething mass of blue-clad humanity thronging the narrow thoroughfares of China's greatest city A little later, guided by occasional glimpses of the flag as he went, he had gained a bridge spanning a canal



FOR OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN"

that separates the city proper from the Shameen, a beautiful tree-shaded island on which stand the foreign legations, dwellings and business houses.

At the city end of this bridge was a barrier having two wrought iron gates, one large and one very small. As the latter stood hospitably open, Rob was about to pass through it, when the Chinese gate keeper hurriedly flung open the other, at the same time respectfully informing him that it was reserved for Europeans (all white foreigners in China are known as Europeans), while the little gate was for the passage of such natives as are allowed on the

The incident was trifling, but it wonderfully restored the self-confidence of our young American, and as he walked proudly through the big gate, which was closed with a slam behind him, he felt quite ready to face and defy the whole Chinese nation. Turning up a shaded and well kept walk, lined with substantial houses, each standing in its own grounds, he again sought for a glimpse of the flag, but in vain, for the foliage above which it waved was so thick as to hide it from below. In this dilemma, Rob approached a gentleman who stood at a front gate, in company with a group of Chinese, with the intention of inquiring his way to the American Consulate. As he drew near he overheard the gentleman, who looked like an American, say loudly, slowly, and very distinctly:

"I've told you over and over that I don't understand one word, and unless you speak English there is no use your trying to talk business with me. You wanchee catchee one talkee man, sabe?"

"Perhaps I can help you, sir," said Rob, stepping up at that minute. "I understand and speak some Chinese.'



THE WASHINGTON BUST PRESENTED BY FRANCE

This photograph shows the new and striking bust of Washington. in bronze, lately presented by the French nation to the United States, and unveiled at the National Capitol February 22.

"If you only can, and will, I shall be ever so much obliged," replied the American, "for I am quite sure these fellows have something important to communicate. But I am a newcomer here without a word of the lingo, and our interpreter has not yet put in an appearance this morning."

So Rob talked and interpreted, with the result that a few minutes later the situation in question was fully understood by both parties and the Chinese departed quite satisfied.

"If I only could talk it as you do," said the gentleman enviously. "Won't you step inside for a cup of tea?"

"No, thank you," replied Rob, "I only stopped to inquire the way to the American Consulate. I want to see the Consul General on most important busi-

"Then I am very sorry to say that he has gone to Hong Kong and will not return for a week."

"Oh!" cried Rob, "what shall I do? Perhaps you can tell me something about a reported massacre of missionaries at Wu Hsing. Did it really occur?"

"I believe it did, though that was before I came out, but I hope you hadn't any friends there."

"My father and mother were there."

"You poor fellow! That indeed is a bitter blow. May I ask your name?" "It is Hinckley."

"Not a son of Dr. Mason Hinckley?" inquired the other eagerly.

"Yes."

"Then you needn't worry any more, for Dr. Hinckley and his wife left for America just before the outbreak, and are a long way towards the land of safety by this time."

(To be continued.)



### Identified

A Duluth attorney recently went east to visit his old home, and the first Sunday he was there he attended church. After service he visited the Sunday school and saw many familiar faces among the pupils, although they had all grown considerably during the years he had been away.

At the request of the superintendent the visitor addressed the school, and in opening he asked if there were any present who remembered him-who hall ever seen him before.

The hand of a little fellow in the front row immediately went up. "I do—I do!" he said.

A satisfied smile crept over the face of the visitor He was glad that the children remembered him.

"Now, where was it you saw me before?" he asked the boy who had raised his hand.

"You was the clown in the circus last summer!" replied the youth, enthusiastically. "I'd never forget your face."-Duluth News-Tribune.

### Where He Got His Orders

The one who enjoys a laugh will enjoy this:

A raw recruit in the cavalry, named Murphy, was given one of the worst buckers in the whole troop to ride. He had never been on a horse in his life. and the drill was anything but a recreation to him, as the sequel will show.

"Now, my men," said the sergeant, addressing them, "no one is allowed to dismount without orders from a superior officer. Remember that."

Tim was no sooner in the saddle than he was hurled head over heels through the air, and came down so hard that the breath was almost knocked out of him.

"Murphy!" shouted the sergeant, when he discovered the man spread out on the ground, "you dismounted."

"I did."

"Did you have orders?"

"I aid."

"From headquarters, I suppose," with a sneer.

"No, from hindquarters."

### Dodge-Tag

All boys who have played "tag" will learn very easily how to play "dodge-tag," and will like this variation of the old favorite.

The most important thing to remember is that you must not run in a straight line farther than any given distance, or any distance equal to the length between so and so; whatever you desire it to be.

As the one who is "it" comes to "tag" you, you must dodge him.

After you have played for a little while you find yourself as supple as an eel. Just as you are going to be "tagged," and the one who is "it" is quite sure he has you this time, with a turn of the heel or too and a twist of the body, away you go and he is disappointed.

There are only two other rules to remember. No player can run "home" while he is being chased, and the player who is "it" must not tag the same person twice in succession.







# Just Between Gurselves

Well, I brought it on myself, boys. I told you to write me freely; and you did. You were not a bit bashful. You came on as they say in boxing, "good and plenty." Fat letters and thin ones; long ones and short; good, bad and indifferent; painstaking and careless; pencil written and pen; wise and foolish; kind and unkind; gentle and saucy; questioning, suggestive, advising, scolding, flattering. There are not many I would not gladly print here if I could. I thank you all. I shall be a better Editor for the advice, a prouder Editor for the commendation, which, by the way, almost drowns out in amount all else; and a more sympathetic and helpful Editor for your confidences.

Many of you have told me what you want in THE AMERICAN BOY. To give what you all want in THE AMERICAN BOY would mean a hundred pages a month. I have turned our pocketbook inside out and can't find the heart to do it, boys. Now you are wondering if my heart is in that pocketbook that I should look there for it. No, but a fellow's heart sometimes has to take counsel of his pocketbook. The heart says, Do it. The pocketbook says, Do it if you dare. So that a fellow with a heart has to keep his eye on his pocketbook or some day he'll find his stomach complaining that the heart has run away with everything and left it to go hungry. And we must eat—even we Editors.

One boy says, "Don't print advertisements; they take up room" Why, my boy, if it had not been for an advertisement somewhere, somehow, you never would have known of THE AMERICAN BOY and you wouldn't have found at least one friend—the Editor. That same pocketbook says that without advertisements THE AMERICAN BOY would not live a month. It's the advertiser that is really paying for your paper. No magazine or periodical could live, let alone flourish, on its subscription money. Many magazines give to their readers nearly twice what the readers give to them in the way of money value. It costs the modern periodical nearly every cent of the dollar, on the average, to get a dollar subscription, and what is there left to pay the cost of white paper, presses, printing, salaries, rent and then give the owners of the paper a little something to make them happy? No, my boy, advertisements are necessary. YOU want them. You know you do. You want to see the latest and best things in the market to wear, to eat, to earn money with, to play with. WE want them because without them THE AMERICAN BOY would cease to live, and that would be a calamity indeed.

Another boy says he sent in an essay and didn't win a prize. He thinks we are partial or not honest in making awards; so he stops his paper. We can see what kind of a man that boy is going to be—a quitter. I have seen that kind of a man in business; you have seen that kind of a boy in school and on the playground. He was never a success. He never will be. I would say to that boy, If at first you don't succeed, fail, fail again. Sometimes the very best thing for a boy, as for a man, is to fail. A boy or a man needs to be knocked down a few times in life to learn the great lesson of life, that achievement, success, the crown, comes through courage, struggle, persistence in the face of obstacles. That's why so many poor boys become great and so many rich boys become little. It's the strong winds, the beating rain, the freezing cold and burning heat that make the hardy tree on the mountain side. It's being able to get up when you're knocked down that marks a man, and not being never knocked down. If football is good for anything it is to teach a man to keep his temper, be patient, take a drubbing, a knockdown if necessary, and then ge up and win. I see you, my boy, in a football game. No, I don't. I cannot imagine a quitter chosen for such a game. Life is not far different from football. Hundreds of boys compete for our prizes. The Editor does not award

them. They are awarded by one who is not in his office; one who never sees our boys and knows none of them. Is it necessary for me to say it is done honestly?

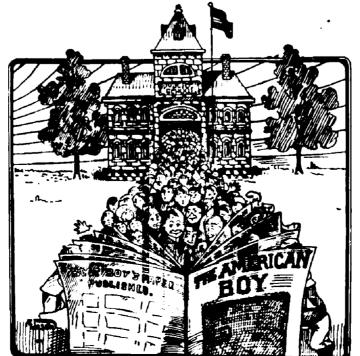
But is the failure to win a prize a total loss? Think! You studied. You thought. You wrote as carefully as you knew how. In the doing of this you became better and stronger. You came to know more than you did before of the subject. You got practice in thinking and in expressing your thoughts; then too you learned that some other boy did better than you did. Ah, that last was a great gain. You now know that you have something to reach after. Another boy knew more, thought better, wrote better than you did. Does that anger you? Does that cause you to throw away the pen? Does that engender mean thoughts of others? Then you have learned another thing—that you are weak, childish, and lack the backbone that should characterize American boys.

You have heard of great men whose boyhood attempts to be great were laughed at—great orators who when they were young were hissed—great reformers who were persecuted and ridiculed by their fellows—great statesmen, philanthropists, scientists, philosophers, inventors who at the beginning were sneered at on every hand. You have heard that they hore it all with patient, heroic souls, saying to themselves, "WAIT. MY time will come." You have read how it did come. Well, whether a boy is going to be a big or a little success in life, if he's to be a success at all, he must have this eternal grit that causes him to laugh at discouragements and failures, and learning the lesson, go at it again.

Another boy says he wishes I would say more for the encouragement of poor boys. Well, I feel very much as Senator Dolliver said in a recent talk in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, "I am not wasting my sympathy on the children of the poor. What little sympathy I have I will give to the children of the rich. If you have one hundred thousand dollars to give to a boy to start him out in life he doesn't start. I suggest keeping that one hundred thousand dollars and that boy apart. It would be better for the boy and, as facts seem to prove, better for the one hundred thousand dollars. The real American type, with its background of poverty, discipline and hard work, was characteristic of every President of the United States since Washington."

The very things the poor boy has to fight against make the school that fits him for success, while the very things that the rich boy enjoys make the school that fits him for failure. Boys need to learn first of all how to do something and do it well. This almost guarantees success. This, every poor boy can accomplish. This, in most cases with the boy who has money, is an impossibility. There are exceptions, but money makes things easy and easy tasks do not toughen muscle, and tough muscle of mind and body do the world's great things.

One boy writes that boys generally are not interested in stamp and coin collecting and he asks, why not give that page to some thing every boy is interested in? Other boys select other departments and advise substitutions. Many boys of many minds! If you want to know how many-sided an American



boy is edit a paper for him. I will say to the boy who doesn't care for old stamps and coins that we receive twice as many letters from boys interested in this department as we do from those interested in any other. There was a time when we received more stamp and coin letters than of all other kinds combined. And so it goes. One boy wants stories of the plains. Another says, No, give us sea stories. Another likes travel and his boon companion wants nothing but "Injuns." One eats, sleeps, plays, studies, lives photography. Another, across the street from him, would not know a "negative" from a jack rabbit. One boy has a puzzle head, dreams unthinkable problems, and worships Uncle Tangler, while his brother thinks Uncle Tangler a first rate candidate for an idiot asylum. One boy thinks The Money Making and Saving Department a delusion and a snare and another writes me he has for the first time in his life begun to make and save money and help along at home by buying his own clothes and school books, and he thanks me for it. One boy thinks this page is jolly good and the fellow around the corner thinks I'm an old grandmother-while the fact is I am not, and never can be; but I haven't anything to say against grandmothers. Let us remember, boys, that this is a big world with all kinds of people in it and that every fellow wants his way and that every fellow can't have it-not even the

I get some very funny letters. A very anxious boy in Nebraska wants to know what we think about kissing games. Well, if the truth must be known. the game being a fair one and the right girl in it and not too many playing and not all wanting the same girl, I am in favor of it. I do not approve of those "catch as catch can" kissing games where everybody kisses everybody, whether he wants to or not and whether the girl be ugly or pretty, old or young, sweet or sour. I believe a boy ought to be a little choice about it. The game is at its best when there are just two in it and the lights are not too glaring bright. A boy can play a mighty good game of this kind with his mother. Some boys get fun out of it even with a sister, and the beauty of the game in these two cases is that you are kissing about the two best people you know. Some boys never try playing the game at home but go skylarking around for girls not half so pretty nor so sweet nor so good. The game as played at home has no danger in it. Such kisses always leave a good taste; you think about them long years after when you have forgotten other kisses that you handed out so cheap and so promiscuously. Some day you will be ashamed of the silly kissing of your nursery days. You will wish on the other hand, in years to come, that you had played that game oftener with that mother of yours and that sister who thinks, no matter what she may say when you tease her, that you are about the best thing that ever happened. Boys do many foolish things. They do want at times to kiss the girls. Bless me, who wouldn't? I do not know that they will follow my advice, but here goes. If I were under five I'd kiss all the pretty little baby girls I could find notwithstanding the germ theory. From that age on I would slope off rapidly till about ten when I would confine myself to the family—this might take in pretty second cousins. From ten on I would keep on kissing home folks and begin to save up until about eighteen to twenty when, by having been prudent and saving of my kisses, I would be able to find some one outside of the family whom I could kiss with a clear conscience and without having to be stingy about it.

Another funny question,—this by a boy in Michigan -is, how often ought a boy to take a bath? I really have no statistics that assist me in answering this question. Judging from my observations made when I was a boy, I should say about once a month; but judging from observations made in later years, from close inspection and study of my own boy, I should say, once a day, or oftener. A good rule is to bathe when dirty. A boy may almost always assume that it will not hurt him to bathe whenever he thinks of it; but for fear he may never think of it I should say that a good cold sponge bath from his hips up every morning and another bath, hot or cold, from his hips down every night will make a strong, clean boy and man of him. If he can't do it this often, let him do it as often as he can. He may need to wash his hands and face at noon, but that perhaps would be carrying the thing too far.

I have really enjoyed reading your letters, boys. I have learned all kinds of things about you and about myself and I really believe if we keep on we shall become acquainted. I hope you are as anxious for the acquaintance as I am.

Yours faithfully,

M-6 Sprague

# Three Yankee Boys In Ireland & BY THE



YEW TREE IN ONE OF THE CLOISTEIN

(Begun in November.)

When the boys awakened the next morning, it was with keen disappointment, for they looked out of the window upon a drizzling rain and a sloppy street.

"Never mind," said Professor Jack. "As the Irishman says, 'It never rains but it pours.' You must always be ready for

rain in Ireland. It is rain, rain, most of the year, and there you have an explanation for the perennial green of her valleys and hills—hence it is she is the Green, the Emerald Isle."

"Well, that may account for so much green, but what accounts for so much rain?" asked Hal.

"What accounts for the rain anywhere, you silly?" chipped in Ned, who was having a fierce struggle with a collar that wouldn't button. He had bought it only the day before and had declared it was as stiff as a board and had been told it was only good linen—Irish make, none of your thin, paper-like linen you get at home that will stand about one washing.

"You know what I mean," replied Hal. "I know what accounts for rain as well as you do."

"Then you don't know anything about it, for I don't," went on Ned.

"Then you'd better not lip in." retorted the other. Matters were growing serious and the Professor called out from the adjoining room, "Boys, what did I tell you about travelers keeping their tempers? To be sure it's a wet morning but that's no excuse for ill humor. Strange that people who will never lose their good humor at home, at once they go traveling forget their good manners. Now Bob's question was a perfectly natural one. Joe, you are dressed, get out your maps and tell us the latitude of Ireland."

- "It's between about 50 and 55," answered Joe.
- "Now, what is New York?"
- "Forty degrees."
- "Ottawa, in Canada?"
- "Forty five degrees."
- "What is Winnipeg?"
  "Fifty."

"Then the southern part of Ireland where we now are is north of Winnipeg in Manitoba, which we always think of as in the frozen north."

"Why, the southern point of Ireland," broke in Joe, studying the map, "is in the same latitude as the southern point of Hudson's Bay and the southern part of Labrador, and is way north of the tiptop point of Maine."

"You wouldn't have to travel so very far north," interrupted the Professor, "to be in the same latitude as the southern point of Greenland. Now answer me this: Why, as we are so far north, is Ireland almost tropical in its vegetation, with a temperature that even in January seldom falls below forty degrees and reminds you of some of our southern States at home: why, when Winnipeg and the Hudson Bay country are in the grip of arctic weather, is Ireland blooming like a rose garden?"

"Because Ireland is surrounded by water," suggested Ned.

"That will do for a little reason," said the Professor.

"Give it up," cried the boys after a minute's thought,

ought. "You have heard of the Gulf Stream?"

"Oh, of course," chimed in the boys in chorus. "We passed through it coming over. That was where those dense fogs were."

"True," replied the Professor. "You see that great current of warm water flows out of the Gulf of Mexico toward the north sweeping a little to the south and east of Maine and Nova Scotia; it warms the air about it and when this meets the cold air from Greenland it condenses and makes the dangerous fegs off our north const. Then this warm stream of water, miles in width, turns to the east carrying something of the balmy air of our southland directly against the rocky coasts of Ireland, Scotland and England. The cold air from the mountains and from the northern seas meet it, the warm air is condensed, resulting in fog. mist, "urm rain. Thus Ireland, England and the Lowlands of Scotland are



MUCKBORR ABBE

warmed, moistened and kept continually green. Ireland, as first meeting the oncoming Gulf Stream, enjoys its first favors, hence the Emerald Isle."

"If that's so, let her rain!" exclaimed Ned, "and I'm down stairs for breakfast. Wonder if we'll get any of those big strawberries again this morning. Hope we will."

"I wonder if we will ever get Ned filled up," remarked Joe, as a minute later they all followed Ned down to breakfast and found him putting strawberries where they would do the most good; with a speed and skill worthy of recording.

The distance from Cork to Killarney which our boys were about to traverse is by rail sixty eight miles and one can make it in about three hours, that is by way of Mallow Junction, which is the shortest way, but the least interesting. The most attractive route is that by way of Glengariff and Kenmare, crossing the mountain by coach. The Professor explained to the boys that the trip by the latter route in bad weather was dreary and uncomfortable, and advised that they take the shorter, all rail route, and the boys agreed. As it was but a three hours' ride they determined to go by afternoon train, in the hope that by that time the rain would cease. The morning was spent in writing letters and studying guide books and looking out of the window for signs of good weather. This was poor business for three active boys but, as the Professor said, "a rest now and then, even if an enforced one, is a good thing and nothing can be lost by it in the end."

When the time to start arrived they piled into a bus, on top of which their luggage was stowed, and soon were at the depot. Professor Jack bought four second class tickets, paying two dollars and eighty cents each, and then went to identify and stand watch over the baggage till he had a label pasted on it and saw it actually put away in the baggage car, for they don't check baggage in Ireland.

Seats in the second class compartments were plentiful and the boys had another laugh over the funny little engine and cars. In writing home that night Joe told his folks that if they could imagine a freight car just high enough for a man to stand up in, divided by two partitions into three compartments, with no doors between the compartments, and then in each one two benches having straight backs and each seating five people, so arranged that those on one side sat knees to knees with those on the other, and a long rack or shelf over each bench for small luggage, then they could get some idea of an Irish railway car.

The ludicrous toy whistle blew, the "guard" ran along outside the train slamming the compartment doors and they were off to the north toward Mallow Junction where the road branches east to Dublin and west to Killarney.

The ride proved to be of rather meagre interest, as the towns were few and far between and much the same in appearance, while the country presented a certain monotony of green which, though pleasing, lacked the variety which boys require. The boys did not fall to note, under the Professor's intelligent direction, whatever of special interest came in view. At many points they passed men and women working in peat beds and the sight and the Professor's explanation were interesting. "Peat," said he, "is nothing more than decayed vegetation."

"It looks like chunks of mud," remarked Ned.

"So it is, but it is vegetable mud. Mud that is hardened turf made up of decayed roots, stems, moss, leaves that have accumulated and hardened through hundreds of years. It is really one of the first stages of coal-making in the earth. There is very little coal in Ireland; peat takes its place. In some places the nest bogs are as much as forty feet deep. In the mountain districts it is thin, being little more than



COURT YARD OF THE ABBET

brown turf of, say, a foot in thickness. The great bog district in the south central part of Ireland embraces nearly three million acres. It is said that nearly one third of Ireland is bog land, showing that for hundreds of years—perhaps thousands—Ireland must have been covered by forests, which in the course of time were killed by the

growth of mosses and other peat producing plants.

What the boys saw from the car windows were Irish peasants, men and women, with spade-like cutters, digging out long, soggy blocks of peat, others tossing them up on the turf with a fork, while others with forks spread them for drying. These peat blocks, the professor said, were about five times the size of a brick and sold at about twenty for twelve cents.

The boys were interested too in the beautiful roads that at times ran for miles along the track of the iron horse, so hard and smooth they fairly glistened. Most of the way they were bordered by stone walls which were covered with flowering vines. Not less interesting were the little cottages, some of which were unkempt and squalid while others were neat and clean, with a coat of whitewash over them and rose bushes laden with bloom running riot all over their walls,

The sun broke through the clouds just as the train pulled in at the pretty little Killarney station. The boys wanted to stop at the pretentious Royal Victoria Hotel, just opposite the station, but Professor Jack said. "No" and boarded a bus that read on its hoor, "Lake Hotel."

"Killarney," explained the Professor, "is a mile and a half from the nearest lake, so we will not stop here but go on to a hotel which is immediately on one of the lakes. We are here especially to see the lakes, though Killarney itself is an interesting town, as you will see later."

After a few minutes' drive over a beautiful road, bordered by high stone walls and shaded by two lines of immense oaks nearly the whole way, the bus turned into the grounds of the Lake Hotel and drew up before the door. The inevitable full dress dignitaries and brass buttoned attendants were at the front to assign rooms, for it is not necessary in an Irish hotel to seek the office and register your name and address. Dinner was served in a dining roon looking out on Lough Leane and, this over, the Professor and the three boys strolled to the edge of the lake and admired its beauties. The sun had long since set but enough of day remained to indicate the outlines of the mountains that across the lake lifted their heads into the sky.

It was a quiet, lovely evening; the air was clear and pure after the rain, and the sky, water and fields seemed blended in perfect harmony of quiet color, so that Professor Jack called to mind what Thackeray had said when he came to write of the beauties of the Irish lakes. Laying down his pen, with which in vain he had striven to express his emotions, he cried, "Beautiful!" It was all he could say. Our three boys were not poets nor, to any alarming extent, sentimentalists, but they felt the spell of the time and place and were quiet, while the rich voice of their leader, as he sat upon a great rock on the point of a little headland, sang loud:

By Killarney's lakes and fells,
Em'rald Isles and winding bays,
Mountain paths and wood-land dells,
Mem'ry ever fondly strays;
Bounteous nature loves all lands,
Beauty wanders ev'ry where,
Foot-prints leaves on many strands,
But her home is surely there.
Angels fold their wings and rest
In the Eden of the west,
Beauty's home, Killarney,
Ever fair Killarney,

Returning to the hotel Professor Jack proposed that they go to hed, but Ned and Joe protested so vigorously that the Professor consented to their staying up a while.

Scarcely had the Professor and Hal gone to their room when Joe suggested to Ned that they two stroll back down the road to Killarney and visit the

village. The suggestion met with an immediate assent from Ned, who was always ready for a lark. The evening was a long one as always in this latitude, and when the two boys set off down the road the air was cool and delightful and laden with incense from a million blossoms in the fields beyond the walls that skirted the roadway. They passed many people on the way, some in jaunting cars with horses going at breakneck speed and laden with young people singing and shouting, others on foot, single or in pairs or groups, for the most part people of the village loitering along the beautiful highway, joking, gesciping, laughing, apparently care free.



BRICKEEN BRIDGE

A half hour brought the boys into the village, just as the street lights were being lighted. All the town seemed to be out, loitering in groups on the sidewalks, in the middle of the street, about the doorways which opened directly on the streets, apparently with nothing to do but talk away the time till the hour for bed. But there were no children on the street-just men and women. At every corner was a beggar-sometimes two or three, for the Killarney beggars are famous the world over; and most of them are impostors, it is said. Surely some of them were wretched enough looking.

Ned said he never saw so many policemen and so little need of them, for everybody seemed to be in a good humor and peaceful enough.

"Let's get acquainted with one of them and find out something," said Joe. Whereupon they accosted a fine looking young fellow in a neat fitting uniform who looked very soldierly, not forgetting to touch their caps, as they did so.

"Can you tell us where there's anything to see in Killarney? We are strangers."

"Sure, and there's moighty little to see here. There's the Cathedral and the Bishop's palace, a lunatic asylum out of town a little ways, and a nunnery where they teach girls-about four hundred of them-but you couldn't get in there for love or money. There's the fine house of the Earl of Kenmare, who owns most everything around here, but I don't suppose you know the Earl, do you? The lakes is the thing, and Muckross Abbey and Ross Castle, and the Gap of Dunloe. You'll be goin' there sure, if you've not already been."

"No, we just came to-night."

"Which hotel?"

"The Lake."

"You are far from home. You will be scart to go home alone. I hope you won't fleet the witches on the bridge.'

"What bridge?" asked Ned, drawing a quick breath.

"The bridge on the way to the lake. You crossed it a mile down the road. Many a Killarney boy wandering down that road at night with his colleen has disappeared with her at that bridge."

The boys remembered having crossed a small stone bridge on the way and loked over its wall into the little stream that ran innocently enough underneath.

"And is it true they did disappear?" asked Joe nervously.

"As true as my name's Mehan. Didn't my own cousin, a foine lad, go down that road one night to see his swatcheart at the lake, and niver came back?"

"Do you think there's any danger in our going back alone?"

"You niver know, I wouldn't risk it."

The two boys moved off slowly and then withdrew to the sidewalk for a conference. What should they lo? They must go back to the hotel. But those ::itches!

"Pshaw! it's all a joke!" exclaimed Ned bravely. 'Come on. We've seen all there is in this bloomin' town. I wouldn't have the old ramshackle place for a gift." Then the two started for the lake.

"Let's whistle, Ned," suggested Joe. "They say it keeps up your spirits."

"Yes, and let them witches know we are coming? I guess not," replied Ned.

Their feet beat a tattoo on the hard road, which was now dark and deserted. They grew less and less talkative till finally they found themselves walking at double quick speed and not saying a word. They must be near the bridge. They heard sounds of approaching steps and Ned grabbed hold of Joe's arm.

sought the stone wall and stood close together waiting the approach of the strange thing.

"You're scared," said Ned reproachfully.

"I'm not. I'm just being careful. Haven't you read that Tam O'Shanter story?"

"That wasn't in Ireland. It was in Scotland! and it's a poor time to be thinking about ghosts. You're foolish."

"Well, I'm doing just what you are doing. guess if I'm foolish you are."

The sound of the footsteps had ceased.

haven't had a good run since I left home."

"We can't stay here all night; come on, Ned." "Well, I'm ready. I've just been waiting for you," replied Ned. "Let's run," he suggested, after they had gone a few yards. "I feel like running. I

Then away they went like the wind; they reached the bridge and crossed it at breakneck speed, Ned in the rear and calling to Joe to hold on, to wait for him, to guit being a coward, but Joe didn't stop running, nor did Ned, till they saw the lights from the hotel shining through the trees and they both stood breathless and trembling before Professor Jack, who, guessing the trouble, laughed till his sides ached.

The next morning a coach from Killarney, with a dozen passengers from the hotel, stopped at the Lake Hotel and took in Professor Jack and the boys, two of the latter finding seats with the driver who was a typical Kerry Irishman-talkative and witty. He made you think of what Heine said of Ireland, "Her heart full of sun and her head full of flowery The coach was to make the circuit of the lakes. They would not be back till evening, so the hotel put up a luncheon for them to eat on the way-"a regular picnic," as Joe expressed it.

For some time the coach rolled smoothly along the superb roadway till it drew up before gate. A fee of a shilling each was here paid, the driver cracked his whip and the coach rolled into the grounds of a great estate bordering on the largest of the three lakes. The driver explained that the estate belonged to Lord Herbert, who was married to an American lady. That the noble lord had got into debt and the estate had been sold. "There was some talk," said the Professor, "of an American syndicate buying it, but it finally came into the possession of Lord Ardilaun who was the eldest son of Sir Benjamin Guinness, the Dublin brewer, now dead. Lord Ardilaun sold his share in the brewery for \$10,000,000 and invested a part of it in this beautiful property."

"Lough Leane, or the Lower Lake, as it is sometimes called, is five miles long and three miles w.de," said the driver, "and is mostly wather. But there are thirty islands. On the largest of them, Ross Island, ye :ee beyant there, is Ross Castle, which was the fortress of the O'Donoghues. You don't know them? Well nayther do I, but they once was great folks. There's O'Donoghues around here now but they is like their castle—mostly all ruins. Just beyant," he went on, "is Innisfallen. Tom Moore wrote about it. They say he did first rate. There's a ruin of an old abbev there on the island built by St. Finian, a leper. It's over a thousand years old but you can't prove it by me.'

"There was written in that abbey over six hundred years ago," added the Professor, "the renowned Annals of Innisfallen, a sort of Universal History, giving a history of the world to the time of St. Patrick.

"Some one has said," continued the Professor, "that Innisfallen is the most beautiful island in the King's dominions, if not in Europe. Tom Moore calls it 'Sweet Innisfallen.'

Now they came in view of the beautiful ruins of Muckross Abbey, which is on the Herbert estate, near the shore of the lakes. The coach stopped nearby and

"Wait! Let's see what that is." Together they all alighted. It was the first sight most of the party had had of one of the famous abbeys of the middle ages and interest was keen. An old gentleman who appeared to be a sort of official caretaker, quickly made his apearance and started in at once to point out the points of interest.

The Church was founded in 1440 and restored in 1602. In it are the tombs of the O'Sullivans, Mc-Carthys and O'Donoghues, ancient lords of the soil. In one of the cloisters has grown up a great yew tree whose trunk measuring thirteen feet around helps support the crumbling walls. "Whoever takes a leaf from this tree will die within a year," said

Ned had just plucked one to send home in a letter,

and his blocd ran cold.

The Professor was delighted with the evidences of ancient grandeur in splendid arches, columns and windows-the never failing wonder of tourists who are accustomed to thinking that beautiful architecture is of modern growth, but our boys were all the time having fun reading the inscriptions on the old tombstones in the adjoining ground. Here lay Irish kings, chiefs, priests and peasants. On the south and east sides lie the good, on the west the unbaptized children, soldiers, strangers; the north is the devil's side. It seems once to have been the custom to carve on the stores something to show the occupation of the deceased. The boys had a good laugh over one, on which was carved a very good picture of two cocks fighting, showing that the good man here interred made cock fighting his chief employment in life.

The half hour here was well spent. The ancient vine-covered abbey with its neighboring avenue of great trees, wherein the monks were wont in days gone to walk to and fro, held a fascination which even the boys could not resist, and, as the coach swung round a bend in the road, every occupant turned for a last fond look. They would see many ancient abbeys, cathedrals, palaces and castles, but none like lovely Muckross.

A few minutes more and they were on the shore of the Middle or Muckross Lake. Skirting the shore, they soon crossed Old Weir Bridge, above rushing waters, amid the densest growth of foliage, to little Dinish Island, where the coach halted before a cottage on the lake side, embowered in vines and every manner of flowering growth, and where, looking out over "The Meeting of the Waters," luncheon was caten and everyone was besieged by bootmen who offered their services for a row among the islands.

From Dinish Island they crossed the Brickeen Bridge, entered Camillian Wood and emerged later to find themselves on the road to which they had come and homeward bound. The driver played a good joke on the boys, and grownups too, at one point. Stopping his horses on the banks of a little lake, he announced its name to be Deaf Lake. "It's only three hundred yards wide," said he, "but you can't hear a word shouted from the other side." To prove it he ran around to the opposite side and appeared to call with all his might, making all kinds of funny faces. and not a sound could be heard. Then the Professor shouted, and Pat appeared to be listening intently with hands to his ears, but all the time shaking his head. It was a trick; Pat only pretended to shout. and he only appeared not to be hearing when the Professor shouted. It was wonderful till the trick was exposed, and then Pat got a good tip. They had not seen the upper lake, with its pretty islands. closely shut in by mountains, but in one proud, happy day they had seen the beauty of lake and sky and mountain, of groves of beech, elm, oak, pine. larches, and ivy clad ruins, and ferns and palms and fuchsia hedges, and tangles of glossy holly, and acres on acres of the beautiful arbutus with its leaves of rich glossy green and its waxen flesh like flowers that seem cradled in nests of verdure.

Three tired boys found their beds that night without a thought of running a footrace into or out of Killarney with witches in hot pursuit.

(To be continued.)



LOUGH LEAKS OR LOWER LASS



N the fifth of May, 1901, W. H. Liddlard, known throughout the west as "Rattlesnake Pete," left the Rosebud Indian reservation in South Dakota with a band of fifty Indians-forty bucks and ten squaws-with a few papooses thrown in for good measure. Eight of these Indians had been in the Custer fight, fourteen participated to the bittle of Wounded Knee, and the wife of Pa Zola was wounded six times in the latter engagement. They also had forty Indian ponies, mostly Pintos, and their destination was Glen Island, one of the big summer resorts on Long Island sound, located near New Rochelle, N. Y. Liddiard's contract with the Hon. John H Starin, the owner of the Island, called for fifty Indians and their mounts; that he construct a regular Indian village,



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and that two performances were to be given daily during the summer.

"My Indians were nearly all green hands at the show business," said the old plainsman, "being genuine blanket" Indians. A few of them had been with me at the Indian Congress, held during the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha in 1898, but none had ever been east of the Missouri River.

"For hig chief I selected Hollow Horn Bear, a noted war chief of the Brule Stoux, who was known on the reservation as a regular 'kicker.' The oldest warrior in the bunch was 'Owns the Dog.' or The Dog is His, as the Indians call him. I had one fellow who was half Sioux and half Pawnee-the biggest clown you ever saw, and the best dancer I ever ran across.

"Nothing worthy of incident happened on our trip east, save that we falled to make close connections with the dining stations. This necessitated my feeding the Indians in the dining cars, which was rather rich for their blood and made my pocketbook look as if an entire train had passed over it with the brakes set. Once or twice, while the Indians were eating their meals, the Pullman passengers halted at the door, sized up the situation, and retired until the redskins had finished their meal and the waiters had a chance to fumigate and sweep the car.

"We reached Glen Island without aceldent of any kind, and the sight of the sea, with the waves dashing against the sides of the little vessel, which rocked and pitched like a cork in the water, was none of whom had ever seen such a large 'pond,' as they styled it.

"As we had two weeks to get things in shape before the Island opened for the season, we occupied our time in building our village and holding rehearsals for our performances. There was a splendid bathing beach at Glen Island, and as the help were in the water every day, I told the Indians they might bathe there whenever they felt like it. A few days later I was astonished to learn that none had been in swimming. As I knew how fond they were of bathing. I asked one day why they did not take advantage of the opportunity and clean up.

'Minne lela seecha,' answered John Hollow Horn Bear, meaning that the water was very bad.

"When I told him that the water was pure and good to bathe in, he took me to



RATTLESNAKE PETC

in the water and gathered a lot of floating sea weed. He quickly threw it back, declaring that the water was 'no good, and full of bugs.' I experienced some trouble in making them understand that the water was all right. Finally they ventured in, only to make a break for the shore every time a large wave came rolling in. On the third day after they commenced bathing. Cloud Eagle came after me in great haste, led me to the sea wall and pointed to the water.

"'See lela touka!' he cried, shivering as though he had a chill.

"It was only a small school of porinto the water, they went to the stables and turned the hose on each other.

so we loaded the Indians and the ponies wanted to go there again. on the boat and left the Island in a East River we ran very close to several war vessels, one of which was the Massprise at anything they saw. They usu-

drizzling-a wet, mean, soppy kind of a day for a parade. A platoon of police was drawn up on the dock, ready to head the parade, so we started for Broadway. After traveling quite a distance I looked back, to see now the Indians were com-



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ing on, and found them strung out for certainly a novel sight to the red man, two miles. Riding back, to see what the trouble was, I found that the ponies, being barefoot, could not stand on the slippery asphalt pavement. The Indians had dismounted and were leading their ponies, but after awhile the animals got along all right, attracting about as much attention as anything that had gone up Broadway in many a day.

"Occasionally I would take the Indiana to the main land, to the town of New Rochelle, to do their trading, and while there had to watch them very closely to keep them from getting full of firewater. Once, while over there, some person gave old Hollow Horn Bear a bottle of whiskey, which he did not drink, however, until after we had returned to camp. About an hour after our return, I noticed that he was staggering a good deal, but said nothing to him. Pretty soon he came into my tent, and for an the edge of the bank, dipped his hand hour sat there without saying a word.

minutes cried as if his heart was break-

"'Tepee netow enokonce!" I commanded, which meant that he was to go to his own tent.

"About two hours later his son came to my tent and sat down. I finally asked what he wanted.

"'Captain Pete,' he said, 'my father want me come and see you. He know you are good man and good friend to Indian. He want me tell you he was not crying because he was drunk. He was crying because his brother has died.' "'Is that so-when did he die?' I inquired.

"'Oh, he die 'bout two year ago,' he answered.

"Fort Slocum, the army recruiting station, is on an Island close to Glen Island, and one day Colonel Woodruff, the commanding officer, invited me to bring the Indians over and see the soldiers at gun practice. After beeing shown around polses swimming near the shore, but that the post, we were taken on top of one settled the bathing business so far as the of the bombproofs. The Indians thought Indians were concerned. The bucks had the soldiers were being drilled with a bath every day, but instead of going empty guns, but presently when one of the big fellows was fired-you should have seen those redskins stampede! "We had arranged to have a mounted Every one of them was down at the dock parade in New York City on June first, long before I got there, and they never

"About the middle of July, I made ardrizzling rain. As we passed down the rangements with Colonel Woodruff to send a company of his soldiers over to Glen Island and have a sham battle with achusetts. The Indians were always the Indians, it being expressly underpleased with the steamboat rides, though stood that he was to leave his big guns they would not express the slightest sur- at home. The affair was extensively advertised, and on the day of the fight we ally sang all the time while on the boat, had to peel the bark off the trees, to and especially while it was in motion or make room for the large number of the whistly was blowing.

people who came to see it. The 'dough-"When we reached the pier it was still boys, as the Indians styled the soldiers, were under the command of Captain Bellew, and presented a fine appearance. They put up an interesting fight all CHAS. J. GODFREY, right, considering the fact that they were nearly all recruits, but my Indians were too much for them and the judger decided in our favor.

> "Perhaps it might be interesting to know what kind of food the Indians had. Right here I wish to say that the reason so many white men make failures with Indian shows, is because they do not know what to feed them. Handling a lot of Indians is just like taking care of children-you have to humor them a good deal, yet at the same time they must be given to understand that they are under strict discipline and are subject to the orders of the man in charge. I used to issue beef and bread every morning, one and a half pounds of meat to every Indian, big and little, with all the bread they wanted. Beef is the stuple food of a Northern Indian-he doesn't care a rap for pork or mutton. Every fifth day I used to issue groceries, such as coffee, tea, sugar, rice, dried fruit and piece of bacon. You can never give an Indian enough sugar to last him from one issue day to the next, for they eat it all the time and as long as the supply holds out. They would often come to me the next day after the issue, and tell me the sugar was all gone, and then beg for more. When they would misbehave, I would punish them by shutting off their sugar ration. They are pretty foxy, and sometimes would come between issue days and beg for a little more tea or coffee, or dried fruit. When I would ask what became of their ration, they would say they had been entertaining friends, or that the supply had run short. They would 'cache' it on me, and when they would return to the reservation each one would have groceries enough to last several months.

"An Indian does not care for fish-(Continued on page 177.)





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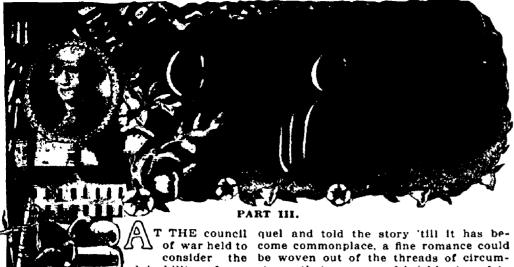
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ington, one general events. officer of high rank alone advocated its abandonment. of successful adventures then pre-

vailing these successes were of course much magnified, and the adulation warm personal friend. Reed was absent Lee received filled him with egotism. The fact that his prognostics regarding Fort marked "official." Washington opened Washington turned out to be prophecies and read it, as his right was. With what so elated him that he began to fancy himself better than his chief. Lee was a man of excellent military mind, a trained soldier, and brave as a lion. But he was bombastic and opinionated, devoid of good judgment, restless at inaction, and not over careful of strict or prompt obedience. There were not a few in both and his duty as to permit even a hint camp and Congress to encourage his as- of what was most cleverly masked as a pirations, which were no less than to probability. Never was the wise and supplant Washington in the supreme command. With this end in view Lee took better evinced than by the way in which to writing letters. There is no better maxim of this: "Never make a black-guard of yourself on paper." In these letters, which he finally came to write even to one so close to Washington as his Adjutant-General, Reed. Lee did not actually sully his pen with blackguardism, but he did a far safer and more adroit thing. Never referring to his chief directly except in terms complimentary or cautious, he yet infused into his correspondence such plausible contrasts that none who read the letters hut felt their influence, even if not actually won over by them. Lee's continual allusions to the man of caution and him of action; to the general who chose to ask advice rather than seize responsibility; to him who was infirm and slow of purpose contrasted with him whose resolves were quickly taken, stoutly held, and strenuously acted upon; these all by clear innuendo were designed to place his own supposed merits in contrast with the demerits (as he imagined them) of his chief.

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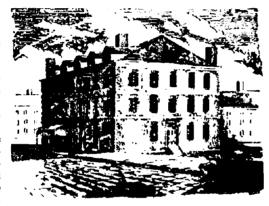
Then a ten days' trial proves that the ("all the good of the grains so treated that anyone can digest it all"). Shown

"There's a reason."

Look in each nkg, for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

advisability of re- stance that now moved briskly, tossed to taining Fort Wash- and fro by the shuttle of quick following

How romantic, not to say, dramatic, was the unlooked for finding by Wash-This was ington himself, in one of these letters of General Lee, who had but sentiments akin to these. The letter fell recently arrived from the into Washington's hands because of south, where he had achieved Lee's having incautiously mixed up prisome successes. Amid the dearth vate matters with his official communications. It was addressed to Reed, Washington's Adjutant-General, and when the letter arrived, and as it was sentiments of sorrow and indignation he read, not so much what was written, as "between the lines," the evidence of Lee's chicanery and ambition, may be easily imagined. His indignation was for Lee, his sorrow for his friend, Reed, that he had so far forgotten his friendship consummate tact of a truly great mind



OLD CAPITOL, BALTIMORE

Washington met the incident. Reed was at some distance. Washington immediately wrote to him, inclosing Lec's letter, and sent an orderly across country to deliver it. Washington's letter was courteous in the extreme, he apologized for having inadvertently read what was so evidently intended for strictest privacy, called attention to the fact of the official nature of the communication, and was Reed's "obedient servant." Nothing more than that; but it was enough to send the hot bloog of shame not unmingled with regret to the cheek of the cung soldier, who had not indeed betrayed his chief, but dallied with his duty to him. This calm, quiet letter, and the subsequent conduct of Washington weakness, and to beg his commander's had been able to get his arrangements forgiveness. It is needless to say how quickly Washington's noble nature re-From the day of this conversation Reed's attachment to his chief never once wavered. Lee, however, continued his machinations, turning the heads of more than a few of the higher officers of the army. Among these were Mifflin and Gates, the latter by the way, not without ambitions of his own, and cherishing views of his own importance quite akin to those of his more outspoken associate.

It is in the highest degree probable that evils would have come of these jealousies, even if Washington had not been actually supplanted, had not the Supreme Power that governs for ultimate good alike the destinies of men and nations, at this juncture and when the plot was almost ripe, interfered to prevent its execution.

Lee had been stationed at a post on the Hudson River, with a very considerable body of troops. Philadelphia was now in danger; Washington needed those troops and he needed Lee, who, in spite of his duplicity, was a most able officer. But Lee dallied and delayed, made one excuse after another for not moving, and when at last he did move principles are carried out in the food it was tardily and with indifference. He was, in fact, contemplating a movement wholly independent of Washington, by in renewed physical strength and brain which he hoped to strike the British on the Delaware, achieve a victory, and thereby pave the way for his ultimate his power lasted, virtually a dictator.

trivial plea, and himself set out with a slender guard to reconnoiter the British position, undoubtedly with a view to an attack in force. He proceeded no farther than a little hamlet called Baskingridge, when he concluded to remain there over night. He did so, and slept soundly 'till eight o'clock the following day when his slumbers were rudely disturbed by the blast of a British trum. pet, followed by the peremptory demand from a British captain to surrender. It was "Hobson's choice" with Lee. With what grace he could he complied, and was hurried away by his captors to the British camp, not far off, and quite too near for such ill-advised junketing "in the presence of the enemy."

The blow this incident gave Lee's prestige does not, I imagine, require an esay to prove. At once, and by his own bombastic breath, he had blown down his ambitions like a card house. The most ardent of those in the army who had been engaged in intriguing for his benefit, were now quickest to turn against him. Subsequently Lee rejoined the army, but it was to find his aspirations ignored and himself more the object of pitying contempt than of the former popularity.

Winter had well advanced when Washington and his army reached and crossed the Delaware River. The retreat across New Jersey had been accomplished without any great disaster. But the British had not been idle. They also had arrived at the Delaware, and on Christmas eve the two armies lay confronting each other-Washington upon the west bank, and the British forces in detachments of varying size located at several noints from Trenton to Bordentown.

During Washington's progress across the state his headquarters were almost continually "in the saddle." For a while he was at Morristown, occupying temporarily a building near that in which later on he made his home for many months. His official letters are dated from a great number of localities; in order, after beginning the march from the Hudson, as follows: Hackensack, Aquackenock Bridge, Newark, Brunswick (New Brunswick on the Raritan), Princeton, Trenton, Trenton Falls, Delaware Falls, Newtown, Pluckemin, Morristown, Middlebrook, Pompton Plains, and Clove. On the eve of Christmas day an event occurred that for a time changed the entire aspect of the war, relieved Philadelphia from pressing danger, and transferred the seat of war back to the eastern part of New Jersey. This event was the sudden crossing of the Delaware by Washington with his entire army, and a sudden and most successful attack upon the garrison at Trenton. These troops were Hessians, under the command of the gallant, but careless and convivial Rahl. The night, as their custom had been in the fatherland, the troops devoted to drink and carousing, which was broken in upon by the Americans. A desperate struggle ensued, and Rahl fought most bravely up to the time he received his death wound. Almost the entire garrison became prisoners of war and were removed to Virginia for safe

keeping It is claimed by some historians that, in making his attack upon the eve of Christmas Washington had in mind the propensity of the Germans to indulge dissipation on such an occasion. If this could have been fully verified it would have added the material element of far-seeing sagacity to the merits of an exploit, as it stands ably conceived towards him, before many weeks had and most energetically and gallantly passed, completely unnerved Reed, and carried out. The facts seem to be, howlike the manly man he was, he took oc- ever, that Washington would have atcompleted in

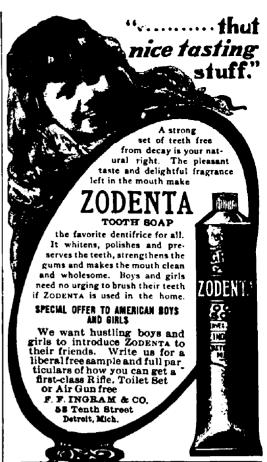
The affair of Trenton was the first consponded, forgiving heartily and entirely, siderable success of the war, and at once infused fresh vigor into its prosecution. A curious coincidence is to be noted.

The congress, in something like a panic lest the British should get to Philadel. phia before Washington, decided, that they were called upon to be prudent



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, CHADD'S FORD, PA

rather than valorous, and hastily adjourned to Baltimore. While there a spasm of better judgment than ordinary overtook them, and they passed a resolution vesting Washington with more ample powers than he had theretofore possessed. He was in fact given a discretion so ample as to all military matters as to be, for the six months that to-day ambition. With this object in view he The vote was taken before tidings of the kept his forces near Morristown, on a great victory of Trenton reached Balti-



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In the following June the British fleet doubted it was destined to the Delaware. Howe, fell into Washington's hands. It



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, GERMANTOWN, PA

this time in the north, and advised him attention from the real purpose of the ers at a place called "Whitemarsh." British, Washington immediately put his army in motion for the south. He encountered no opposition, and established were in a fair way to discomfiture, and his headquarters at Germantowe, near had, in fact, believing the day lost, made The army remained encamped in the vicinity till Washington, hearing mothing and Washington again compelled to re-from Howe's fleet, anally concluded that tire. This result came mainly from the the letter, after all, was genuine, or that its object had been to lure the American (Colonel Musgrave), who threw himself army as far as possible from the Hudson, with several hundred troops into a stone Burgoyne in the north and General Sir-Henry Clinton, now in command at New York, might be the more readily accomp-

This condition of doubt and uncertainty was relieved by the report of the appearance of the British fleet off the capes of the Delaware. Howe eventually put into the Chesapeake and landed the invading army at the mouth of the Elk took up the line of march in the direction of Philadelphia,

Apart from the trivial and indecisive movements of the army, the most momentous occurrence of the summer was the arrival from Europe of a number of soldiers of fortune, each one intent upon seizing "the bubble reputation." but each (so strong are the infirmities that actuate mankind), unwilling to seize it unless with at least the rank of a brigadier general to dignify the seizure. Respecting several of these volunteer generals I may have something to say hereafter; but there is one, whose name has become most famous of them all, to whom some allusion is here pertinent, ensued gave the British ample time to Fayette, when he arrived that summer



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY FOR 11

was a lad almost in his teens, but preyouth can conceive. He had been married three years, and . . .ght that his experience justified him in claiming the American congress, to whom Washingvalue at the same figure as he did himdeclined his services, at least in the exalted rank to which he had aspired. Young Motier seems to have been a abstract cause of freedom, though doubtfrequently is), a man who "posed for but he was certainly "smart." ing as a volunteer."

votion, to say nothing of other factors, ance of high rank in the American army, was what might have been expected; the Conway was received without enthus-American legislature resolved; That "In fasm. There were already too many for-

more, which made their action a far consideration of the zeal of the Marquis eigners seeking high office; but, "be- and apology when he deemed himself in greater tribute to the worth of Wash- de La Fayette, and his illustrious family cause of his importunity," he was ulti- extremis. ington than if it had been taken in a and connections," he should have the mately given a brigade. It is but fair to Full and ample justice in a quite difburst of enthusiasm consequent upon rank of major general in the army of say that he was a brave man, and a not ferent fashion Washington met with at the United States.

To oppose the advance of the British Brandywine he fought well, and did more mention will be made in a succeeding whose departure had been so long an- from the south Washington immediately ticipated, at last set sail from the port gathered together all the regulars at his to reverse its ortunes. When, therefore, of New York. Its destination was kept command, and reinforced by a considersecret, though the Americans little able number from the state militia of Pennsylvania, marched through Philadel-A letter in the handwriting of General phia and set up his headquarters on the Brandywine River, there to await the was addressed to Burgoyne, who was at opposing forces. Martial events now followed in quick succession. The battle of the Brandywine (while awaiting which, and organizing his troops Washington's headquarters were located at a small village called, "Chadd's Ford"), followed, proving most disastrous to the Americans, so disastrous, in fact, that if Howe had followed up his advantage the entire army must have been routed, if not destroyed. As it was they succeeded in a few days in taking possession of Philadelphia, while Washington, encamped some distance from the city was totally unable to prevent it. The congress, in sore dismay, hastily adjourned to Lancaster. Pennsylvaria, and from there soon after to the town of York.

After a few days of rest and reorganizof a contemplated movement by the fleet ation for the troops, who sadly needed upon Boston. Rightly judging that this both, Washington advanced some miles was no less than a stratagem to divert near Philadelphia, esablishing his quart-

The battle of Germantown was the next event of importance. The British Philadelphia in the early part of August, preparations to evacuate Philadelphia, when the tables were completely turned extreme gallantry of a British officer that a junction between the forces of building, known as the "Chew" house, which he defended so obstinately as to give his comrades sufficient time to raily from the discomflure which they undoubteduy labored under. The incident of the Chew house illus-

trates the Hability all trained officers are Hable to: of holding fast to a military technicality, and disregarding, or not comprehending the force and effect of a military maxim. The army under Wash-River in Maryland, from which point they ington were in the full flush of success, the British were making ready to leave the city and some were even rapidly retreating on the Chester pike, when Washington encountered Musgraves's little force. The true course to have been pursued was to pass the Chew house by. preferably out of musketry range, and continue the hot pursuit. Washington had read "In the books" on the art of war that a pursuing army ought never to leave a fortified place in their rear. He hastily called a council of war. Curiously all the officers but one (adjutant. now Brigadier General Reed), advised that the Chew house must be taken before proceeding farther. The delay that The young Marie Motier, Marque de La relly, and in the end the Americans were driven from the field. They retreated and presented himself to Washington, that night upwards of twenty miles where they stopped, returning the next day to their former station at Whitemarsh. Several desultory engagements followed, all being in favor of the British, till in December the army withdrew entirely from the vicinity of Philadelphia, and went into winter quarters at Valley Forge.

On the twelfth of October, 1777, General Burgoyne surrendered his entire army to the Americans at Saratoga. Phillip Schuyler had been in command at the north, but had been removed and Horatio Gates substituted, but a short time previous to the battle. Thus the glory of this great victory inured solely to Gates. The enemies of Washington were not slow to take advantage of the popularity of this new claimant for preferment. As we have noted, even before coclous beyond anything our modest the battle of the Brandywine influences had been at work in the army to undermine Washington and supplant him in the chief command; these influences now commission of a major peneral. The took definite shape. General Mifflin, though he contrived to disguise his leadton, surfelted with similar bouquets of ership, and afterwards palllate his enapplications, referred the matter, did not deavors, was in reality, so far as can be rate the young Frenchman's military determined, the prime mover in the conspiracy (for it was no less than that), to self. In fact the war committee actually supersede Washington. Gates was the man selected for his position as commander in chief, mainly because the brilliant success of the northern army served youth really and ordently attached to the to contrast its leader with the loser at Brandywine and Cormantown. This conless (as the manner of the Latin race spiracy is known in history as the Conway Cabal. Thomas Conway was by effect," and esteemed his own merits at birth an Irishman, but had served in their very highest valuation. There is the French army, When the American an American word which better fits this Revolution began, thirsting for adventyoung man's character than its English ure, he resigned from the French army synonym. He was not perhaps "clever," and offered his services to the American He replied envoy at Paris. Slias Deane was a good at once to the committee of the congress natured man, having the good of his in writing, and in these words: "After country entirely at heart, but too prone my sacrifices. I have the right to ask to lend an ear to the pleas of strangers, two favors; one is to serve at my own and perhaps too much inclined to make expense; the other, to commence by serv- promises which proved incapable of fulfillment. He gave Conway letters to The result of such deference and de- Congress, and something like an assur-

unskillful officer. At the battle of the the hands of General Mifflin, of which than almost any other man on the field paper. jealousy and indignation. His personal the latter's refusal to recommend him for promotion. After much intrigue and



WASHINGTO, 'S HEADQUARTERS, WHITEMARSH, PA.

endeavors to influence the congress, finding that all his efforts were likely to prove futile, he indited an impertinent letter to that body in which he intimated his intention to resign if his demands were not complied with. The congress, feeling their dignity injured, promptly took him at his word, and before the ink of his insolence was fairly dry he was legislated out of office. This, as may be imagined, was not at all to Conway's taste; but the deed was done, and there was no help for it. He however went about venting his spleen till some remarks he made chanced to displease General Cadwallader of the Pennsylvania militia. According to the barbarous code of etiquette in those days there was a duel and Conway received what was supposed to be his death wound. Thinking himself at the point of death the mercurial Irishman called for writing materials, and feeling the Irickings of conscience, wrote to Washington, as fol-

"Phila., 23d July, 1778.

"Sir-I find myself just able to hold the pen during a few minutes, and take this opportunity of expressing my sincere grief for having dene, written or said anything disrespectful to your excellency; my career will soon be over; therefore justice and truth prompt me to declare my last sentiments. You are in my eyes, the great and good man. May you long enjoy the love, veneration and esteem of these states whose liberties you have asserted by your virtues, I am,

with the greatest respect, etc., "THOMAS CONWAY."

Conway recovered and lived many years after, but he never again served in the army. History makes no mention of his chagrin in after life in thinking how much "humble pie" the immediate presence of death caused him to partake swers Harry A. Ackerburg, saying: of. Knowing his character from his actions better than his words there is little ing the day and shut up in a hutch at night" room to doubt that he felt regret, less at He owns sixteen young rabbits, which he al the conspiracy than at his repudiation time to run in an empty building.

The very name, "Valley Forge" has begoon after, congress made De Kalb a come synonymous with all that is major general, Conway burned with wretched in heroic suffering. But though the army suffered much, sometimes their enmity towards Washington arose from fare being reduced nearly to the famish. ing point and their clothing to tatters. there were periods of comparative comfort. The men were not ill housed, and not seldom during the course of the winter there would be for a time comparative plenty in the way of provisions, due mainly to the foraging parties, and some foray having had the luck to intercept supplies destined for the use of the British in Philadelphia, of fuel there was always enough. Indeed the misery of Valley Forge was not on the whole greater than that endured afterwards while the army was in cantonments at Morristown. The officers had now and then something like grim gayety, though It must have been most of the time grim indeed. Mrs. Washington, Lady Stirling, Mrs. Knox, and others, wives of the chief officers, were at the camp most of the winter, and did all that was possible to make the best of the gloomy surround. ings. The time was utilized by Washington mainly in having the troops instructed in tactics. Baron Steuben, a German officer of long experience, was the drill master, and by his instructions the efficiency and morale of the men were greatly increased.

A gleam of light, too, now appeared in the east: As a result of the great success of the battle of Saratoga, France resolved to aid the Americans in establishing their independence, a resolution due to the hope that thus a rival power to Britain might be created in the far west. On February 6th, 1778, a treaty of alliance was signed at Paris, tidings of which reached America early the following month, and caused boundless joy in the army. That winter the British Parliament passed what are known as the "Conciliatory Bills," and appointed a commission to proceed to America. The commissioners arrived at Philadelphia in June and did all in the. power to heal the differences. Their coming was, hovever, now too late; the Americans had a 'great and good ally." and refused to be propitiated by any conciliation Parliament could offer. Sir Henry Clinton had now replaced General Howe in command of the British forces; and on the 18th of June, Philadelphia having been evacuated, they set out on the march to New York. Washington immediately broke camp at Valley Forge and pursued them across New Jersey.

(To be continued.)

#### Boys and Animals

JESSE OAKMAN, 4968 Rubicon avenue, Germantown, N. Y., wants to know the best food for pigeons and squabs .- CHARLES FISKE, Middletown, Conn., had four rabbits in a poultry exhibition recently and won first prize He also won the ribbons on two white bantime.-CARL HINDMAN, Cory, Penn., anwen rabbits, which I let run in the park dur

#### "I WOULD RATHER READ THIS American Boy THANEAT OR PLAY ANY DAY.



(Begun on page 174.)

would occasionally order a few beeves so went to his tepee to see what I could do for him. He was sitting in one corner, his arms tightly clasping his stomach. I asked him what the trouble was, but at first he would not answer.

"'Captain Pete,' he finally said, 'me porous plasters. much sick. Heart beat fast, stomach burn like fire.'

'When I inquired what he had been managed to dry meat in that atmosphere naked and fill the wicky-up as full as it

Three Months With came back and still complained, then i would give a big dose of castor oil, and that always fetched him. Nearly all the An Indian Show cases of sickness would be stomach troubles, caused by over-eating.

"One of my Indians, named Scout, met with an accident one day by his pony their cry is always beef, beef! Mr. Starin falling with him. His back was badly sprained, so I put on a couple of porous butchered on the Island, and then what plasters. After that every Indian that a feast the Indians would have! I heard had a fancied ailment wanted a porous one day that Hollow Horn Bear was sick. plaster. I soon got tired of that, and one day, when Oopah came to my tent and said his back hurt him and he wanted a plaster, I sprinkled a lot of mustard on one and slapped it on his back. It cured him, but I never had any more calls for

"A great factor in keeping Indians in good health is the 'medicine sweat.' It is impossible for a traveling show with cating, he would not answer, so I ques- Indians to use it, and I think this is the tioned his squaw. She pointed to a jar reason so many Indians are sent home that would hold about two gallons, and sick. This is how we used it. On the said she had packed it full of raw edge of the sea wall a small round paunch, to cook for dinner, and that wicky-up was built, by bending poles in her old man had eaten every bit of it. a half circle and covering them with No wonder his stomach hurt him, poor blankets or canvas, until perfectly air fellow! They would dry their meat on a tight. A large fire was then built on fence behind their tepees, the same as the outside and a number of rocks they do on the reservation, but how they thrown into the fire. The Indians strip



in their trunks. "I did nearly all my own 'doctoring,' using 'faith' medicine a great deal, incure him. I would always give him a

### Grand Wife

The Kind Worth Having.

A well-known lady of Carthage, Mo., says: "Although I do not drink tea or his work and come home. His eyes were failing him and the doctor became alarmed-was afraid he was going to lose his sight. He also got very yellow in comnervous chills, the doctor said.

'In a few days he would work still in that dull, chilly condition. When we started home some of these He would drink coffee, coffee, coffee, 'for girls followed us as far as Jersey City. a stimulant' he would say (as he drank Oopah fell in love with one of the colno liquor).

"His condition gradually got worse instead of better until finally I made up it so I bought a package of Postum without telling him, and made it according to directions. He drank it and seemed to like it so I continued to make it and before the first package was gone he began to get so clear of complexion and feel so well, gaining fast in flesh, he was so delighted he would get weighed every day.

(he had gained ten pounds in ten days) I could not keep it a secret any longer and told him to give Postum the credit. The consequences are there has been no more coffee in the house since (and no doctor, either).

"Postum is a delightful drink made according to directions. I have found no I made arrangements with a Frenchbetter way, as it is a rich golden brown man, who ran a fifteen-cent restaurant when cream is added.

strong as they ever were, he is well and the Indians that their dinner would be hearty, does not sit around the stove chilled all the time as he did before." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Coffee poison causes eye trouble in many cases as well as other ails, and is side, and said: never suspected. A ten days' trial proves

book, "The Road to Wellville."

things you will never forget. Look in each pkg. for the famous little

was a mystery to me. They did it, how- will hold; then the rocks, heated red hot, ever, and took plenty of dried beef home are rolled to the center of the wicky-up. A buck dashes a few pails of water on the rocks, while the Indians sit inside and steam and sing. As soon as the stead of pills and powders. I bought a steam dies down they take a plunge large bottle of sarsaparilla syrup, which into cold water. When they come out they were very fond of, and when one they 'make medicine.' This they do by came to me and said he was sick, I placing a little tobacco, coffee, tea or would tell him I had the medicine to some small present in a bag, tie it on the end of a pole and stick it in the ground. big dose of sarsaparilla, and nine times This is supposed to be an offering to out of ten it cured him. If my patient some God, and prevents them from catching cold.

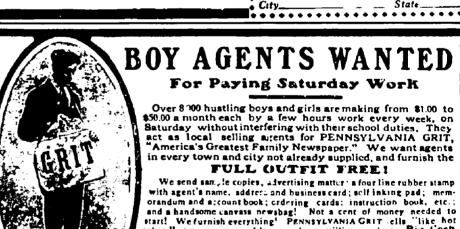
"How did I keep the Indians from wandering away and getting drunk? Well, there was no danger of their going far, as they could not leave the Island except when I took them over on the ferry. or gave one a pass. Before I left the reservation I had a powwow, telling coffee myself, I have had a most in- them that if any got drunk I would send teresting experience in my family for the offender home in disgrace, and that about a year ago my husband began to I would see that they never went with fail in health. He would get so very ner- another show. This was a good way to vous at times he would have to give up treat them, and I had no trouble whatver in managing them.

"A few white girls became infatuated with some of the young bucks, and every day, almost, you could see young John plexion, at times his blood ran cold, from Hollow Horn Bear, Jim Red Feather, or George Eagle Road walking around with girl or two hanging on ored girls working on the Island, and Mr. Starin planned to have a big wedding. The girl bought a lot of fine my mind coffee had something to do with clothes, and when the arrangements were about completed one of the squaws told me that Oopah had a squaw and papoose on the reservation. That, of course, put a stop to the wedding.

"About the urst of July, the wife of Lone Dog-Shunka Eshnella-presented her man with a daughter. As the mother took part in the dance the night the baby was born, it was named 'Glen-Isi-"Finally he talked so much about it and-Goes-to-Dance.' The papoose was a great curiosity to the eastern people, and money came in to the father and mother in big wads.

"When we reached Omaha on the return trip, the Indians asked me to get them some chickens, and as we had nearly a whole day to wait for our train. near the depot, to give them a chicken he could buy or borrow, and the red- he had dever seen a lot of Indians re-"I forgot to say husband's eyes are as dinner at twenty-five cents a head. I told ready at half past twelve, and went up town to attend to some matters. About half past one I went back to see how they were getting along. As soon as the Frenchman saw me, he led me to one

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skins were still crying 'Chicken-more turn in as good shape as those I had. chicken! A month later, when I happened to be passing through Omaha, I stepped into the Frenchman's place; took him to one side, and asked what he'd charge to serve a chicken dinner for one hundred Indians. I'd like to tell you just what answer he gave, but am afraid my

They were loaded down with presents, and each had from two to five trunks. trunk is about the first thing an Indian

will buy, and they always take them home full.

"I am continually receiving letters from Indians on the Rosebud reservation, and nearly all commence their letters like this one just received from John Wallawillows what answer he gave, but am airsid my tion, and nearly an commence their testings, Moester, how much you take to Sunday school class up on the reservators like this one just received from let me off zee bargain?"

"Upon investigation I found that the "When we reached the Rosebud town, be sure and take me. You stick frenchman Lad used all the chickens Agency, Dr. McChesney, the agent, said to me, I stand by you. Don't forget."

### Athletics at the World's Fair Written for The American Boy by James E. at St. Louis Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture of the World's Fair thonal and individual team contest, which

TOHE AMERICAN BOY who has the good luck to be able to attend the Olympic Games that are scheduled to take place in St. Louis this year will in many years to come refer with great pleasure to the good luck that befell him, for from every point of view the Olympic Games premises to be the greatest kind of an education to our American youth. Not only will they be in a position to see the world's greatest athletes compete in all branches of sport, but they will likewise be given an opportunity to compete among themselves, win honors, and

at the same time secure one of the much ing. coveted Olympic trophies.

in the world.

expected that at least five thousand boys out the world will be given a chance to will be set aside; and the same for footwill strive for national honors. Already assurances have been received that teams will be sent from New York, Chicago, Boston, San Francisco and Los Angeles to compete at this meeting.

Aside from this national schoolboy meeting that has been scheduled, many other events of interest to schoolboys have been arranged. For the first time in the history of physical training this great factor in the welfare of society has been officially recognized by a World's Fair. The creating of the Department of Physical Culture, by Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director of Exhibits of the St. Louis Fair speaks volumes for his sagacity when one sees today the important position that physicial training occupies throughout the world. Aside from the competitive end of the Olympic Games there will be a great opportunity offered to promote the best interests of physical training by means of lectures, exhibits and class demonstration. It will be the alm of the authorities to give an adequate representation of the progress already accomplished. The work of the Department will be carried on under two great heads, the educational side represented by the world's Olympic lecture course which will constitute in effect a monster summer school. Under the head of class demonstration an effort will be made by the physical training committee to obtain a presentation of work in school gymnastics by classes of various grades of public and normal schools showing German, Swedish and other methods. School games as conducted in schools by grades, school games as practiced in the yards, and various games practiced in various gymnasiums in this and other countries, for persons of all ages, will be exploited. The boy who is fortunate enough to be able to spend his entire summer in St. Louis will see competitions the like of which has never before been attempted. A glunce through the programme shows conclusively that no sport



set of games since the revival of these Games it has been decided that promforms of athletics, and it is confidently schools and preparatory schools through- played on three or four diamonds that

throughout America. The Turners have taken more than ordinary interest in the coming Olympic Games and several days have been set aside for them, the most important being the Turners' international and individual team contest, which will be scored according to the rules of the most open to College of the World.

June 19—Interscholastic Baseball.

June 10—Interscholastic Baseball.

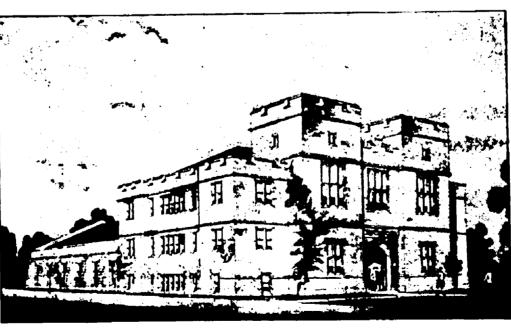
June 11—Western College Championships.

June 20-25—College baseball.

June 25—Olympic College Championships.

June 29-30—Interscholastic Championships. known in America has will be scored according to the rules of been overlooked. The most the North American Gymnastic Union important of course will be and fifty or sixty teams are expected to the Olympic Games that compete, representing fifty American will be held under the cities. Germany will also send the pick auspices of the Amateur of its athletic colony. The feature of Athletic Union the last the Turners' work will be a mass disweek in August. In this play that has been set aside for June to meeting all the world's be repeated in October. The committee most famous athletes will planned to have no less than 3,500 Turnstrive for international ers giving an exhibition in the stadium strive for international ers giving an exhibition in the stadium pionships.

honors. In the past Olym- at one time. The all around athletic July 20-23—fish Sports, Hurling and Gaelle Football. pic meetings the American championship of America contest, which athlete has demonstrated will be open to the athletes of the world. his superiority, and the will take place on July 4. The all around performances in track and championship is the blue ribbon event of field events through the the athletic world and comprises ten world for the past six events; it is only the thorough seasoned months lead us to believe athlete that can expect to go through the that the American athlete ten events with any degree of success. will again be victorious in The all around championship contest this third Olympic meet- will be scored on a percentage basis. The prizes that will be given The athlete scoring the highest percentare of exceptional value. Following the age being the winner. This year's event The Olympic Games of 1904 is the third custom of the two previous Olympic promises to be more interesting as foreign entries have been received. The games that took place in 1896 at Athens, inent patrons of sport will be allowed Young Men's Christian Association have and if the plans of the Department of to present special prizes in the shape of been given an entire week, and as the Physical Culture at the World's Fair are cups. The Hon. David R. Francis will Young Men's Christian Association is the carried out the meeting this year will be present a special cup to the winner of strongest athletic body in America this without question the most complete ex- the Marathon race. This cup is without week promises to be of more than ordiploitation of physical training that has question the most beautiful prize that nary interest. There will be running and ever been attempted by any organization has ever been offered for a competition jumping, basketball, wrestling, fencing of this kind in the world. President and symnastics for their members. One It is now an admitted fact that athletics Francis desires this classic race to be a week will be given to bicycling under the In its broad sense is the best thing pos- race that will be long remembered and sanction of the National Cycling Associasible to take up. Competitions of all he hopes that the winner will be an tion. The events are as follows: One kinds teach the youth self reliance, man- American, for the two previous Olympic quarter mile, one third of a mile, one half hood and a spirit of fairness that makes Marathon races have been won by for- mile, one mile, five miles, two miles, midhim stronger to fight the battle of life, eigners. Among the other gentlemen who dle distance championship 25 miles un-The subject has such a hold today will give cups are William R. Hearst, paced, middle distance championship throughout America that physical train- who has consented to give all the cups paced 20 miles, motor bicycle championing plays a leading part in all our great and medals for the national schoolboy ship 10 miles, half mile handicap, one educational institutions. For years we meet, Mr. F. J. V. Skiff, Mr. A. L. Shap- mile handicap, five mile handicap and have had college athletics, athletic club leigh, Mr. Norris B. Gregg, Mr. Isaac A. one mile novice race. Olympic medals athletics, and during the last year the Taylor, Mr. A. G. Spalding, Mr. W. B. will be given to those finishing first, subject has taken a very strong hold in Stevens, Col. Albert A. Pope, Abraham second and third and Col. Albert A. Pope the public schools. The first public G. Mills, Charles J. Dieges and Mr. Isaac of the Pope Manufacturing Company, the school meeting that was held in the City Seligman. The athletic events that will father of bicycling has consented to beof New York had no less than 1,013 boys be open to the athletes of the world come a patron of the cycle races and competing andf these boys were the se- wherein the world's development of the will present to each winner a Pope lected ones from among five thousand or best athletic specimens will take part Olympic cup. Besides the events for the more. The holding successfully of this are as follows. Monday, August 29, 60 amateurs many professional events have meet caused those who were instrumental metre run; throwing the 16 pound ham- been scheduled. There will also be in its success to form a national public mer, 400 metre run, 2,590 metre steeple. Olympic world's championship contests schools athletic association with its first chase, standing broad jump and running for the roque players and there are champlonship meeting to be held under high jump. On Tuesday, August 30, the many; archery has been given a week the Olympic banner in St. Louis during classical Marathon race, 40 kilometres, and during this week the most expert the early part of July, 1904. To Dr. Wednesday, August 31, 200 metre run, archery players will contest. There will Luther Halsey Galick, a man who has putting 16 pound shot, lifting bar bell, be cross country running for the schools, devoted his entire life to the training of standing high jump, international tug of the colleges and the athletic clubs, swimthe child, much credit is due for the war, open to teams of five men each, ming races open to amateur swimmers working up of this enterprise. He has weight unlimited, 400 metre hurdle race, of the world that will be contested in the secured the co-operation of the Hon. Thursday, September 1, 800 metre run, lagoons, gymnastic competition for the William R. Hearst of New York City who throwing the 56 pound weight for dis-colleges as well as the club men. The has consented to give cups and medals tance, 200 metre hurdle race, running National Association of Amateur Oarsto the successful winners of the school- broad Jump, running hop, step and a men, the controlling body of rowing, will boy competitions. Many events have jump, dumb bell competition. Satur- hold their National Regatta at Creve been scheduled not only for the elemen- day, September 3, 100 metre run, throw- Crouer Lake in July; all the prominent tary schoolboys, but for the high school- ing the discus, 1,500 metre run, 110 metre parsmen of America will take part and buys as well. There will be basketball run, pole vault for height, three stand- many foreign crews are expected. There and other competitions wherein the ing jumps, international team race, each will also be lacrosse and foot ball of all schoolboy can show just what material country to start five men. In connection kinds. Several days have been set aside he is made of. There will be running, with the games on the odd days there for Irish games and in the spring of the jumping and hurdling, and all other will be handicap events. The high year interscholastic baseball will be



PHYSICAL CULTURE BUILDING, ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

compete for international honors in the ball in the fall of the year. The interna-Olympic championships that have been tional tennis tournament that is schedscheduled for June 29 and 30.

school boys will be as follows: 100 yards run, 220 yards run, 440 yards run, 880 and what it means can best be underyards run, 1 mile run, 120 yard hurdle stood by going through the following race, 220 yard hurdle race, running broad jump, running high jump, pole vault for height, putting 12 pound shot, throwing 12 pound hammer. There will also be a special interscholastic basketball championship open to all teams representing some one school. In these schoolboy events no one will be accepted unless accompanied by a certificate from the principal of the school and eligible to represent the school in competition. Several days have been set aside for the

uled to commence August 29, will bring The championship events open to all together the world's best tennis players. The greatness of this whole enterprise

Olympic Events at the St. Louis Fair May 12—College Gymnastic Championships. May 13—All-Around College Gymnastic Cham pionships May 14-Interscholastic Meet for St. Louis

only only.
May 21—Open Handicap Athletic Meeting.
May 28—Interscholastic Meet for the Schools
of Louisiana Purchase Territory. -Amateur Athletic Union Handicap

ne 2—Amateur Athiesis Meeting ne 3—Amateur Athletic Union Junior Cham-

different associations that control sport June 4-Amateur Athletic Union Senior Cham-

June 29-30—Interscholastic Championships.
July 1-2—Turners' International Individual
and Team Contest.

and Team Contest.
July 4—Amateur Athletic Union All-Around
Championships.
July 5-7—Lacrosse.
July 8-9—Swimming and Water Polo Cham-

pionships.
y 11-12—Olympic Basketball Champion-July

ships.
y 13-14—College Basketball Champion-July 15-16—Interscholastic Basketball Cham-

July 29-Open Athletic Club Handicap Meeting-Western Association Amateur Ath-

letic Union
July 29-30—National Regatta.
July 30—Championships of Western Association Amateur Athletic Union.

Aug. 1-13—Roque Tournament. Aug. 1-6—Bleyeling. Aug. 29-Sept. 3—Tennis.

29-Sept. 3—Tennis. 15-20—Howling on the Green, Y. M. C. Aug. 15-20-

Athletics.

99-Sept. 3—OLYMPIC GAMES.

A. Athletics.
Aug. 29-Sept. 3—OLYMPIC GAMES.
Sept. 8-10—World's Fencing Championships.
Sept. 12-17—Olympic Cricket Championships.
Sept. 19-24—Golf.
Sept. 19-21—National Archery Association.
Sept. 26-Oct. 1—Military Carnival.
Oct. 14-15—A. A. U. Wrestling Championships.

Oct. 14-10--A. A. Ships.
Oct. 27—Turners' Mass Convention.
Oct. 28—Amateur Athletic Union Gymnastic Championships.
Oct. 29—Gymnastic Championships.

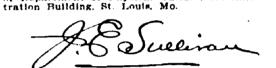
15-19—Association Football. 17—Cross Country Championships—Aft

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Nov. 21-26—Intercollegiate Football.

Nov. 24—College Football and Local Cross Country Championships, East vs West Correspondence regarding Olympic Games may be had with Mr. James E. Sullivan. Chief of Department of Physical Culture, Administration of Physical Culture, Adm



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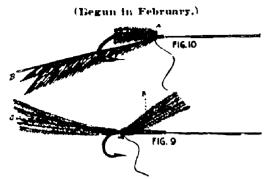


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### How to Make Fly Tackle For Trout and Bass Fishing By J. Harrington Keene, Author of "Fly-Fishing and Fly-Making," "The Boys' Own Guide to Fishing," etc., etc.



TO MAKE A BROWN HACKLE FLY.

whiskers at the chin, as may be seen how this fly is tied. First the hook is without it. Then a peacock tail feather is taken and half'a dozen or more, according to the size of the hook, of the made a fly very like Fig. 13. fibres of the feathers (they are termed "herl") are laid on the shank of the hook opposite the barb (Fig. 9 A). They are tied here as shown with the slip half-hitch knot. Next the loose ends are snipped off at B and the long ends of the strands are taken between the right forefinger and thumb, holding them at C and are rolled with an even twist round the shank of the hook, over the short ends B and up to near the end of the shank of the hook as shown at A Fig. 10, tied, and the loose ends of feather cut off.

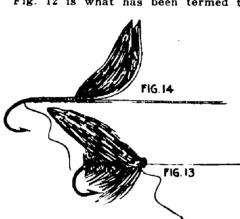
The next operation in the making of the Brown Hackle is the placing of the hackle from the neck of a brown rooster. which has been stroked back in the way directed and shown in Fig. 5. The nearer the learner can make the hackle look like Fig. 10, the more regular and neat by some who like the small neat head will his fly turn out. The expert fly-tier nas a knack of passing his right middle seen is laid on last, and this process finger nail from tip to butt of the hackle seems an easy and quick one. The pupil and thus turning the fly completely had better learn this movement perbackward as shown. This is not really necessary, however, and is a trade secret which cannot be explained on paper. gram.

Having secured the turned hackle and having the hook securely in the vise, stronger and more secure than the "laid take the wire pliers shown Fig. 1 E and of libre to just miss the barb of the keeps its place with great safety. hook (Fig. 11), for this is the proper FLIES FOR LAKE TROUT AND BASS. length.

#### HOW TO TIE A WINGED FLY.

In order to do this, the Brown Hackle is made with a space left of %-inch at the end of the shank of the hook. Two slips of white feather are then taken from two goose feathers (Fig. 6A), a right and a left side feather so that the two slips pair exactly as shown in Fig. 12. Then proceed as follows: Lay these two slips one on the other on the bench or table, pass the little hook (F Fig. 1) under them and with the right finger on top of the feathers lift them up lying flat and place them carefully on the forefinger of the left hand, then close down the thumb, and you have the two wings ready to place in position as shown The "Pennell" hackle is not bodied with in the drawing Fig. 12. Keep the thumb any of the materials named above, but and finger and the wings in a position is simply silk wound around the shank just on and above the shank and, taking of the hook, making the part where the the waxed thread on the right thumb body usually is slim and slender like a and forefinger, bring it up between the dragon fly. The famous old "Brown thumb and feather and down between Mackle"—which probably catches more the finger and feather on the other side. than any other fly-is, however, a step If you picture your left thumb and finger in advance and has a fuzzy body besides compressing the wings (Fig. 12 A) and the waxed silk coming down as shown to by reference to Fig. 10. Fig. 9 shows be drawn swiftly and firmly tight, and wound round twice or three times, and placed in the vise or tied on the snell tied in the way before described, the ends of the wings cut and the thread snipped close, you will find you have

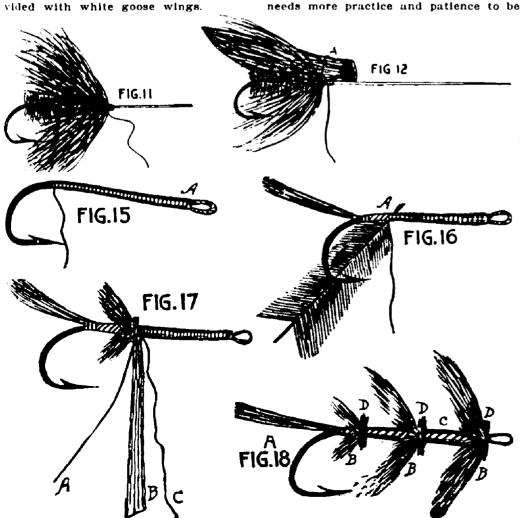
Fig. 12 is what has been termed the



"laid on" wing fly, and it is preferred which results. This wing as we have fectly before he tries what I am about to describe and show in the next dia-

Fig. 14 shows the tying of what is out off the end neatly as shown, pass known as the "reversed" wing fly. This the loose thread out of the way and, method has the merit of being much on" wing, as it cannot slip or pull off, pinch them on the butt of the hackle at being tied down with the gut and shank B. Some use fingers only, but the pliers of the hook by a whipping which runs are more certain not to slip. Now wind down the shank from the head to the the hackle round three or four turns or bend of the hook. The wings are of more according to the fullness required course put on pointing the reverse way and tie it as shown at Fig. 11 with two to those shown in Fig. 12 and Fig. 13, half hitches of the sort shown in Fig 2 but when the body and hackle or legs a. Now cut off the tying thread and var- are put in place, the wings are turned nish the head of the fly at A (Fig. 11), back and tied down and the result is and your Brown Hackle is finished. Al- almost the same in both cases, except ways be sure the backle is of a length that the reversed wing lies better and

When the tyro has learned to tie the above flies with case and neatness, he The Brown Hackle with no wings as may proceed without difficulty to more above described and shown in Fig. 11, complex patterns. All the more gayly becomes a "Coachman"-fly-one of the dressed flies are based on the simple ones best of the winged flies-when it is pro- which have been described and one only





equally skilled with them. A brief sketch of how the large fly-hooks for big fish in the Great Lakes are made, will be sufficient at present for my young readers. I feel it right to let them see that the subject goes further than may be possible to them now, but it is good that they should become curious and enquiring and in later days the knowledge may be of vital benefit.

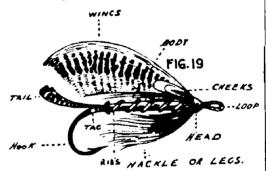
The hook for bass flies should be tied on a loop because the bass of large size is usually a most voracious fish and the leaping habit often breaks the rigid gut where the hook and snell are joined. The loop makes a hinge if engaged with another loop in the rod line. Fig. 15 shows the looped hook.

On these hooks with loops a very easily made and effective "grub" can be tied. and it will serve as a stepping stone to

higher things. Fig. 16 shows the hook with a tail of feather fibres and the first hackle in place at A.

Fig. 17 shows how the first hackle is wound and tinsel A and silk body B with tying silk C are disposed before going

Fig. 18 shows the "Moisic Grub" finished. The silk body has been wound round the hook and the tinsel (silver or gold) has been barred round each secwhich are separated by three hackles put on like the first one and



presenting a most enticing lure for the large trout or bass. The pupil has only to make this wingless "grub" to be ready to add the several wings, which are massed in Fig. 19.

#### Burning a Coin

Here is a little piece of parlor magic, very simple, easily performed, yet very mystifying. Take a piece of paper four inches one way by five inches the other. Put the coin-a cent will do-on the paper and fold the paper over it from the top to within one inch of the bottom Then fold the right hand side of the paper under the cent and the left hand side in the same way. Don't forget that these folds must be under the cent.

Then fold the bottom inch of the paper under the cent also, and it will seem that you have securely wrapped the cent up. whereas it will be in a sort of pocket. and will readily slip out into either of your hands at your pleasure.

Allow the spectators to feel the coin through the paper; then take the paper from your left hand into your right, and let the cent alip out into your left hand as you do so. This you must do dexterously, so that no one may see the act. Now burn the paper, and the cent will have disappeared.—Philadelphia Ledger.

#### The Boys' Brain "Gym"

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## Che Great American Boy Army

FOR MANLINESS IN MUSCLE, MIND AND MORALS

Every Energetic American Boy Should Be a Member of "The Order of The American Boy"



Letter From Headquarters of The Order of The American Boy, Read Before Each Company at Its March

Detroit, March 1st, 1904. My Dear Captain and Brothers of the

Order:
I have not yet received many letters from your Secretaries as to how your Washington and Lincoln exercises were enjoyed, but from the reports to hand at this writing, I gather that there were many successful and enjoyable meetings, of course, you understand it is impossible to plan a program which will be just right for all the Companies of the Order, located as they are in all quarters of our country and holding different views as to what constitutes the best form of entertainment. The programs I send out each month are merely suggestive and you are not by any means re-

or our country and moning americal views as to what constitutes the best form of entertainment. The plograms I send out each month are merely suggestive and you are not by any means required to use them. Every Company is allowed to plan and carry out its own exercises, the only condition being that they do not offend good taste and good morals, and I an sure there is little danger of that. What The Order of The American Boy stands for is purity of mind and conduct and I trust that every Company and every member will ever be forward in defense of our motto, "Manilmess in muscle, mind and morals." It is the only way of building up a true and noble manhood.

Many inquiries have been received from Companies and members as to plans for a great meeting of the Order at the St. Louis. World's Exposition this year. Various difficulties have come in the way of my making any definite statement as to what we can or will do, but as it is not likely that any large number of our members will be going to St. Louis until after the schools close for vacation in June, I hope before then to make some arrangements whereby The Order of The American Boy will be known and recognized there as not the least of important factors in the upward and onward sweep of our great country. However, whether we are able to have a mass meeting of the Order or not, I hope all the members who can will pay a visit to St. Louis during the coming summer. The knowledge to be gained by having placed before one's eyes the newest and best evidences of the whole world's advance in schence, art, and mechanics will far outweigh the pecuniary expense of the trip. I am glad to announce that the fame of our Order is not confined to our own land. I have this month received a letter from the principal of a native school in Order to form a boys' scelety there along the lines of our Order. The letter stated that while the boys in their efforts along this and every worthy line.

As showing the increasing interest taken in our Order by hoys in mearly every state. I have

of having your charter neatly framed and of procuring one of the O. A. B. pensant: The pennant is made of the best materials and makes a beautiful ornament for any boy's room, and the price—

iffly cents--is but a trifle more than the actual cost of material and making.

I conclude this month's letter by asking that every Company that has not already that every Company that has not already done so, send in a photograph to head-quarters in order that it be reproduced in THE AMERICAN BOY. The photograph may be sent mounted or unmounted, but be clear and sharp so that a good reproduction may be had. With this letter you will receive a program for your March meeting, and trusting that harmony and good compadeship prethat harmony and good comradeship pre-valls in your Companies, and that you are laboring for the continued success

Yours for M. M. M. M. WM. C. SPRAGUE, President General.

#### Company News

RUFFALO BILL COMPANY, No. 21. Santa Rosa, Cal., according to a local paper, met at the home of Mrs. If A. Hahman and elected officers as follows: Paul A. Turner, Captain; Paul Lau. Secretary-Trensurer, and Charles Gould, Librarian. The Company holds very interesting meetings, CUPERTINO. COMPANY, No. 22. Cupertino, Cal., is getting along niedly, and the Captain will send us a picture of the members—TULARE COMPANY, No. 13, Tulare, Cal., seems to have a good time at its meetings. It has a whole house for a clubroom provided with a symmasium outfit. At their meeting in October, Iox Montgomery was elected Captain; Calvin Russell, Trensurer, and Josse Manock, Secretary. GODDARD COMPANY, No. 13, Goddard, Kansas, meets Wednesday evenings. It tepouts 312 in treasurer, soveral books in its library, four flags and a punching bag. It has twelve members. Diecater. Company No. 98 Research Captain: Calvin Russell. Treasurer, and Jesse Manock, Secretary GODDARD COMPANY, No. 13, Goddard, Kansas, meets Wednesday evenings. It as follows: Captain, Guy Bradley; Vice Captain, Kansas, meets Wednesday evenings. It as Gollows: Captain, Guy Bradley; Vice Captain, Edward Saxton: Secretary, W. A. Bertsch: Treasurer, Ralph P. Long. It sugnitions, four flags and a punching bag. It has twelve members. Directory of the following security of the Indiana Companies go camping mext summer at the same time and STEPHEN DECATUR COMPANY, No. 28, Brooklyn, N. Y. judging from the long and think about it?—SANDBUR COMPANY, No.

### The Order of The American Boy

A NATIONAL NON-SECRET SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN BOYS Under the Auspices of "The American Boy"

Object:--The Outtivation of Manilness in Muscle, Mind and Morals.

The object more definitely stated: To promote mutual and helpful friendships among boys; to give wider circulation to high class boy literature; to cultivate in boys physical, mental and moral courage, and develop them along social, intellectual and moral lines; to cultivate purity of language and actions; to discourage idleness, and encourage honest sport and honest work; to cherish and emulate the examples of great and good men; to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country; to prepare boys for good citizenship; to cultivate love of country; to prepare boys for good citizenship; to cultivate reverence for the founders of our country, and to stimulate boys to all worthy endeavor.

Boys desiring to organize Companies may obtain a Pamphlet from us containing Directions. It is sent for a 2-cent stamp.



SALEM'S BEST COMPANY NO. 12, DAKOTA CITY, NEB.

Porto Rico asking for our pamphiet in order to form a boys' scalely there along the lines of our Order. The letter stated that while the boys of the school could not understand our language, yet they were eager to learn how to become American loys in spirit as well as in name. I am size our best wishes go with these boys in their efforts along this and every worthy line.

As showing the increasing interest taken in our Order by boys in nearly every state. I have to mention that while there were eleven new Companies organized in January, for the month of February there are twenty new Companies. It has niveteen members on its reported. I need not say that the increase is most gratifying as showing that American boys do appreciate high class, pure and inspiring literature, and are eager to hand themselves together for mutual helpfulness, instruction and healthful sport. Let me counsel you, boys, not to be selfish in your enjoyment of Company privileges and to hold yourselves abod from your fellows who are get other boys so interested that they will also want to bon your Company.

Companies should take a delight in furnishing and decorating their club rooms and meeting places, and along this "to mean of the hoys go interested that they will also want to bon your Company.

Companies should take a delight in furnishing and decorating their club rooms and meeting places, and along this "to be anxious and eager to be a a aim emphasize the importance of having your charter neathy frame and of prograng one of the O. A. B. penhant. The remaint of the program of the hoys in a man and of program one of the O. A. B. penhant. The remaint of the order of the hoys in their state of the horse. Captain, Neel Tyson; Veel of the hours of the program of the hoys of the fellows the contents to the following officers. Captain, Neel Tyson; Veel of the hours of the program of the hours of the following officers. Captain, Neel Tyson; Veel of the hours of the program of the progr New Year's greetings to the Executive Council and the American boys all over the Union. It intends having an army beam supper.—
RIVERVIEW COMPANY, No. 14. Plattsmouth, Neb., on January 1st elected the following officers: Captain, Noel Tyson: Vice Captain, Ea I Hassler; Secretary, Edwin Frecke, and Trensurer, Karl Ebinger. The Company has \$4.50 in its treasury, and is on the leokout for a club room.—KANAWHA COMPANY, No. 4. Charleston, W. Va., has six members and the Company Counsel is Rev. R. H. Merrill. It has \$3.35 in its treasury. At the Captain's residence on New Year's evening the Company gave a nice entertainment, participated in by Captain Stine, Rev. R. H. Merrill. Blakeslee White, Harry Goshorn, Lawrence Barber, Secretary Laidley and Tom Snyder. The Captain will send us a picture of the Company.—OHIO VALLEY COMPANY, No. 28, Bellaire, Ohio, sends its report on a nicely printed letterhead. It reports twenty one members and \$25 in its treasury. It held a banquet to celebrate its first anniversary. Meetings are held on Priday evenings and a literary program is given.—MOSES CLEVELAND COMPANY, No. 31, Conneaut, Ohio, has a nice club room in the city hall, densted by the city, and will soon begin physical culture lessons. It has a punching bag, rowing machine and exerciser combined, Indian clubs and boxing gloves. This Company is getting along nicely—LEWIS & CLARKE COMPANY, No. 5, Baker City, Oregon, has an enrollment of twelve members. A gymnasium and outfit is to be fitted up in the home of one of the members—THE MAJOR CONSIGNY COMPANY, No. 5, Dakota Tylor. Treasurer, Percy Beatty.—SALEM'S BEST COMPANY, No. 12, Dakota City, Neb., sends us a poster announcing a basket social from which it neited \$16.11.—LONE TREE COMPANY, No. 22, Greensburg, Ind., sends us a poster announcing a basket social from which it neited \$16.11.—LONE TREE COMPANY, No. 22, Greensburg, Ind., sends us a poster announcing a basket social from which it neited \$16.11.—Ind., sends us a postal card containing a picture of Greensburg court hou

18. Woodston, Kansas, has elected Frank Wells, Captain; Morris Wells, Vice Captain; Harry Clark, Secretary; Artic Nedroa, Treasurer; Fred Burch, Librarian. This Company is progressing finely—MARY A LIVERMORE COMPANY, No. 17, Melrose, Mass., extended their congratulations and best wishes to Mrs. Livermore on her leighty third birthiay. This Company has its headquarters in the office of "The Young Citwen," a monthly paper for boys, published at Melrose, Mass.—KIRK-WOOD COMPANY, No. 37, Clinton, In., holds its meetings every Friday evening. Dues ten cents per month. Its room is decointed with flags and bunting and equipped with gymnasium apparatus. JUNCTION CITY COMPANY, No. 4, Ogden, Utah, promises a picture of the members—OTSEGO COMPANY, No. 54, Caylord, Mich., has nine members, meets every Friday evening; dues ten cents per month with a fine of five cents for absence from meetings without good cause. Its officers are: Herbert A Hutchins, Captain; Louis Smith, Vice Captain, Harry Eby, Secretary and Treasurer.—SITTING BULL COMPANY, No. 29, Chatham. N.Y., has elected officers as follows; Alan Leggett, Captain; Clarence Simmons, Vice Captain; Charles urer; Eddie Thomas, Librarian, and Charles urer; Eddie Thomas, Librarian, and Charles urer; Eddie Thomas, Librarian, and Charles urer; Eddie Thomas, Edbrarian, Captain; Clarbano, Sepan, the new year by electing officers as follows; Ed Tomlinson, Captain; Floyd Whiteley, Vice-Captain; Carl Idaho, began the new year by electing officers as follows: Ed Tomlinson, Captain; Floyd Whiteley, Vice-Captain; Carl Thompson, Secretary; Earl Thompson, Treasurer; Myrtle Whiteley, Librarian, It intended organizing a singing school and to increase son. Secretary: Earl Thompson. Treasurer; Myrtle Whiteley. Librarian It intended organizing a singing school and to increase its library this winter—RAMBILER COMPANY No. 41, Charles City, Iowa, has elected Donald Kern. Captain: Fred Gardner, Vice-Captain: Bailey Denney, Secretary; Herbert Fawcett, Treusurer, and Clarance Ferguson, Librarian Mr. and Mra. Gardner have been appointed Company Counsel, at whose home regular weekly meetings are held—BILIE RIDGE COMPANY, No. 1. Mount Airy, N. C. reports itself in a prosperous condition N. C., reports itself in a prosperous condition with expectation of increasing its membership in the near future. A local paper gives the comwith expectation of increasing its membership in the near future. A local paper gives the company a very pleasant write up. Its meetings are held every Tuesday evening.—SAMIEL, W. SMITH COMPANY No. 56, South Lyons, Mich., is a recently organized company but full of enthusiasm. Its officers are: Ray Sellman, Captain; Russell Calkins, Vice-t'aptain; Olen Harker, Secretary; Couser Williams, Treasurer. It has fitted up a club room in the home of the Secretary who promises us a picture of the members.—CRIAM OF THE WEST COMPANY No. 15, La Grande, Oregon, is one of the many prosperous companies of a picture of the members—CREAM OF THE WEST COMPANY No. 15, La Grande, Oregon, is one of the many prosperous companies of the Order, having sixteen members, half of whom work and support themselves. It holds hi-weekly meetings, also special social evenings. The Captain quotes Professor Hockenherry, Principal of the La Grande Public Schools as saying: "The Order of The American Boy is all right"—STEPHEN DECATUR COMPANY No. 28, trooklyn. N. Y. sends us elippings from the local papers chronicling its doings. It elected the following officers: F. H. Smith, Captain: W. Boegal, Vice-Captain; H. B. Prait, Secretary: R. Bruse, Treasurer; L. H. G. Grossar, Librarian: G. Chawner, S. A. Its reports, which are nicely written on a nice letter-head, are always full of details and interest. It held a debate recently on: "Resolved, That the U. S. Navy is more beneficial to the U. S. government than the U. S. Army." the question being decided for the negative. It has now twenty members and every effort is being made to enlist more boys under its banner. Visitors are warmly welcomed at its meetings—TECUMSEH COM-PANY No. 27. Tecumseh, Mich., has now twenty members and holds its meetings on

Friday evenings at the homes of the members—WILLISTON ATHLETIC CLUB NO. 8 has elected the following officers: George G. Havee Cetas and Gorge Shire Course of Gorge Ghire Course of Gorge Ghir Course of Gorg Porter R. Underwood, Secretary; Mr. Tom. M. Marks, Company Counsel. It has adopted a constitution and by-laws. Dues ten cents a menth and a fine of five cents for various offenses. Meetings are held at present in the school house. It will have its charter framed and the members are soon to have uniforms. A picture of the company is promised.

#### New Companies Organized

New Companies Organized

James Whitcomb Riley Company, No. 23.
Division of Indiana, South Bend, Ind.; The
Wild Bill Company, No. 7. Division of South
Dakota, Deadwood S. D.; Sprague Company,
No. 8. Division of West Virginia, Moundsville,
W. Va.; F. T. Marion Company, No. 48, Division
of Ohlo, Marion O.; Minnesota Gopher
Company, No. 12, Livision of Minnesota, Ortenville, Minn.; Lake Kegonsa Company, No.
22, Division of Wicconsin, Stoughton, Wis.;
Colonel B. Travis Company, No. 23, Division
of Texas, Alvoid, Texas; Pine Tree Company,
No. 8, Division of Maine, Augusta, Me.; Wild
West Company, No. 16, Division of Oregon,
Portland, Oregon; Dicl: Dowling Company, No.
24, Division of Texas, Lampasas, Texas; Cedar
Valley Hawkeye Company, No. 42, Division
of Iowa, Charles City, Iowa; Old Rough and
Ready Company, No. 21, Division of Indiana,
Selma, Ind.; Big Sloux Company, No. 8,
Division of South Dakota, Sioux Falls, S. D.;
Rellance Company, No. 8, Division of
Washington, Lester, Wash.; Captain M. E.
Drannan Company, No. 5, Division of Iowa,
Atlantic, Iowa; L'Etolle Du Nord (Star
of the North) Company, No. 13, Division of
Iowa, Atlantic, Iowa; L'Etolle Du Nord (Star
of the North) Company, No. 13, Division of
Pany, No. 14, Division of Minnesota, Fertile,
Minn.; Silver State Company, No. 12, Division
of Colorado, Denver, Colo. of Colorado, Denver, Colo

When sending in the application of a Company for membership in The Order of The American Boy, the sender must see that every member is a yearly subscriber to THE AMERICAN BOY, except in the case of two brothers, when only one of them need be a subscriber, but the extra badks will cost ten cents. The observance of this rule will savedelay at headquarters in sending charter, badges, stamps, etc.

### Causes For the Rus-The so-Japanese War Grandest

Written for The American Boy by Kyosui Inui, a Japanese Student of The University of Michigan

Offer Ever

Made.

Nothing attracts my attention more than beautiful girls, peaches in cream and the Russo-Japanese war. Let us, then, find some causes for the war.

In the Chino-Japanese war of 1894, China was badly crippled. Now then, the great avaricious Russian Bear, taking advantage of weakened China, broke into Manchuria, the territory of helpless China. In order to advance her own interests, Russia forced China to give her the right to build railroads leading down to Port Arthur (the best Chinese naval port) from Siberia (Asiatic territory of Russia; in order to stretch it out to her port (Vladivostok). This was the first step in her actual violence.

When Japan was entitled to take the Lioa-Tung Peninsula, which includes Port Arthur, as the reward of the Chino-Japanese war, Russia, asking the aid of France and Germany, interfered with her right and claimed that it would be a great disturbance of the peace in the far east. And only two and a half years afterward, she compelled China to rent to her the very same spot for ninety nine years. We, Japanese, would like to ask Russia if she will ever disturb the peace again. We should like to say that the blood of our brothers, who sacrificed their lives for the integrity of Korea. Oriental civilization and the wakening and markets, which were the "sick of China, cannot be wasted in vain.

Moreover, we fought with China for the integrity of Korea. But once more Koreans and their government, cut Korean forests recklessly, compelled Korea to give her naval ports, and urged



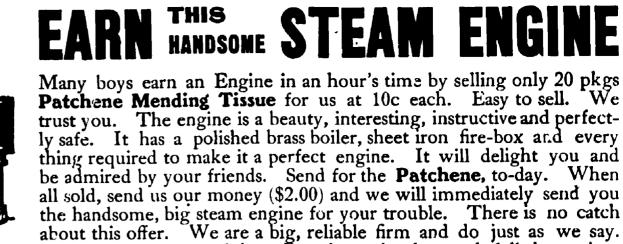
KYOSUI INUI

mit me to enumerate such serious actions and demands of Russia.

Lastly, in 1900, China again had trouble and saying, "Here is the chance," she thousands and thousands of soldiers, claiming that they were railroad guards. But, too had, these railroad guards levied

After the troubles with the Boxers passed without its accomplishment. The second was as the first. The third ended on the 30th of August, 1903. We expected that Russia would take all her soldiers away from Manchuria, or at least change, that he has an underhand swing. the soldiers' uniform into that of civilians. But she did worse than the worst, she increased her soldiers day by day, month after month. At the end of the third period these soldiers numbered as many as one hundred thousand. She broke her promise with China. She cheated Japan and the United States; nay, she cheated the whole world. What country would punish her? China could not, nor Korea. Germany did not dare, nor England. Who, then, would do it? Who were chivalrous enough to do it?

Not being satisfied with these violences toward China and Korea, Russia is devoting herself to keeping outsiders away from Manchuria. She refused Uncle Sam's counsel at Dainy. She has inparts and markets, the neighbor's ports petent operator.



#### Many boys earn an Engine in an hour's time by selling only 20 pkgs Patchene Mending Tissue for us at 10c each. Easy to sell. We trust you. The engine is a beauty, interesting, instructive and perfectly safe. It has a polished brass boiler, sheet iron fire-box and every thing required to make it a perfect engine. It will delight you and be admired by your friends. Send for the Patchene, to-day. When all sold, send us our money (\$2.00) and we will immediately send you

about this offer. We are a big, reliable firm and do just as we say. We treat our agents right. Premium circulars and full intructions sent with each lot of goods.

#### TESTIMONIAL.

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DEAR SIRS:

I received my premiums and am very much pleased in-deed, with them.

Yours truly, MATSON K. FERRY.

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Train is made throughout of iron and steel, nicely enameled in colors and is nearly two feet in length. We give this train absolutely free as an extra present, providing you send us our money inside 30 days after you receive the Patchene to sell.

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Dept. A-4. The WEBSTER GUTTA PERCHA CO., Frenchtown, N. J.

man's" mouth, through which Japan and the United States wanted to give China the civilization of the twentieth century, Russia taking advantage of the ignorant the remedy to wake China up. Such were her policy and methods.

> Shall we say now: "We shall let you have just a little bite of China, a taste of Korea and a smell of Japan?" Or shall we say, "Go! Go away, you Russian Bear. Be satisfied with what you have, what our father commanded you to keep." Yes, we have a job. We have to sweep off the track for the opening of the Oriental civilization and drive the illnatured tenant out of Korea and Manchuria.

In conclusion, the great stake for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Chinese Empire, the re-establishment of Manchuria, the maintenance of Korea. the self-protection of ourselves and the cause of the commercial world at large

We cannot tell whether we shall succeed or not, but we only know so far that we have been more skillful to handle the war instruments of the twentieth century called warships and torpedoes. But we cannot make light of the Russiansbecause they have been very sure shooters on the water and on the ships (of their own).

Again, we cannot tell which will win. Let us see whether Russia will lick Japan. Ha! ha! ha!

But, American boys, the future heroes. do not forget that you are on our side; and we are on your side.

#### Some Great Plays

Joe Meginnity, the great professional ball player, tells in the Chicago Sunday American of some great baseball plays in which he took part. The worst play he ever made was when with the score her to make a Korean fleet composed of three to two against his nine, and three four Russian ships. Time does not per- men on bases in the last inning, he struck out. He says the boys of his would hardly look at him for two days afterwards, and that he literally "kicked with the Boxers. Now this huge abso- himself" for a week. He tells about a lute monarchy of slavs did not fail to timely hit that he made in a game in take advantage of China's confusion; 1890. The game had gone along to the twelfth inning and the score was one to marched thither (mainly to Manchuria) one. One of his nine was on third, and there were two out. He came up and whacked out a drive that brought in the winning run. He recalls when he texes for themselves in a neighbor's land, made a three-bagger in Baltimore with two men on bases and beat out the Boswere settled, Russia promised China that tons with "Cy" Young in the box, six to she would evacuate Manchuria in three five. Meginnity is a champion pitcher. different periods of time. The first period. He played five games in six days for the Brooklyns in 1890, and won them all, four of them being against the Pittsburgs. He says that he never has a lame arm, and he lays it to the fact

#### Telegrapher at Eleven Years

Robert T. Baird, aged cleven years, the son of Robert L. Baird, of Grovania, Ga., holds a unique place among the bright youths of Georgia.

He is a fast and accurate telegraph operator, and has already done regular work in Western Union offices. At one time he was in charge of the office at Vienna, Ga., as day operator.

Young Baird seems to have taken to the key by instinct. When only seven he could sit at the instrument and send hefore his father knew he was acquainted with the alphabet. At nine he could resisted on shutting up the Manchurian ceive and now he is considered a com-

On April 10th our competition closes for suits we are giving away to boys sending us lists of boys' names from all parts of the United States. Any

boy may earn a suit in a single evening.
This is your last chance. It is easy.
Send names of boys you know. Act
promptly. Choice of suits like this or
on page 113, Feb. Am. Boy. As soon as names are verified, suits will be distributed.

READ CONDITIONS CAREFULLY
rite plainly in link or typewriter on paper 8x10 in. Put State and County at
head of each sheet. Arrange the Boys mannes in full, alphabetically, with street
and address for each name. Send at least 100 names of hops between it ind 17
yrs. old. The five boys in the State sending the largest lists from their respective counties will each receive a suit from us through she nearest
dealer. Send your list before April 10. Address

Tailors Triumph Boys' Clothing Adv Dept. 707-709 Broadway New York



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Detroit, Michigan

## is Easy to Write Right



With one of our ball-bearing Wrist Supports, any boy can

With one of our hall-bearing Wrist Supports, any hoy can become an expert penman. The fingers never cramp, and the hand and arm glide over the paper with verfect case. The writing lesson becomes a pleasure. Tell you, teacher about it, or show this advertisement to your parents. They will vant you to have one The device is i icke splated and fitted with two spring clips for attaching to the wrist. The price is \$1.00, postpaid. If you haven't the dollar, send for circular B, telling how you may earn a wrist rest.

DO IT NOW

AMERICAN HANDWRITING DEVELOPMENT CO., 26 State Street, Hartford, Conn.



### Broncho Rider of the Plain

are fast discarding boots for moccasins, for the reason that they last longer than boots, are light and easy on the feet, cool in summer and warm in winter. We have the genuine article, made by the Sioux Indiana from \$1 to \$5 per pair. We also furnish bows and arrows, war clubs, war bonne's, ghost shirts, watch tobs, belts, buckskin suits, buckskin gauntlets, lariats, papouses on boards, canoe stick pins, etc. Raise the latchstring if you don't see what you want.

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### PUSHBALL AND HOW IT IS change ends, and the ball is next pushed-on by the team which was scored PLAYED

(With Illustrations by M. Fitzgerald.)



Outside Left

Pushball, which is just coming into Outside Left vogue, is exactly what its name implies. A team consists of eight players, four Inside Left of whom correspond to football forwards, There are goals, as in football, but without the crossbars. The players range Inside Left themselves on either side of the ball, which measures between five and six Pushing ball over goal line counts two feet and weighs about fifty six pounds, points. Pushing it over goal line and It is inflated with an ordinary rubber bladder, the case being made of stout tanned canvas with leather seams.

rules. It combines some of the good defend. qualities of football and tug-of-war; difthe teams endeavor to push their opponents towards the goal instead of pull- sitions they may elect. ing them over a central line.

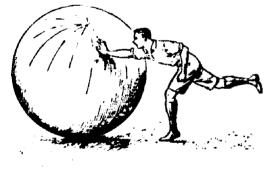
Kicking the ball is not penalised save by the ball itself, which frequently damages the toes of those who assault it in such fashion. An ill-considered charge, too, is likely to result in the player being hurled five or six yards away.

Hand dribbling is the most interesting and scientific part of the game, and it is by this means that the neatest scoring is done. It bears some resemblance to the scrimmage in Rugby, with the important difference that here the ball is above the players' heads instead of beneath their feet.

The players, by pushing the ball upwards with their hands, endeavor to turn it round. First one and then the other get the sphere to turn in the direction they desire, until one side manuges to give the ball a slight rotary motion, which causes it to bound over the heads and hands of the opposing team.

It is a most difficult thing to stop the heavy ball when once started, the onward rush of the great leathern sphere hurling the defending side in all directions. All that can be done now is to prevent a goal, and to force the ball to cross the line outside the post, which counts only two points,

There is plenty of hard work in the



game, and, with the exception of a brief interval between the four periods of ten minutes each, all are busy

The accompanying illustrations and plan of the field of play will help readers - especially those acquainted with the constitutes a push. positions for play of football to understand how the game is started.

But first we will give the rules governing the game

#### RULES

- 1. The game to be played in four intervals of three minutes each.
- 2. Elight players constitute a team.

PUTTING BY THE SCORE

3 The positions are:

Outside Right Outside Left Front Rush Line Inside Right

Rear Rush Line Inside Right

4. There are two methods of scoring. between goal posts counts three points.

5. At the beginning of game the captain of team winning the toss will de-The game is played according to definite cide whether his team shall push-off or

6. For the push-off the ball to be fering from the latter, however, in that placed in the center of field. The team defending to line up against ball in po-



7. The team pushing-off may line up against ball and engage in an immediate scrimmage, or they may go back to any point within tifteen yards and form for a flying start.

8. The ball is in play when both sides

9. The side pushing-off to have ball in their "possession;" their initial attempt to advance to be known as a first push.

10. A team having "possession" will advance the ball in a series of three tries or pushes, known as first push, second push, and third push.

11. If such a team advances the ball ten yards or more in three pushes, they shall be entitled to a series of additional pushes, and shall not be obliged to give up possession unless the defending team shall succeed in confining the total advance within ten yards. This ten-yard line to be marked by umpire with white flag. The referee is sole judge of what

12. The three tries or pushes may be in the form of either a scrimmage or raising ball aloft, or of a flying formation. Only one flying formation, however, is permitte' in three successive

13. The team having ball in its posperiods, each of ten minutes, with three session will be shown by referee waving a flag corresponding to the colors of the team he wishes to indicate.

14. When a goal is scored, teams

T. Merrill and others. 187 pages. Price 75 cents net. Dana Estes & Co.

TRAPPER JIM, by Edwyn Sandys. Our hair is sparser than it was years ago, and there is a tinge of gray among the brown of what remains, but during the time we have read this book, we have become again a boy with all a boy's delight in the life of outdoors. Trapper Jim combines a story redolent with the odors of forest, hill and stream, about boys—boys in years and boys in heart; for hoys of all ages who are real boys, with complete instructions on such subjects as trapping, fishing, shooting, rowing, swimdred subjects, with suggestions regarding hundreds of other things. The author understands and loves boys and is a most observant student of nature, and he has given the boys one of the best boys' books we have read in many years. The value of the book is greatly increased by the many pictures and drawings which are interspersed throughout its pages. 441 pages. Price \$1.50. The Macmillan Co.

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JO'S BOYS, by Louisa M. Alcott. In this charming sequel to "Little Men" the reader finds out what became of them. The story gave pleasure to many, both young and old, when it first appeared, and we are sure that this new illustrated edition will be welcomed with equal delight. It is a story fitted to arouse all the softer and better feelings of our nature and inspire noble thoughts, gentle words and brave deeds. The full-page pictures by Ellen Wetherald Ahrens match the text. 358 pages. Price \$2.00. Little, Brown & Co.

against.

15. Upon the termination of a period By Hopton W. Hadley the referee will mark the spot where play ceases, and, upon resuming, the ball will be pushed-off by the team last having it in possession.

16. Fouls will be counted for unnecessary roughness, and they will be penalized by ten yards loss of territory.

#### PLAN OF FIELD.

Outside Right Outside Left Front Rush Line

Inside Left Inside Right Outside Right Outside Left

Rear Rush Line

Inside Right Inside Left Outside Right Outside Left Front Rush Line

Inside Right Inside Left Outside Right

Rear Rush Line Inside Right Outside Right Inside Left

#### Boys' Books Reviewed

THROUGH AN UNKNOWN ISLE, by Charles P. Chipman. The unknown isle is New Guinea, the largest island in the world, much of it being yet unexplored. The story tells of the yacht Mayflower, having on board the owner, Dr. Thornton, of San Francisco, his son Harrie, and the latter's friend, Leigh Wilbur, cruising among the islands of the western Pacific. A sudden squall with lightning sets fire to the yacht and the three named take to the yawl in which they drift about for days. Almost overcome by exhaustion and starvation the yawl is cast upon the coast of New Guinea and the occupants are made prisoners by a tribe of the natives. In a fight with a hostile tribe Dr. Thornton and his commonions exchange masters and are taken into the interior. At the home of their captors they are amazed to find that the queen is an English girl who had been captured when a child. Of the many adventures they have in making their escape along with the queen and finsl arrival in San Francisco, the boys can read for themselves. It is an enjoyable story. F. Gilbert Edge is the illustrator.

360 pages. Price \$1.00.

The Sanlield Publishing Co. THROUGH AN UNKNOWN ISLE, by Charles P. Chipman. The unknown isle is New

Tulliver and his sister Maggie and their adventures is taken from George Eliot's "The Mill on the Floss," which contains one of the best studies of child life in English literature. Mr. Knowles has eliminated the parts in the novel which might be less interesting to young people and gives a connected tale relating the varied and altogether delightful history of Tom and Maggie, keeping as near as possible to the language of the author. The young folk will find a mine of pleasant, entertaining reading. The little volume is nicely illustrated by Frank T. Merrill and others. 187 pages. Price 75 cents net. Dana Estes & Co. FRAPPER JIM, by Edwyn Sandys. Our hair



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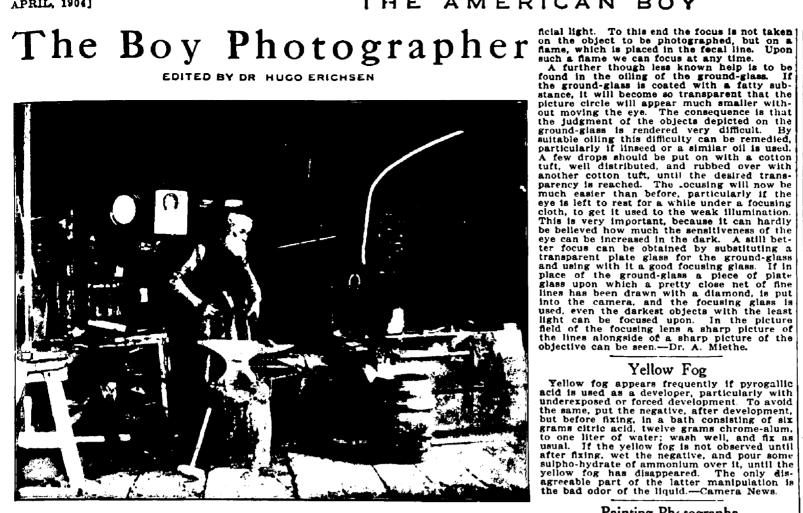
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THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH First Prize Photo, by Willis E. Elliott, 184 Ningara St , Buffalo, N. Y.

can Boy who is the present or prospective owner of a camera, or takes a general interest in photography, is cordially invited to ask for information. Every query will receive a prompt reply in The Letter Box, or by mail if postage is enclosed. Criticism is welcomed, because it will help me to perfect this department. Suggestions will be given careful consideration. I want YOU to know that I am taking a real interest in my work and shall be glad to hear from you every month in the year. Do not be afraid of making your letters too long or asking too many questions.

THE EDITOR.

#### The Letter Box

The Letter Box

Lewis McAneney, Cando, N. D.: An ordinary camera is not adapted to the purpose of copying photographs. This work requires a special lens; a good rectilinear wide angle lens will do.—Allan Hovey, Hilton, N. Y.: Prints entered in our competitions may be mounted or unmounted.—A. F. Eckert, Milwaukee, Wis.: The negatives of portraits are improved by retouching, which is an art that even many professional photographers do not acquire. It is usually accomplished with lead pencil, water color, pastel, crayon, etc., which are applied to the film side of the negative. A good many photographs do not require retouching. It is manifestly absurd to retouching. It is manifestly absurd to retouch the portrait of a wrinkled old lady until the face in the finished photograph looks as smooth as a billiard ball.—Jonas Jonson, Kimberly, Minn.: Any good printing out paper will do for the purpose you mention.—Ernest Backus, Chicago, Ill.: We are pleased to note that you received twenty two inquiries from our readers in regard to your method of producing your prize-winning photograph, as it manifests a keen interest in this page. Your request that we inform your correspondents that the print in question was made with a Cycle Poco, double coated Standard Orthonon plate, stop No. 15, one-half second exposure, and Elkonogen and Hydrochinone developer, is hereby complied with.—William Bailey, Burnt Hills, N. Y.: Magle lantern sildes are so various and complicated that we cannot give you directions for making them. You will find a good description of an inexpensive portable enlarging apparatus in the 1904 American Annual of Photography, which is published by the Anthony & Scovill Co. of New York, and may be procured for your by any hookseller. Any bromide paper will do for wour gocket camera, the plate you mention has been used by the editor for many years and has proved itisfactory, but it should be developed with one of the formulae recommended by the manufacturers. When taking snap-shots, use a large stop only or none a

#### The Roll of Honor

History repeats itself with unfailing regularity in The Boy Photographer. Every month brings us so many good photographs that the choice of the prize winners is becoming more and more difficult. Among those worthy of henorable mention this month are: Courtney I. Winter, Washington, D. C.; R. A. Rogers, Gananoque, Ont.; Will Newett, Ishpeming, Mich.; Stuart C. Irby, Knoxville, Tenn.; Fred

A Heart-to-Heart Talk With My Boys

Please bear in mind that every American Boy who is the present or prospective owner of a camera, or takes a general interest in photography, is cordially invited to ask for information. Every query will receive a prompt reply in The Letter Box, or by mail if postage is enclosed. Criticism is welcomed, because it will help me to perfect this depart-

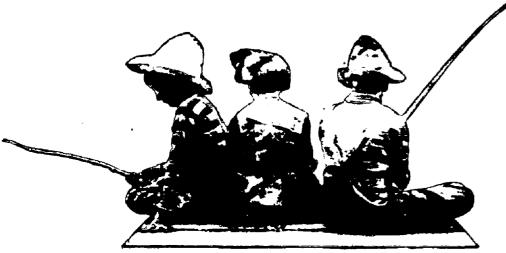
#### **Current Comments**

Current Comments

Robt. Fate, Jr., Lena, Ill.: Your picture would be improved by cutting off the lower third; there is too much foreground. Moreover, the figures are too small to reproduce satisfactorily.—Franklin H. Ellis, Burlington, N. J.: Your prints are very unequal as regards quality. "The Silvery Stream" is about right, but the "Bryn Mawr Gym" has been overexposed and the "Mountain Climber" underexposed.—Willie C. Lockett, Meridian, Tex.; Photo fairly good, but poorly mounted.—Bounds Horn, Parls, Mo.: Your lens apparently does not cover your plate, and development was not carried far enough to obtain required density and consequent detail.—Bruce A. Low, Brownwood, Tex.: Your photo would have been entitled to honorable mention if you had not committed the mistake of taking a black object against a dark background.—Osborne Nichols, Chatham, N. J.: Your contribution is praiseworthy, but the main object should have been placed in the center of the photograph—Arthur Rowbottom, Ludlow, Ky.: Your print is fairly good, but poorly mounted.—Harold Van Inwegen, Huguenot, N. Y.: Evidently your print remained in the toning-bath too long. Moreover, the subject is better adapted to bromide paper; try it.—Edgar B. Borland, Middletown, Pa.: Your print appears to have been underexposed. Trimming and mounting defective.—Guy A. Rule, Lancaster, Kas.: Print shows halation at corners and was improperly mounted.—E. G. Hager, Manchester, Okla.: Fore part of donkey larger than hind part, because animal was not taken on a plane. Print faded in tening-bath: should have been printed deeper and not toned so long.—J. Ross Pollock, Newton., Neb.: Your print gives promise of better work. Try, try again.—E. M. Howlett, Osh-kosh, Whis.: Print of castle shows pin-holes, which can be prevented by dusting your plates with came!s-shair brush hefore putting them into the plate-holder.—Hoyt G. Wilder, St. Faul, Neb. and D. Glison, Williamsport, Pa.: Your photos were evidently taken with a single achromatic lens which is not adapted to architec

#### How to Focus in Dark Interiors

It is a well-known fact that the exact focus on an object becomes more difficult as the illumination is lessened and the darker the object is, on account of the weak light of the applied instrument. An essential help when taking interiors is the application of an arti-



#### Yellow Fog

Yellow Fog
Yellow fog appears frequently if pyrogallic acid is used as a developer, particularly with underexposed or forced development. To avoid the same, put the negative, after development, but before fixing, in a bath consisting of six grams citric acid, twelve grams chrome-alum, to one liter of water; wash well, and fix as usual. If the yellow fog is not observed until after fixing, wet the negative, and pour some sulpho-hydrate of ammonlum over it, until the yellow fog has disappeared. The only disagreeable part of the latter manipulation is the bad odor of the liquid.—Camera News.

#### Painting Photographs

Painting Photographs

Painting photographs with a glossy surface, such as albumen or ordinary gelatino-chioride prints, is a matter of some difficulty; if water colors be used, the difficulty may be overcome by wetting the brush, instead of with water, with the following solution: Albumen, six drams; water and glycerine, one and one half drams each; ammonium carbonate, fifteen grains; ammonia, one drop. If oil colors are to be used, it is a good plan to coat the print with a mixture of gelatine and gum arabic thefore applying the colors. Many use weak fish glue solution also, preserved with formalin.—Camera News.

#### Pin-Holes in Negative.

These small transparent spots on your negatives are caused by dust on the plate at the time of exposure. Dusting the plates when you fill your holders will prevent some of them. The chief cause of pin-holes is a dirty camera interior. Moisten a rag with glycerine, let it hang in a warm place for a few hours to become evenly distributed, and then carefully wipe out the inside of your camera, going carefully into the corners and creases of the bellows.—Camera News.



THE READER Second Prize Photo, by E. M. Howlett, Oshkosh, Wis

#### Developing Gas-Light Papers

After development of a print, the dish should be thoroughly rinsed out, for although the developer may be of a kind which has the reputation of not staining, a little discoloration of the drainings which remain at the bottom of the dish will not be noticed in the dull light of the dark-room, and the next print is nearly certain to be stained in consequence, and it will be a stain not easy to remove.

#### Toning Blue-Prints

The following is said to be a practical manner of turning blue prints to a rich brown color: A piece of caustic soda about the size of a bean is dissolved in five ounces of water and the blue print immersed in it, on which is will take on an orange-yellow color. When and the blue print immersed in it, on which it will take on an orange-yellow color. When the blue has entirely left the print it should be washed thoroughly and immersed in a bath composed of eight ounces of water, in which has been dissolved a heaping teaspoonful of tannic acid. The prints in this bath will assume a brown color that may be carried to almost any tone, after which they must again be thoroughly washed and allowed to dry.

#### Fixing After Toning

It happens frequently that with separat-toning-baths, double tones are obtained after fixing, instead of one uniform tone. To im-prove this, wash well and tone anew with a bath of:

THE AMERICAN BOY offers twelve prizes of Two Dollars each for the best Amateur Photograph received during the twelve months in the year, one prize for each month, also a second prize each month, of one dollar, for the next best photograph, the competition to be based upon the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. The contest is open to subscribers only. Photographs will be returned if stamps are sent for the purpose. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed by the sender, and fifty cents will be paid for each photographs that may be used, the prize photographs in any event to be our own, without further payment than the payment of the prizes. Write on the back of the photograph its title, with a description of the picture, and the full name and address of the contestant, who in every case must be the artist who took the picture.

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#### Pennsylvania's Young Organist

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The musical career of Master Haag began ten years ago, when he began taking plano lessons. He is now himself teaching a large class of students.

Ten years ago, too, he entered a leading



HARRY L. HAAG

choir in his town and soon became a soprano soloist of note. In 1902, he began to take instructions on the pipe organ and since that time he has served as regular or assistant organist at three of the leading churches of Reading, and at one church at Harrisburg.

Veteran musicians who have heard the young performer say that he has great abality and is fully competent to till the positions that have come to him so early in life.

#### Funeral of Watt, a Good Dog

Watt, a two year old St. Bernard dog, owned by Capt. John Swenson of Jersey City, was poisoned one day while his master was up the Hudson, says the New York Sun. The dog died next day, and Swenson, who had raised Watt from a pup until he tipped the scales at one hundred and seventy pounds, was grief stricken.

Watt was the official watch dog at the dry docks, and the employes were fond of him. They condoled with Captain Swenson, who gave them a half day off at his expense to attend Watt's funeral. The men knocked off on Friday afternoon and gathered around the coffin of the St. Bernard, a varnished pine box, six feet long and three feet deep. On the coffin cover was a copper plate with this inscription:

### Watt, a Good Dog. 2 Years Old.

Captain Swenson stood at the head of the coffin as chief mourner. An Italian ! clerical appearance, who, Swenson says, was a "real minister," - ead a chebter from the Bible, but aid not offer prayer. He got five dollars for his services. When the captain and his forty carpenters, caulkers and laborers had gazed for the last time on the remains of Watt, the cover was nalled down and the coffin was borne to the grave in the dock vard.

The procession was headed by a German band of four pieces, which played a ten-dollar dirge. Capt. Swenson delivered the eulogy at the grave. He said Watt was the best watchman he had ever han. No robber ever had dared to visit the yards while he was on duty, and if there were a "dog heaven" Watt would have a place of honor there.

When the grave had been filled, the employes went to their homes and enjoyed the rest of their unexpected holiday.

Watt was valued at five hundred dol-

#### She 8-1-2 Green

Some one has started public school chit-

dren on the following problem: If Ann is 24 and goes into an orchard and eats an apple and then gets the colic,

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#### Ministers' Boys

Are you the son of a minister or are some of your boy friends sons of min-

It is a common saying that ministers' tist who has studied into this subject, and he has a long list of names to prove that the sons of ministers make up the larger number of the world's great'men. Here, for instance, are some of the names:

Agassiz, Hallam, Jonathan Edwards, Whately, Parkham, Bancroft, the Wesleys, Beechers and Spurgeons, Cowper, Coleridge, Tennyson, Lowell, Holmes, Emerson, Charles Kingsley, Matthew Arnold, Dehn Stanley, Macaulay, Thackeray, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Swift, Sterne, Hazlitt, Presidents Cleveland and Arthur, Peter Stuyvesant, Adoniram Judson, Timothy Dwight, Henry C. . . Fitz Greene Halleck, Morse the inventor, Justices Field and Brewer, United States Senator Dolliver of Iowa, and many others in the senate.

#### City or Country

of the City of New York, declares the chances of the city born boy are greater than those of the country born. "If you knew." said he, "about the life of the country boy, how he has to sleep in an unheated room in winter with the temperature degrees below zero and in the summer time work in the fields in the sun from ten to fourteen hours a day, you would probably see that the city boy has an immense advantage.

"They tell you that the hard work of the country boy makes him a splendid man physically. Of the country boys 1 knew full one-half are under the sod they plowed or are old men in the village streets and at the age of forty. I believe that the best man is developed through association and struggle, and not in the country solitude.

"The farmer's boy is caught in the endless circle where he raises corn to feed hors, more corn to feed more hogs to buy more land to raise more corn to feed more hoga.

"Of course the city-born may substitute stocks for crops in an endless chain of anxiety, but the city boy of New York has at hand the history of the world, as a lesson, and the voices of the greatest men within the reach of his ears rather than the cricket and the country night sounds. There are dirty streets and dark rooms in the city, but they are illuminated by ambition, and even these dirty streets are as dear in after years as the country is to the successful farmer's

#### A Record to Be Proud Of

An American farm boy, in New York An American farm boy, in New York State, several years ago had sufficient foresight to know an opportunity and sufficient energy to make the most of it. He saw there was money to be made in the handling of good seeds. Procuring a good variety of seed corn, he inserted an advertisement in a newspaper and thus began business. The returns from the advertisement being good, he branched out into seed polytoes. Sucthus began business. The returns from the advertisement being good, he branched out into seed potatoes. Succeeding with this he undertook other branches and with success. His business now approximates one hundred thousand dollars a year; most of it is in mail orders. He has received as many as two thousand five hundred orders in one day, his patrons residing in all countries of the globe. His business is all cash methods. At present to introduce the of the globe. His business is all cash in advance and he pays every bill the day it is received. He has built up his business largely by advertising.

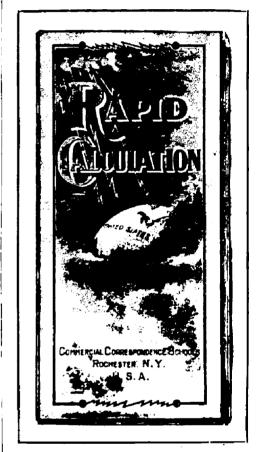
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### Young Art Students By WALDON FAWCETT



DRAWING PROM LIVING MODEL

a painter of such productions to make earning their living. more money than did his predecessors of instance, illustrating for the newspapers the preparation of cartoons for newsmen of artistic temperament are also harvest in the interior decoration of costly private residences.

VERY year finds an increasing num- success as an artist need be discouraged ber of American boys devoting for ber of American boys devoting for courses of instruction by mail place themselves to art in one form or some opportunities before even the lad another and preparing for their living on an isolated farm. Of course, life work by a course of instruction and however, a young man striving to fit training in some one of the art schools himself to be a painter or illustrator will which are now springing up in all parts progress more rapidly if he lives in or of the country. There is at the present near a large city, where he can gain the time a much wider and more remunera- benefit of the regular art schools. In tive field for art work in America than many cities there are night schools deever before. Not only does the market voted to art instruction for the benealt for pictures in oil and water color enable of boys who are busy during the day

The cost of tuition in art schools varies years gone by, but there are great oppor- considerably. At the art league schools tunities in kindred lines of work. For in New York city where there are both day and night classes, the charges range and magazines is highly profitable, as is from \$6 and \$8 for one month to \$25 and \$35 for five months and \$35 and \$50 for papers and the more prosaic, but not less eight months in each class. However, remunerative, work of making pictures there are many art schools which are for advertising purposes. Many young maintained by philanthropic men and where the tuition is either absolutely making good salaries in lithographic free as at the Cooper Union schools in work, and others are reaping a golden New York or else merely a nominal charge of 50 cents per week is made.

The boys who enter these art schools



BOY ART STUDENTS IN NIGHT SCHOOL

preparatory work necessary to attain actual painting with oils or water colors. never been abroad.

In this age no boy who wishes to attain

In the present day art field in America, presumably have some talent for draware to be found many circumstances cal- ing and consequently the course of inculated to encourage young men, but struction does not begin with work so none more important than the fact that simple as that to be found in the drawthere is no longer necessity for an ap- ing lessons in the public schools. The prenticeship so lengthy that an artist is students usually begin by drawing pictwell along in years before he attains ures of plaster casts which give a good financial success. Under the new condi-idea of proportion and from this they tions many young men who are little pass to still life-the picturing of obmore than boys, are receiving, partic-jects such as jars, fruit, flowers, etc., then ularly in illustrative and cartoon work, to drawing from living models, and finsalaries that compare well with those of ally to portraiture—the making of corolder men in any other profession. This rect likenesses. A student is expected to new era in art has brought about a new become thoroughly proficient in drawing state of things with reference to the with pencil or crayon ere he attempts

success in this vocation. A few years. Architecture, the drawing of plans for ago the impression prevailed that no houses and buildings of all kinds-has of young man could aspire to rise as an late years become a most important artist without he could go abroad to branch of art, owing not only to the clabstudy. Today this is no longer neces- orate buildings now being erected in this sary, as almost every large American country but also to the beautiful drawcity at least one good art school, and ings in color which it is now the custom many of the nation's most successful of architects' offices to issue. It is the young painters and illustrators have practice of all such offices to employ young men who beginning in minor posi-Continued on Page 191.



ART STUDENTS MODELING IN CLAY



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## How to Become Strong

PARTS-PART S I XEIGHT



LON'T ROLL UP WHEN YOU GO TO SLEEP. A ROY ISN'T A HEDGEHOG OR A PORCUPINE

N O DOUBT, you consider the time that other organs. So it continues to feed the you spend in the schoolroom as so brain with blood. much time lost, so far as bodily strength is concerned.

So it will be, if you make up your mind that way. But if you keep yourself braced up mentally and physically while you are in the classroom, you will be able to make it no small part of your physical training.

As has been said in these articles, muscolor strength is worth nothing without healthy organs behind it. The real value of muscular exercise is not to make muscular strength, desirable as it is; but to make strong heart and lungs, and to keep the liver, spleen and kidneys working actively to throw off the waste produets of the body.

This part of the work of becoming strong and healthy can be kept up thoroughly well in the schoolroom; and it will not interfere in the least with your studies, but, on the contrary, will belo you in them, because after a few days your head will be the clearer for it and your energy will be greater.

The schoolroom part of the work is extremely simple, and consists of only one thing. But simple as it is, it is one of the hardest things for the majority of hove to do, because it requires a steady attention until it becomes a habit.

It is merely to "sit straight."



TUNGS, STOMACH, FIVER, SPILEEN, KIDNEYS AND body with massed-up waste materials.

Every boy has been preached at about Every boy knows, in a general "bad for the chest," and will produce a rounded back. But few boys for men, make them feel tired and "loggy" and unable to do more than to drag through their work.

It is like everything else in the line of work. A person who begins a task wrong, who goes at it indolently and with a weary feeling, makes his work hard immediately, and it grows harder the longer he dawdles over it.

that he will sit down slouchily and limply to begin his work makes the work harder. by that very act. For an incorrect pos- trouble in after life, that may make you ture in sitting immediately affects the

your lungs, stomach, liver, that afflict human beings. squeeze spleen, kidneys, and even the heart, forc-

Now, since your body is like a great. swiftly working, never resting engine, self, even to persons who know nothing every time you impede the action of any at all about the human body. of these organs, even in the least, it is just as if an engineer were to let the ashes clog up the draughts of his fur-

the engine, is strong enough to fight you will feel. against the conditions longer than the

The brain, being called on for work, takes the blood as fast as it is sent to it, much as the roaring furnaces of a racing steamship or locomotive eat up the coal that is piled into them by busy stokers.

And just as more and more ashes are produced by those furnaces the more they are fed with coal, so more and more waste material is manufactured in the body the more the brain or any other laboring organ is fed with blood.

Now, if this waste material is manufactured during the course of physical exercise in the open air it is thrown of neys are being stimulated to do their best work and, in addition, the process of perspiration opens up a mass of extraapertures that provide exits for the surplus waste products.

But when you are sitting still in a room, with no part of the body doing active work except the brain, the "ashes" are hard to handle under the best circumstances, and if, in addition, you sit so carelessly as to hamper those stokers. the liver and kidneys, they cannot keep up with their labor.

How does a slouching position in sitting affect the vital organs?

The body is divided into two great hollow parts by a curtain of muscle. The upper part contains the heart and lungs, The lower part contains the stomach, liver, kidneys, spleen and the intestines.

The stomach lies over toward the left side of the abdomen and is half covered by the lower ribs. Drop into a sent so that your abdomen sinks in, and by that same motion you force those lower ribs downward and inward on top of it.

Now it requires at least two hours for the stomach to digest the most simple food and five hours for complex foods. Consequently, all the time while you are in the schoolroom your stomach is buslly grinding away. How much do you suppose that you help it by crushing it with your wrinkled abdomen and your contracted lower ribs?

Under the lowest ribs on the right side lies a firm, dark, red thing. It is the liver. Look at the boy photographed in the typical lazy sitting attitude and imagine for yourself what the effect must be on that organ which is one of the most important members of the human body. It carries off the waste products that are being sucked up by millions of ducts and poured into it in a steady stream. The liver transforms the matter into bile and feeds it into the intestines. Whatever you do to check that process means that you are poisoning the

"Bilious headache" is the least trouble that comes from it. Persist in hampering the liver and it will work until it is way, that sitting in a slouching way is sick itself. The "sicker" it gets the more will the waste poison the body, until at last it poisons the liver itself, just as the either) know that incorrect sitting will piled-up ashes on a ship, if they kept piling up, would finally smother the stokers under their own weight.

So, too, it is with the kidneys. They adhere so intimately to muscular structure of the body that a cramped position forces them at once into an unnatural location, where they work under great disadvantages.

So you not only make passing trouble A person who is so lazy or indifferent for yourself every day while you sit carelessly and lazily, but you may be laying the foundation for serious organic a sufferer from diseases such as liver and kidney disease, which are among the The moment you sit all huddled up you most painful and distressing ailments

The same boy who posed for the photoing them more or less out of position, and graph that shows the wrong way to sit crowding them so much that they cannot also posed for the picture showing the right way. The two pictures preach a sermon that should be convincing in it-

Sit erect, holding yourself up not by leaning against the back of the chair, but by means of your own backbone. A backbone is something to be proud of and to Your heart, which is the motor part of use. Use it. The more you do the better

Two short sentences will tell you all

there is to know about sitting properly. They are:

have any back at all. 2. Keep your chest out and your ap-

domen in.

If you observe these two short rules you cannot fail to sit right. And then your lungs will simply have to take in more air than they do under other circumstances. They can't help it.
That means fresh blood all the time.

Fresh blood means a sparkling brain. The free and uncramped organs in the lower part of the body will be able to do their share with a rush.

You can help this work even in your

Don't roll up when you go to sleep. A hoy isn't a hedgehog or a porcupine. "Hunching up" in bed has just the same effect on the organs that "hunching up" in a chair has, only they have not so much work to do while you sleep, and consequently the injury is not so great. But it doesn't do them any good.

Stretch out! Lie in bed extended as much as possible. Stretch so that you can feel your bones creak. Keep your chest free and let your abdomen have play so that nothing shall force any weight on any organ.

You wouldn't think of putting a. machine into a room so small that its wheels would strike the walls every time they moved: Well, have at least as much respect for your own machine as you would have for an iron and steel one. (To be continued.)

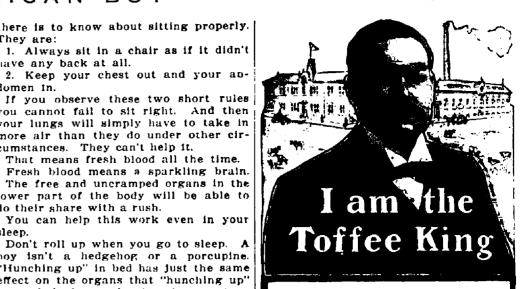
### Dickens and Children

With Dickens, the archereator of dream children, it, is again, as with Wordsworth. quickly, because stomach, liver and kid- always the lonely child, and with what a love did his great heart go out to the little beings his imagination has made immortal! What an almost divine pity he has for the fears and bewilderments and hardships of their dependent little lives, so at the mercy of grim elders, and the sport of all manner of heartless bullying forces! Poor David Copperfield and that dreadful new father-in-law of his with the black whiskers-how one's blood runs cold for him as Mr. Murdstone takes him into a room and sternly expounds to him, in ogreish words, the iron discipline to be expected for breaches of the law in that sepulchral household! Children are not beaten, nowadays, I am told. If not, the change is largely due to Dickens, who has certainly done much to mitigate the former severe lot of the child-in a regime where the father was little more to his children than the stern policeman and executioner of home, the dread Rhadamanthus in the best parlor, who must on no account be disturbed by childish laughter, and to offend whom was to invite swift and certain doom.

How much has Dickens done to mitigate the lot of the schoolboy by his savage satire of Dotheboy's Hall, and the lot of all poor boys whatsoever by the pleading figure of Oliver Twist! There are few strokes in literature so trenchant in their tragic laughter, so irresistibly comic in their shattering criticism of human nature, as that scene which has passed into the proverbs of the worldthe scene, of course, where poor little starved Oliver asks for more. astonishment on the face of the cook is positively Olympian in its humor. A charity boy ask for more! Why, the very walls of the institution rocked, and the earth quaked, at such a request, and the rumor of it passed like thunder from room to room, thi even the board of directors, then in session, must have heard it. Great heavens! "Oliver Twist has acked for more." Wichard Le Gallienne. it. Great heavens! "Oliver Twist has asked for more"—Richard Le Gallienne, in the February "Success."



ALWAYS HIT IN A CHAIR AS IF IT DIDN'T HAVE ANY BACK AT ALL. KEEP YOUR CHEST OUT AND YOUR ABDOMEN IN.



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I found— as almost every other young man has found—that a box of candy went a great way towards making me popular with my best girl.

Most girls consider such a gift a "candid" expression of affection—a sweet token of regard. Most "boys" understand this pretty well.

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#### Mackintosh's Extra Cream Toffee

It is different from all other Toffees

It is different from all other Toffees because it is made of pure sugar and pure cream, blended by a process of my own. It has a distinct flavor not possessed by other Candies.

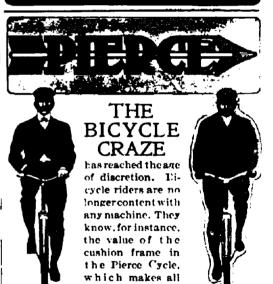
I have brought my Toffee from England because I know Americans appreciate good things—whether they be in love or not. That they will be in love with my Toffee when they once try it is a foregone conclusion.

I personally guarantee its perfect purity in materials, manufacture and handling. It is a healthy, wholesome sweetmeat that will create a demand for itself everywhere.

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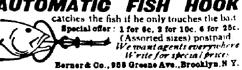
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AUTOMATIC FISH HOOK







### Boy Money Makers and Money Savers



#### Anspach Brothers, Grocers

Two small boys at Fremont, Ohio, are quarters are 14x20 feet. They own a where an auction sale was in progress. delivery wagon and nowadays have calls for goods from all parts of the city of of soap?" asked the auctioneer. Fremont. At present the boys are atafter the store.

The store project of the Anspach Brothers, began with their putting in a line of oranges, lemons, candy, peanuts and pop corn which they sold from the small stand first mentioned. On Saturdays the boys' mother baked doughnuts and until fifty boxes had been struck off to



ANSPACH BROS., AGED 12 AND 8 YEARS

cookies and these the lads readily sold. After the size of their store had doubled they put in a line of sugar, coffee and tea, and their grandmother from the the reputation of carrying the best butter

rapidly until last August it was found necessary to build the store which the mays now occupy. It has two display windows and such modern equipments as of groceries. Later on it is planned to picker west of Chicago. At least, he claims inlarge the store again.

#### Boys, Business and Poultry

It is a good thing for boys who conemplate entering a business career, to early have some practical experience as business men. There is a boy in my eighborhood who raises thoroughbred Hymouth Rock and Wyandotte chickens. and makes it pay.

He started out on a small scale by purbasing a dozen eggs from a poultryman who kept simply full-blooded Plymouth Rocks, then he purchased a dozen eggs from a man who raised thoroughbred Wyandottes. He paid one dollar per dozen for his eggs.

He set his eggs under two common ens, which a friend of his sold at a low tice because the hens wanted to do nothing but "set." In time he found that - had a brond of twenty chickens, six trusters and fourteen pullets. The next bring he separated his two breeds of towls, and carefully laheled with date and kind each egg laid by his hens. He then advertised upon his front gate: Settings for sale, one dollar per dozen-Thoroughbred Plymouth Rocks and Wy-

He kept careful account of all expen- this position for himself and is ready to meet first year he had just about cleared him-F. S., in Farm Journal.

#### Mr. Yerkes' First Deal in Soap

Charles T. Yerkes, who is now busy successfully conducting a grocery store, supplying London with an adequate Charles and Russel Anspach started less rapid transit system, began his business than a year ago with 27 cents and today career, says Success, with a successful they operate a store of sufficient import- speculation that did not involve the outance to attract the traveling men from lay of a dollar. It was a Saturday afterthe wholesale houses. Their first store noon and he was strolling along a wharf was 4x4 feet in dimension. Their present in Philadelphia, when he came to a store

"How much am I offered for this box

The thirteen year old boy looked at the tending school but are taking their brand and saw that it was the same soap orders for goods in the morning and as that used in his home. He knew what making their deliveries after school, his mother paid for it at retail, and so During school hours their parents look he made a bid. The auctioneer smiled at him, cried the bid once, and said: age, began to study shorthand last June and "Sold to---what's your name, bub?"

"Charley Yerkes." "Sold to Charley Yerkes for -

Then another box was put up and bid in by the boy, and this was continued him. He had a deposit of five dollars in a savings bank, which had been there for some months. He showed the auctioneer his certificate of deposit, and said he would soon return and pay for the

He went to the grocer with whom his family traded, and asked him if he wanted to buy some soap. The grocer asked him how much he had and what it was worth. The lad replied that he had fifty boxes, and that he would sell the lot for a certain sum, naming an amount double that which the soap had cost him at the auction house. The deal was closed, and then the storekeeper asked the lad how he had come by it. When young Yerkes told him the man opened his eyes and said: "I had intended to go to that auction, but forgot it." The boy did not draw his five dollars from the bank, and thereafter it was his great pride to add to it. "It is country brought them butter and eggs. surprising," said he not long ago, in tell-Others later brought butter and eggs to ing the story of his first money-making the enterprising boys and they soon got effort, "how it grew from year to year. When I was twenty one years of age the money of which this was the foundation rapid-fire examination of witnesses. The patronage of the store increased amounted to several thousand dollars.

#### Champion Potato Picker

The boy whose picture is here given holds telephone. They now carry a full line the distinction of being the fastest potato



ROBERT D. STEELE

ditures and found out at the end of the all comers in a picking contest. In a recent contest against time Steele made a record of self of all debt incurred; the next year, three hundred sacks for ten hours; the potawith increased stock, he made money.— toes averaged one hundred and seventy five sacks to the acre.



#### A Young Court Reporter

John J. Goff, of Morris, Ill., thirteen years of



received his diploma of graduation from a local school in December. A few weeks ago he was successfully taking depositions in shorthand in a court case wherein there was a

#### Found Gold in a Chicken Coop

Two boys, W. O. and C. P. Danielson, of Medford, Ore., in Murch, 1894, while cleaning out an old chicken house for a family by the name of Roberts, found buried under the surface seven thousand dollars in coin. The Roberts family claimed the money and the boys turned it over to them. Afterwards the boys brought a suit in court to recover the money on the ground that they had found it and were entitled to it, as against all the world except the owner. The Roberts family claimed that one of their number had berteal the money that the more than the suit of the same of th family claimed that one of their number had burled the money there and that in fact the money was not lost. The case is now before the Supreme Court of Oregon as to who is entitled to the money. The interesting information was developed in the trial that the Roberts family gave to each of the boys five cents, and expressed the hope that the Lord would bless them

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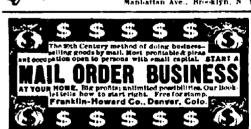
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O this is the great dog you have about. I wish he had the power of told me of in your letters," I said speech!" to my friend, Charles Marston, at "what a noble fellow he is!"

a tread like that of a mountain iton, had fully. approached me where I sat and laid his

to that without the least reservation."

"He can never be overpraised," she refor he has twice saved our little boy's the creature's habits. life, so that he has well carned the title, we think '

since learning of his performances."

"He came to us in a singular manner," scratching at our door. I opened it, and opened. in rushed a huge dog. He commenced pulling at my trousers, all the while down near the bank, where he at once looking wistfully up in my face. I was tient, running ahead, and often looking in getting at the lilies, and so a considback with a short bark, as if to encour-

"About a mile from the house we came to a spot where a man lay dead in the talking now to me and now to the butsnow. He was a stranger who had lost terflies. his way and been frozen to death in the storm. We discovered afterwards that he was from Boston and had been prospecting through our region. I procured assistance and had the body removed to our house, where the faithful dog continued to watch beside it until it was laid away forever. Then he attached himself to us in the most affectionate manner, and here he has been ever since.

'Brutus' was the name on his collar, and to that he answered eagerly. Our little boy was then two years old, and the great brute appeared to comprehend the child's helplessness as well as a human being could have done.

"The winter passed away, and as the weather became pleasant Arty would sometimes go toddling about out doors, though of course never very far from the house. One day a couple of horses belonging to a neighbor of ours, while attached to a heavy wagon, took fright and ran. They came in this direction, tearing on at full speed. Arty happened at the moment to be standing right in the wheel track, and when his mother discovered his danger, the team was almost upon him.

"She flew screaming from the door, but saw that she was too late, as the child was ten or twelve rods off. It was an awful moment; but just then Brutus came bounding to the spot. He had barely time to seize the little fellow in his big jaws, and leap with him out of the path, when the cruel hoofs and wheels went thundering by. Could hudone more than this?

I should hold such a four-footed guar- cry of terror, and a plaintive call of through the water with a prodigious dian above all price. But the panther 'mamma, mamma!' incident about which you have written summer is the nord and that ald lean. be the one you described.

The pond was a deep water sheet of that prize was my own little boy! several acres, lying about twenty rods. from the house, and the old tree, which I that I think could have bee, heard for gaining on his enemy, encumbered as had noticed in particular from its singular position and form, was a great towards the savage beast, which seemed gnarled oak, three or four feet in diam-startled and confused by such an unexeter, leaning from the bank in such a manner that a person could have ascended it with very little difficulty. The with those glaring eyes and finally trunk was short, and one huge branch sprang directly upon the trunk of the old extending from its fork, reached out oak, still holding Arty in his mouth.

is the pond, and that old oak is the very a great cat upon the long branch, which, Brutus all the while filling the air. our little basin, because on bright days it so reflects the sunshine. But I tell Annie we ought now to call it 'Panther Lake,' though that would be a rather even in my terror and confusion I realflerce name. I must confess."

'Yes; much too flerce for my liking." observed Mrs. Marston. "We shall let that old tree stand as a memorial of him from taking to the woods. For an what has occurred there; and yet at times I almost shudder when I look at it my mind; but should I run to the house from my window here, it makes me so to let him out, would not the savage realize that dreadful scene."

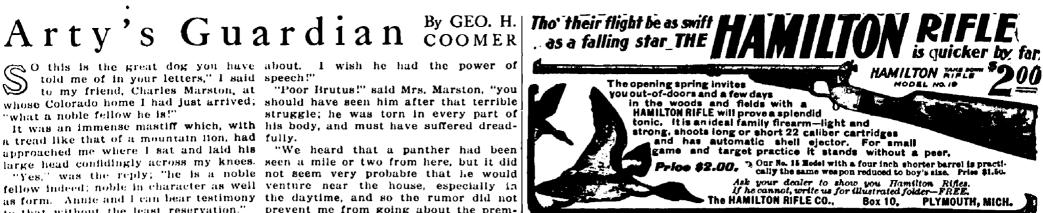
"One of these days it will fall into the with him? water of itself," said her husband; "it seems as if almost ready to do so now, the darling, stretching out his dear haby But meanwhile you shall hear the story hands for me to help him. If I hesitated which she was. Brutus was a part of it feet to assist me. too; and see how he pricks up his cars.

"Poor Brutus!" said Mrs. Marston, "you whose Colorado home I had just arrived; should have seen him after that terrible struggle; he was torn in every part of It was an immense mastiff which, with his body, and must have suffered dread-

"We heard that a panther had been large head confidingly across my knees, seen a mile or two from here, but it did "Yes," was the reply; "he is a noble not seem very probable that he would fellow indeed; noble in character as well venture near the house, especially in as form. Annie and I can bear testimony the daytime, and so the rumor did not prevent me from going about the prem-"Annie" was my friend's pretty young ises as usual, though I knew that a strip wife; and her face glowed with feeling of thick woods reached from the main limb where he crouched; but I went foras she looked upon the strong, stately forest which you can see yonder, to the creature which appeared so bent upon very margin of the pond. I did not think forming a friendly equaintance with that a wild beast would be tempted to follow such a narrow line of thicket, marked. "We call him 'Arty's Guardian'; the event showed how little I knew of

"One afternoon, my husband had gone "I should say so!" was my answer. "I here, leaving me alone with Arty and old have had a curiosity to see him ever Brutus. Towards evening I went out to down into the water. Yet his hold of the said her husband. "It was just after a had seen them the day before, but some struck out for the opposite bank. terrible blizzard that we heard a loud of the buds were not then sufficiently

> "I took Arty with me, and put him erable time was occupied in gathering



ward as fast as possible, balancing myself as I did so with all the skill I possessed.

"At first it seemed as if the beast had with open fields on both sides of it, but no thought of retreating, for his whole attitude was one of defiance. His back was rounded, and the hair upon it stood up in a bristling line. But as I advanced, away to the village seven miles from his tactics changed. He looked first one way then another, and presently leaped gather some beautiful lilies which grew child was never for a motaent relaxed, in the water at the edge of the pond. I and with Arty still in his mouth, he

"I leaped frantically after him, and in fact almost upon him, so that he but just avoided me as he swam. But the water was up to my shoulders, and I knew that began a chase of the yellow butterfiles it would deepen at every step. The hora little shy of him at first, he was so that were winging their way about him for of that moment I cannot describe. I large and powerful; but it was soon and lighting among the high grass. Bru- floundered on for a few yards, thinking plain that he wished me to follow him, tus we had left in the house enjoying a only that I would die with my child. The and I did so. He appeared very impa- comfortable nap. I found some difficulty panther would quickly accomplish the crossing, and then farewell to all hope!

"'Oh, Arty, Arty!' I cried in agony as them; but all the while I kept Arty with- the water rose to my very neck, and I in call, and could hear his baby voice, saw that with another step my footing would be wholly lost.

"Just as the words escaped me there "At length I was startled by a peculiar was a heavy, swashing plunge beside the

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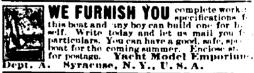


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seemed to me that he had not a piece ... whole skin as large as my hand. Yhe crawled up to Arty and licked his poface and laid his head upon the lit' baby breast.

"Charles came home in the eveninand early next morning he fished the body of the dead panther from the pos-Brutus had finished the common enems sure enough!

"You know the very largest dog is no and so we have always thought that was the water which decided the victor in favor of the noble creature that four so bravely for our child. Brutus is immensely powerful that he was prol "Looking back presently I saw that ably able to force the panther's here of the ferocious heast could not be used there as effectually as on the land.

"Such is our panther story, and I am glad you have come here to make the an quaintance of dear old Brutus, who already knows, just as well as you could tell him, that you are a lover of his kind

The brave dog looked as if he understood every word that had been said; and going up to Arty, he gave him a loving lap with his broad tongue, then once more came and laid his head across my It knees.



"Springing quickly up the bank, I saw me- I would like to have you point out a sight that even now it frightens me to quick, quick, good dog! Seek him, seek the spot where that took place. Yonder, think of. Before me stood a large, flerce him!" reature, with flaming eyes and waving ing tree by its bank, I should guess, must tail, apparently just ready to leap away ing. He had leaped through a windowwith the prize he had snatched up-and the very window you are now sitting at

> more than a mile, I rushed straight that enemy was with his living prey, perted act. He bounded a few feet, then stopped for a moment, looking about him

over the pool like a gigantic arm "He ran up the leaning body of the tree. You are right," said my friend; "that and upon reaching its fork went out like 'Sunny Lake' is the name we give as you can see from here, stretches so

far out over the pond. "It was plain that the fearful enemy could be nothing less than a panther; and ized that it was only my unlooked for presence between him and the thicket from which he had come which prevented instant the thought of Brutus crossed beast leap down and escape, taking Arty

"'Mamma, mamma!' called my poor lit-

The panther growled frightfully as I as if he knew what we were talking stepped from the fork out upon the large covered with blood and wounds.

man intelligence or human courage have sound as of some heavy animal, rushing bank, and looking around I saw the head with a springy motion over the grass; of a great dog pushing out into the pond. "It was a wonderful act," I said, "and and this was immediately followed by a while the strong paws were tearing force.

"'Brutus, Brutus!' I exclaimed; 'O,

"But the noble animal needed no urg---taking sash and all! And now, with "With outstretched arms and a scream every sweep of those broad paws, he was

"The two animals landed almost at the same moment on the opposite shore; and dropping his prize on the grass of the bank, the panther bounded flercely upon his pursuer.

"I flew, rather than ran, around the end of the lake, a distance, as you may see from here, of about forty rods; the yells of the panther and the hoarse growls of

"Arty lay on the ground so close beside them that he was every moment in danger of being trampled upon; and as I caught him to my heart, he had strength supposed to be a match for a pantle only to murmur once more that dear, piteous sound, 'mamma, mamma!'

"'Oh, mamma has got you, my darling!" I cried, as I fled, with him from the spot; 'mamma has got you!'

both combatants had rolled down into the under the surface, while the sharp claw water, where the battle was still continued, now one and now the other seeming to be uppermost.

Upon reaching the house my for was great at finding that my little one was, from Annie's own lips. She can tell it as to my course, it was but for an in- panther's teeth had been fastened mostly better than I can; for it was an adven- stant. The next moment I was climbing in his clothing, though of course he had ture all of which she saw, and part of the leaning trunk, using both hands and some bites which I knew must be painful. It was so much better than I had feared!

"After dusk Brutus came limbing home.

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Career



American Boy Lyceum.

solved, that an eight-hour working day should be used in the United States."

A debate between the seniors and juniors of the Yarmouth, Mc., High School occurred recently. The question: "Resolved, That the action of the United States government in regard to Panama was an injustice to the colombian republic." The seniors had the affirmative and won.

The debating club of the Academy, Litchfield, Me., has discussed the question: "Is immigration detrimental to the United States?"

#### The Oration

The timeliness of an oration adds much to its effect. Let some one thoroughly learn and effectively present the following patriotic selection at a meeting of the club as near the 19th of April as possible, and it will be one of the best features of the meeting.

#### The Minute-Man of The Revolution By GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

the sunrise!

the sunrise!

By seven o'clock there were, perhaps, two hundred men in arms upon the hill. As the minute-men from the other towns arrived, they joined the force upon the rising ground near the North Bridge. By nine o'clock some five hundred men were assembled, and a consultation of officers and chief citizens was held. There was as yet no Declaration of Independence, no continental army. There was, indeed, a general feeling that a blow would soon be struck; but to mistake the time, the no continental army. There was, indeed, a general feeling that a blow would soon he struck; but to mistake the time, the place, the way, might be to sacrifice the great cause itself and to ruin America. But their conscience and their judgment assured them that the hour had come. Before them lay their homes. A guard of the king's troops opposed their entrance to their own village. Those troops were at that moment searching their homes, perhaps insulting their wives and children. Already they saw the smoke as of burning houses rising in the air, and they resolved to march into the town, and to fire upon the troops if they were opposed. All unconsciously every heart beat time to the music of the slave's epitaph in the graveyard that overhung the town:

"God wills us free; man wills us slaves. I will as God wills; God's will be done."
As they approached the bridge, a shot was fired by the British. A volley followed; and Isaac Davis, of Acton, making a way for his countrymen, like Arnold von Winkelried, fell dead, shot through the heart. By his side fell his friend and neighbor, Abner Hosmer, a youth of twenty two. Seeing them fall, Major Buttrick turned to his men, and, raising his hand, cried, "Fire, fellow soldiers, for God's sake, fire!" The cry rang along the line. The Americans fired. The Revolution began.

One of the British was killed, several

the line. The olution began.

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The British column marched steadily on, while from trees, rocks, and fences, from houses, barns, and sneds, blazed the withering American fire. The hills echoed and flashed; the woods rang: the could be applied to a college ambiguity of

echoed and flashed; the woods rang; the road became an endless ambuscade of flame. The Americans seemed to the appailed British troops to drop from the clouds, to spring from earth. With every step the attack was deadlier, the danger more imminent.

Such was the opening battle of the Revolution—a conflict which, so far as we can see, saved civil liberty in two hemispheres, saved England as well as America, and whose magnificent results shine through the world as the beaconlight of free popular government. And who won this victory? The minute-men and militia, who in the history of our English race have always been the vanguard of freedom.

When I meet impudent children, and one does meet altogether too many such. it seems to me there ought to be a public One of the British was killed, several it seems to me there ought to be a public were wounded; and they retreated in officer whose duty it should be to spank confusion. Of the retreat from Concord —their parents.—Exchange.

## Norwich, Co in. Bridge, of the terrible march of the exhausted troops from this square to Boston, I have no time fitly to tell the tale. Almost as soon as it began, all Massachusetts was in motion. The landscape was alive with armod men. They swarmed through every woodpath and byway, across the pastures, and over the hills Air Rifle

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Question Resolved, That United States Senators should be elected by popular vote. Notes

Notes

(These should be grouped, and minor points subordinated under the more general and important. This calls for the same skill that a general shows in arranging his army.)

AFFIRMATIVE.—The people wish for this reform ("Public Opinion." Jan. 28, 1303). The legislatures of many states have asked for it ("Arena." Sept., 1894). Distrust in popular elections not well founded. Political "machines" ought to be distrusted. Lincoln's maxim about trusting the people has been proved true. Indirect elections are wrong in principle. Popular elections would improve the character and ability of the senate. The ablest senators have held offices to which they were elected by popular vote. Bribery would be more difficult. Long term of office is the chief reason for the conservative force of the senate. ("Am. Commonwealths," I., 112.) A minority party may get control of a state legislature. For arguments on affirmative read also "Atlantic Mo.," Aug., 1891; and "Public Opinion," Feb. 20 and 27, 1892, Jan. 28 and April 15, 1893; "Rev. of Rev.," April, 1903, and Feb., 1903.

NEGATIVE.—The present method of choosing senators was adopted unanimously and represents the wisdom of the founders of the Constitution. (Story on the Constitution). Senators represent the states, while the house represents the people. The senate works well. It has checked radical and dangerous legislation by the conservative force inherent in it. It has been copied by countries looking for the best scheme of government. The proposed change would lower the character of the senate. A nominating convention is not as respontible a body as the state legislature.

nominating convention is not as responthle a body as the state legislature. Senators would be less likely to be reelected. Read Senator Hoar's article in the "Forum," Nov., 1894; also "Public Opinion" for Feb. 27, 1892, and April 15,

#### What Clubs Are Doing

The regular meeting of the forum of the Michanic Arts High School, Springfield, Mass., discussed the question: "Hesoived, That electricity will supersede steam as a motive nower." The affirmative was defended by W. Hamilton, leader, F. A. Stimson and R. T. Boid. The negative, by W. H. Stanley, leader, H. Burr and P. P. Forgue. The debate was exceedingly interesting, both sides being well appresented. After an hour and a quarter of debate the judges rendered a decision for the exception. · kative.

Princeton's team, G. S. Hornblower, 1904, of New York city, T. R. Good, 1904, of Denver, and A. P. Scott, 1904, of Chicago, is the same team which won from Harvard last year, be debate will be held at Princeton, N. J., in the question, "Resolved, That the government of the United States was warranted in cognition of the republic of Panama." Yale has chosen the negative.

The Boys' Debating Club of Amherst, Mass., has just had the question, "Resolved, That the United States senators should be elected by popular vote. Henry Cody and A. Kimball apported the affirmative, William Cody and Cates the negative.

#### Recently Debated Questions

Resolved. That the chances for a position in life, for a young man, are better today than in the early days.

That voting should be made compulsory. That San Domingo should be annexed to the United States.

That Japan is justified in her action in the Mar with Russia.

A lyceum was held at Foxcraft Academy recently and a practice debate indulged in liv the members of the new debating society. The question under discussion was: "Re-

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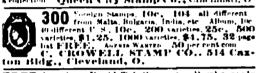
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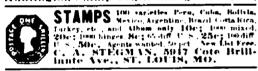
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YOU DON'T CATCH ME MISSING THE GREATEST BOYS PAPER ON EARTH

Photo by Geo. Wirth, 531 6th Ave , Brooklyn, N. Y

(Continued from page 185.)

tions, serve a practical apprenticeship at the work and have an opportunity to eventually obtain good salaries.

Modeling in clay may be followed to advantage by boy art students without regard to what branch of art work they wish to ultimately follow. A knowledge of modeling helps the artist in his drawing or painting, and in this age when sculpture is becoming more and more remunerative, it affords a stepping stone to a profitable line of work. Of late years, too, a most extensive field has been opened to young men who enter what are known as the arts of design. Essay on Louisiana Purchase: First prize to and qualify themselves to make designs

Will Cain, Kokomo, Ind.; second to Vernor Lovett, Coral, Mich. for carpets, wall papers, oil cloth, cretonnes, chintzes, furniture, book covers, stained glass windows, ornamental brass and wrought iron work and a host of other lines wherein there is a demand for manufactured products which are pleasing to the eye.

In New York and some of the other large cities of the country, there are special schools in which instruction is given in these arts of design. At the best of these schools the tuition fee does not exceed \$75 a year and there are scholarships and prizes, the students being also permitted to sell their designs 5 to manufacturing firms or other customers, the school allowing them to retain the entire proceeds instead of exacting any commission, although as a rule such 6, sales are made through the offices of the school to whom manufacturers are constantly applying for designs. In this way too, the work of pupils becomes known 7. and frequently enables them to secure permanent positions at high salaries immediately after completing the school course.

#### The Hair Lariat

body affords by day or seeks repose in the open at night.

to be absolutely relied upon. It is taken from the saddle and spread in a circle open the ground, and within this circle the cowboy leads his horse and places imself. He is as safe from the rattlers if upon a housetop, for, whatever be The temptation, a snake will not crawlwer the insignificant barrier, even if usered.

It is supposed that the numerous short, eristling ends of the hairs, when encountered by the snake's body, are responthe for his refusal to cross. It is a First, however, that no snake will crawlwer a hair rope.

#### Advice to Young Ball Players

The trouble with young ball players and with pitchers especially, is their xiety to do too much at the start. If hey do not win their first game or two they are apt to lose heart, and a pitcher who is not game cannot hope to succeed. The players in the big leagues are sea-

paned and understand the game thoroughly They execute plays in an easy, graceful manner that is a revelation to most of the young fellows, and the lat-'er, unless they are cool and nervy, fight the ball in trying to duplicate the same blays, and generally with disastrous re-Fults.

A new pitcher may probably have some A new pitcher may probably have some France first acquired the vast Louisiana pet curve or drop which he has worked Territory by right of exploration and con-

successfully. Let him have his way, and he will want to toss his favorite curve to every batsman that steps to the plate. He may fool the players for a while, but when they get the hang of this curve it's all off with the youngster.

The first thing is to get command of the ball. Good control of the ball is essential to a pitcher's success. After he has learned to put them over or around the plate as you signal for him to do, the hardest part of a catcher's work is done.

If the pitcher insists upon using his pet curve too often, he must be broken of the habit. A pitcher who has several assortments of curves, and who knows how to use them, is the successful man.

If a youngster has a good curve or raised ball, the thing is to develop this curve until he masters it to perfection. Then he should be taught to change his pace; that is, use the same motion in delivering the ball, but change the curve. This will tend to puzzle the batsman, who may strike at a high, straight ball, expecting a curvo.

Young Art Students in harmony with the catcher. The man behind the bat is generally in a better position to know the weakness of certain players, and if the pitcher follows the catcher's instructions the chances are in many cases they will gain their point.

#### Results of February Contests

Best Photographs: See photograph page. Lyceum: See Lyceum page.

Puzzles: See Uncle Tangler's page.

Essay on "How I am making and saving money to attend the St Louis Exposition": First prize to Francis Pfeffer, Gainsville, Ga: second to Cregg F. Walton, Fremont, O.

Mis-spelled Words in Ads: First to Robert Murray, 1211 E. Thirteenth street, Kansas City, Mo.; second to Harry Jenison, R. F. D. 1, Brighton, Colo.

Criticism of Editorial Matter: Brice Bliven, Emmetsburg, Ia.

#### New Contests

- PHOTOGRAPHIC: See photograph page.
- PUZZLE: See puzzle page. LYCEUM: See Lyceum page.
- For the largest list of errors in spelling found in advertisements in this number of THE AMERICAN BOY, \$2.00; next largest, \$1.00, contest to close April 30th.
- For the best essay (five hundred words or under) on "What qualities are necessary to make a good baseball player," \$2.00; next best, \$1.00, contest to close April
- For the best argument (five hundred words or under) in favor of the Japanese in the present war, \$1.00; for the best in favor of the Russians, \$1.00. Contest closes of the R April 30th
- For the hest black pen and ink sketch (not colors, nor pencil, nor colored ink) by a boy, received by April 30th, \$2.00; next best, \$1.00.

#### The Louisiana Purchase

First Prize Essay, by Will Cain, Kokomo, Ind.

The Hair Lariat

Why does the professional cowboy carry a hair lariat? Why does he go to all the bother of braiding a lariat of hair from the tails of horses and cattle; and why does he carry the lariat on the pommel of his gaddle, but wields one of rope? Everybody doesn't know.

The cowboy's home is the open prairie; his hed is principally the bare ground in summer and his only covering is the starry sky. Where he is compelled to be is also the haunt of the deadly rattle-snake, and he must have protection from these venomous reptiles when, wearied with a long ride after stampeded cattle, lie hobbles his horse and throws himself down in the shade, which the animal's body affords by day or seeks repose in all the proposed course. He also directed Livingston in the shade, which the animal's a defiant attitude toward the American in the statution of Independence, was elected President in 1801. During the first prize Essay, by Will Cain, Kokomo, Ind.

Thomas Jefferson, known as the author of Independence, was elected President in 1801. During the first prize Essay, by Will Cain, Kokomo, Ind.

Thomas Jefferson, known as the author of Independence, was elected President in 1801. During the first prize design, known as the author of Independence, was elected President in 1801. During the first president in 1801. lown in the shade, which the animal's couly affords by day or seeks repose in the open at night.

Well?

The hair lariat is the protection and is to be absolutely relied upon. It is taken from the saddle and spread in a circle then the ground, and within this circle.

Reas.

The impending coalition of England and Evance rendered a Euro-

The impending coalition of England and other nations against France rendered a European war imminent; Napoleon realized that Louislana would prove an element of weakness rather than of strength, as England, mistress of the seas, would wrest the possession from him. Consequently, he decided to sell the territory, and with the money thus obtained equip his armics for the coming conflict. On April 30, 1803, the bargain was consummated, and the Territory of Louislana passed into the possession of the United States. The purchase price was eleven million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Six per cent honds, nayable in fifteen years after date, were accepted. In addition, the United States assumed an indebtedness of three million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. From the vast territory thus acquired, the states of Louislana, Arkansas, Missouri. Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, as well as the Indian Territory and parts of Kansas, Wyoming and Colorado were subsequently formed. A stroke of the pen had almost doubled the area of the United States, had added almost six hundred million acces, almost one million square miles, at a cost of only two and one-half cents per acce!

Thus the masterly statesmanship of Jefferson obviated probable disputes with France concerning the territory, eliminated its possible acquisition by England, and gave to the United States that magnificent country that sweeps, fertile and prosperous, from the American continent.

American continent.

Second Prize Essay, by Vernor Lovett, Coral, Mich

Always on the right side of a question of time—the **ELGIN** \$ 9 WATCH Every Elgin Watch is fully guatanteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

quest. But few actions were taken toward colonization, and in 1763 we find, by the "Treaty of Paris," that she gave Louisiana to Spain. Then, in 1801, Napoleon Bonaparte compelled the Spanish government to cede the territory back to France. This time the French intended to take active possession, and Bernadot, equipped with an army of twenty thousand men, was ready to start for America and assert the authority of France in the new world. But, before he could start, hostilities broke out between England and France. How to hold a large territory across the ocean against the strong naval power of Great Britain and carry on an invasion of England, which he had planned, was more than even the great mind of Napoleon could master. So he decided that France had better realize what she could on the Louisiana Territory rather than keep it has a prize for the enemy to secure, which they would surely do if France retained it. Accordingly he offered to sell it to the United States ministers, Monroe and Livingston, for fifteen million dollars, and they, though having no authority to make such a purchase, took the responsibility upon themselves, and closed the bargain with Napoleon. Jefferson, when the matter was referred to him, saw the great advantage that this acquisition would be to the United States, and ratified the purchase in 1803.

By this act, Jefferson more than doubled the area of the United States. Before 1804

the purchase in 1803.

By this act, Jefferson more than doubled the area of the United States. Before 1804 the area was 827,844 square miles, after the purchase was made it was over 1,700,000. He added a vast and fertile area stretching from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. Out of it have been carved the States of Arkansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Wyoming, and a great part of Colorado, Minnesota, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory.

This year, 1904, people from all over the

sota, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory.

This year, 1994, people from all over the United States, and representatives from nearly every nation on the globe will gather at St Louis, Misseuri, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of that great purchase, which extended the limits of the United States over nine hundred thousand square miles of land. The territory thus acquired contains some of the richest land in the world, has proven a source of great income to the government, and has provided homes for millions of people, who desired to live and thrive under that best of all flags, the "Stars and Stripes."



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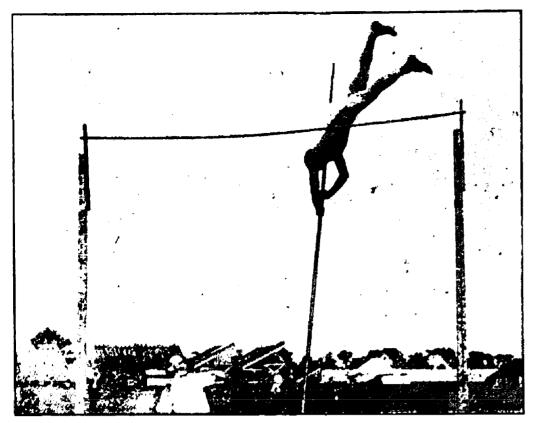




THE OTHER MORNING BY A VICTIMS FRIENDS - WITH THE OBJECT OF BREAKING HIS FALL .

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### Pole Vaulting



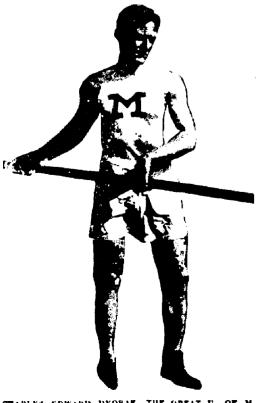
HEIGHT OF BAR 11 FT, 11 IN - ONE HALF INCH ABOVE WORLD'S RECORD.  $\rightarrow$  . RHIT AT ENDS OF BAB. 12 PT, 1 IN

highly specialized athletes of the present, then try the new style of vaulting. day. In a sense the true athlete is born and not made, but the true athlete who vaulting, it would be well to give a few ger," one who has kept hammering at a an even run, by which I mean that he single event until he has become proficient in it. So a boy who does not seem he is working to get his take-off he can to be built especially well for any certain line of athletics need not despair, tance the same every time and thus avoid but he should devote himself to one sport exclusively and in the end, even if he does not become a champion, he will not have worked in valu. When a mandevotes himself to one sport exclusively I do not mean to say that he should develop only those muscles which help him especially in that one line of sport; a highly specialized athlete must not only be well muscled for his particular event but he must be well built all over.

To be a pole vaulter one must be especially well built about the arms and shoulders and, though small in the legs as compared with the upper part of his body, he must have the ability to run at pretty fair speed. Then, also, the vaulter must have a certain amount of nerveand confidence in himself, as the ability to go up any considerable height depends on those qualities. Such qualities must exist in a man inherently and naturally, but the other qualities can be acquired.

To build up one's arms and shoulders the horizontal and parallel bars are very good, but as good an exercise as any and one which the boys in my day used to try continually, is walking on the hands. This exercise is good not only because it is a muscle builder but because it gets. one used to being upside down, a position that is absolutely necessary in order to such a position.

The old style of vaulting, which should be learned brot, is where the hands are kept apart. If the person is right-handed he should grasp the pole with the left hand about a foot below the level of the cross bar, with the back of the hand on



CHARLES EDWARD POLE VAULTER

70DERN business has demonstrated top; the right hand should be about the the value of specialization, and it length of the right arm above the left might truly be said that modern hand, with the back of the hand underathletics has demonstrated the neath. After the athlete learns how to falls one receives sometimes hurt very same fact, for the all-around athlete of pull himself up on the pole, to balance the past has no place in the ranks of the and to get away from the pole, he can

Before describing the new style of must have an even stride, so that when depend upon his stride to make the disthe troubles which I shall explain later on. To get an even stride the athlete should practice running a good deal, not for speed so much as for the evenness of his stride. The next step is to practice running with the pole; the pole should be carried as shown in the picture, with the spike end of the pole a little higher than shown. For the take-off this scheme is about as good as any: Put a mark on the ground, get some distance back and run so that the left foot strikes this mark; run for a distance of about fifty to seventy five feet at top speed; let some friend notice where your left foot strikes about the distance mentioned, and then measure the distance between the two marks; try it over again until you are able to get the same distance every time.

Now for the new style of vaulting. In this method the hands are placed in the same way on the pole as mentioned above, but just before the last stride the lower hand is slipped up to the upper or right hand, and when the pole is stuck in the ground the two hands are nearly together and the arms; ce raised straight over the head. By this means the power is placed at practically one point, where the heads are nearly joined. The run which has been already obtained must be reach any height. The picture shows so faid out that the second mark spoken of above strikes the place where the left foot lands in order to stic't the pole in the pit below the bar. Of course this distance is changeable according to the height of the bar, for the higher the bar the farther back the place where the left foot lands. The distance can be laid out for the lower heights and the mark moved back according to the increase in the height of the bar.

As to the height of the hands on the pole, I will say that this depends a great deal upon the strength of the athlete, for the stronger the athlete the lower he can place his hands on the pole. For beginners I should advise that the upper handbe placed about a foot or more above the level of the bar.

The run should be even and fast throughout, and especially so just before the pole is stuck in the ground; in fact, the speed at that point should be even faster, as the better speed you have there the easier it will be to get up. Inc minute the pole is stuck in the ground the jump should be made off the left foot; both feet being kicked up straight along the side, the right side, of the pole, When the pole is put in the ground the arms are right over the head and they are to be used for all they are worth; the advice is, pull, pull and keep pulling. The main trouble with the beginner is that he does not pull enough. The athlete must also remember to keep as close to the pole as possible.

ward. In the picture shown the final lift corn they raised,

Written for The American Boy is just about taking place. If it were By Charles Edward Dvorak not for that final lift the height would University of Michigan Athlete not be cleared. The body must be turned around just before clearing the bar so that the vaulter is facing it when he descends; the minute the bar is cleared the arms should be thrown up so that they will not knock down the bar. Then again, another difficulty arises if the run brings one too far under or too far away from the bar; this is caused by the run not being even. If one gets too far away from the bar the effect will be to cause one to reach out with the pole and therefore to chug up against it; if too far under the bar the effect is to cause one to swing under it; in both cases it is almost impossible to get up and then also the strain put upon the pole is so great that there is much danger of its breaking. The pole should be made of strong wood, the light poles put out by most manufacturers being too easily broken. With a strong pole one does not have to worry about the danger.

There are so many things to remember that it takes a long time before one can get everything in its proper place. Practice, continual practice, is what is required, so that one can get to vault almost mechanically, that is, that every part of the body does its work like the different parts of a machine. In fact the only thing that I distinctly remember after a vault is the run up to the time that I stick in the pole, then comes a blank, a moment of unconsciousness, as it were, then I realize that I am over the bar, dropping to the ground.

One cannot expect to do all this, to have vaulting come as second nature inside of a year or even two years. And in that year of apprenticeship one must stand a good many knocks, in fact, the much, but one must grin and bear them. The falls generally come from inability to get away from the pole after the height has been cleared. In order to clear a height one must often throw himdoes not specialize is not in the race directions about running and the take- self away from the pole, and in doing with a man who, though not really a off. In order to be proficient in vaulting so the balance is lost and the vaulter born athlete, is what is termed a "plug- the athlete must above all things have oftens turns over completely and lands on his back or shoulders or any which way. Bu, with all its dangers, pole vaulting is an exhibitanting sport, the nearest approach to flying of any field sport. A vault perfectly executed is a very graceful performance, so at least the spectators seem to think. To state its advantages I should say they are as follows: It is an all-around developer; it teaches a boy how to use his muscles: and it is a source of satisfaction to a boy to know that he has within him the power to boost himself up.

## Charleste Dvorak.

#### A Young Ranchman

Paul Davis is an Ivanhoe, Kansas, boy, and one of the youngest ranchmen in the entire west. He owns his own pony and during the time that he is not in school he successfully herds cattle. While Paul is enthusiastic in



his work upon the ranch he is equally enthusiastic over his duties in school, for he realizes that an education is at the bottom of success in all lines of work. Some boys unacquainted with the duties of a ranch might think it mere sport to ride a pony, all one's own. However, to do it as Paul loes and prove a real help in caring for herds of cattle is no small undertaking. It requires skill and experience.

#### What Three Farmer Boys Have Done

Three Missouri boys earned last summer \$4.154.52 by cultivating a patch of corn. They also earned the distinction of having a sample of their products selected as one of the features of the Missouri exhibit at the World's Fair. The boys are John, George and Joseph Christian, aged eighteen, sixteen and twelve years. They live at Tarkio, Mo. The first pull is upward, but with the The work that earned the money for the swing that was obtained from the jump, boys was done between May 1st and Nothe feet shoot above the head and you vember 1st. They cultivated five hunare now almost upside down; then the dred and forty acres of ground and refinal lift is obtained by pushing down- ceived twelve cents for every bushel of



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Mention The American Boy 🥕

### An American Boy in Washington City

The following story was written by James G. Card, an eighteen year old senior in the Central High School of Cleveland, for THE AMERICAN BOY. Young Card was sent to Washington by his fellows of the class in Civics of the Central High School to study the Government. He spent a week there and what he saw is best related by himself.



JAMES G. CARL Of the Central High School, Cleveland.

Our class in civics of about one hundred and fifty students was about to study national government. The possibillty of the scheme was broached of sending one of our number to Washingion to watch the proceedings of the various branches of government and bring back a report. The students were in favor of the proposition and bestowed upon me the honor of election to this mission. I believe this is the first time anything of the sort has been undertaken by the students of any high school.

I left Cleveland with a number of letters of introduction, furnished by my principal, which enabled me to secure favors, not granted to the general public, at the hands of congressmen and others.

My first step after arriving at the capital city was to make the necessary arrangements for seeing the President. Hon. T. E. Burton, Congressman from the Twenty-first district of my own State, spoke to the President and arranged for a time when I could meet him. It pleased me greatly to think that I was to have the opportunity of meeting the President in his home.

On the morning of my call, after speaking to some senators privately, the President stepped into a room where quite a number of people, together with myself, waited to see him. Mr. Burton introduced me, and the President, rushed with important business as he was, remembered my name in connection with the high school of Cleveland, and said, "Mr. Card. I am delighted to see you."

After inquiring as to some of the particulars of my mission, and how it came shout, and expressing his approval of the idea, he gave me a hearty shake of the hand and said. "I am very glad you called and should have regarded it as a loss if I had not met you." He passed on to others in the room, greeting every one in the most cordial manner.

ope-story structure, built at the west end gress. From this gainery one is able to of the White House proper, for office use, see and hear better than from any other. I noticed a few men sitting in the vesti- It is so situated that one is able to see bule as we passed through. I supposed the assembly as the speaker sees it. them to be reporters but was told that When any one rises to talk he is facing a report of the proceedings of Congress they were secret service men who are that way and what is said is easily undways on guard. They accompany the President on his daily rides and much egainst his wishes; but the presence of does a week pass that some crank does Many of them are harmless, but there is noty of the proceedings. The solemn atthe possibility of danger, and it must be ≃uarded against.

Through the influence of a newspaper orrespondent I was given the privilege of seeing some of the rooms of the White House that are not open to every one. I was impressed with the beauty and grandeur of the furnishings, although the house itself seems to be bardly fitting for the President of the United States.

About the most striking thing about the character of President Roosevelt, so or as I am able to judge from what I lave seen and heard of him, is the fidelity with which he adheres to the ethical side, in his treatment of public ques-tions. "A noteworthy feature of Roosetions. Alt's public utterances, whether speeches or documents, is his effective enunciation of strong basal principles so clearly "Spressed that the youngest student of surrent events can understand and the most experienced find food for profitable

reflection ' The Capitol is the point about which my busy week in Washington centered. I was impressed with the grandeur of the Capitol, with its grand corridors. stairways, paintings and statuary, but I was utterly carried away, so to speak, with the magnificence of the Congresional Library which stands close by, The building is of the Italian Renaissance

order of architecture; it has three stories with a dome and covers nearly three and one half acres of ground. Nearly two thousand windows render it the best lighted library in the world. My eyes feasted long on the beauty of the interior of this wonderful structure.

On visiting the two houses of Congress I realized the importance of the work of committees: how the hundreds of bills introduced are disposed of among the different standing committees, who even find it necessary to create sub-committees. As a rule the meetings of these committees are private but with help I gained admission to some of them and found them exceedingly interesting. I was present when the delegation from Philadelphia appeared before the committee on Rivers and Harbors, asking for the deepening of the channel of the Delaware River. It seemed strange to me to hear such subjects discussed, and to find how action one way or the other might affect the welfare of a whole community.

I was privileged to be present at a meeting of the Senate committee of the District of Columbia, the privilege being granted by its chairman. An informal discussion took place between the members and Mr. Jacob A. Riis, of New York. His object was to discuss the needs and conditions of the poor in Washington. Mr. Riis impressed me as being a great man. President Roosevelt has dubbed him "New York's most useful citizen."

My frequent visits to the House did not afford me the opportunity of sceing anything of very great importance before that body. One day I was informed that the House was in committee of the whole, giving consideration to the pension appropriation bill. To my surprise the members present did not debate the appropriation bill, but utilized the time for political discourses. I listened with interest to the various speeches and realized the necessity of being equipped for running debate. My attention was attracted to the marvelous work of the reporters, who dash from place to place and succeed in taking verbatim reports of the proceedings regardless of the confusion.

On entering the Senate I found myself surrounded by a different atmosphere. Rules that were utterly ignored in the House were strictly carried out here. The Senators were calm and sedate and seemed to be paying the closest attention. My interest was centered for a time on the judicial argument on the Cuban Reciprocity bill by Senator Bailey of Texas. I believe that to-day he is regarded as one of the foremost constitutional lawyers in Congress. I was par- mosphere was broken by the loud utterticularly impressed by his great desire the policy for them.

During another visit I heard Senator Spooner of Wisconsin. He is one of the most brilliant men in the Senate, and is the one generally chosen by the Republleans to close debate, or to give the who appeared for the railroads. His final argument on some important party measure.

I was permitted to occupy a scat in the He was receiving these people in a low Press Gallery in both houses of Conderstood.

room on my way to the Senate without I felt a sort of joint ownership in everybase men is necessary, for very seldom stopping for a few minutes. I thought it thing at the nation's capital, I did as a grand sight. The first time I visited not make his appearance in Washington. the court I was overawed by the solem-



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ances of the great lawyers, who were at to have the Republicans be good and vir- that time defending the railroads in the tuous. He was even willing to dictate railway merger case of the Northern Securities Company. The solemn attitude of these grand old Justices impressed me. I had the pleasure of listening to the arguments presented by that great corporation attorney, George B. Young, statements seemed very convincing until Attorney General Knox arose to argue the question and broke down many of the seeming plausible statements. Mr. Knox is the shrewdest lawyer I have ever heard.

As I previously remarked, the intention of my trip was merely to bring back and the Supreme Court, and to visit the President. However, the grandeur of I seldom passed the Supreme Court the many buildings attracted me, and as much sight seeing as possible. Even at this season of the year Washington is a beautiful city, and I can get a pretty good idea how much more beautiful it must be in summer. I visited nearly all the important government buildings, and made a few suburban trips to the important places of historic interest.

How great a privilege it is for a boy to visit his nation's capital and see the machinery of government work I now realize, and I think it should be the desire of every American boy to make such a visit. It seems to me that a boy would do well to go to Washington before entering High School, if possible. He would then be able to take a much broader grasp of civies, history, and economics. But no real American boy can go there even for one week, as I have done, without going away with a greater feeling of patriotism, a stronger resolve to be a better citizen and to serve his country to the very best of his instincts and ability.

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## The Boston High School Cadet Brigade WILLEY



N ANNIVERSARIES and some other the streets of old Boston a little army which from a military standpoint is one of the best drilled and best equipped in this country, yet not an officer or a private is over seventeen years just reached the age where they can

The metropolis of New England has good reason, however, to be proud of its Boston High School Cadet Brigade for its formation has been one of the most schools. The brigade is made up of students of the Central English High School, the Public Latin School, and the district high schools in such suburbs as Brighton, Dorchester, Roxbury, East and South Boston. Some of these institutions are located nearly ten miles from the centerof the city, yet on days when the brigade musters, the battalions attached to them "fall in line" and frequently march this distance in order to take part in the parade, field day or other exercises. A march of even five miles with guns and other for a man, and the fact that the suburban the organization. The cadet brigade is dates back nearly forty years-in 1863when it was decided by the school board to introduce what was called military gymnastics and drills. One of the most three regiments of infantry. Each reginoted American citizens-Edward Everett ment has an excellent military band and signed the petition to the school board drum corps which turns out with it on making such a request. One of the prin- all occasions. Each regiment is made up cival objects of the organization is thus of battalions from groups of institutions explained in the petition. "Believing nearest to them, one being composed that the hygienic effect of a thorough principally of the boys from the Central military training would prove it to be High School while the others might be not only the best system of physical ex- called the suburban regiments. As far

tles, invigorate their intellect and make their manner and render them competent at the age of sixteen or eighteen to enter the field as a private or officer of any old, and many of the young soldiers have regular military organization." Another reason for the forming of the brigade, however, was the fact that the riots in New York and Boston had aroused people in general to the necessity of military training as a part of a boy's "schooling."

The idea found such favor that a comvaluable features of its system of public mand was organized, originally made up of the boys of five schools and then enlarged as the years passed. Captain Hobart Moore, a veteran soldier, was appointed military instructor and from 1864 until his death in 1894 occupied this position. The high standard of the regiments is largely due to his ability, but it may be said that he has had a worthy successor in Colonel George H. Benyon, who has acted as military director since Captain Moore's death. Colonel Benyon is an authority on military tactics, an excellent disciplinarian, and has had exequipment is no small undertaking even tended experience as an assistant inspect - general of the state militia. It is companies frequently cover this distance doubtful if any of the boy soldiers of shows their interest and enthusiasm in America today rank higher in general efficiency than the Boston commands, not a new idea by any means. Its origin owing to the interest which their military director has manifested in them.

The present strength of the Cadet Briercise for the schools, but at the same as possible the system in vogue in the

regular army is followed in the formation of the regiments, and they are provided with the same grades of commissioned and noncommissioned officers. The colonels, majors and capt: ns are selected from boys w. o have shown special away up in Montana and pre 'ciency in military tactice as well as in their ritory left over to take in ordi ary studies. But there Portugal. Sweden would are epportunities for promotion from the ranks, and of room to spare, and Spain to win medals of honor, so that every boy has a chance quite, fit into Nevada and to wear the shoulder straps Idaho. If he cares to make the ef-The commanding officers are not always the borrow about four thouoldest boys by any means, sand square miles from On more than one occasion Arizona, but that would a regiment has marched still leave Arizona enough through the streets led by territory to take in Italy, a colonel who though un- leaving out Sardinia. reviews and prepares the still leave other drills.

regiments are made up of fair-sized state. equal numbers averaging. The kingdom of Roumania provided with serviceable Oklahoma. but neat uniforms and in Turkey's possessions in summer frequently appear Europe are about as large

time inculcate a more manly spirit in the the various companies are drilled regu- of room left over. The pieces occasions there marches through boys, strengthen and extend their facul- larly during the winter in halls provided over from the various states and terby the School Board, it is in summer that ritories mentioned would be more than them more graceful and gentlemanly in the people have an opportunity to see enough to make an area as large as Denwhat the young soldiers can do. Each mark and the other odds and ends of some suitable place in the city or sub- if we did not want to spare so much terurbs when prize drills are given as well ritory in the Western States and Terrias dress parades. Sometimes the brigade tories we could economize by placing is reviewed by the governor, the mayor Germany, France, Italy and Belgium up of the city or other official. Naturally there is strong rivalry between the various schools as to which has the "crack" command, and this feeling has done much to increase interest in the work. Besides the field day, the brigade often takes part in Independence Day celebrations as well as Memorial Day parades and others. Among those who have witnessed the parades of this ittle army are Uncle Sam's officers from posts in the vicinity. These officers have highly property on which the building is erected, praised the soldierly bearing and high receives \$400,000 a year rental for it. standard of efficiency reached by the

#### Immense Empires

Few persons realize how vast is the area of the Russian empire. Into that old New York room with decorations of enormous country you could put all of Colonial times, lobbies rich with rare non-Russian Europe and yet only take marbles and bronzes, marble staircases. up a little more than one-eighth of the Chinese, Japanese and East Indian nooks czar's domains. Then you could add the and cosy retreats, a palm room one The present strength of the Cadet Bri- have almost enough territory left to feet, a dining room for men in the style gade is about 2.100. It is divided into place Canada in. In fact, the Russian of the German Renaissance, ornamented empire comprises one-seventh of the land surface of the globe.

tries other than Russia.

Germany, Greece, Holland and Switzerland and still have room to spare. Bel- bath rooms. gium would simply be lost

in the Maine woods. In fact you could put two Belgiums into the State of Maine and have a state left nearly as large as New

France could be stowed Wyoming with enough terfit into California with lots would almost, but not

To make Spain comfortable we should have to

der sixteen years of age. As for the British Isles, had the ability which fitted we could stow them away him for his responsible po- in New Mexico and have sition. It may be said here land to spare afterwards, that the military director The dual empire of Austrodoes little active work in Hungary would be a more connection with the bri- difficult matter to deal with. gade. He notes the defects and in order to give it elwhich may occur in drills bow room we should have and any errors which may to devote the States of Colbe made, then refers them orado and Oregon to it and to the officers to correct, then borrow forty three He makes arrangements thousand square miles from for the general parades and Washington, which would Washington schedules of practice and room in which to put the kingdom of Servia and As far as possible the have enough left over for a

from 600 to 700 members could be placed in Arkaneach. The boys are armed sas with about five thouwith rifles with which sand square miles to spare. they can do excellent work and Bulgaria would have at the targets. They are more than enough room in

in duck trousers and blue as Missouri, and Norway coats, making a very could be placed into the natty appearance. While two Dakotas with lots

year they have a field day or muster at non-Russian Europe not mentioned. But in Alaska, and the British Isles could be distributed among the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

#### The New Hotel Astor

Readers of THE AMERICAN BOY will be interested in some of the figures that go to show the immense proportions of the new Hotel Astor in New York. William Waldorf Astor, the owner of the receives \$400,000 a year rental for it. The value of the site is said to be \$1,-500,000, the value of the building \$3,-500,000, and the value of the furnishings and decorations \$650,000. There is an Indian Council chamber that looks as if it were hollowed out of a mountain, an United States, including Alaska, and still hundred and four feet by seventy five with memorials of the chase, a Louis XIV. dining room for ladies and a bil-Though not comparable in extent of liard room modelled after one in ancient territory with the empire of the czar, the Pompeli, a barquet hall, a ball room, United States seems of enormous area an auditorium, apartments having the when compared with the European coun-effect of a cabin in a large yacht, a roof garden with lawns, rose bushes and The State of Texas alone would take in trees, six hundred rooms furnished in mahogany together with four hundred



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care American Boy, Detroit, Mich.
Rules to be observed: Write in
ink and on but one side of the
paper. Sign your name to every
page. Write your address in full
on one page. Send answers with
all new puzzles to be printed. Send
undertake to return rejected puzzles nor to reply personally to letters.

George Frederick Cook, 3315

George Frederick Cook, 3315
Ninh Avenue South, Minneapolis,
Ninh Avenue South, Minneapolis,
Ninh, wins the prize for best list of answers
to February Tangles received by February 29,
Osborn J. Dunn, 2530 Laurel St. New Orleans,
La., with twelve excellent orlitinal contributions, wins the prize for best lot of original
puzzles received by February 20.

In accordance with the request published in
the February Tangles, Edwin W. Wood, of
Evanston, Ill., John H. Senmans, of Chicago,
and Ralph W. Wostcott, of Maywood, Ill.
assisted Uncle Tangler in making the February awards. They were accompanied by
their fathers—busy Chicago business men,
who are interested in what interests their
sons, and in the AMERICAN BOY and the
Tangles—and an entire evening was devoted
to us all to careful consideration of the malireceived from 128 contestants. I am quite
cortain that Ralph W. Westcott would have
received the prize for best list of answers
this time had be not, as one of the judges,
to m too modest to permit it. He answers
the time had be not, as one of the judges,
to mean nearest contestant found, and his
MS was near, systematic and in his own
bendwriting. Messays, Seamans and Wood did
not enter the contest.

The following is the attestation of the

Having accepted Uncle Tangler's invitation to meet with him at his Den and assist in making the awards herein announced, we declare the decisions to be honest and unbiased, the only difficulty being to make two prizes go around where so many contestants were entitled to honors

(Signed) JOHN H. SEAMANS,

RALPH W WESTCOTT,

EDWIN W WOOD.

A prize of a new book will be given for the less list of answers to the April Tankles received by April 20.

A cash prize of two dollars will be given for the best lot of original puzzles of any kind suitable for this department received by April 20.

The Grand Special Prize for nest Fourth of July puzzles will be announced in May.

#### Answers to March Tangles

Answers to March Langles

The five-letter words are no follows in ider. Names Eight, Acorn. Three, Robin, Itale, Earth, Easel, Rhoute, Yates, Union, Itale, Earth, Easel, Rhoute, Yates, Union, Itale, Porty, Tapir, Idaho, Fence, Canal, Onion, Altar, Nests, Fifty, Apple, Pickes, Broom Motto, Erroi, Italy, Noise, Opioi, Italie, Ankle, Trunk, Wedge, Arrow, Vasie, Heron, Dalsy, Raven, Ovold, Sixty, Sales, Angle, Image, Notes, Elbow, Yacht, Unite Deuce, Commencing with initial T. In the senter square of the top row, read. The Water was destroyed in Havana harbor, February fifteen.

29 1 Eave 8 2 VersT 3 ACROP 30. VestA 4 CallA iiuld 5 Up seT Logan 6 Adaik n o a a u 7 Tieri AITON 9 Ionic 9 O z a t K

tials spell Evacuation; finals, St. Pat

1. 1 A herd of elephants. 2 A sounder of 2. 3 A hand of horses. 4. A dinve of 2. 3 A run of fish. 5 A pack of hounds. A thoop of monkeys. 5 A sleith of hisrs. A knik of foxes. 10. A pride of flons. 11. A hold of whiles. 12 A covey of particles. 13 A wasp of stripe. 14 A hide of foxes. 13 A must of stripe. 14 A hide of foxes. 15 A must of of hawks. 17 A flight of dozes. 18. A of scals. 19 A building of rooks. 20. A of scals. 19 A building of rooks. 20. A of scals. 21 A besy of qualt. 22 final of places. 23 A swarm of hors. 24 chool of herring. 25 A watch of highlings when .. kens

33. 1 GWinnett 3 2 E a r 1 Y E r A3 Ogleth Orpe Laval " ayen p F 4 RichMond 5 G I l mer msterd a M 6 [ c w | N LaconiA 7 ApplinG ToniC Initials spell Georgia; zig-010 rag, Wyoming .. 14

you cram these words into mine ears of the stomach of my sense. (Ewe) (m) The (swords in 2) nine (ears st the stomach) of mice cents

the stomach) of mice cents

1. Beau, regard, Beauregord 2. Son
ke for John), Jackson for Johnson, 3.
ke street, Longstreet 4. Piece, pic, pici,
5. Grant, rant, fint, 6. Hs. yee,
hay 7. Rag brag Brayk 8, Lee, eel,
pc. pop, Po, Poe 10, Eva, Evans, van,
save 11. Fill, more, Fillmore, 12. Tin,
of, cance, Tippecance 13. Ham, Milton,
iton 14. How, Howe, owe
S.F.O.T. V.E. I.L. A.C.M.E.

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	F:	ı.	8	E.		TR	OD		KNEF	7

Bigin with the letter W in the fourth intal ion. Washington's hirthday, Feb-Twenty-second, seventeen hundred thir-

meter. 2. Anemometer. 3. 4. Barometer. 5. Calorimeter. Areometer. 2. Arithmometer.

6. Chronometer. 7. Diameter. 8. Hygrometer. 9. Gontometer. 10. Geometer. 11. Gasometer. 12. Oleometer. 14. Cyclometer. 15. Pentameter. 16. Photometer. 17. Pulsometer. 18. Rheometer. 19. Pulsimeter. 20. Tetranicter.

ElishA COLOMBO H GYTT E CUSTER  $\mathbf{R}$ UrbanE н 8 DAEIVO AraraT OBERLIN M

41. Begin with the third letter in the first word and take every third letter. "A rolling stone gathers no moss."

1 Betrayal, treachery. 2. Confinement purishment. 3. Homantic, pictu esque. 4. Rellance, trust. 5. Obstinate, resolute 6. Unfinished, incomplete. 7. Patience, sufficience. 8. Monarchy, sovereignty.

<b>1</b> 3.	180 B E R	2 A S S E S S
	OLIVE	SCENIC
	BISON	SENDER
	EVOKE	ENDURE
	RENEW	SIERRA
		SCREAM

#### New Tangles

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	_	_											parts of an animal
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				-	-	-	-	-					guide for forming
				-	_	-		_					straight lines; the
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	_	_	_	_	_	_		_		_	_	_	prey. Primals:
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		-						-		-		-	bothor, Finals: Se-
	_	_										-	Vere.
	1 .	٠.,		_	- 1								to sway to one side;
	•	.,,	,,,,	٠	• 1	ж,				٠.,		•	to swith to one side;

a maxim; dialect; thick-headed Primits; A Seatch garment Centrals, A series, Finals; subject.

Center: A wanderer; to hundle; flavor; to

Center: A wanderer; to humble; flavor; to vide, rows. Patinnis: Pertnining to one's birth. Centrals: Momber of a certain secret society. Finals: Exploits.

Lower left. Part of a one horse conveyance; scope, evoke; more certain, degrees. Primals: A ringlet. Centrals. To accustom. Finals: Idutortion of the face.

Lower eight. Compact to barter, superior of an abbey; a figurative use of a word; mistake. Primals: To recite. Centrals. Work. Finals: To hinder. —Osborn J. Dunn.

45. DISMEMBERED CHARACTERS

Classical proper names separated into sylinbles thus: Row, no. ob. Romeo

1. Separate a great philosopher and obtain a feet covering, a beam of light, and to torment. 2 Separate a great lev giver and obtain a falsehood, a worthless dog, and a male nickname. 3 Separate a great orator and obtain a nickname for any girl, to mistake, and fish spawn 4. Separate a strong man and obtain a bible character, a lint, and ciregs. 5. Separate a certain faithful wife and obtain a pig's home, a measure of length, an exclanation, and a garden vegetable.

—W. R. Tydeman

PAMOUS SAYINGS

46. FAMOUS SAVINGS
By whom and on what occasions were the following expressions used?

1. We have met the enemy and they are curs 2. Vent, vidi, vici 3. Carthage must be destroyed 4. Et. tu. House. 5. The earth does move. 6. What, do they run already? Then I die happy. 7. If anyone attempts to puil down the American flog, shoot him on the spot. 8. England expects every man to do his duty. 9. Is there no one of my subjects who will rid me of this troublesome priest? 10. Give me liberty, or give m. death.

APRIL ACROSTIC

Find eleven articles in the picture, all spells d with the same number of fetters. When placed in correct order the central lefters will spell the name of a day in April that is cheerved by every American hox



-Queen Zero

#### PROGRESSIVE ENIGMAS

(1) The 12315678510 shot the 8910 on the 1234567. (2) The 456789 of the enemy was a 123456789101112 I will not 6789161111, to discuss (3) The robory of 89 at the 123456789 affair (4) The 123456789 of the 123456789 affair (4) The 123456789 in safety. (5) We are in 12345676 of the man in 12345678, who, while an 3101112 financies, is yet a 123456789101112 person.

Merlin Sisson

POLITICAL CHESS

Find the surnames of eighteen Democratic and Prohibition nominees for President, six of whom were successfully elected and served one or more terms, by the king's move in chess, which is one equare only in either direction, using every letter once and as often as needed, but repeating no letter without

F	I	L	D	E	R	Ĺì	R	
T	8	G	N	I	ĸ	13	S	
K	E	В	R	$\bar{c}$	E	v	Λ	l
L	O	יז	Y	E	L	G	0	
P	C	M	ī	A	8	D	Ţ	
H	Γ.	C	C	Į,	N	8	J	l
N	A	L	1.	A	H	0	Τ	
n	8	K	С	J.	N	Ç	K	
					T	-	D.,	+ -

John W. Dulaney.



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- Brigands. Part 1. Jack Harkaway Among the Brigands. Part 2.
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- 10. Jack Harkaway's Adventures in China.
- 11. Jack Harkaway's Adventures
- in Greece. Part 1. Jack Harkaway's Adventures
- in Greece. Part 2 Jack Harkaway's Adventures
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GEOGRAPHICAL TANGLES. Λ . . . 13 - - -G . - 11 - - 1 - - F - - K - H----J-- $N = (M \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} P)$ 

. . . . R - O - T - O - V 

Upper large Triangh The sinch letters forming the appears of the given at triangles in the upper large triangle will be found in Youghtogheny.

Youghlogheny.

Apex Trinngle Perpendienters A to B a city and nice of England Horizontals: A giver in Illinois, a city of Vermont, a city and river in Chinese Turkestan

Left Tide Triangle: Perpendiculars, C to D, at Alaskan river Horizontals A small group of Islands west of Japan an Asiatic capital city: a mount in in Washington state.

Right Side Triung'er Perpendiculais, E to F, a city in India. Herizontula: A city in Wuitemburs: a city and state in Brazil; a river in Virginia.

Left Base Triangle, Perpendiculars, G to H, a river in France, Horizontals: A Massachusetts cape; an Island in the Philippines; a French dependency in Africa.

Central Base Triangle: Perpendiculars, I to J. a city in France Horizontals: An Asiatic capital city on the China Sea; a Mediterranean island, a city in France

Right Base Triangle: Perpendiculors, K to L. a country in Africa. Horizontals: A Si-bertan gulf and river: a Russian river: a Spanish province.

Rio Grande.



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oex Triangle: Perpendiculars, J. 15 M. Aluskim cape: Horizontals: A Russian r; a Vinginia river; a South American river; a V capital city.

capital city.

Left Side Triangle: Terpendiculars, N to O, a bay in Maine. Horizontals: A reser f England and Wales, a volcano near the Acetic circle a city in France.

R ght Side Triangle: Terpendiculars, P to Q, a country in Africa. Horizontals: A river of England and Wales: a large island near the equator; a city in Turkey.

Left Base Triangle. Perpendiculars, R to 8 a Heighan city. Horizontals: An African capital city; an Illinois city; an island of the

Left Base triunger retigencies. S. o. Belgian cliv Herizontals: An African capital city; an Illinois city; an island of the Dutch East Ludies. Central Base Triangle; Perpendiculars T to T a river in France. Herizontals: One of the Orkney islands; an Italian city; an Melician river.

berian gulf and river: a Russian river: a African river: A Spanish province Alganish and Alganish Province Alga

-Morton L. Mitcheil.



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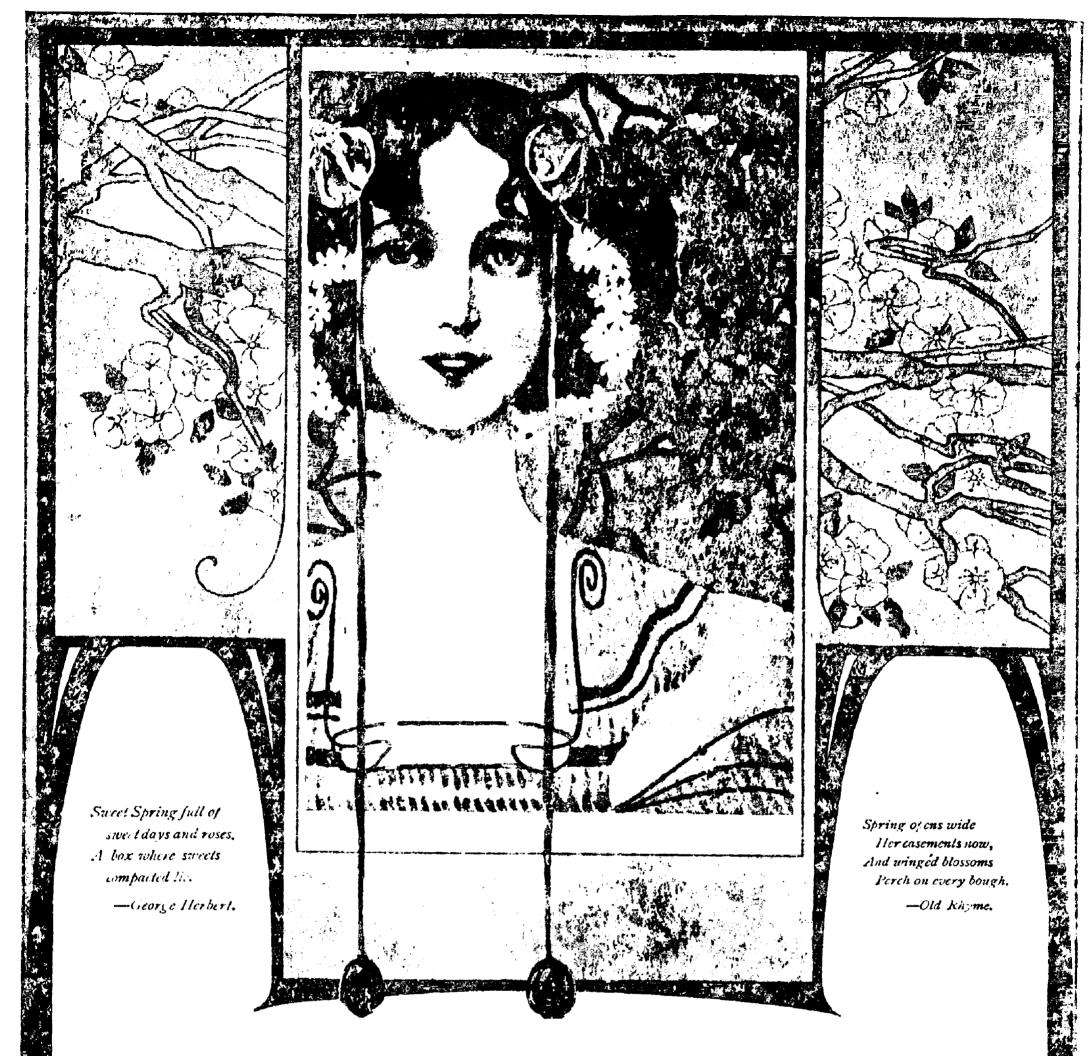
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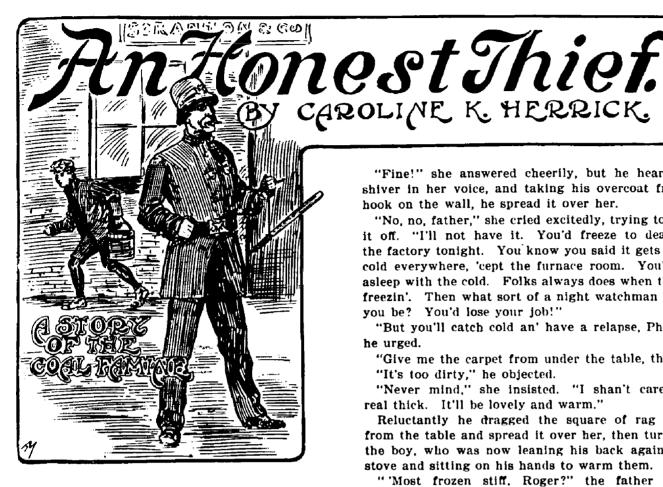
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ILAS RANSOM tramped heavily upstairs dangling an empty pail. At a door on the second floor he paused to draw off his shoes, then tiptoed into a room where a little boy sat crouched over the stove.

"Is that you, father?" called a weak voice from another room. "I'm awake. Put your shoes on. Your feet'll get awful cold."

Setting the pail down beside the stove, Silas stepped to the dark doorway of the adjoining room.

"You couldn't get any?" asked the voice, that of a young girl.

"How did you know?"

"The pail sounded empty when you set it down," she replied. "Haven't they got any more?"

"They've got more'n they'll confess to havin'," he answered, angrily. "They won't let us have it. I offered twenty cents a pail; but they say they can't sell any more in pailfuls, 'cause they've only enough to fill their reg'lar customers' orders. We poor folks are payin' as much fer the coal as the rich folks are, but we do our own carryin', an' Saxton wants to git the pay fer haulin' the big orders. Are you awful cold, Phoebe?" he asked, bending over her.

"Not so very," she answered. "The bed's warm." But the hand he held was icy cold.

"It's hard; it's cruel hard," he cried, desperately. 'm able to pay fer the coal; but I can't get it, even to save my child's life. The doctor said you'd be all right now if you was only kep' from catchin' cold. But how am I to help it?"

"Isn't there any fire?" she asked.

He lifted a lid of the stove and looked in. The capacity of the grate had been diminished by laying a brick on either side to economize fuel. In the narrow space between the bricks was only a bed of white ashes crumbling away between the cooling bars. "Not a spark," he said, replacing the lid.

"I'll tell you what I've been thinkin', father," said the weak voice. "There's a lot of heat wasted in here. If you could carry me, with the bedclothes, into the other room and lay me on the lounge, we "ould shut the door and keep all the heat in there."

"You've got a long head, little woman," said her father: "I'll do it right off."

Stooping over her, he gathered bedclothes and mattress around her and lifted all together in his arms. Staggering across the room, he muttered:

"Whoever's to blame fer this sufferin', whether it's the owners or the miners, may God's-

A thin hand darted from the midst of the bundle and was laid over his lips.

"Don't curse 'em, father," she pleaded. "He's watchin' out fer 'em, an' He'll get even with 'em, fer

"How's that now?" he asked as he settled her on

"Fine!" she answered cheerily, but he heard the shiver in her voice, and taking his overcoat from a hook on the wall, he spread it over her.

"No, no, father," she cried excitedly, trying to push it off. "I'll not have it. You'd freeze to death in the factory tonight. You know you said it gets awful cold everywhere, 'cept the furnace room. You'd fall asleep with the cold. Folks always does when they're freezin'. Then what sort of a night watchman would you be? You'd lose your job!"

"But you'll catch cold an' have a relapse, Phoebe." he urged.

"Give me the carpet from under the table, then." "It's too dirty," he objected.

"Never mind," she insisted. "I shan't care. It's real thick. It'll be lovely and warm."

Reluctantly he dragged the square of rag carpet from the table and spread it over her, then turned to the boy, who was now leaning his back against the stove and sitting on his hands to warm them.

"'Most frozen stiff, Roger?" the father asked. "You'd better creep under the carpet beside Phoebe. You'll keep each other warm."

"Guess I'd better stay here," replied the boy, "fer I'm 'fraid I'd fall asleep an' forget sister's medicine.' "Well, turn in after you've given her the drops." said his father, putting on his overcoat and cap.

"Good night, kids," with his hand on the door latch. Then—with a sudden impulse of pity and tenderness he stepped back to lay his hand for a moment on Roger's head.

"You're a good little lad, Roger," he said.

Silas Ransom was a kind father to his motherless children, but sparing of caresses. The remembrance of that gentle hand on his head seemed to warm Roger and keep up his courage during the slow hours that must pass before he should be at liberty to creep into the shelter of the carpet coverlet. The room grew cold and colder as he watched the creeping hands of the clock. At last they marked nine, and he rose from his place on the hearth, his joints stiff, and hands shaking with cold so that the spoon rattled against the bottle as he poured the medicine. This duty performed, he lay down beside his sister and was soon asieep.

Phoebe's voice roused him, sounding close to his

"It's awful cold, Roger. Put on some coal."

"There isn't any coal, sister," he answered, sleepily. She was silent for a while and Roger fell asleep again, only to be awakened by the same pitiful wail:

"It's so cold—so cold! Go get some coal, Roger. Get a pail of coal.'

In vain he repeated his assurance that there was none to be had. She murmured over and over again: "It's so cold! Roger, go for some coal."

He tried to soothe her-to re son with her-not knowing that her mind was wandering. At last, unable longer to resist her moaning appeal, he answered:

"I'll try, sister. You jest lay still an' go to "her an' I'll try what I can do."

Poor little Roger! It was a desperate resolve he had taken.

He lit the lamp, found a sheet of paper and penciand sat down to write. It was evidently a toils me task he had undertaken; his fingers gripped the penciflercely and every muscle of his face worked as he shaped the words. When the page was almost covered with the laboriously-formed characters he rummaged awhile in the table drawer, found a folded letter, spread it before him and carefully copied a few words at the bottom of the page he had written. Then, from a tin box on the mantel shelf he took a dime, folded the paper around it and dropped it into

Stepping quietly across the room, he studied the pale face on the pillow. Phoebe was asleep. He removed the top of the stove, took out the bricks,

which were still warm, wrapped each in paper and slipped them into the bed at his sister's feet.

"They'll keep her warm till I come back, if I come," he said with a catch in his breath.

Phoebe stirred and began to mutter, "Get some coal, Roger," then dozed again.

The boy put on his overcoat and cap, blew out the light and left the room, closing the door very softly.

He groped his way down the dark stairway and out into the street. It was a rare thing for him to be abroad alone at night, and it had never happened at so late an hour. The adventure would have been terrifying, even without the dread of its consequences that hung darkly over him.

"I wonder what they'll do to me," he was thinking as he fled along the silent streets. "Will they give me more than a month on the Island?"

He met few people, and none paid any attention to the small figure flitting timidly along in the edge of the shadows. For his part, fear of all others was swallowed up in the overwhelming fear of one. As he neared the coal yard he halted in terror, for there it was, the dreaded shape! There was no mistaking the long coat, the helmet and the club of the police-

The policeman's face was surely turned that way. Roger believed he had been seen and—for a moment meditated flight. But the burly form slowly wheeled about and halted, facing in the other direction, while the trembling boy crept into an angle of the gateway. A few days before, as he stood there in line, waiting for his turn to buy a pailful of coal, he had amused himself by studying the manner in which the gate might be scaled. He used that knowledge now. Setting one toe in a crack, resting the other foot on a projecting bolt-head, up he went, nimble as a squirrel. and dropped on the farther side, then stood, paralyzed with fear, as his pail struck the gate and gave out a hollow sound that re-echoed through the place.

"I'm a goner now," he thought. But nothing happened. Peeping through a knot-hole, he saw the broad back of the representative of the law still turned toward him as he twirled his club and rocked leisurely back and forth on heels and toes over the curb. Clearly, the policeman had not heard anything.

Clutching the coal in handfuls and filling his pail with as little noise as possible, Roger hastened back to the gate, but paused a moment at the office, where he dropped something through the letter slit in the

Meanwhile the policeman at the corner was muttering disapprovingly:

"Dan Drogan'll be comin' along prisintly, to relaave me; an' if that kid doesn't git his load an' make himself scarce before Dan comes, I'll be obleeged to nab him. Dan hasn't the sintimints of a father, Dan hasn't. An' how should he, indade, bein' but a young bachelor?'

Softly Roger turned the great key and pushed the heavy gate back far enough to allow him to slip through, his heart all the while beating in his ears so loudly that he could scarcely have heard a steam whistle if it had blown a block away. It was impossible to walk very softly, weighted as he was with the overflowing pail. The policeman coughed nervously and twirled his club more rapidly than before. As the sound of the uneven footfalls died away down the street, he resumed his beat. Passing the gate of the coal yard, he found it open.

"Ah!" he exclaimed. "Someone's been breakin' in here, sure Till and there annyone widin. --- Sorra one," as he completed the circuit of the yard. "An' there's no evidince of burglary about the orfice," trying the door and looking in at the window. "I'll have to repoort the facts."

When relieved by Dan Drogan, Roundsman Canary reported at the station of his precinct that "at 1:45 c'clock he had found the gate of Saxton & Co.'s coal yard open, but had discovered no one on the prem-

When Roger brought his heavy cargo safely into port, the room was very cold, but there was still a little warmth in the bricks at Phoebe's feet.

Here was abundance of coal, now: but where was the kindling to start a fire? Of that he had not thought. Not a chip could be find. Even the woodbox had been burned. His eyes roamed around the room in search of something that might be utilized. Something in the corner arrested his glance for a moment; he looked away, as if not willing to consider

his gaze back to where it stood, his pride and delight, the handsomest express wagon on the block.

"It's that or the pail," he muttered, and drew the wagon out of the corner.

In feverish haste—as if fearing to give himself time to relent—he wrenched off a wheel. Seizing the poker, he pried out a spoke, and in an instant the wheel and its mate were but a handful of kindlings. The tailboard soon lay in splinters beside them, and he judged the quantity to be enough. A good fire was soon burning briskly in the stove and Roger rested from his work. He realized that he was very tired and very sleepy. He would sit a few minutes before the stove and get nicely warmed before he crept under Phoebe's carpet coverlet. How nice it was to have a good fire again! How pleased his father would be to find the room so comfortable! But how should he answer his father's questions as to how the coal had been got? Had the policeman seen him? Would they send him to the-

When Silas Ransom came home soon after seven o'clock, he stepped into a room filled with a genial warmth from the fire that glowed out between the bars of the stove, showing the figure of his little son huddled on the floor beside the wreck of his express wagon, his sleepy head resting on the pail of coal pailfuls, at ten cents a pail."

that suggestion. But the thing in the corner drew that stood beside him, while Phoebe's regular breathing, sounding from the dark corner, showed that she was sleeping comfortably.

When the clerk at Saxton's coal office opened the mail box that morning, he found under the letters a dingy-white paper wrapped about a dime. The clerk, spent ten minutes in deciphering the scrawled lines that covered the paper, then laid it on top of the pile of letters on Mr. Saxton's desk. This is what Mr. Saxton read:

Deer Mister saxtun. weave gotter haV sum coal. mi sisters or Ful sick. sheel dy if she gits cold. i doant wanter steel but I druther go to Prizzun than sea my sister frizzen. that potry jest comed. i dident make it fer a joke, cosse i feel orful bad. Mister saxtun pleese doant put me in Prizzun,

Hopin this finds you well I am

Yours respectully.

It took Mr. Saxton a long time to read the letter and his spectacles grew dim as he read. When he had finished, he smoothed the crumpled scrap of paper, folded it carefully and laid it in a pigeonhole of his desk.

"Mr. Davis," he called to the clerk, "I think we'll reserve five tons of that Scranton nut, to be sold in

for the Championship of Wharton.



A STORY OF THE GREAT HIGHSCHODE-FACTORY BALLGAME.

Wharton High School nine and the Gray Boys dawned bright and clear, and excitement ran at fever heat. Not in years had an event so aroused the sleepy old place, for the crack nine from the high school had held the championship so long, and had trounced so thoroughly every club organized in Wharton during the two seasons past, that baseball had been on the wane.

When it became known that Jack Waverly, just home from one of the minor colleges, where he had won great renown as catcher on the nine, had organized the Gray Boys from among the heterogeneous lot of factory hands, Wharton people laughed and prophested that the schoolboys would make quick work of them. But when, after two weeks of hard practice, the new nine defeated, in a hotly contested game, the crack nine from Mortimer, the county seat, eyes began to open, and Whartonites to wonder if their town was to be championed by a new nine thereafter.

"Those factory fellows are no slouches," remarked Hal Fenn, the popular though egotistical captain of the high school boys, "but we shall have no trouble whatever in defeating them. We put up a better game against the Mortimer nine the first of the season than these factory boys did Saturday. Oh, yes; we'll win all right!"

By two o'clock a vast concourse of people had congregated at the ball park, and it soon became evident that the winning club, which was to receive three fourths of the gate receipts, would be able to build its coveted gymnasium, and purchase the necessary supplies for the following season.

The appearance of the rival teams on the field was the signal for enthusiastic cheering, the tooting of horns, and the waving of the respective colors of the nines. The high school boys were their familiar blue uniforms, soiled with dirt from many a desperate clide; the boys from the factory wore dark gray suits, with the initials "G. B." in white on the breasts, and a more manly-looking lot of boys it would have been difficult to find.

Captains Fenn and Waverly shook hands warmly, and walked off together to consult with the umpire. When all was arranged to their satisfaction, the nines were sent to the field for a short preliminary practice, after which the game was called amid the wildest excitement.

Both nines played a fast game from the first, but soon there was a shaking of wise heads among the high school rooters, for none among them could question that the Gray Boys were proving themselves the superior team. Though this was gall and wormwood to Captain Fenn, he discreetly kept silent, for he saw that the umpire, a professor from the school, was favoring his team at every opportunity. This discovery did not hurt Captain Fenn's conscience in the least; he cared little how the game was won so long as suspicion did not revert to him.

Soon the Gray Boys realized the painful fact that they were playing not nine but ten men. Umpire Pung's decisions grew worse and worse, but as Captain Waverly had expressed himself as being satisfied

ANIE day of the great baseball game between the with the gentleman before the game began, and agreed to abide by what he said, there was nothing to be done but submit meekly to the rankest of decisions.

> The majority of the crowd, too, were against the boys in gray, and lost no opportunity to hoot them and cheer the team in blue.

> "It's because we are factory boys," said Dan Standish, bitterly. "The crowd is too aristocratic to sympathize with us."

> "There's one consolation, the game will soon be over," said Joe Rodney, looking the disgust he felt.

> "But isn't it a shame that the people give us so little encouragement?" cried Sam Tindal, wrathfully.

> "Never mind, boys," said Captain Jack, "The game isn't over; we're going to astonish this sleepy old town yet. If we can't get a ball where we want it, we must hit it where it comes."

> At the beginning of the fifth inning the score stood four to two in favor of the Gray Boys, but Umpire Pung, in his zeal to see his own nine come off the victor, rendered them such assistance through his decisions that they were able to secure one run in each of the three succeeding innings. The Gray Boys scored one in the first half of the seventh, when Ben James knocked the ball clear of the left field fence, making the only home run of the game. Thus, at the beginning of the ninth inning, the score stood five

> Burt Gaines, the first man up for the Gray Boys. sent a hot one down to short and made a pretty run for first, but the shortstop of the school nine sent the ball across the diamond like a shot, and he was forced to retire discomfited to the bench.



A PUG THAT IS THE PET OF THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The first man was out.

'Standish at the bat!" cried the scorer, and Dan seized his wagon-tongue and approached the plate.

"Line it out, old boy!" yelled a factory rooter from the grand-stand.

"Aw, he can't; he's cross-eyed!" was the gallant reply of a school sympathizer.

But Dad had grimly determined to do something for his country, and, catching a wide out-curve on the end of his long bat, he sent the ball flying into left field.

The fielder was playing well in, and the ball passed over his head. He immediately gave chase, but Dan was reposing safely on second when the ball was fielded in.

Van Clark took up the willow. Van was the weak est batter on the nine, but as he was a shortstop par excellence, it was not thought advisable to dismiss him from the team.

The high school pitcher knew Van's weakness, and allowed his lips to curl as he made ready to deliver the ball.

The ball crossed the plate and reposed snugly in the catcher's mit.

"One strike," said the umpire.

The second ball was not even a "corner-cutter." but the umpire, his eye open to anything that would benefit his team, called it a strike.

This decision was followed by a loud groan from the Grav Boys.

"That's the rankest yet," said Joe Rodney.

"Keep still, boys," said Jack; "it won't do any good to protest. The game will soon be over. Dan is on second, and if we can bring him in I'm sure that we will have the game secure."
"It's their last bats," said Ben James.

"True, but I think we can keep them from scoring. Why, they've only made three safe hits during the game. Dan has held them down fine. If we had had the practice they have, they simply wouldn't be in it-even with old Pung giving them decisions.

"It will be a big feather in our caps if we can win in spite of the umpire. It will make us champions of the town."

"Yes," said Jack, "and if we can once secure that title, I'll guarantee that we'll keep it. Last Saturday we defeated the Mortimer nine, and now, by defeating the high school boys, we'll have played the only team in Wharton that Il go up against us. We have it in our power to make a name for ourselves."
"Oh, what a beauty!" cried Art Adams, as Van.

after having two strikes and three balls called on him. lined the sphere out between first and second. "Sprint for home, Dan!" cried Captain Jack, as he

ran toward third base, where he had neglected to station a coach. Standish passed third and dashed for the plate amid

the hoots of the school rooters and the cheers of the factory boys.

The right fielder had secured the ball, which he sent home with all his might. But before it plunked in the catcher's mit Dan had reached the plate by a long slide.

"Safe!" cried the umpire, with evident reluctance The Gray Boys were one run ahead.

Jack Waverly advanced to the plate with a smile on his face, for he felt that now victory was assured. He batted out a single, sending Van to third, and stole second on the first pitched ball. He knew that the high school catcher would not dare line it down to second with Van playing well off third, ready to dash home if opportunity offered.

Art Adams, the next man at bat, played a waiting game, and received a base on balls.

With the bags full, excitement rose to a high pitch Ben James walked to the plate, a look of deter mination in his eyes. The first ball thrown was a beauty, and, striking it squarely with terrific force. Ben sent it spinning out to deep center.

"Run, boys, run!" yelled Dan Standish, who was coaching off third. "It's going over his head!"

The runners obeyed, but cautiously, as they saw the fielder sprinting swiftly toward the spot where the ball would drop. Then a roar came from the grand stand as the fielder leaped into the air, both handextended, and caught the ball.

Instantly the runners darted back toward the bases they had left, but Jack was not quick enough, and a hot throw to second put him out and retired the side This play was followed by renewed cheering and the waving of the school Mags.

The high school boys came in to bat, the Gray Boy. taking the field. Standish entered the pitcher's boy and Jack, donning the catcher's mask, took his placbehind the bat.

The schoolboys, flushed at the thought of the greaplay by which they had retired their opponents, werresolved to tie the score if they could not win the

But they had reckoned without Dan Standisl Never had the Gray Boys' pitcher been on his mettaas during the last half of that ninth inning.

The first man at bat secured a single, but the tw men following were struck out without having touchthe ball. The fourth man batted a high foul which Jack succeeded in catching by a quick dash, and the game was over.

Then the Gray Boys flung their caps into the acand howled, while the discomfitted crowd from th school left the grounds in disgust.

'Let's give three cheers for Professor Pung, th prince of umpires, who never renders an unfaidecision!" cried Joe Rodney, with fine sarcasm.

The cheers were given with a will, and with such irony that the professor did not even pause to bow his acknowledgments.

"They'll have to admit that we can play ball, as much as they hate to," said Art Adams, The game with the high school team opened the

eyes of the baseball cranks in Wharton, and the Gray Boys never wanted staunch sympathizers thereafter.



of the little millinery shop stood ajar, inviting in the mild air and warm sunshine.

The modest-looking establishment, the three or four elegant creations of silk, velvet and lace shown in the window, or the refined look

of the whole place conveyed no idea of prices charged, to the overgrown boy of fourteen standing outside and apparently lacking the courage to open the partly closed door and enter. He held in his hand a crumpled newspaper bundle, and stood listening to the merry voice softly singing a lively air.

As the song ended the boy summoned up courage and marched up to the counter with hesitating steps. Opening his bundle, he spread out its contents.

Little Miss Gray, the proprietor of the shop, sat behind the counter. She had a dimple in each cheek, and smiled encouragingly at the boy who stood awkwardly before her.

"It's my mother's bonnet, and I want you should fix it up as well as you can for twenty five cents. She says she can't come to our Christian Endeavor rally tomorrow night even if she should sit in the 'amen pews,' 'cause her bonnet is so shabby."

He displayed a rusty black straw with crumpled bows, a regular "back number bonnet."

"Do you think you can do anything with it?" he asked, anxiously watching her face as she turned the bonnet back and forth. "It's a surprise, you see. She didn't know I fetched it. Couldn't you fix it somehow?" he asked, entreatingly, as he heard her whisper as she stroked the old bonnet caressingly, "Poor little thing, how badly you have been treated."

"I'll try what I can do for you," she said aloud, choking back a sob, "if you can wait about half an hour. Can you wait that long?" she asked, smiling.

"Oh, yes, I'd wait longer than that," he replied. cheerily. "I'll pay you now," he volunteered. "I hope she can have her bonnet to be at the William Street Mission tomorrow night. You see, our class is to present a banner to the school and one of the boys is to make the speech, and mother wants to hear me-no, I mean him," he corrected instantly.

"Will you please sit down for a short while? I have some leisure moments just now." Saying which, she began to rip the tumbled bows from the bonnet and pinching the straw into shape here and there.

He eyed her with interest as she snipped deftly the shabby ribbon and pinned the bows again in place.

"You say a hoy is to make a presentation speech at your mission; he must be a good boy who has been chosen by his class for that honor. Is he?" she asked, ignoring the fact that he had betrayed himself. What's the boy's name?"

"The boy's name is Billy. I don't know if he is what you might call 'good.' He's just a big boy," he answered, wriggling his feet about and looking from the window with an embarrassed air.

"Is he the kind of boy who would save his money to have his mother's bonnet fixed for her?" Her dimples dimpled at him as she raised her eyes a

He shuffled his feet uneasily under the chair and unswered with a shy laugh: "Well, ma'am, it's just me."

"Oh," replied Miss Gray with pretended surprise. titing her lip to keep back a smile.

"Yes, ma'am, I am the boy who is to make the peech," he answered, much relieved that she should

"So your name is Billy. Billy what?" she asked.

"William Smith," he replied, a certain dignity oming into his manner. "Oh, ma'am, I'm so sorry," e exclaimed suddenly, as she arose and limped gross the room for a hox containing a modest pink ose she had decided to put upon the bonnet. "I did for know that you were lame." And his eyes filled with tears of real regret.

"Not too lame to be at the mission to hear the presentation speech," she answered, smilingly, while pinning on two tiny buds of pale pink as a finishing touch.

"My! but won't mother be pleased with her bonnot?" he said, a gratified look in his big blue eyes. "Thank you very much, but I fear my quarter is not pay enough for it," extending ten pennies and three five cent pieces. "I held a horse for a man this morning for the last five cents."

"It is ample pay, and I was only too glad to do it

for your mother; I think she must be a good

"She is that, ma'am. If you will be at the rally, maybe you will see her in her new bonnet."

"Thank you, I will be there."

Billy's cheery whistle could be heard as he walked rapidly up the street, enjoying in imagination his mother's surprise and his anticipated pleasure, while his grateful heart sang praises to the little milliner who had helped him so much.

Neither Billy nor Miss Gray knew that close beside the screen shielding the work counter from view sat a lady who had been an interested listener to most of their conversation. She was extremely wealthy, but her black dress and somber veil testified to recent sorrow. She had lost both husband and child, and her thoughts and feelings had been bitter and rebellious, forgetting that the helping to bear another's burden makes one's own the lighter. She went out from the little millinery shop determined to try to bring sunshine to some heart and to help someone having less of this world's goods than she She almost wished she was a milliner and could trim some poor body's old bonnet.

"Not what we give, but what we share, For the gift without the giver is bare. Who giveth himself with his alms feeds three-Himself, his hungering neighbor and Me!"

### Mighty Cure-All

Several gentlemen were talking one evening at the house of a friend, when one of them exclaimed, "Ah, depend upon it, a soft answer is a mighty cure-all."

At this stage of the conversation, a boy, who sat behind at a table studying his Latin grammar, began to listen, and repeated, as he thought, quite to himself, "A soft answer is a mighty cure-all." "Yes, that's it," cried the gentleman, starting, and turning round to see where the echo came from; "yes, that's it; don't you think so, my lad?" The boy blushed a little at finding himself so unexpectedly addressed. but answered, "I don't know as I understand you,

"Well, I'll explain, then," said the gentleman, wheeling round in his chair; "for it is a principle you

ought to understand and act upon; besides, it is the principle which is going to conquer the world." The boy looked more puzzled than ever, and thought he should like to know something that was equal to Alexander himself.

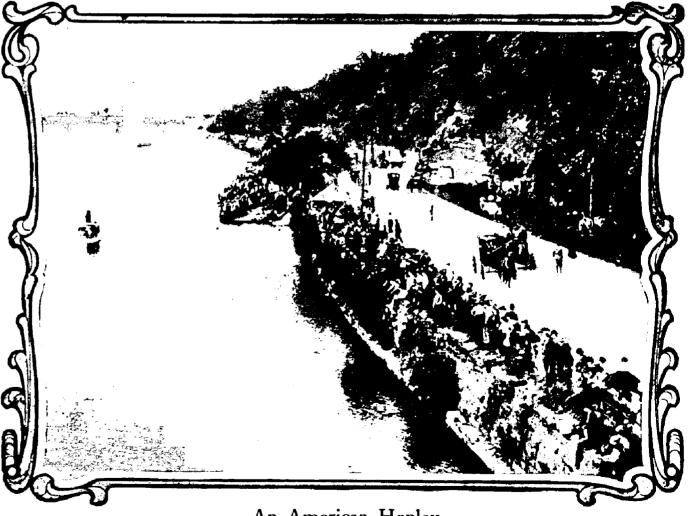
"I might as well explain," said he, "by telling you about the first time it conquered me. My father was an officer, and his notion was to settle everything by fighting; if a boy ever gave me a saucy word, it was, 'Fight 'em, Charley, fight 'em!'

"By and by I was sent to the famous and it so happened that my seat was next to a lad named Tom Tucker. When I found he lived in a small house behind the academy, I began to stfut a little and talk about what my father was; but as he was a capital scholar, very much thought of by the boys, besides being excellent at bat and ball, we were soon on pretty good terms, and so it went on for some time. After a while, some fellows of my stamp, and I with the rest, got into a difficulty with one of the ushers; and somehow or other, we got the notion that Tom Tucker was at the bottom of it.

"'Tom Tucker! who is he?' I cried, angrily. 'I'll let him know who I am;' and we rattled on, until we fairly talked ourselves into a parcel of wolves. The boys then set me on to go down to Tom Tucker's, and let him know what he had to expect. Swelling with rage, I bolted into his yard, where he was at work with Trip and his little sister. 'I'll teach you to talk about me in this way,' I thundered, marching up to him. He never winced, or seemed the least frightened, but stood still, looking at me as mute as a lamb. 'Tell me,' I cried, throwing down my books, doubling up my fist, and sliding up to him, 'tell me, or I'll'-kill you, I was going to say, for murder was in my heart. He stepped to one side, but answered firmly, yet mildly, 'Charles, you may strike me as much as you please; I tell you I shan't strike back again; fighting is a poor way to settle difficulties. I'm thinking, when you are Charles Everett, I'll talk with

"Oh, what an answer was that! how it cowed me down! so firm, and yet so mild. I felt there was no fun in having the fight all on one side. I was ashamed of myself, my temper, and everything about me. I longed to get out of his sight. I saw what a poor, foolish way my way of doing things was. I felt that Tom had completely got the better of me; that there was power in his principles superior to anything I had ever seen before; and from that hour Tom Tucker had an influence over me which nobouy ever had before or since; it has been for good, too. That, you see, is the power, the mighty moral power of a soft answer.

"I have been about the world a great deal since then, and I believe," said the gentleman, "that nearly all, if not all the bickerings, the quarrels, the disputes which arise among men, women, or children, in families, neighborhoods, churches, or even nations, can be cured by the mighty moral power of a soft answer; for the Scripture has it. 'A soft answer turneth away wrath.' Yes, yes, it is just so; it stops the leak in the beginning."-Bapt. Memorial, 1852.



An American Henley

Americans will no longer have to go to England to attend a Henley regatta. We have a Henley of our own now, on a river that is admirably suited for rowing meets, the historic Schuylkill. In many respects this Henley is far superior to that of England. The narrow little river near London, to which the rank and fashion of the United Kingdom flock during the regatta week, is weefully inadequate to furnish viewing accommodation to the spectators, and the crowded condition of the course during a race leaves scarcely room for the earsmen to sweep through. There is no such disadvantage on the American Henley. The width of the river is sufficient to provide accommodation for all the boats likely to be gathered there, and the magnificent heights along the course are natural grand stands on which hundreds of thousands may sit and watch the races without in the least overcrowding the vantage points.

The first American Henley Regatta, held during the past summer, was managed admirably. Young oarsmen from all the universities of the East competed. The victorious crew from Toronto, the famed Argonauts, won the Stewards' Cup, the most important of the trophies, but it is hoped that the next American Henley will see this trophy returned to the country to which it should belong.

The photograph shows the finish of one of the races on the American Henley. It gives an excellent idea of the splendid course provided by the stewards of the race. At the finish line there is a bridge from which many hundreds can s the most important part of each contest, while the river and the banks afford view points for almost any number of spectators.



CHAPTER XIV.

#### A TURN OF FORTUNE'S TIDE.

For a moment Rob's heart beat quick with joy, and his face became radiant. Then it changed again as he said, quietly:

"I think you must be mistaken, sir, for I received a cablegram in America that my father was too ill to travel, and longed to see me before he died. That is the reason I am now here."

"No," asserted the stranger, whose name, as Rob afterwards learned, was Bishop, "I am confident there can be no mistake, for I saw Dr. and Mrs. Mason Hinckley in Hong Kong. I was newly arrived and had gone with an acquaintance to arrange for a lot of stuff to be taken aboard the Canton boat. While we were there another boat of the same line came in from the upper Si Kiang. She had but two European passengers, a lady and her husband, who was so weak from illness that we assisted him to a carriage. My friend knew them slightly, and after they had gone he told me they were a missionary doctor and his wife from Wu Hsing, that their name was Hinckley, that the doctor had been critically ill, but had most unexpectedly rallied so that he was able to travel, and that they were to leave for the States on the China, which sailed that evening. All this was distinctly impressed on my mind by the news of the Wu Hsing outbreak, which came a week later, and I was glad to remember that two at least of the possible victims had escaped in time."

Rob listened breathlessly to these details, and when Mr. Bishop finished speaking he exclaimed:

"They are alive, then, and safe! If I only had known and stayed quietly where I was! Do you remember the date, sir, on which you saw them in Hong Kong?"

"Yes, it was the 10th of last month."

"The very day on which I was to have sailed from Tacoma, and they must have sent another cable after I left liatton. It's all right, though, and I am too glad to care about anything else."

"It is too bad that you have missed each other, and still are on opposite sides of the world; but I suppose you will follow them on the next homeward-bound steamer, and so rejoin them inside of another six weeks. I envy you, and only wish I had a prospect of again seeing the States within the same number

"I expect your chance is several times better than mine," laughed Rob, who for the moment was too light-hearted to give serious thought to his own awkward predicament. "I would go quick enough if I could; but I haven't the money even to pay my fare to Hong Kong. So it looks as if I'd have to stay here until I can earn the price of a ticket back to where I just came from. Do you happen to know anyone who could give me a job?"

"I can't say at this moment," replied Mr. Bishop, regarding the boy keenly as he spoke, "but I may think of someone. Where are you staying?"

"Nowhere. I only came on this morning's boat,

"Nowhere, I only came on the and my baggage still is on board."

"Then suppose you get it up here and stay with me for a day or two while you look around. I've a big house with plenty of room, and shall be glad of your company. Besides, I expect you can help me a good deal with my Chinese studies."

"All right, sir," assented Rob, promptly accepting this proposition, "and I'll be back inside of an hour."

With this our lad hurried away, saying to himselt as he went: "I believe I must be one of the luckiest fellows in the world, and only a little while ago I thought I was one of the most miserable. My biggest bit of luck, though, was having Jo come to live at Hatton and teach me Chinese, for that seems about the most valuable accomplishment a fellow can have out here. I do wonder what became of him."

Rob crossed the canal bridge, went out through the big gate, that promptly was opened at his approach, and turned down Heavenly Clouds street with the assured air of one who had resided in Canton all his life. Then he received a shock and at the same time proved himself to be one of the very newest of new arrivals in that crafty city of poverty-sharpened wits. On a bit of straw matting spread above the granite flagging of the narrow roadway lay a child three or four years old, apparently in the very grasp of death. Its eyes were closed, its pale features were distorted as though by a spasm, it was gasping for breath, and its hands were tightly clenched, while its poor little body was only partially hidden beneath a bit of ragged blue cloth. Beside the dying child knelt a mother, bending over it and rocking her body to and fro in an agony of grief, while tears streamed from her eyes. She, too, was clad in rags, and evidently was in the last extremity of poverty, since she had not even a kennel in which to conceal her dying child from the curious gaze of the swarming street. No one stopped to speak with her, or to offer her the slightest aid in this time of her sore distress, and as Rob with swelling heart gazed on this pitiful picture he said to himself that all Chinese were brutes and unworthy the name of human beings.

"Can't something be done for them?" he asked of a passerby and speaking in Chinese; but the man only laughed and hurried on without answering. Then Rob spoke to the woman herself, but her grief was too great to permit her to take heed, and she only

stroked the face of her dying child with gestures of despair. At this, feeling powerless to aid her by any other means, Rob drew a silver dollar from his pocket and gently laid it on the mat beside the little sufferer. Then he hurried away.

While he was within sight the woman did not alter her position, nor offer to pick up his gift. Only when he had disappeared, and the stealthy hand of a street urchin was about to close over the coveted coin, did she snatch it from the mat, spring to her feet, deal the would-be thief a stinging box on the ear, pick up her opium drugged child and serenely walk away, well satisfied with the success of her carefully planned tableau. When Rob returned that way he wondered what had become of the dying child who so had excited his sympathics, and it was only on the following day, when he again saw them at the same place going through the same performance, that he realized how he had been duped.

On that first morning he transferred his belongings from the steamer to the house of his newly-made friend, who told him that as there was nothing in particular for him to do just then he was free to go where he pleased. So he strolled to the river front of the Shameen, where from one of the tree-shaded benches placed at intervals along its length, he watched the wonderful life of the river with its swarming junks and sampans. After a while, attracted by a huge white and yellow nondescript appearing craft moored in the stream at some distance above where he sat, he walked in that direction for a closer view. He had proceeded but a few steps when he was more than ever puzzled to note that above the object of his curiosity floated an American flag while he could also see the grim muzzles of enormous guns protruding from various parts of its superstructure. It evidently was a ship of some kind and also a man-of-war; but to Rob's eyes it was of even stranger appearance than the closely packed acres of Chinese craft surrounding it. He finally decided that it must be a wreck, resting on the bottom of the river, since its deck appeared to be but a few inches above the turbid waters, and he wondered why



ENTERING THE SAMPAN, WAS SQULLED OUT TO THE PLOATING FORTHERS

its crew sauntering back and forth beneath the awnings did not exhibit more concern.

While Rob was thus puzzling, a young man wearing the uniform of an American naval officer walked briskly up to where he was standing and signalled a sampan.

"Can you tell me, sir," asked our lad, addressing this officer, "what American ship that is out there and how she got wrecked?"

"Wrecked!" repeated the other, "what do you mean by wrecked? She looks all right to me. Is anything the matter with the old packet?"

"Of course I don't know much about wrecks," replied Rob, a little nettled by the officer's tone, "but if a ship sunk to the bottom of a Chinese river nearly ten thousand miles from home isn't wrecked, then the word must mean something different from what I think it does."

"But she isn't sunk. She's floating all right and showing fully as much free board as she did when we brought her across the Pacific nearly two years ago. Monitors always look that way, you know."

"Monitor! Is she a monitor?" cried Rob, who never

"Monitor! Is she a monitor?" cried Rob, who never before had seen one of this peculiarly American type of warship.

"To be sure. She is the United States monitor Monterey, one of the finest of her class, and with the exception of her sister ship, the Monadnock, now at Shanghai, the most powerful fighting machine now afloat in Asiatic waters. Wouldn't you like to go aboard and take a look at her?"

Of course Rob gladly accepted this invitation, and, entering the sampan with Lieutenant Hibbard, was sculled out to the floating fortress, which always lies off Canton, providing a safe refuge for foreigners against a storm of wrath such as sometimes sweeps over that turbulent city. She is at the same time a most effective peace keeper, since the Chinese know as well as anyone that her powerful guns could within a few hours lay their metropolis in ruins.

The Monterey is famous as having been the first ship of her class to cross the Pacific to Manila, where she added such strength to Dewey's handful of warships as to render his position there impregnable.

On gaining her side, Rob found the rail to be quite

two feet above water, instead of only a few inches as he had supposed. He also found her to be of great breadth of beam, with wide sweeps of unencumbered deck both forward and aft. Safely below the water line he found roomy, well ventilated quarters for officers and crew, as well as ample engine, coal and ammunition spaces. He marvelled at her huge guns polished until they shone, mounted fore and aft, in steel turrets of a strength and construction to defy the most powerful of modern missiles. At the san... time these could be revolved at will by a mechanism so delicate as to be controlled by a finger. Rob took tiffin with the officers of the wardroom mess, whom he entertained with news from the States and from Manila; and when late in the afternoon he again was set on shore, he felt that his first day in Canton, in spite of its clouded beginning, had been one of the very happiest and most interesting days of his life.

That evening Mr. Bishop, whom our lad regarded at once as a friend and employer, found leisure for a long conversation with him, during which he said "As you probably know, one of the most valuable railway concessions in China, that for a line from this city to Hankow on the Yang Tse Kiang, nearly a thousand miles due north from here, has been granted to an American syndicate. Another concession for a line from Hankow to Pekin was granted a year earlier to the Belgians. These two railways meeting at the metropolis of Central China will form a grand trunk line extending nearly two thousand miles north and south through the very heart of the empire. The Belgians already are at work on the construction of their line, while the Americans have made their surveys and are ready to begin construction. I am an American engineer employed by the syndicate, and as a preliminary step to my further work I am about to undertake a journey of investigation from here to Hankow, and possibly to Pekin. My plans for this journey are so nearly completed that I could start tomorrow, but I have not as yet secured a satisfactory interpreter. Will you accept the position? The trip will be long and to a certain extent dangerous: but the pay will, I think, be sufficient to carry you from Shanghai to America after our journey is completed. What do you say? Are you ready to plunge into the heart of China and bury yourself from the world for the next two or three months, or do you prefer to remain here and look for some easier job?"

#### CHAPTER XV.

#### IN THE HEART OF UNKNOWN CHINA.

That Rob accepted Mr. Bishop's proposition goes without saying; for he was an American boy, and, as such, was filled to the brim with genuine-love of the adventure and excitement attending exploration in strange countries. Thus, two days after the offer was made, he found himself a very important member of an expedition setting forth from the great southern city of Canton and bound for the far north. Two months later a junk flying the American flag and having on board our travelers, drifted with the tawny flood of the mighty Yang-tse-Klang (Son of the Sea river) along the crowded water front of Hankow, a city of such commercial energy that it is known as the Chicago of China.

During the weeks that had elapsed since they left the last traces of western civilization at Canton, they had seen no white man, nor heard a word of English except such as they spoke to each other. They had traveled by sampan up the North River and the Wu Shin, across the province of Kwang Tung to the head of navigation at Ping-Shih. Here they had engaged coolies to transport their luggage, camp outfit, and provisions over the "carry" thirty miles long across the Nan-Ling mountains to Chen-Chow, a quaint, old. walled town, marking the head of navigation on the Yu-Tan river, a branch of the Sian Kiang, which, in turn, flows northward into the Yang-tse. There they had once more chartered a junk, and, always accompanied by a couple of slim, light draught, Chinese guard boats had sailed, poled, or drifted across the great inland province of Hu-nan, which is half again as large as the state of New York.

Although always using their boats as headquarter, and for the transportation of supplies, the two Americans had traveled most of the way by land on foot on pony back, or in sedan chairs borne by coolies. They had slept in temples, examination halls, tea hongs, (warehouses) in official yamens, and occasionally, but never when they could help it, in crowded vermin-infested taverns, always surrounded by throngs of excited spectators, who poked hole through the paper windows, or widened cracks in the floors of overhead rooms, to gratify their curiosity by peering at the ridiculous looking barbarians.

While crossing the Nan-ling mountains they had traversed a portion of one of China's great nation highways constructed thousands of years ago: ar apparently, never since repaired. Originally fiftee feet of its width was paved with large flat stonfour feet square, and from twelve to eighteen inche thick. Many of these stones had disappeared, to one could tell how, nor where to, leaving gapit and bottomless holes to entrap the unwary. maining blocks were deeply hollowed by the ba feet of millions of burden-hearing coolies, and scorwith wheelbarrow grooves. This great highway we formerly lined along its hundreds of miles of lengt with temples, tea houses, rest houses, and shops, besuch of these as have not disappeared are now ruins and serve only as haunts for highwayme levers and beggars.

In the remote past, the several states or provinof China, were independent kingdoms, waging wupon each other; and even to this day the inhabitants of each province regard the people of the adjoining as "foreigners." So they fortified themselves against each other, and our explorers were so fortunate as to come across one of these fortifications. It was a high and very thick wall of masonryhaving battlements, and massive gateways surmounted by a watchtower, built on a boundary lineacross the highway, where the latter occupied a narrow valley. The hills on either hand were low enough to be easy of ascent, but the impregnable wall reached only from side to side of the valley.

"What's the matter with walking around an end of it?" asked Rob, staring at this triumph of defensive architecture.

"Nothing at all, that I can see," replied the engineer; "only I suppose no Chinese ever would think of doing so.

Again the road led over a high arched bridge that once had crossed a stream; but the stream had altered its course and gone elsewhere, perhaps hundreds of years ago, since no trace even of its bed now remained. But because the road went over this bridge, the cargo coolies, grunting beneath their burdens, continued to toil up the steep ascent and down the other side, without ever a thought of making a new path around it.

'I won't climb over it at any rate," declared Rob. So he and the engineer walked around; their own coolies followed them like a flock of sheep, and those on the bridge stared in amazement at the barbarians who thus dared depart from established custom.

Although other American engineers had preceded our travelers through this country, the foreigner still was such a novelty, that they were viewed by thousands of people who never before had seen one, and who crowded about them in embarrassing throngs. At the same time they never were ill-treated nor even molested; for the Chinese unless roused to a blind fury by wrongs, real or fancied, are the most peaceable and courteous of people. To be sure our friends nearly always were spoken of and addressed as "Fan Kwei" (Foreign Devils), but this was because the natives never had heard foreigners called anything else.

To Mr. Bishop's surprise he discovered or rather Rob discovered for him, that many of the Hu-nan people instead of being opposed to the construction of a railway through their country, were desirous for its coming. Not on account of the facilities it would offer for travel and the transportation of their products, but because it was rumored far and wide that it would pay liberally for such graves as must be removed from its right of way. Formerly and even now, in certain districts the grave problem was one of the most serious encountered by the projectors of Chinese railways. Finally it was made a commercial proposition, and the railway companies agreed to pay for such graves as came within their lines, at a rate of eight taels, (about eleven dollars) each.

Now such of the Chinese as understand this arrangement are more than willing to thus turn their ancestors to profitable account.

As the dead are not collected in regularly established burying grounds, but are scattered about in fields, gardens, or wherever it is most convenient to place them, and as the entire country is thickly sown with these precious relics, no line can be so run as to avoid them. Consequently they must be bought up and removed. For some time, Rob could not account for the great anxiety shown by the natives to learn the exact location of the line. Finally, however, he discovered that those persons having graves known to be on the line, could raise money on them in advance; while such as had none, proposed to borrow or purchase a few ancestors at places so remote as to be beyond a possibility of disturbance, and rebury them in more profitable locations.

In the cities of Siang-tan and Chang-sha, both on waters navigable by large Yang-tse-Kiang junks, our travelers found shops equipped with foreign goods, notably with American flour, prints, and canned goods, though they did not meet an American or a European in either place. This discovery was of particular interest to Mr. Bishop, as the appearance in those remote places and under existing conditions of these goods promised a vast extension of similar trade upon completion of the railway he was about

Thus the entire trip had proved intensely interesting and its results were so highly satisfactory that as it drew to a close with their near approach to Hankow our explorers already were preparing for another from that point to Pekin.

Much as they had enjoyed their journey, however, they were not sorry to see the European buildings in the Mission compounds, and along the bund at Hankow, and it was good to hear their own speech once more. It also was good to sit down to in American table, eat home-cooked food, and, above all to sleep between sheets in American beds. But with all these things to be enjoyed, came two disappointments. Rob's lay in the entire absence of the letters that he had hoped to find awaiting him at this point. From Canton he had written both to his uncle and his parents at Hatton, requesting answers to be sent to Hankow; but the eagerly expected letters had not appeared. A quantity awaited Mr. Bishop, and in them lay his disappointment, for certain of these ontained news that rendered it necessary for him to eturn at once to Canton. Thus he must give up the

proposed overland journey to Pekin. "It is too bad!" he exclaimed. "There is so much want to find out about that Northern line, its contruction, the nature of the country it traverses, the feeling of the people regarding it, and a dozen other things. Now I must indefinitely postpone the trip and so remain in ignorance of many things most

important for me to know." "I wish I could go for you," suggested Rob.

"That is an idea worth considering!" exclaimed the engineer. "I don't see why you shouldn't collect the very information I want. You are pretty well broken into the work by this time. But would you dare travel another thousand miles through China alone, especially in view of the rumors of trouble that we have been hearing lately?

"Of course, I would," replied Rob scornfully; "I can't see but what it is just as safe to travel here as in any other country, especially when one knows the

The conversation on this subject was long and earnest, but at its conclusion, it had been decided that Rob Hinckley provided with ample funds, should travel as special commissioner of the American railway syndicate from Hankow to Pekin. From the latter city he would return by rail and sea to Hong Kong, where Mr. Bishop would meet him, and

receive his report.
"By that time," said the latter, "your pay surely will amount to enough to carry you to America, with a substantial surplus beside.'

The only condition made by our lad was that upon his arrival in Shanghai, Mr. Bishop should cable to the States for information concerning Rob's parents, and should transmit the same to Pekin, there to await the latter's arrival.

A couple of days later, the companions who had traveled so far and endured so much together, separated, the engineer to proceed by steamer down the Yang-tse-Kiang, and Rob so confident in his own resources as not to dream of dangers that he could not overcome, taking the train for the north over the short section of Belgian railway already constructed. It carried him to the border of the province of Honan. Across this province and to the Hoang-ho or Yellow river, he made his way successfully though not without encountering many difficulties during the following month. Then his real troubles began; for no sooner had he crossed the great river which, on account of its frequent devastating floods, is called "China's Sorrow," than he found himself on the edge of a flerce "Storm of wrath" that threatened to sweep over the entire empire.

An almost unprecedented drouth had prevailed over the whole vast plain of northern China for nearly three years. For two years there had been no crops, and now, the same dreadful condition was promised for the third. Everywhere were starving, desperate people, who, in their ignorance attributed their woes to the evil influence of foreigners, and especially to the missionaries who sought to overthrow the gods of the country.

The priests taught that the angry gods thus were punishing the unbelief of the people, and that prosperity never would return to their land until every foreigner was driven from it. So it happened, that the inhabitants of three provinces were rising against missionaries and railway builders; robbing and killing all who did not fly in time;

CLAPPING INTO THE

> burning and destroying their property as well as that of all native converts to the new religion. At the same time, they were making pilgrimages to the shrines of their own gods, and imploring them to once more send the life-giving rains,

Rob had heard rumors of these things, but believing them to be exaggerated had refused to turn back. So he pushed doggedly ahead ever nearing the storm center. Finally late one day as he aphed a walled town in which he honed lodging for the night, he, suddenly, found himself beset by a mob of frantic rain dancers who rushed upon him from a sacred grove by the roadside. The slender escort of soldiers that had thus far accompanied our lad, instantly took to their heels, leaving him alone to face the hundreds of yelling demons, who firmly believed that, if they could take his life, the act would be pleasing to their insulted gods.

#### CHAPTER XVI.

#### "FISTS OF RIGHTEOUS HARMONY."

The people of China have suffered much at the hands of foreigners, and in their ignorance of everything beyond their own line of vision, imagine many grievances that really do not exist. Once China was the foremost nation of the earth, in arts, literature, commerce, and all that goes to the making of what we call civilization. She invented, used, and forgot a thousand things that the western world is only now discovering. She was sufficient unto herself, and desired only to be let alone.

But the western nations would not let her alone. They insisted upon forcing their unwelcome trade into the country, and moreover, upon conducting it themselves according to their own ideas. When she resisted their demands they took possession of her seaports, destroyed her forts, and warships, placed their own steamers, protected by gunboats on her rivers, monopolized her coasting trade, and even appropriated as their own, large slices of her territory.

Thus, while England holds the island of Hong

ways of the people, and their language as well as I Kong, together with two hundred square miles of the opposite mainland, Shanghai and Wei-hai-Wei, besides controlling the trade of the great Yang-tse valley, Russia on the north, has seized Manchuria. Germany occupies the province of Shang-tung, Portugal has for three hundred years been established at Macao, and France, the chief aggressor, already in possession of Anam and Tonquin, is making insidious, but certain progress northward through Yu-nan with covetous eyes cast in the direction of Canton, where she already has gained a foothold. Japan owns the great Chinese island of Formosa, and only awaits a favorable opportunity for seizing the opposite mainland province of Fu-kien, while even Italy has laid claim to a Chinese port and "Sphere of Influence.'

> All these foreign nations, together with Americans and Belgians, are building or are proposing to build, railways in China, and all of them with the further additions of Canada and Sweden, are overrunning the bewildered country with missionaries of clashing denominations, each of which teaches that it only is right while all the others are wrong. of these foreign teachers even go so far as to interfere with local governments, taking upon themselves the office of magistrate, administering the laws according to their own interpretation and always in favor of their own converts, at the same time demanding to be accorded all outward forms of respect due only to Mandarins.

> On the other hand the great mass of Chinese, groping in the darkness of the middle ages, burdened by densest ignorance, steeped in superstition, robbed by their rulers to the extreme of poverty and forced to unceasing toil from long before daylight until long after dark, every day of the week, throughout every year of their joyless lives, are taught by their priests and by others of their own race to whom they look for guidance, that all their sorrows including floods, famines, and plagues, are caused by the foreigners who are spreading over their country with the ultimate intention of seizing it and subjecting its people to their own barbarous customs. They are told that these same foreigners sweep the rain clouds from one portion of the sky to cause drouths, and gather them at another to produce devastating floods. and that they poison wells to bring on plagues. They are made to believe that the Foreign Devils collect Chinese children in asylums, homes, and hospitals for the sole purpose of extracting their eyes. to be used in enchantments; that every railway

sleeper and the foundation of every Christian edifice is laid upon living human bodies; and a thousand other tales equally terrifying.

To remedy these evils, the people are invited to form themselves into associations and thus gain strength for the destruction of the hated Foreign Devils, or at least to drive them back into the sea, whence they came. For the benefit of those who can read, pamphlets setting forth these views are written, printed by the million and distributed throughout the land; while the minds of the more ignorant are inflamed by pictured posters illustrating the horrors perpetrated by foreigners and broadcast in every direction.

To these invitations a Chinese readily responds; for there is nothing in which be more greatly delights than to belong to an association of any kind or for any purpose. Thus these societies for the exclusion of foreigners have sprung up like mushrooms, especially in those coast provinces where foreign influences are most noticeable; and strongest of them all is the great I-Ho-Chuan or "Fists of Righteous Harmony' Society, sometimes called "The Great

Sword Society," but known to the world at large as "Boxers," a name first used by the missonary correspondent of a foreign journal. The motto of this society as borne on its banners is "Protect the Empire; Exterminate Foreigners."

During the initiation of its members they fall into trances, and believe that while in this state the spirits of departed heroes enter their bodies. After that they are pronounced invulnerable to sword or bullet, and are declared to be possessed of a magic charm that no enemy may withstand.

In 1898 the Boxer movement was checked by the sudden declaration of China's young Emperor Kuang Hsu in favor of sweeping reforms based upon western ideas. These he proceeded to carry out with unsuspected energy, deposing corrupt officials in all parts of the empire, and replacing them with others who had been educated abroad. He issued edicts intended to revolutionize the army, the navy, the timehonored, but senseless methods of literary examination, and the manner of collecting taxes: which, if obeyed, would place his people upon the upward path of progress so recently and so successfully trodden by Japan. There is no doubt that the Emperor was sincere in his avowed determination to lift his distressed country from the depths to which it was sunk; and had he remained in power the awful Boxer uprising of two years later never would have taken place. But his enemies were too strong, and after a few months of praiseworthy effort, the young reformer was overthrown by a nowerful palace clique headed by his great aunt. Tsi An, and composed of the high officials whom he had removed from office. They forced him to sign a decree announcing his own abdication of the throne, and once more the Empress Dowager, China's worst enemy, assumed the reins of power.

At once all reform decrees were repealed, the old order of things was restored, and hatred of foreigners was preached more loudly, and more bitterly than ever. A new life was infused into the Boxer movement which, from that moment spread like wildfire over the northern provinces until in the summer of 1900 it reached its height. During that dreadful summer mission stations everywhere were looted and destroyed, while their unfortunate occupants were driven out to be killed or cast into loathsome prisons, from which death was their only release. Christian converts were massacred by scores and hundreds, railroad property was destroyed and railroad employees suffered the fate of the missionaries. A rumor to the effect that all foreigners, including members of legations, had been driven from Pekin. generally was believed; as was another stating that every foreign resident of Tien Tsin had been killed. Above all it was understood that the Empress Dowager was in full sympathy with the movement to rid her kingdom of foreigners, and would render every assistance in her power to those engaged in the effort.

Such was the condition of affairs in North China when in the early summer of 1900 the young American Rob Hinckley on a peaceful mission to Pekin, suddenly found himself deserted and alone in the presence of a mob of crazed fanatics intent upon taking his life. Our lad did not know why they wished to kill him; for, since leaving the Yang-tse river he had found an ever-increasing difficulty in comprehending the dialect spoken by the common people, until at length it had become wholly incomprehensible. Thus he knew almost nothing of the Boxer movement, nor of the awful state of affairs existing in the country between him and Pekin.

He, however, instantly recognized the danger of his present position, and clapping spurs to the jaded pony he was riding, he dashed away in the direction of the nearest city gate, with the mob in full cry at his heels. The distance was short, and Rob was within fifty feet of the outer gate with a good lead of his pursuers, when all at once it occurred to him that he was about to jump from the frying pan into the fire; since once within the city walls, his enemies could close all exits and hunt him down at their leisure. With this, he pulled his pony so sharply to one side that the animal already exhausted to the point of dropping, stumbled and fell, flinging Rob to earth over his head. As the lad scrambled to his feet, he was amazed to hear in English a shout of:

'Keep on to the gate! It's your only chance!"

Although he could see no one in that direction, the voice seemed to come from the gateway itself, and as his madly yelling pursuers now were close upon and darted forward on his original course.

A few minutes earlier, a young Chinese, clad in the uniform of an officer of Imperial Troops, stood at a narrow loophole in the watchtower above the city gate gazing listlessly outward over a vast expanse of flat, parched, uninteresting country. He had



THEN A SIMULTANEOUS EXCLAMATION, "ROB BINKLEY" "CHINESE JOE"

carelessly noted the approach from afar of Rob's little party, whom he supposed to be ordinary native travelers, and had only been aroused from his apathy by the yells of the rain dancers, as they raised the cry of "Death to the Foreign Devil!"

"They must be mistaken," thought the officer, "for there can't be any foreigners left in this part of the country." He watched Rob's flight with evergrowing interest; and was about to descend from the tower so as to meet him at the gate, when the

him, Rob accepted this advice so strangely given, young American attempted to change his pony's Then the watcher uttered the surprising course. call that again altered Rob's determination; and, in another moment was springing down the flight of stone steps leading to the outer gateway. As he reached it, Rob had just entered, and was starting across the barbican, towards the inner gate.

'Stop!" shouted the young Chinese. "Come here. quick, and help me!"

Rob hesitated only the fraction of a second and then did as he was bidden. The Chinese already was straining at one of the two, massive, iron-bound doors of the gateway; and, in another moment Rob was adding every ounce of his own strength to the effort. It yielded slowly, and its hinges creaked rustily as it swung heavily into place,

"Now the other, quick!" exclaimed the stranger, and, with an effort that nearly started blood from their swelling veins, the two young fellows closed the great valve in the very faces of the frantic outside mob that flung themselves bodily against it mad with baffled rage. They could not open it; for a stout iron bolt had dropped into place as the gate was closed. and nothing short of a cannonade could now force an

"Follow me!" said the Chinese huskily, and panting from his recent exertion, at the same time turning up the narrow stairway leading to the watchtower, and Rob obeyed.

The latter was full of perplexity at finding in this out-of-the-way place a Chinese who not only spoke English, but apparently was willing to endanger him self to rescue a foreigner from a mob. So quick had been all their movements since he darted through the gateway that he had not yet obtained a view of his rescuer's face, and, of course, had not been able to question him.

In the tower, at the top of the stairway, he found his strange companion taking a quick view of the raging mob below. As he stepped to his side the young Chinese turned and stared him full in the eyes. For a moment they regarded each other in amazed silence. Then a simultaneous exclamation burst from their lips.

"Rob Hinckley!"

"Chinese Jo!

(To be continued.)

## Horse Sense and False Motions By H. G.

"The boy has horse sense. I never knew him to spend a dollar foolishly in his life."

This terse statement, somewhat unusual in its simplicity, constituted the whole of a letter of recommendation once given by a man well known in the public life of Michigan as an introduction for a boy who was seeking a bank position in one of the larger cities of the state. On the strength of that latter and of the boy's modest but manly demeanor the bank people gave the young applicant the place. though a number of prior applications had been made.

"Horse sense" is a homely term enough, but it contains the description of perhaps the most valuable qualification for life which a young fellow may possess. Not only is common sense a prerequisite to success in business, but in every possible undertaking. It is but another name for good judgment, and it embraces a multitude of virtues.

Common sense teaches a boy or a man to apply his powers to best advantage. It teaches him to conserve his energy and that economy of time is as essential to progress as saving money is to a bank account. It takes a man or boy out of ruts and at the same time it nips false and exaggerated notions and curbs visionary dreams.

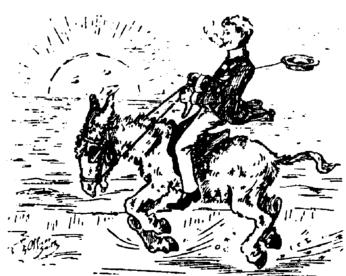
Common sense teaches the young worker not to make false motions. Have you ever seen printers at work at a case setting type? There are two distinct classes of compositors. To one belongs the man who simply and quietly picks up type and places it in the stick, directly, with an even, quiet gait, which is swift because never a moment is wasted. To the other belongs the man who uses false motions. I have seen a compositor who habitually made three distinct motions in transferring a piece of type from the case to his stick: the reach, the return and a showy, perhaps graceful, but utterly useless little circle or downward swing of the hand just before the type is placed against the rule. It looks pretty to the novice, but in the course of a day it wastes thousands of precious instants. Three motions instead of two-they require a third more time, a third more effort, a third more expenditure of energy. Therefore a third less work is accomplished in a given time by the man who uses that third motion than by the man who does not. That third motion is not necessary. It is a matter of habit, usually cultivated deliberately, too.

It is just so in every bit of work a man or boy may have to do. The swift men are not the showy men, usually. The chopper whose pile of chips at the end of the day is largest is the chopper who strikes straight, direct, well-aimed blows at his mark every time and keeps it up. The young clerk who gets through the most waybills in the freight office in the day is the one who has no false motions to make. The operator who produces the most and the cleanest copy from the typewriter, is not the one who swings his wrist to the greatest height, or bangs his carriage with the greatest vigor. Any boy knows that the baseball player who holds batting records is not the

one who knocks long, beautiful, skyscraping flies, away up into the blue and far out over the field-for the outfielders to gather lovingly in. No, the successful batter is the man who hits straight, sharp liners, or hot grounders in the right spots, very commonplace appearing, but very base-winning, and hits them every time he goes to bat.

So it is in business. The boy who wins is the boy without false motions—the boy who does what he does directly, decisively, and keeps up the pace, though It may not appear to the observer to be a very swift one. The old story of the hare and the tortoise is just as true to-day as it was in Aesop's time.

Misdirected energy has cost many a man the fruits



of his talents. False motions dissipate your force divide your power, destroy your effectiveness. You need every ounce of your energy. See that you direct it rightly. Cultivate horse sense-it can be cultivated. When you undertake a thing think about it:

Two of them!

#### Why Grant Never Swore

While sitting with him at the camp-fire late one night, after every one else had gone to bed. I said to him: "General, it seems singular that you have gone through all the tumble of army service and frontier life, and have never been provoked into swearing. I have never heard you utter an oath or use an imprecation."

"Well, somehow or other, I never learned to swear," he replied. "When a boy I seemed to have an aversion to it, and when I became a man I saw the folly of it. I have always noticed, too, that swearing helps to arouse a man's anger; and when a man flies into a passion, his adversary who keeps cool always gets the better of him. In fact, I never could see the use of swearing. I think it is the case with many people who swear excessively that it is a mere habit, and that they do not mean to be profane; but, to say the least, it is a great waste of time."-Michigan Christian Advocate.

look on all sides of it; strip it of all glamour and give it honest inspection. This isn't wasting time; it is simply knowing your ground as any wise general does when he plans a campaign. Then decide and do what you decide to do, with all your force and all your resources. Don't show off. Don't try to make people think you are something which you are not. and don't even be anxious to have them give you credit for all that you are. Be a man and do good, complete, thorough work, always and everywhere. People will not be long in seeing your real worth. and you may be sure that people are watching you oftener than you have any idea they are. It's much more effective when you have said nothing of your powers in any direction and have made no uncalledfor attempt to exhibit them, to have your friends or acquaintances find out for themselves what you can accomplish or have attained.

Be sensible. Don't display yourself or your ablities. Keep a reserve in power and in knowledge Don't let your efforts be like fireworks which are the more effective the more they spread. Concentrate them and then-"saw wood."

#### A Clever Way to Catch Bears

The inhabitants of California in the days of Mexi can rule had a unique way of capturing the black bears that infested the foothills near the coast.

Bruin is naturally a vegetarian, but when he can get a piece of fresh meat he devours it greedily The Mexicans knew this, and prepared their trap thus:

An oak tree was found with two horizontal limbs one above the other. On the lower limb a piece of fresh meat was nailed. From the limb above a rope was suspended, at the end of which a heavy rock waattached, the rock hanging some inches above and inside of the meat.

At night Mr. Bear would come prowling arounand, smelling the meat, he would quickly climb up the tree and walk out on the limb to which it wa nailed. Then, in order to reach the appetizing mor sel, he would have to shove aside the stone with hi nose. Before the meat could be torn off, the stonwould swing back, hitting Bruin a hard blow.

This was enough to arouse his temper, so he would hit back with his paw. But the stone did not mind. it only swung out and came back with a harder whack. Then Bruin would get "real mad" and begin boxing the rock until it would fetch him a blow hard enough to knock him out of the tree. Underneath there would be a deep hole to catch him, and the fall would so disable him as to leave him completely a the mercy of the Mexicans next morning.

FOR TEN NAMES-A piece of the hull of the Porcupit the last remnant of the fleet that won Perry's victory, wi he yours if you send us the names and addresses of ten boys who are not AMERICAN BOY subscribers.



## Just Between Gurselves



There is one thing uppermost in my mind, boys, as the time comes for another talk with you, and that is

## American Boy Day At the St. Louis Exposition, Inly 5th

I have said something about this in my letter to the Companies of the Order of the American Boy which you will find in this number, and I ask you to turn to the O. A. B. page and read the letter.

But something more needs to be said. Since writing that letter I have found that it will be impossible to get the big Festival Hall for both July 5th and 6th, though at the time my letter was written to the Companies it seemed to be settled that we could have both days. We shall have, therefore, one day as American Boy Day and that day July 5th.

#### The Program

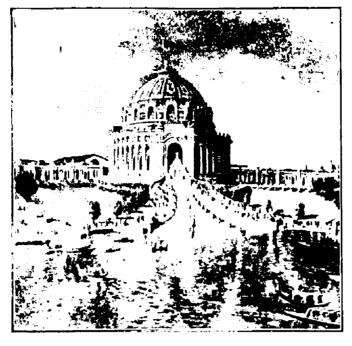
The program for the day has been put into my charge and the Exposition management look to me to make the day worthy of the name; I in turn look to you boys, without whose aid the day cannot be made a success.

Now, as to the nature of the program little can be said at this writing for I have just fairly started on the matter, having only a few days ago received the final word from the Exposition people. It has occurred to me that we might have two sessions-one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, giving the morning to boys of the Order of the American Boy who number over 10,000, in companies, and 5,000 not belonging to companies, and the afternoon to boys generally. The Exposition people have given us for the morning a convention hall seating 1.000 people, and for the afternoon the great Festival Hall, shown in the picture, which seats 3,000 people and occupies the most central and conspicuous place on the Exposition grounds, where all the great meetings of the Exposition will take place. This much only can I say about the programs for morning and afternoon: They will be made for boys and the performers generally will be boys-boy orators, boy debaters, boy musicians, with perhaps a few short addresses from men and women who know boys when they see them and know how to talk to them. You boys can help me much in building this program by making suggestions of things to do and people to do them. We want the best boy talent we can get for these programs and your help is needed in finding out where it is.

#### The Date Just Right

The first thing, of course, for every one of you to do is to make up your mind to go to the Exposition and go at a time that will permit you to enjoy the great Independence Day celebration of July 4th and the great AMERICAN BOY DAY that follows. You will, of course, consult your parents about this and suggest to them the great advantage to you in your being able to meet with so many hundreds of loyal American boys in two great gatherings, where you can get the inspiration and encouragement from seeing great things done by boys. And then, too, you will want to see the great Fourth of July celebrated at the Exposition. When I was a boy I attended the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia; that was 28 years ago. About the only thing I distinctly remember of those days is the immense gathering on the grounds the night of Pennsylvania day-the greatest lay at the exposition, and the singing of "My Country. 'Tis of Thee" by a half a million men and women as they stood waiting in the darkness for the display of fireworks which was being delayed by some unforeseen occurrence. I remember the awe that fell tuon me and the flood of patriotic emotion that wept over me at the time. It was something I could ot have afforded to miss at any price. So the boy tho has the chance to enjoy the patriotic, soulthring celebrations of Independence Day and Amerair Boy day (July 4 and July 5) at St. Louis this year will remember them forever as great occasions in his life.

Your parents may think July a hot month in St. Louis. Well, we may al! make up our minds that whenever we go, unless it be in May or October or November, that it is going to be warm in St. Louis. Few, comparatively, will care to go when the Exposition is new and crude and the most of us will hestate about going at or near the close when everything is shopworn and all the life has gone out of it. From June 1 till October 1 will be the favorite season and between these dates there can be little choice in St. Louis in the matter of weather. July first to tenth will be as satisfactory from the standpoint of comfort as any period that is available to boys.



FERTIVAL HALL, AT THE CENTER OF THE EXPORITION GROUNDS. WHERE AMERICAN BOY DAY WILL BE CELEBRATED

School, as we all know, dismisses for the summer vacation late in June, and reconvenes early in September, so that the schoolboys of the country who wish to keep their school records intact will be confined, in the choice of time, to July and August, and will probably wish to go as soon after school dismisses as possible. In fact July 5th is just the time, all things considered, for boys, and I congratulate myself and you that we have obtained this day as our own.

#### The Athletic Program

I learn, too, from Mr. James E. Sullivan, Superintendent of the Physical Culture Department of the Exposition, that athletic contests will be arranged to take place July 4, 5 and 6th for elementary and high school boys, which boys are invited to enter. I hope that some of the American boys to whom I am talking may carry back home Public School Championship medals won at St. Louis for excellence in some department of athletics. Let me know if you wish to enter any one of the contests.

#### A Great Croud

Now, as I said in March, I am talking, I truly believe, to a quarter of a million boys. This is true if two and one-third boys read each copy of our paper, on the average. But let me be modest and say that the average is not over one and one-half; then I am talking to 165,000 boys. Now if only one in every 100 of you join with me to make American Boy Day a big success, I shall meet and shake hands personally with 1.650 of you, and, if you permit it, will say a word to you then about the splendid privilege we enjoy in being American boys. If 1,650 of you go to St. Louis when I do, fully four-fifths of you will go with parents or friends and then the question arises where will we find a hall big enough for us all. If more than one out of 100 comes—say two out of 100 -then somebody will have to stay out-doors, and that will not be the boys, I assure you.

### Now to Work

Well, boys, what are the things for us to do?

- 1. I must get a big indexed register at once, and as fast as I get the names of boys who agree to go to St. Louis for July 5th, I will put them down in the register with their addresses.
- 2. You boys will at once get to work with your parents and friends and endeavor
- to induce them to let you go with the crowd, if you are going at all. I know every boy whose pocketbook will let him is going, for a week at St. Louis will be worth a trip to Europe, a year's schooling, or a month of Fourth-of-Julys to any boy.
- 3. Talk up July 5th to your boy friends and, whether or not they are readers of the AMERICAN BOY, have them, if they are going at this time, send me their names and addresses, for I may have some notice to give them by mail from time to time.
- 4. Write me as often as you think of anything that will assist in making the program for American Boy Day the best possible. There are boy orators, boy poets, boy debaters, boy pianists, boy violinists, boy singers, boy quar-

tettes, clubs, orchestras, who can arrange to be at the Exposition at this time and lend their services to help make American Boy Day a success. Let me hear from them and about them.

5. I want to hear 3,000 boy voices joining in "America" and in the "Star Spangled Banner," led by a good band. Let us arrange to sing these songs and perhaps others. The words will be printed on the programs that will be distributed at the time, so that if there are boys so careless as not to have learned them by heart, they may sing them from the program.

#### Our Exposition Poet and Two Big Prizes

6. We want an American Boy poet for that day; one who will read his own poem from the rostrum. Who will be the one? It is not every boy who thinks he can do it worthily, who really can. But every boy can try. My associate publishers of THE AMERICAN BOY have authorized me to offer to the boy under twenty one years of age who sends me between now and June 20th the best poem of his own composing, of not less than ten stanzas, on the subject The American Boy (not our paper, of course, but the boy) a prize of twenty-five dollars. I am to be the judge of the poems submitted, and if I think that no poem offered is worthy of the subject or the occasion I am to reject them all. But you may be sure I shall try to find a worthy one. I shall ask the fortunate boy who wins this prize to read it at our great meeting in Festival Hall July 5th. The twenty five dollars will go a long ways toward enabling him to

As a further inducement to verse writers we offer \$10 to any boy under twenty one years of age who sends to us before June 20th four verses on the American Boy (not our publication) that may be sung to the tune "America," provided we accept it as being good enough to be printed and sung at our great gathering on July 5th.

- 7. Special instructions will be sent by mail to captains, and members of Companies of the Order of the American Boy regarding representatives, badges, banners, programs, etc., but right here let me urge every member of the order to put on his thinking cap, get a new pen, and write me whatever occurs to him concerning this great enterprise.
- 8. Attachments for American Boy badges will be sent every boy who proposes to go to St. Louis for July 5, so that every American boy may know every other on trains, in the city, or on the grounds, and it is hoped that this badge, which will not be sent until about the middle of June, will be all the introduction a boy will need among his fellows.

I am sure you will pardon me for taking up the whole page with talk on this subject when you doubtless expected me to answer some of the questions you have asked me. Nothing ought to interest you more than this great enterprise, for it is yours as well as ours.

In taking up this matter for you in answer to many letters urging me to undertake it. I feel that I am assuming a big responsibility and that it will take a large amount of my time, energy and thought, but if five—four—three—yes, if one thousand of you meet me in St. Louis at Festival Hall the fifth of July I know I shall feel amply repaid in looking into your earnest, intelligent faces and grasping your hands in fraternal greeting. Now, boys, for my sake, and for your own, hurrah for American Boy Day, and above all, "Get on the mark. Get set," and when the word is given, "GO."

Yours sincerely,

M-6 Sprague



The Louisiana Purchase practically included all or nearly all of Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian and Oklahoma Territories, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa. Nebraska, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana, part of Colorado, and virtually all of Wyoming, Idaho. Oregon and Washington—seventeen States and Territories in all, covering an area of almost 1,200,000 square miles, or nearly two-fifths of the total area, 3,025,500 square miles, of the United States. The price paid was \$15,000,000. Later treaties were required to settle some of the boundaries.—From the Ladies' Home Journal.

## The Fate of Old Abe, The War Eagle

While the capitol building at Madison, Wis., was burning on the twenty seventh of February last, boys and girls, as well as men and women, wandered about the capitol park exclaiming: "Oh, it is too had they can't get poor Old Abe out!" "Oh, why can't they save poor Old Abe?"

Perhaps there are few boys who do not know something of the history of Old Abe, the war eagle of Company C, of the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment. Boys who read THE AMERICAN BOY will remember the story of the war eagle as printed in the August, 1902, number in connection with a large picture of the famous bird. It will do no harm, however, to review the story.

In the spring of 1861 Old Abe was an eaglet in a great untidy nest in a tree among the Wisconsin forests. An Indian -Chlef Sky, of the Chippewasdiscovered his home on the banks of the Flambeau river, and capturing him sold him for a bushel of corn. The purchaser in turn sold him for five dollars, and in the Autumn of 1861 he came into the possession of Company C, of the Eighth Wisconsins, which was just then departing for the war. The soldiers named the bird Old Abe, in honor of President Lincoln. They made for him a perch in the form of a shield shaped like a heart, which, embellished with the stars and stripes, was mounted upon a staff and borne aloft beside the regimental flag which it was the glory of this company to carry. The bearing of Old Abe at the head of the regiment called forth such wild enthusiasm that before leaving Wisconsin Company C was offered \$200 for him. When the Company reached St. Louis the amount was raised to \$500, but the soldiers refused to sell.

Old Abe seemed to realize the importance of his position and conducted himself like a soldier. No soldier was braver In battle than was he. Though he was a target for many shots and although the Confederate General Price once said, "I would rather capture the Wisconsin eagle than a whole brigade," still the soldier bird was never wounded or taken prisoner. He was a constant source of inspiration to the men. When the battle raged most flercely, then it was that Old Abe appeared to be in his element, for, flapping his wings in the midst of the furious storm, he held his head erect, faced the flying bullets and screamed his deflance.

Old Abe seemed always to know when there was danger in the night, and his note of warning more than once saved times he was full of fun. On one occa-



sion he snatched a chicken from a frying pan and whirled off like a rocket with his prize, amid the cheers of the soldiers would often visit the tents, overturning buckets of water, tearing clothing and committing all kinds of pranks. He never forgot an injury done him. One day he endured the insults heaped upon him by a negro boy who persisted in tormenting him; thereupon he attacked the lad savagely and drove him out of the camp, and was never afterward Known to be friendly to the colored race.

One day he discovered a cup of peach brandy which he promptly appropriated to his own use, and the soldiers saw the humiliating spectacle of their proude eagle staggering like a drunken man, but the soldiers from threatened danger. At humiliating spectacle of their proud

that was the only time he so misbehaved. After the war was over Old Abe came into the possession of the State of Wis-The Captain of Company C, on presenting the bird to the Governor, said, Old Abe has been a good soldier, never flinching in battle nor on the march." Although his fighting days were over, he did not cease to hold a conspicuous place in the public eye. He was carried about in processions and parades and made an object of interest at fairs, reunions and conventions without number, sometimes appearing in a carriage or riding majestically on a cannon, or borne by his keeper on the old familiar perch, and everywhere greeted with cheers. He was one of the popular features of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and in the winter of 1878-9 he was a conspicuous figure at the old South Church Fair at Boston. Among his visitors there were a number of blind children, who longed to touch his plumage, as they could not see him. His keeper, willing to gratify the wish, placed his arm around the eagle's neck and head, thus protecting them from his sharp beak, while they tenderly stroked his glossy feathers.

Once while attending a state fair a dominick cock was given him for his dinner and the crowd watched to see him devour his prey, but, strange to say, the eagle regarded the young fowl with favor and spared his life, the pair dwelling together in harmony until the close of the fair, when the cock was liberated.

When at home in Madison Old Abeoccupied a room in the basement of the State House, but he frequently visited Lake Monona for a plunge bath, and was often seen in the capitol park mounted upon an old cannon. In the spring of 1881 Old Abe died in the arms of his sorrowing keeper. The first thought was to bury him with military honors in the capitol city cemetery, where lie hunureds of soldier dead, but it was finally decided to have him mounted and kept in the war museum of the State House. and the execuations of the cook. He Here the mortal remains of the brave old soldler for years occupied a prominent position, still winning the attention of old and young, until a few weeks ago the cruel flames reduced what was once "Old Abe-The War Eagle." to a handful of ashes; but the memory of the hero-bird will live long in the hearts of the boys and girls of our united republic.



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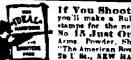
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## How I Broke the Record and Some Points to spurt for about a mindred yards at the string. He should cultivate the long.

About Running Melvin Sheppard, of the Brown Preparatory a second better than the record which



MELVIN BHEPPARD

utes 3% seconds, which is two-fifths of mile. He should see to it that he is able baseball captain of his day,

Melvin Sheppard, of the Brown Preparatory School of Philadelphia, smashed two national indoor interscholastic records February 27th in New York City, running a mile in 4 minutes 341-5 seconds, and cutting 114-5 seconds from the time made two years ago by II. Secon, of St. Paul's School, New York. He also won in the half mile run in the record which in the star runner at Yale. At the end of the race I was one hundred yards ahead of my leading competitor. Twenty five minutes 354 seconds.

Sheppard is a big youth whose wonderful ability as a runner marks him as the coming figure of prominence in the athletic world.—The Editor.

In training for the mile he should pay more attention to the stride and must the star runner at Yale. At the end of the race I was one hundred yards ahead of my leading competitor. Twenty five minutes later I took my place for the mile and must neglect the breathing, because a mile the star runner at Yale. At the end of the race I was one hundred yards ahead of my leading competitor. Twenty five minutes later I took my place for the mile and must neglect the breathing, because a mile the star runner at Yale. At the end of the race I was one hundred yards ahead of my leading competitor. Twenty five curivate a large lung capacity he should minutes later I took my place for the mile and the of the run two miles for a while, paying particular attention to his wind. When he coming figure of prominence in the athletic boy of Philadelphia, to keep in the lead for the mile. In training for the mile has heretofore been held by Parsons, now more attention to the stride and must the star runner at Yale. At the end of the run to neglect the breathing, because a mile the star runner at Yale. At the end of the stride and must mile for the mile a long run for a young athlete. To curivate a large lung capacity he should for the mile at least of the race I was also put ticular attention to his wind. When he coming the paying particular attention to the stride and must make the star runner at Yale. At the en 4 minutes 341-5 seconds. After I found mile to keep the muscles in shape. that I had the field beaten I did not runas fast as I might have run. After the race I was very much surprised to hear the announcer call out the time I had made. I was more surprised even than the spectators to learn that I had not only beaten my competitors, but had beaten the record.

> The Philadelphia Ledger said that I finished the mile with a sprinting pace, running on past the tape for nearly thirty yards before I slackened speed. A New York paper, speaking of the race, said that on the finish I gave the spectators as pretty a piece of quarter mile sprinting as it could be anyone's good fortune to witness and that the wonderful part of my feat was that I had not "turned a hair."

My advice to the young athlete in training for the half mile is to try and cultivate a long even stride that will enable him to get over the greatest distance possible with the least expenditure of energy. I would caution him, however, against overstriding, for that is very exhausting. To cultivate the stride let him start out running over the course very slowly at first and paying very close attention to how he strides. Let him On February 27th I went over to New keep on his toes while trying to develop York to run in the half mile and the a long and even pace. The half mile gait mile races of the National Interscholastic is very fast, and to get the best results Games. When we started on the half mile he must develop staying qualities, as it race I had the outside. At the sound of is a fast run from first to last. If the the pistol I made a spurt which soon put runner is not just qualified for the full me in the lead and up close to the line, half mile let him train for a longer dis-From the moment I took the lead I was tance, say one thousand yards, for a few never headed and won easily at 2 min- days, and then drop back to the half

to spurt for about a hundred yards at even stride, going as fast as he can with-Written For The American Boy out taxing his energy, and just before By Melvin Sheppard finishing get well up on his toes and spurt for about one hundred yards.

In training for the mile he should pay boy of Philadelphia, to keep in the lead for the mile. In training for the mile I for six of the ten laps in the mile, then, would begin about eight days before the seeing him slacken pace somewhat. I meet and keep at it every day, excepting spurted ahead until I had passed him the day before the meet, and on that day and won the race, by about one lap, in I would go out and jog for about half a

and for

#### Veteran Baseball Players

George Van Haltren is the oldest base-George Van Haltren is the oldest base-ball player in active service today, with the exception of Jimmie Ryan. Jim O'Rourke and Jim McGuire. Van Haltren joined the Chicagos under Anson nearly eighteen years ago. He will this year play on the Pacific coast. O'Rourke will catch for the Bridgeport, Conn., team. His own son has recently joined that team. Jim McGuire has been playing in the big leagues eighteen years as catcher. team. Jim McGuire has been playing in the big lengues eighteen years as catcher. He played with Detroit last year. Farrell of the Bostons is starting in on his seventeenth year. Jimmie Ryan, last year with the Washingtons, is another old timer. He joined Anson at Chicago as pitcher and is still a great player. Detroit boys will be glad to know what has become of the great Detroit team that captured the pennant in 1887. Bennett, its famous catcher, lost both legs in a railroad accident, and runs a cigar store in Detroit. Ganzel, Baldwin, Getzein and Richardson have dropped out of sight. Dan Brouthers, at one time the hest hitter in the world, runs a hotel at Wappingers Falls, N. Y. Fred Dunlap, one of the best second basemen that ever one of the best second basemen that ever played ball, is dead. Little Jack Rowe the little shortstop, keeps a livery stable in Buffalo. "Deacon" White has retired, well off. Sam Thompson left off playing ball four years ago and is living in Michigan. Hanlon is manager of the Brook-

Many boys would like to know what Many boys would like to know what has become of Anson, in his time the greatest ball player in the world. His finish was with the New Yorks in 1896. The New Yorks kept him only twenty days, and he then opened a billiard room in Chicago. Anson was perhaps the star basoball captain of his day.

### How to Become Strong

PARTS-PART SEVEN EIGHT



BUNCHED OVER FORWARD BECAUSE HE IS TOO LAZY TO WALK

ATCH a person walk and you can well. tell whether or not he is strong and healthy. Not one out of ten athletes walks correctly. He can't. A top-heavy locomotive or ship would wobble just the same way when it moves. Yet lots of boys, and men, too, are rather proud of walking stiffly when they have of walking, begun to lay on muscle. Some of them Now, if at tread heavily like a truck horse. Others walk so flatly that their legs bow outwards. Others stalk instead of walking.

Look at any athletic field when the contestants appear on the ground, and observe how few of them really walk so that it is pleasing to look at them. Good boxers and fencers generally walk pretty

#### Has a Say

The School Principal Talks About Food. The Principal of a High School in a

flourishing California city says:

"For 23 years I worked in the school with only short summer vacations. I formed the habit of eating rapidly, mas-ticated poorly, which coupled with my odentary work led to indigestion, liver trouble, lame back and rheumatism.

shoes.

Do you think that you can walk? Just
step out smartly and, before your pro-truding foot strikes the ground, check
it and hold it in the air. Now, unless rouble, lame back and rheumatism

"Upon consulting physicians some doped me with drugs, while others preseribed dicting, and sometimes I got temporary relief, other times not. For 12 years I struggled along with this handleap to my work, seldom laid up but often a burden to myself with lameness and rheumatic pains,

Two years ago I met an old friend, a physician, who noticed at once my outof-health condition and who prescribed for me an exclusive diet of Grape-Nuts, milk and fruit.

"I followed his instructions, and in two months I felt like a new man, with no more headaches, rheumatism or liver crouble, and from that time to this Grape-Note has been my main food for morning and evening meals; am stronger and bealthler than I have been for years. without a trace of the old troubles.

"Judging from my present vigorous physical and mental state, I tell my peotele Methuselah may yet have to take mond place among the old men, for I feel like I will live a great many more

To all this remarkable change in health I am indebted to my wise friend and Grape-Nuts, and I hope the Postum Co. will continue to manufacture this life and health-giving food for several enturies yet, until I move to a world where indigestion is unknown." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Ask any physician what he knows

about Grape-Nuts. Those who have tried it know things.

There's a reason."

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

SHOULDERS BRACED BACKWARD IN A MANNER BOTH HARMPUL AND RIDICULOUS

But dumb-bell shovers, trapeze gymnasts, Indian-club swingers, tug-ofwar men and almost all other athletes who develop their upper bodies incline to a walk as if they were bandy-legged. They put their feet down firmly enough too firmly, in fact. They plod instead

Now, if athletes walk in this ugly, waddling fashion, what can be expected of the mass of persons who pay no attention at all to their muscles?

Look around you on the street and see them-men, women and children-going Only about one in a hundred may be said to walk at all. The other ninetynine shuffle, slide, drag, plod, roll, waddle, teeter, mince, prance—but they don't walk!

It is laziness that makes boys shuffle as they walk so that you can hear the soles of their feet scrape the ground with each step. It is laziness that makes them wear their heels down at one side more than the other. It is laziness that makes them knock holes into the toes of their

it and hold it in the air. Now, unless your body stops instantly and smoothly and retains its balance without jerks or lurches, you may make up your mind that you can't walk.

Some boys swing up smartly enough from their toes and swing their feet well. But their bodies sway with each step as if they were poised on spiral springs like a jack-in-the-box. They don't know how to walk, although they imagine that they are walking heautifully. It is true that the forward and upward impetus in walking must be given by the toes. But their springiness and the springiness of the legs must not be like that of a limber hellspring that keeps on bobbing and wabbling long after it has been pulled. The leg and toe muscles must have the combined springiness and steadiness that you find in a iness and steadiness that you find in a fine carriage spring, which lifts the wagon over obstacles, but doesn't wagon of hounce it.

With each step the ball of the toe must give an upward impetus as well as a for-ward one. But the body must not bounce. give an upward impetus as well as a forward one. But the body must not bounce. That upward force must be taken by the knee, which bends just enough to take it and carry the foot clear of the ground. The foot must not be lifted higher than just enough to clear the ground. The toes should point almost straight in front, turning outward more and more as the body is propelled forward, until, at the moment the toe swings the body along the foot is well turned outward, but only for an instant. "Springing" the hody forward expresses it exactly. The toe should not throw the weight forward, but merely spring it shead, keeping it in full control all the time.

A person who is walking correctly in this way has his body in such perfect command that only an overwhelming force can throw him. It is hardly possible for him to trip so badly that he will fall forward. His knees would immediately take up part of the shock and the feet, being free instead of being dragged, will step forward to overcome the fall.

It is queer, but true, that many persons

It is queer, but true, that many persons



think more about the position of their upper bodies when they walk than they do about their legs. The poor legs have to learn to walk almost without the help of the brain. Every other person who thinks about his upper body is most anxious about the position of his shoulders. And what does he do as a rule? He pulls his shoulder blades back until, instead of being straight and graceful, he is actually deformed. He has forced his chest out, it is true; but he has also forced his lungs together in the back. By the same action he has thrown his arms entirely out of balance, so that they hang down almost behind his body instead of being carried at ease along his sides. think more about the position of their along his sides.

along his sides.

The way to walk straight is not to think of the shoulders at all. Hang your arms loosely at your sides and hold yourself erect by moderate tension of the back and abdominal muscles and the muscles of the neck. Then your shoulders will have to hang right.

Don't "throw out" your chest. The chest that it inflated managers has the statement of th

Don't "throw out" your chest. The chest that is inflated properly by deep breathing is bound to be thrown out, and thrown out not like that of a stuffed figure, but naturally, because it can't help it.

ingure, but naturally, because it can't help it.

Don't walk with a stiff neck. Hold your head erect the way an animal does. Watch a deer. Its neck is always in motion, yet it is always held beautifully. Your head, poised on a stiffly-held neck, is no good for either balancing or looking around you. Poised confidently on strong but pliant neck muscles it becomes what a head should be.

Many classes of men who do much walking, such as Indians, guides and trappers, walk with their bodies inclined forward a little bit. But they don't round their shoulders or stoop their heads. They incline forward from the hips. This throws their weight a little ahead, and gives the leg muscles the chance to exert all their power in the best direction. But the upper body is never bent by these men. It simply is held forward from the hips at a very slight, harely perceptible, angle.

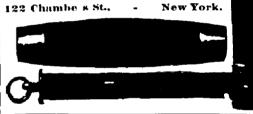
Even if correct poise in walking had nothing to do with other forms of athletics it would be invaluable in itself. The man who walks right is going to keep his organs—heart, kidneys, liver and lungs—in splendid form. But, besides all this, it helps wonderfully in all outdoor sports.



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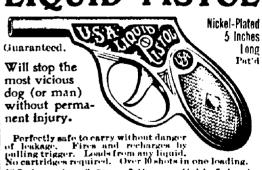




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## Six Royal Boys By L. L. BOUR

mestic in temperament and they feel that full military costume and the youngest there can never be a complete home of them can mount his horse and ride it voices in it, and "the more the merrier," is the German's feeling in regard to chil- they are compelled to be scrupulously dren in the home. The emperor and em- clean in dress and person. It would press of Germany feel that they are rich in the possession of their six splendid sons, the eldest of whom, the crown prince, is now in his twenty-second year, young German princes must present. while the youngest, Prince Joachim, is now in his fourteenth year. The other or "sissies." young princes are Willia Eitel-Frederick. Adalbert, August and Oscar. Then there tenant in the First Prussian Foot Guards, twelve years old.

very much mistaken. The Emperor

itary training, and his six boys are being entire band to dine at her charge.

The German people are strongly do- trained in the tactics of war. They wear without the cheery sound of children's like a soldier. All of the young German princes have a fine military bearing and really give some of our American boys a "pain" to be compelled to at all times and in all places present the spotlessly clean and tidy appearance these six And yet they are anything but dandles

Little Prince Joachim Is already lieuis a little princess in the family, the but the responsibilities of his position Princess Victoria Louise, who is now do not weigh very heavily upon him, and he is a frollesome and fun-loving boy. The American boy who thinks that the The London Telegraph gives this illuslife of a prince of the house of Prussia tration of his fondness for playing is one of great luxury and bileness is pranks. The young Prince Joachim was with his royal mother at Dadenweiter William is famous for being a rigid dis- and while there the imperial party was ciplinarian, and very few of our Amer- overtaken by a rainstorm. The Kaiserin lean boys are under such strict discipline and some of her guests were dining and as are the sons of the German emperor, while they were thus engaged the band Nor do they live in any great luxury. It of a regiment from Mulhausen played in is true that they live in a palace, but the the open air. When it began to rain the every day life of the royal family of band sought shelter, but continued to Germany is one of great simplicity. If play, The bandmaster assumed a temyou imagine that these German princes porary position on a nickel-in-the-slot live on "the fat of the land" at the table weighing machine. Prince Joachim saw you are also mistaken in this particular. the bandmaster standing on the machine Their father is a great admirer of brawn and, slipping up slyly, dropped a coin and muscle and he knows that rich and into the slot and the rest of the band as dainty food does not make strong and well as the empress and her guests were vigorous bodies, and it would surprise put into possession of the weight of the you to know how plain the daily fare of extremely portly bandmaster. Of course these young princes is. They have fewer a laugh went-up in which the bandmasdainties than the average American boy, ter was so good-natured as to join. If The Emperor William's fondness for his feelings were hurt they were no military life is also well known. He be-doubt soothed by the fact that a little lieves that every man should have a mil- later the empress invited him and the

### A Sailor Boy's Life By LILLIAN HARRIS

N NOVEMBER 24, 1901, Tom, the the few things they may want, such as Bay of San Francisco.

when he entered the drill hall, three hundred feet long, he was thoroughly enthused. Overlooking this immense hall hill in the rear. are the galleries where the boys swing their hammocks. At the end of the and school rooms where the boys are

fifteen year old son of Mr. and Mrs. candy, postal eards, ink, etc. In the A. D. Karns, of Burlington, lowa, barracks are the wash rooms, and bag started for the Naval Training room, so-called from the bags which Station, located on Yerba Buena Island, contain the boys' clothes, each marked commonly known as Goat Island, in the plainly with the owner's number. The rooms of the petty officers and instructors He liked the looks of the man who are here, also the swimming tank. greeted him there, the barracks were billiard and pool room, shooting gallery, even more than he had anticipated, but carpenter and machine shop. The hospital stands at the rear of this building and the officers' homes are located on a

At six o'clock in the morning the reveille is sounded and the boys roll out building, in a wing running back two of their hammocks. Then the hammocks hundred and sixty feet, are the offices are lashed and stowed away. After a morning bath the boys do justice to a instructed dally in arithmetic, history, seven o'clock breakfast. Until nine reading, writing, etc. The sick call is o'clock the time is spent cleaning up the also held in this wing each morning by barracks and preparing for the inspection the surgeon in charge. A little farther of the day. From nine until eleven-fifon are the kitchen, mess hall, pantry and teen drills of all sorts are practiced and small store, where the boys can purchase school work done. The next fifteen min-

nately it is the few, not the many, who are reported for some offense and punished accordingly. Dinner is from twelve to one, from one on, at hourly periods, drills are practiced and lessons recited until half past four. Four-thirty to five-thirty is the time for doing the washing. Each apprentice is required to have two white suits and one navy blue with caps to match, and these must be kept in perfect condition. After washing, the clothes are stretched and pulled into shape, an iron never being used. Supper at five-thirty and a jolly time from then until the summons for hammocks at eight-forty. The evenings are spent in various ways; some enjoy the gymnaslum sports, others the library. Saturday afternoons and Sundays the boys are at liberty, providing their record for the week is satisfactory, and they usually spend this time on the ball field or in San

The second great event in the boys training at the station comes after he has been there six months and conducted himself properly, namely, that of being transferred to a training ship in connection with the station, and from now his one hope is A CRUISE! Quarterly examinations are held in all branches, and the boy is graded according to his marks and his records in conduct. The use of to-bacco at the station and on training a perfect body. The second great event in the boys'

instituted by the late Rear Admiral Theodorus Balley to excite a spirit of better work among the apprentices is awarded. The medal falls on odd numbered to the Pacific No. 12. The privilege is granted only to the boys who are entirely out of debt and descrive such an induigence.

TOMS FIRST CRUISE.

Tom's First cruise was on the Ranger, a messenger ship. This boat accompanied the White Squadron to Central America. Later Tom was sent to Irremert ton, the largest dry dock owned by the United States, then transferred to the guinboat betterly where he became asset has begun in another year he will have worked up to first class apprentice as an apprentice as an infinity of the later to make the prominent players, telling just how the second class apprentice in less than three years, a very Fare overtice an apprentice is a supported to the guinboat betterly, where he became second class apprentice is as a support the second class apprentice in less than three years he will have worked up to first class apprentice in less than three years as the bas begun in another year he will have worked up to first class apprentice in less than three years he will have worked up to first class apprentice in less than three years, a very Fare overtice an apprentice is allowed to entered the guinboat betterly, where he became such an individual of the prominent players, telling just how the second class apprentice acting as guin nor's mate. At present he is in Panama on this same guinboat.

Tom has risen rapidly since he entered the guinboat betterly, where he became such an apprentice is allowed to entered the guinboat betterly, where he became such an apprentice acting as guin nor's mate. At present he is in Panama on this same guinboat.

Tom has risen rapidly since he entered the guinboat betterly with the provider of the pro



TOM KARNS

### utes of the day is a serious and sad one to some of the apprentices, but fortu- An American Encyclopedia of Sport

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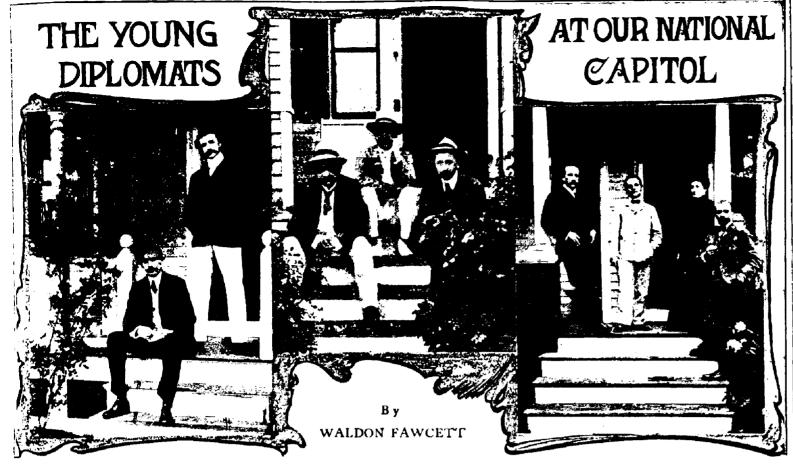
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their young men to the United States to be educated. Particularly has these Ambassadors and Ministers that this been the case where the young men are destined for engineering or industrial pursuits-a line of development in which Uncle Sam leads the world. At Washington, the national capital, may be found a great "colony" of young men and clime who are helping in a small way who are here to be educated, but in a to discharge important work at Washdifferent line. They are destined to be ington, probably American boys will feel statesmen and they come to the Amer- the greatest interest in Count Chambrun ican seat of government for object les- who is one of the secretaries on the staff sons because ours is rapidly coming to of the French Ambassador. This young be recognized as the greatest nation on nobleman is of especial interest because the globe and also because our govern- he happens to be the great grandson of ment officials have an energetic, straight- General Lafayette to whom Americans forward way of doing things, very dif- owe so much. The Count's father, the ferent from the slow-going nations of late Marquis de Chambrun, although, of the Old Word and it behooves the men course, a Frenchman, lived for thirty who act as assistants to kings and em- years in Washington where he acted as perors to learn how things are done in an attorney for the French government the greatest of republics.

The young men who come to Washington to familiarize themselves with the headquarters of the French government manner in which Americans are governed in Washington is yet another young are designated as "diplomats." Probably man, by name M. Roger Auginieur, who every one of our readers know that each came to our capital immediately after one of the great nations maintains at leaving school. Both these young men Washington a representative or agent are splendid tennis players. who looks after its interests. When the United States has some matter of business to transact with a foreign power it likewise has a couple of young assistis not necessary to resort to the slow ants. One of them, Count Hoyos, is alprocess of having President Roosevelt most an American, having been born in other nation, thus opening up a tedious tioned at our capital as the agent of his correspondence. Instead, our government government. The Count who is yet a transacts business direct with the other country's agent in Washington. These

#### Came From Coffee

A Case Where the Taking of Morphine Began with Coffee.

"For fifteen years," says a young Ohio woman. "I was a great sufferer from stomach, heart and liver trouble. For the last ten years the suffering was ter- hard at work attending to the correrible; it would be impossible to describe spondence or other details of the busiit. During the last three years I had ness of the institution, for, be it known, vas the use of morphine.

whom advised me to stop drinking tea in this country. One of the young Italian and coffee, but as I could take only liquid diplomats. Count Gherardesca, feels a cods, I felt I could not live without offee. I continued drinking it until I ....came almost insane, my mind was iffected, while my whole nervous system was a complete wreck. I suffered day and night from thirst, and as water would only make me sick, I kept on tryg different drinks until a friend asked ve to try Postum Food Coffee.

"I did so, but it was some time before I has benefited by the change, my system as so filled with coffee poison. It was ot long, however, before I could eat all sinds of foods and drink all the cold ater I wanted and which my system mands. It is now eight years I have ank nothing but Postum for breakfast nd supper, and the result has been that in place of being an invalid with my mind affected, I am now strong, sturdy. sabby and healthy.

I have a very delicate daughter who has been greatly benefited by drinking bestum, also a strong boy who would tather go without food for his breakfast han his Postum. So much depends on he proper cooking of Postum, for unless it is boiled the proper length of time Imple will be disappointed in it. Those in the habit of drinking strong coffee should make the Postum very strong at first in order to get a strong coffee taste." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

MERICAN boys may have noted that representatives of other nations who tral and South America. Among the of late years many of the nations have the title of Ambassador or Minister of the world have been sending are naturally very busy men and need a of us is Senor Gamboa who holds the number of assistants. It is as helpers of post of first assistant to the Ambassador we find the young men previously referred to. Some of them are called "secretaries" and others are known as "attaches."

Of all the young men from every land in adjusting some matters that grew out of our purchase of Louisiana. At the

The Ambassador who represents the united nations, Austria and Hungary, write or telegraph to the ruler of the Washington when his father was stavery young man was only eighteen years of age when he joined one of the famous hussar regiments of his nation, but he tired of military life and decided to become a statesman. With him is another young man Herr Rubido-Zichy who is tories at Port Arthur and writes: "I known among lovers of sport as a very send you under a different cover two known among lovers of sport as a very skillful automobile driver.

At the office of Italy's representative one may find a trio of young men, usually "I had several physicians, nearly all of the great number of Italians who reside keen interest in the land of the Stars and Stripes because his mother was ap American woman. Glulio Montagna is a native of Rome of which city his parents style-here is his answer: are old residents and Ricardo Borghetti. the third of this group, was also born and brought up in the land of sunshine. The ambassadors of Great Britain and

Russia have some young men in their service and so likewise have a number of the men who act as agents at Washington for our sister republics of Cen-

young men from the nations to the south of Mexico. Most of these young men who engage in this diplomatic work as a training for statesmanship receive salaries ranging from one hundred dollars to two hundred dollars a month. They must be well educated for it is necessary for them to speak English as well as their own language.

#### Napoleon as a Model

The President of the National Association of Life Underwriters counsels young insurance agents to "read a good life of Napoleon." It is by an odd paradox that a man whose principles were most inimical to the security of life should be made to serve as a model for such a profession.

It is because the companies want "men who are aggressive" that President Ward makes this recommendation. be ever bold!" A biography of Danton might be included among the "books that have helped me." Follow this with a life of Socrates, who was skilled in "making the worse appear the better reason," add Machiavelli and Talleyrand, and the education of the young underwriter would acquire a finishing touch of persuasive-

In reading the life of Napoleon let him not overlook one of his St. Helena sayings: "Impossible is the adjective of fools." This is a maxim furnishing a sound foundation for any success.-New York World.

The editor of a youths' paper in Japan. by name I, Fukugawa, of Tokio, Japan, sends us pictures of Japan's naval vicseries of popular pictures of our naval victories at Port Arthur. Of course they are for children and have scarcely any claim on art, yet they are expressive of our joy. Accept these as a token of good news from a juvenile paper of a youthful onvulsions, from which the only relief Uncle Sam has many matters to adjust nation to his esteemed elder brother and the glorious country which is the opener and sympathizer of that nation.

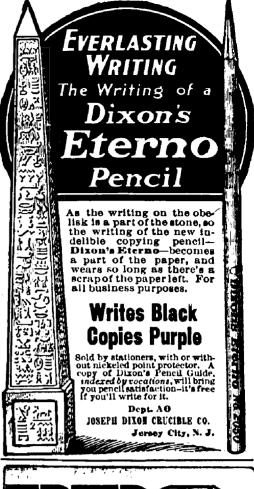
> Frank T. Bullen, whose "Cruise of the Cachalot" received the highest praise from so good an authority as Rudyard Kipling, was asked for the source of his

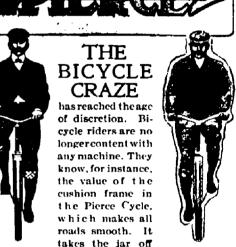
> "The source of my style is the Bible. I began reading that earlier than I can remember. I have lived 45 years, 15 of which I spent at sea, climbing up from cabin boy to chief mate, and I have read the Bible through from cover to cover 25 times. You cannot quote the first half of any verse of which I cannot give you the other half. Nothing has taken hold of my heart and soul like the Bible."



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GRORGE R. HOWE

ID I yell?" asked Artic indignantly. "I guess you'd yell if a milk adder stung you with his tail,—the way he did me."

"Milk adders can't sting with the tall, can they, Mr. Howe?" asked little Phil Richardson, the smallest boy of the "Boys' Natural History Club." Small as he is, Phil is president of the club, and none of the twenty-four youngsters knows more than Phil about "specimens.

"No," said Mr. Howe. "The milk adder has nothing in his tail with which to sting. That is a popular error that needs rorrection.'

"But there is a horn in the tail of mine," said Artic. "I will show it to you

mine," said Artie. "I will show it to you if you don't believe it."
"Oh," said Mr. Howe. "I saw that 'horn' the day you caught him. That is a freak instance. You know I have told you about abnormal specimens. There may have been some injury to the adder's tall that caused it to harden. It is analogous to hard horny places in the palms of a laborer's hands. We are always glad to get the freaks, as I have said to you. They help to explain, possibly, how new species develop."
"I must have hit my toe hard against that place in his tail," said Artie a little crestfallen.

"I must have hit my toe hard against that place in his tail," said Artie a little crestfallen.

The boys refrained from laughing at Artie. They remembered how many errors they had themselves committed since the day when first they became members of the Natural History Club.

"I made a mistake almost as bad as that," said George. "It was about the crimson ramblers. I thought I saw the lady bugs eating the leaves. There were some growing by our porch that were all killed out, and when I saw the lady bugs on Mr. Howe's vine I ran right off to tell him how they had eaten ours all up and now were after his."

"When, Ia fact," said Mr. Howe, "the lady bugs saved its life. It often happens that benefactors get misunderstood. It was an aphid that ate the leaves. The lady bugs eat the aphids, and that was wiy my rambler was full of fine blossoms while George's died."

"We didn't know things of this kind until we became naturalists, did we, boys?" remarked Artie, rather proudly.

And this was true. In this small village of twenty five hundred people, where I listened to this kind of dialogue for several days, there are fifty eight young scientists. Their leader and teacher is one of the hitherto unknown and yet quite remarkable men of the day. Mr. George Robley Howe, of Norway, Maine, an enthusiast in his study of boys and in his liking for them, is, in fact, helping these lifty eight boys to have the hest time of their lives.

In having the best time of their lives best time of their lives.

In having the best time of their lives

nature and the woods and fields are in some ways better than either. Yet not a boy in the village of Norway knew any-thing of importance about the woods and boy in the village of Norway knew anything of importance about the woods and fields and hills and streams round about them. They could not tell the names of the birds beyond the sparrow, the robin and the woodpecker. Perhaps some of them knew the kingfisher that perched on the old dam and dived into the mill pond after his prey. As for the flowers, they could remember daisies and "May-ilowers" and buttercups,—not many more. Every bug was merely a bug, and they never had thought how many kinds there were or what their names or habits were. Moths and butterflies were all alike to them. The stones were either pebbles for throwing, or "Isinglass" which you can "see through." And Mr. Howe said, "People tell the boys half truths enough, and show them shams enough, but I believe that boys can be improved in mind and morals by being taught the great, beautiful truths of nature;" so he began. Never before had any inhabitant of beautiful truths of nature;" so he began. Never before had any inhabitant of



bost time of their lives. In having the best time of their lives they are also learning so much that Professor Sidney I. Smith of Yale says they boat his college classes in natural history "all out of sight." First there were the nine boys to begin with. The-nine-boys-to-begin with have been having this good time for almost six years. They were intended they have seen boys, like other boys, when Mr. Howe took up the idea that he might make them good for something. You begin-with" what wonderful things to have a good time. He just plays over a few old dry games, and doesn't really know how to white Mountain range, forming the have a good time. He just plays over a few old dry games, and then he has bothing to do but play them over again, lerchaps there is a little skating and coasting in the winter, and some irregular base ball in the summer.

But Mr. Howe got tired of seeing so aimless and vulgar and without any noble thoughts in their minds, or any high ambitions for the future. He said to himself, "thelieve I can change all that."

Now this Mr. Howe is a most remarkable character. He believes that a village is a most amount of tour-maines are lodged. This is the most of birds, and recognize them, too, when many how and some remarkable character. He believes that a village is a most page for twenty miles, and then hitself when the minds of the state for a day in search of specimens, that little village found out what wonters they they tide off for a day in search of specimens, and always come home filled up with iterally rod on miracles whenever they market help and always come home filled up with market little village street. Mr. Howe began to show to "the-nine-boys-box for specimens, and always come home filled up with market little village street. Mr. Howe began to show to "the-nine-boys-box for specimens, and heard. They are each provided with a blanket, hammer, knife, haversack, cup-there will be a banked against the winter, and the collection of photographs on these variations in which variations, and th coasting in the winter, and some irregular base ball in the summer.

But Mr. Howe got tired of seeing so many hoys going to waste, growing up aimless and vulgar and without any noble thoughts in their minds, or any high ambitions for the future. He said to himself, "I believe I can change all that."

Now this Mr. Howe is a most remarkable character. He believes that a village is just as good a place as a city, and that

finished are large, brilliant and very

finished are large, brilliant and very valuable.

Then in the little streams that run through the hills and meadows of the county Mr. Howe discovered that there were valuable pearl shells. The collection that he showed me, taken from these streams, is probably worth five thousand dollars, and is undoubtedly the largest collection of fresh water pearls in New England, if not in the country. Generations of boys have grown up and grown old among these fine hills and streams, never suspecting what treasures they contain. Yet these boys in about five years have collected and classified many hundred valuable specimens of stones, pearls, plants, insects, serpents, some of them so rare that they could not be duplicated in the largest museums of the United States, and some of them actually unknown hitherto to science, so that they have, in fact, made valuable contributions to science. They have specimens of the wingless mountain grasshopper (Pezzotetter manca), for instance. The only known specimen of the Samia Columbia species of moth was found in Norway, and is now in the Yale museum. A second specimen found by the boys was accidentally destroyed.

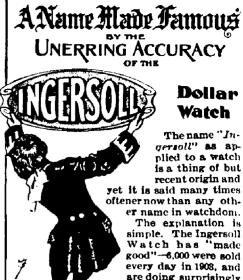
Mr. George Noyes, a gentleman who

species of moth was found in Norway, and is now in the Yale museum. A second specimen found by the boys was accidentally destroyed.

Mr. George Noyes, a gentleman who from the first has assisted Mr. Howe, a scholarly and persevering scientist, teacher of drawing to the whole group, unearthed within the limits of the viliage itself eight Indian skeletons, the bones of which certain workmen had mistaken for the bones of a horse or cow. On one of these he found Indian beads that may be five hundred years old. Mr. Howe himself secured in Pleasant Mountain, which is in another county, a Siberian amethyst, the value of which at the time he had not learned. It was said to Tiffany's agent for about \$150. This stone was included in the great Tiffany collection at the Paris Exposition, and afterward bought by Plerpont Morgan. It is now valued at about \$5,000. The mineral called Berylonite is found in this county, and not elsewhere. About every boy has specimens of this rare stone.

It is not safe to make sweeping statements about the facts of natural history to Mr. Howe and his boys. A noted scientist asserted in one of his books that no instance of a double monstrosity bred in the wild state had ever been known. But these Norway scientists found and established just such a case. It was a myrtle warbler with two heads and bodies, and it was demonstrated that he must have migrated at least once. Here is the demonstration of an absolutely new fact for science. In short, these boys and their teacher have proved that science can be learned systematically by ordinary village boys, and that at the same time the boys themselves can be transformed into enthusiastic and useful individuals. Collecting specimens is fun for boys when it is directed with the enthusiasm displayed by Mr. Howe. Often these

Collecting specimens is fun for boys when it is directed with the enthusiasm displayed by Mr. Howe. Often these boys are found in the fields and meadows before sunrise, hunting bugs, spiders, moths and plants. They take trips into the hills sometimes for twenty miles, and



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CARL P. MIXER



HORTENSE G. GREGG Flower Club Instructor

boys, however, all of whom have their own private collections, and they are as careful and proud of them as is any curator in the land. Some of them, when Mr. Howe began with them, were little barefort fellows, whose only accomplishment was swearing or cutting up pranks in the village. In all the history of these Norway boys since Mr. Howe began with them, he has never had to drop a boy out of his clubs, and not one of them has ever given up the pleasant work. Think, if you please, of fifty eight boys, every one of them sticking to this work for years! And they speak the hard tatin names now as if they were merely the primer,—at least, the older ones do. They can tell you the kingdoms, families, divisions, groups, orders genera and species to which their specimens belong. More than that, they have beautiful piates which they have drawn, of specimens in the various departments of science that they study. And to crown it all they make their own apparatus,—blow pipe instruments, crysboys, however, all of whom have their own private collections, and they are as careful and proud of them as is any curator in the land. Some of them, when Mr. Howe began with them, were little barefort fellows, whose only accomplishand to crown it all they make their own apparatus,—blow pipe instruments, crystal models, accessories of the microscope,

in the village.

The boys have very few set lessons to learn, and Mr. Howe does but a surprisingly small amount of formal lecturing to them. You would guess on such a showing that they would be rather lawiess and disorderly in their work and play. But in that you would be wrong. On their trips each of the "nine-to-beginwith" boys has assigned to him four of the younger lads. Each of these nine boys is a specialist in some branch. One, for instance, is a herpatologist, which means that he makes a specialty of all kinds of snakes, lizards and the like. Another studies cryptogamic botany, and the ruinecals, another batrachians, that its frogs, toads and the like, and so on. These nine boys form the faculty, so to

and teaching the great truths of nature.

Mr. Howe calls himself the psychologist of the faculty. His ultimate task is to train the minds of the boys, improve their characters, and direct their energies to useful careers. He has associated with him Professor Sidney Smith, whose interest in them is accentuated by the fact that he is a native of Norway. He has given the boys a microscope valued at \$500. Then there are various other gentlemen who act as a kind of advisory faculty, some of them living in Norway and assisting in the teaching. Besides Mr. Noyes, the master in drawing, there is a mathematician to the society; a bacteriologist in the person of Freeland Howe, Jr., of the Harrisburg Laboratory, and a brother to Mr. Howe; a physicist, a chemist, a physiologist, an astronomer and a meteorologist. In all these branches the boys, but especially the nine older

a chemist, a physiologist, an astronomer and a meteorologist. In all these branches the boys, but especially the nine older boys, get general instruction. Thus little by little the movement is developing into a boys' university of science.

It takes a long time for the people of a country village to wake up to the things going on in their midst. Gradually the more thoughtful people of Norway, and still more those who look on from surrounding regions, have become aware that a movement is going on in the little village that is certain to regenerate the entire town in the coming years. These boys will soon be men. But long before they are men the results of their work must begin to be felt.

The girls have caught the fever also. Miss Hortense Gregg, imbibing the inspiration herself, first became an enthusiantic collector, and at length organized a



#### Boy Artisans and Mechanics

HARRY WOODRUFF, Delaware Academy. Delhi, N. Y., sends an article on "How To Make a Toboggan." Harry is twelve years of age. Now the Editor of THE AMERICAN BOY makes it a rule not to accept articles of this kind from boys in that he cannot be sure without trying to make the things described, whether the directions are accurate and complete. This is the safest plan to pursue, inasmuch as many boys follow the directions given and where the directions are defective much trouble ensues.—HENRY T. KIRKPAT-RICK, Paris, Tex., has four small motors, These nine boys form the faculty, so to beak. They are Mr. Howe's helpers in beaching the successive groups of hows at they are added from year to year. Already there is a group of little ones from the faculty of nine years old who are under that the fishery Club in a few years. This faculty of nine is now called the Schiev Smith Society of Science. Between this society and the Boys of the youngest that average about ten years of age. Those of the Society for Scientific Research. The boys of the youngest that are from twelve to fourteen. The oldest of the original nine is about sixelect. These older boys have already determined to devote their lives to scientific pursuits. They expect to make themselves useful, and hope to make themselves really great men, studying the society. They call each other by tricity.

In the trouble ensues.—HENRY T. KIRKPAT. INC., has four small motors, several eleectric lights and an inflature electric lights and a militance electric lights and a highach to buy a set of teles graph instruments.—LOTIS C. SAWYER, Mill Bridge, Mr. writes that last summer he made with bowsprit, and four feet from keel to top of must. He made brass blocks, bands, fast saller and he could not keep up with it in a rowboat. He promises us to send us a fast saller and he could not keep up with it in a rowboat. He promises us to send us a picture of it.—H. RICHARDSON, Minneapolis, and silver-plated them. It was a fast saller and he could not keep up with it in a rowboat. He promises us to send us a picture of it.—H. RICHARDSON, Minneapolis, and silver-plated them. It was a fast saller and he could not keep up with it in a rowboat. He promises us to send us a picture of it.—H. RICHARDSON, Minneapolis, and silver-plated them. It was a fast saller and he could not keep up with it in a rowboat. He promises us to send us in no order to see the time. It is a three-to-plate in the high tall he has to do is to push a button in order to see the time. It is a three-to-plate in the high tall he has to do is to push a but

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# Che Great American Boy Army

FOR MANLINESS IN MUSCLE, MIND AND MORALS

Every Energetic American Boy Should Be a Member of "The Order of The American Boy"



Letter From Headquarters of The Order of The American Boy, Read Before Each Company at Its April Meeting.

Detroit, April 1, 1994. My Dear Captains and Brothers of the

Order:
I begin this letter with considerable personal satisfaction, because the obliga-tion I am under to do everything that can be done to make THE AMERICAN BOY a magazine that shall stimulate and can be done to make THE AMERICAN BOY a magazine that shall stimulate and inspire American boys to do things worthy of the spirit and the traditions of their great country seems in a fair way to become fulfilled. In this belief I do not stand alone, the multitude of letters daily received giving ample, glowing testimony to the fact that THE AMERICAN BOY has touched the true chord in boy natures and that all that is best and truest there is rising in response. There are higher heights, however, to be reached, and there will be no resting until our (yours as well as ours) magazine is made a telling influence in the life of every American boy.

Again I have to notice an increase in the number of new companies organized, thirty this month as against twenty last month. I need hardly say that this showing is most gratifying.

thirty this month as against twenty last month. I need hardly say that this showing is most gratifying.

In connection with the reporting of new Companies and the publishing of Company News let me explain that these items cannot be inserted in THE AMER-ICAN ROY within less than two months after the reports are received.

Many Companies have asked me to say how large a Company ought to be. Now, at first thought, I should say, the larger the Company the better, because there is strength in numbers. There are advantages, however, in there being two or more Companies in a town rather than one large one. For example, a baseball game, a football match, a debate is gone into with greater zest and spirit where the contestants belong to different Companies than if all are members of the same Company. So, I think, where one Company becomes unduly large it should be divided. Where this is done judiciously and in a spirit of fairness each will do better work and increase in numbers because of their more extended influence.

The contents of three letters I have

will do better work and increase in numbers because of their more extended influence.

The contents of three letters I have received this month have set me thinking. Our Order was never intended to teach selfishness; on the contrary, although not expressly so stated, the O. A. B. was organized partly to inculcate the very opposite. Each of these letters I speak of teid of a boy who was lame, or sick, or too poor to become a subscriber to THE AMERICAN ROY, but the writers thought highly of the boy in each case interest and wished that he could be enrolled as a member of their own Companies. How could it be done? Each of these letters contained also a report of Company doings, and each reported a considerable sum of money in its treasury, national June 301 \$25.00 in the bank. Now, I said to myself, what better way of glving pleasure to those lame, sick, or poor boys, and of giving genuine satisfaction to every member of the Company itself, than by expending a portion of the Company Amateur funds for a year's subscription to THE AMERICAN ROY for them, thus admitting them as members of the Company with a share in all Company privileges and pleasures. I do not think I need to say anything further on this subject.

Another matter to which I wish to direct the attention of members is the fact that each month I am receiving many hundreds of letters asking information on the countless subjects of which only boys can conceive. Every one of them contain a postage stamp for reply. Now, you can easily see that the postage required for replying to these letters each month Is a heavy Item of expense and it is hardly fair that head-quarters should bear it. Will the members therefore whose letters rounters.

expense and it is hardly fair that head-quarters should bear it. Will the mem-bers, therefore, whose letters require a personal reply hereafter inclose a stamped addressed envelope?

The last item of my letter this month will. I fancy, prove the most interesting. It is this: I have at last succeeded in convincing the St. Louis World's Fair authorities that the O. A. B. deserves recognition and they have granted to us the use of a great hall on the Exposition grounds in which to celebrate AMER-ICAN BOY DAY, or rather DAYS, for we shall have two. I am making out our program for two days of enloyment in everything in which boys take delight. This will require some time, but full announcement of the meetings, entertainments, athletic contests and the many other good things which we will have will be made in our June number. See last item of my letter this month



PROTO BY B & PATTERSON CLUB HOUSE OF B. W. CAMPBELL CO. NO. 34, HOME CITY, OHIO.

## The Order of The American Boy

A NATIONAL NON-SECRET SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN BOYS Under the Auspices of "The American Boy"

#### Object:--The Cultivation of Manliness in Muscle, Mind and Morals.

The object more definitely stated: To promote mutual and helpful friendships among boys; to give wider circulation to high class boy literature; to cultivate in boys physical, mental and moral courage, and develop them along social, intellectual and moral lines; to cultivate purity of language and actions; to discourage idleness, and encourage honest sport and honest work; to cherish and emulate the examples of great and good men; to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country; to prepare boys for good citizenship; to cultivate reverence for the founders of our country, and to stimulate boys to all morthy endeavor worthy endeavor.

Boys desiring to organize Companies may obtain a Pamphlet from us containing Directions. It is sent for a 2-cent stamp.



HERMAN PLAIT, SPI'T

SPEEDY BADGERS COMPANY NO. 23, PLUM CITY, WIS.

President General.

P. S.—Our O. A. B. pennants ought to be in every Company clubroom and in every member's own room. They are very handsome in appearance and are made of best material. The price is just a trifle above actual cost—56 cents.

#### Company News

also what I say on another page under "Just Between Ourselves." I want every boy to write, making suggestions.

The dates fixed upon for AMERICAN BO JAYS at the great St. Loms Exposition are July 5th and 6th. It will be of interest to boys and their friends to know what other things of special interest will take place at the Exposition on or about these dates. Of course, July 1th will be a great celebration, it being Independence bay. June 28th to July 1st the International Educational Congress meets, June 28th to July 1st the International Educational Congress meets, June 29th and 30th Interscholastic Athletic Championship Contests, July 1st and 2nd Turners' International Contests, July 1th, the Amateur Athletic Union all-around Championships, July 5th to 7th Lacrosse Games, July 8th and 9th Swimming and Water Polo Championships. At this time there will be in attendance at the Exposition the Educational Gard of Wisconsin, the Columbus Rillies of Columbus (Chio) with their band, and the Louisiana State University Cadets, numbering three hundred and seventy five, with their band.

Now, you can get to work. Talk up July 5th and 6th at St. Louis everywhere you go and with everyone you meet, and let us have the greatest gathering of American boys our country has ever witnessed.

Yours for M. M. M. M.

W. C. SPIRAGUE,

Wars for M. M. M. M.

President General.

P. S.—Our O. A. B. pennants ought to care and fish hunter and fish much and selection for the country has ever witnessed.

P. S.—Our O. A. B. pennants ought to care and fish hunter and selections are consisted and fish and selection for the country has ever witnessed.

P. S.—Our O. A. B. pennants ought to care and fish hunter and selection and fish hunter and fi Capt.; Charlie Young, Soc'y; Millard Melsongald, Treas, and Earl Younghbod, Libra The company has purchased an O.A. B. permant and prombes in a picture ETHAN ALLEN COMPANY No. 2, Brattchoro, Vibas held fine meerlings cach month at the homes of the members. It is planning to have a trinis count litis summer on what the homes of the members. It is planning to have a trinis count litis summer on what was a constant of the cents is imposed for absence from meetings—MOSES OLEVICLAND COMPANY No. 23, Conneaut, Oldo, is one of the companies of the order whose motor is Excelsion. It has over 20 members and a new club room in the city hall donated by the city. The city firemen allow the members the men of their gymnasium material—THE SPEERIN COMPANY No. 23, Division of Michigan, No. 25, Division of Mechanism of the company of the company of the company of their gymnasium material—THE SPEERIN COMPANY No. 25, Division of Michigan, No. 26, Division of Michigan, No. 26, Division of Michigan, No. 26, Division of Michigan, No. 27, Division of Michigan, No. 27, Division of Michigan, No. 28, Division of Michigan, No. 28, Division of Michigan, No. 29, Division of Michigan, No. 29, Division of Michigan, No. 20, Division of Michigan, Williamsburk, No. 21, Division of Olio, Eduard, No. 22, Division of Olio, Michigan, Company News

BLACK RIVER COMPANY, No. 21, Black River Falls, Wis, celebrated American Boy Isherty Day on February 22 at the Secretary's home with a fine literary and musical pressure of the company had a splendlet time.—THE SEASIDE COMPANY, No. 24, Santa Cruz, Cal., has elected the following officers: Grant Reval, Capt.: Readon Philliprofes, Secretary will send us a picture.—CAll-thas elected the following officers: Grant Reval, Capt.: Readon Philliprofes, Secretary will send us a picture.—CAll-thas elected the following officers: Grant Reval, Capt.: Ronald Whittier, Vice Capt.: Brayton Philliprofes, Secretary will send us a picture.—CAll-thas elected the following officers: Grant Reval, Capt.: Ronald Whittier, Vice Capt.: Brayton Philliprofes, Secretary will send us a picture.—CAll-thas elected the following officers: Grant Reval, Capt.: Ronald Whittier, Vice Capt.: Brayton Philliprofes, Secretary will send us a picture.—CAll-thas be not used to the following officers: Grant Reval, Capt.: Ronald Whittier, Vice Capt.: Brayton Philliprofes, Secretary will send us a picture.—CALL-that elected and wants to Join in an AMERICAN Roy Field Day meet. The captain hopes that many members of companies may meet at St. Louis this summer. The company has \$3.00 in its treasury and we are promised a picture.—LONE TREE COMPANY No. 22. Greensburg, Indiana, Is another athletic company having a symmasium and club room at the home of the captain. It meets every wednessing fleely. It meets once a week at the home of the captain. It meets every wednessing fleely. It meets once a week at the home of the captain. It meets every wednessing fleely. It meets once a week at the home of the members and after business is finished goes in for a joily time. Hamin Garland, for whom the company is named, sent the boys a fine photo of himself and a nice letter.—JUNCTION CITY COMPANY No. 3. Washinston, has cleered. The Ronald washington as progressing fleely. It meets once a week at the home of the members and subscribers,—Capt. Capt.—Capt.—Capt.

arranging to have a club room and gym for which it is equipped with a striking bar indian clubs, boxing gloves, etc. The members are enthusiastic and expect to largely increase their numbers very soon.—SPRING. HILL COMPANY No. 21. Overbrook, Kansas, holds its meetings in the school house every Friday evening, dues ten cents a month. It intends to have a good biaschall team this season.—THOMAS I: REED COMPANY No. 6, Auburn, Maine, according to a local papholid a very delightful banquet at the home of James Philoon, when after a fine repass the following toasts were responded to: Our duty to our club. Charles Adams: sur Namesake, John Labby; Our futures Starley Associated the form of the company officers are: Percy Clusts, Capit; Million Stetson, Vice Capit, Charles Adams, See'y; Merton Vining, Treas, John Labby, Librin, Members are planning for a minstred show to raise funds for the company. A stamp exchange is due to thinks the members are interested in. It has a roll of 12 members,—THE WILLIAM J SAMFORD COMPANY No. 3, Opelika, Alareports fine meetings. A baseball game has been arranged with the Sidney Lanler Company at Columbus. It has also a fine tennicourt and intends to have various smatch games with other clubs. A fine summerical working hard for more SPRINGDALE COMPANY No. 8, Springdale, Wash, has the following officers: Elmer Key, Capit; Electonic Libria, David for more SPRINGDALE COMPANY No. 9, Springdale, Wash, has the following officers: Elmer Key, Capit; Electonic Sidney and an unitor and intends to have various match game to be a fine of the mannes of the officers printed at the following officers: Elmer Key, Capit; Electonic Sidney and candy. The manner had a hunting trip in April. We are promised a picture—The Bilack Ramanom The members had a hunting trip in April. We are promised a picture—The banquer on March 5th. The hall was decorated with red, white and blue bounting large flags and a number of O. A. B. peniants. It has been a man and number of the banguer of the banguer of Sidney Red for the

### New Companies Organized

## American Boy Day

At the St. Louis Exposition .\*

uly 5, 1904

See our Editor's letter entitled "Just Between Ourselves," in this issue. Every company of the O. A. B. must be represented of the O. A. B. must



AM interested in boys, and since I have been over here in America I have been especially interested in the American Boy. He has great prospects, I believe, if he keeps well and healthy and clean in body and mind.

The country depends upon you boys, for I believe, as your philosopher Emerson said, that "America" is another name for "Opportunity," and when Age retires your great men to quieter fields of activity you will be looked to, to carry on the affairs of State and business. Believe me when I say I wish you every success.

I am the Toffee King of England, and am introducing into America my famous "Mack intosh's Extra Cream Toffee."

I want every boy and girl to try it.

It is absolutely pure and has lots of butter, cream and sugar in it, as well as other good things.

I believe it is conducive to good health; hence the reason I want you to try it.

Don't buy the cheap and highly colored candies, but buy something that you know is pure and nutritious—buy Toffee.

If your confectioner does not keep it write my American Importers enclosing 10 cents in stamps or silver, and they will gladly send you a large free sample package; or they will send you, express paid, a large 4-pound family can for \$1.60.

getting into mischief

The only excuse for

JOHN MACKINTOSH.

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## IMMIGRANTS TAUGHT TO BE-COME REAL AMERICANS



IMMIGRANTS STUDYING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

tiges of permitting Europe's hordes to to commit it to memory a line at a time. carnett patriots has established the first plaining the full meaning of each word good. Americans, through, a series, of liberty as any American child. black board lessons. There would seem to be no more earnest seeker after this work. It is almost a new experience to kind of knowledge than the immigrant, those who have taught in American pubfor the school, opened at 218 South lie schools to find such whole-hearted Fourth street, Philadelphia, in three reaching after knowledge as the immirooms of fair size, has already scores grant scholars with the bearded faces more pupils than can be accompdated.

school hungering for knowledge. Hun- reader is as anxious to solve the mystery dreds have been curofled and the rooms of the printed pages as any learned are nightly crowded to their limit. The scholar who delves into the hidden teachers, volunteers from the city's edu- secrets of musty manuscripts for light cational staff, assisted by a few earnest on the lost pages of ancient history. It immigrant lifted to a higher plane, giveteaching who could not speak several



women, boys and girls who attend the school, few of them having been in the will be true Americans. country longer than six months, and scarcely any knowing more than enough English to make themselves understood in that Linguage. As for reading or writing the language of their new coun- FOUR BOYS ON THE MISSISSIPPL or the try, that was not for a moment to be expected. It was therefore necessary to begin the work of teaching these aliens the constitution of their new country by making them familiar with the alphabet, then progressing to simple words of one syllable and so on to the higher heights of learning, where it would be possible for them to understand the meaning of the written law of the land.

The school is divided into three classes. In one room about a hundred grown up men and women, with a sprinkling of hove and girls, can be found each night SIX GIRLS, by Fanny Belle Irving. We are wrestling with the mysteries of orthogtaphy. It is strange to see these elderly scholars knitting their brows over such problems as the spelling of the word "girl," the correct pronunciation of d-a-g, or the proper sound to give to the first letter of the personal pronoun "we,". In the record room the scholars who can spell simple words of one syllable correctly are gathered for easy reading lessons. Grown men with the untidy beard of the typical immigrant sit side by side with bright-eved boys and girls, all equalin their ignorance of what any American child could teach them, but all in deadly earnest and determined to learn. In the third room are the advanced scholars to whom it is found possible to teach the constitution of the United States a wordat a time. Among the immigrants who have been attricted to the school are some who had more educational advantages in the old country than the majority. It was found, when the pupils were classified at the opening of the school, that some could read and write English a little, having been what is known as "wealthy" in their home village and able to attend some local establishment of learning where foreign languages were taught. These are in a class by themselves. With the clauses

Leaving others to continue the verbal of the Constitution written on the blackwar over the advantages or disadvan- board, these advanced scholars are able descend on our shores, a little band of the teacher carefully and patiently exof a number of schools soon to be opened until in time they will know as much where immigrants may learn to become about this framework of the national

The teachers are enthusiastic over their and the care-lined features display. The immigrants, chiefly itussian, with There is no frivolity anywhere. their sons and daughters, have come to middle-aged man who pores over his first workers who wish to see the ignorant may seem comical to the well educated onlooker to listen to a youthful teacher their services free. All are accomplished leading an elderly woman who probably linguists, for it was found impossible to has sons older than he through the mazy permit any to undertake the work of labyrinths of the alphabet. But the scholars fall to see any humorous side to languages, for the reason that a perfect it. They are there to learn how to speak Babel of tongues is spoken by the men, and read and write English to the end that they may be fitted to master the Constitution of their adopted country and become thoroughly conversant with its

When the teachers have plloted a sufficient number of scholars through the school course it is intended to open other schools, placing some of the graduates from the central school to teach their countrymen what they have learned. In this way the work will be spread over the city, or in that section of it where the immigrants settle, and in time, when similar schools have been established in other cities, as is intended, the stigmaof ignorance will be removed from the immigrant, and it will be no longer necessary to wait for the second generation before a family from the Old World

#### Boys' Books Reviewed

cruise of the 'Greased Lightning," by Frank E. Kellogg. This is the record of a hunting trip up the Mississippl by four boys in the houseboat "Greased Lightning." There is plenty of fun and joility with shooting, trapping and boating, and many good points edification of the young are given. The only adverse criticism we have to make is as to the rather too free quent use of slang. "Gee" and similar expressions could have been eliminated with advantage. W. Herbert Dunton is responsible for the fine illustrations 319 pages. Price \$1.00. The Saalfield Publishing Co.

fully persuaded of the wisdom of the publishers in placing this book again before the public. While it might not be considnothing idealistic, or fanciful, about the six country village in Virginia.

girls, they are real, true-hearted, honest, loving lassies who have faults and foibles like the rest of their sex, but who have a mother and a home which surrounds them with such an atmosphere of peace and happiness that their bright future is in a great measure assured. The author, a niece of Washington Irving, wrote this book over twenty years ago, and it immediately became a warm favorite, and we confidently predict an equal or greater measure of success for the present venture. Mr. Learned's Illustrations do much to enhance the value of the text. 456 pages. Price \$1.25. Dana Estes & Co.

ROBIN HOOD, HIS BOOK, by Eva March Tappan. This will prove a mine of story wealth for the young folks, when they ask mamma for just another story at bedtime. Robin Hood and his merry men are, perhaps, not so well known to the boys and girls of America as they are to their English cousins, but the fascinating personality of the English outlaw and the adventures of himself and the wearers of the Lincoln green in Sherwood forest as humorously and quaintly told by the author, will prove equally delightful reading on this side of the Atlantic. Poem and legend have been used to make up a book that will appeal as much to the old as the young. The fullpage color pictures and the other illustrations are by Miss Charlotte Harding and fit in charmingly with the text. The make up of the book is also worthy of praise, 267 pages of large, clear type. Price \$1.50 net. Little, Brown & Co.

BEARS I HAVE MET-AND OTHERS, by Allen Kelly. The stories contained in the twenty two chapters of this book were, says the author, "accumulated and written during a quarter of a century of intermittent wanderings and hunting on the Pacific slope." Mr. Kelly has loved the woods and forests and speaks of Bruin in a tone of respect and sympathy. The stories are mostly the author's own experiences and are written in no vein of exaggeration, but with a modest pride and simplicity that at once gains the reader's attention. There is sufficient excitement, deadly tussies and hair-breadth escapes as well as plenty of humorous adventures to satisfy any boy. The many fine illustrations which adorn the pages are by Ernest Thompson Seton, W. H. Loomis, Homer Davenport, Walt Mc-Dougall and other eminent artists. The cover page consists of a picture of Monarch, the largest bear in captivity, by Mr. Thompson Scion. 209 pages. Drexel Bid-

#### A Promising Young Orator

Grover C. Aker of Blair, Neb., is a boy possessed of considerable talent as an orator. He excels in clearness of thought and effectivemess of delivery. In 1903 he represented Blair High School in a joint debate with Omaha



GROVER C. AKER

and several other Nebraska cities, held at Fremont, and received first prize. In a debating contest held at Blair, March 7th he won the Patterson prize of \$10,00, taking the affirmative of the following: "Resolved, that the negro should not have the right of suffrage." He is sixteen years of age and a sophomore in his school, standing high in his classes. He is also first sergeant in a company of cadets to which he belongs and takes an active part ered a boy's book, we advise the boys to in all high school doings. Prior to his parents read it it will do them good. There is moving to Blair, four years ago, he lived in a



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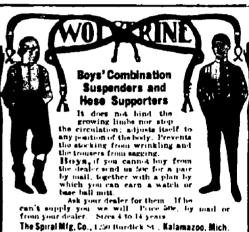
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## The Boy Photographer ordinary views, and some very effective results obtained if, in to the prints, the color is

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#### The Letter Box

Harold Williams, Eric, Pa.: The date when usefulness of films expires is stamped upon each package; if they prove defective before expiration of that date, they may be exchanged.—E. G. Barber: Probably you do not wash your plates long enough. When developer deteriorates, it should be thrown away. I invariably use a fresh developer for otherwise they are commendable.-W. B. snap-shots.-Fred C. Schmelz, Rodney, Ont.: So far as I know, there is no such platinum solution as that to which you refer. Alexander Black's "Photography, Indoors and Out" will undoubtedly commend itself to you and can be procured through any bookseller .-Charles C. Gillam, Morganton, N. C.: There are a great many good small cameras on the market. Our advertising columns will help you to make a choice.-Jos. E. Baker, San Francisco, Cal.: The quality of a negative does it matters little whether a plate or a film has print is best of the three and quite commendbeen employed, as long as exposure and development have been correct. The only way in which a negative can be made from a print is to copy the latter; for this purpose, however, a special lens is required.-V. W. H., Laconia, N. H.: You can enter as many photographs in a contest as you please. As regards detail would say that your lens appears to be all right; you probably do not carry development far enough. One of the most difficult things to learn in the "black art" is when ject duly selected, a moment is taken when to stop development.

#### Honorable Mention

The following submitted prints that were decidedly above the average and are, therefore, entitled to the distinction which the above caption implies: Raymond Beardsley, Point View, Ks.; Tracy Porter-Rudd, Norwich, Conn.; John Reschlau, Honesdale, Pa. ("Friends"); H. D. Sylvester, Fulton, N. Y.; Harry Thomas, Oakland, Cal.; W. G. Cole, Baltimore, Md.; E. E. Trumbull, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Keith Johnston, East Cleveland, O.; Lewis McAveney, Cando, N. D.; S. Weaver, Plattsburg, N. Y.; W. V. Gage, Cleveland, O.; H. H. Droste, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Strauss, Denver, Col.; P. C. Whyte, Carbondale, Pa. ("Three Little Maids from School); N. W. Brooks, Newark, N. J.; W. S. Chilson, Northampton, Mass.; L. E. Van Reeth, So. Chicago, Ill.; B. M. Fowler, Jr., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; C. Newell, Pleasant Prairie, Wis.; A. M. Goehring and Archie M. Goehring, Key West, Fla.

#### **Current Comments**

A. M. Akers, Cleveland, O.: Photo of boys is praiseworthy, but care should have been taken on a plane.—H. H. Campbell, Martinsburg. Pa.: Negative appears to be all right, but print is poor. Printing out paper will probably produce better results. Try it.—C. E. Anderson: Your photos are interesting, but lack detail. Moreover, figures are too small to be reproduced.-H. B. McVicker, Lisbon, O.: Your photo, of "No. 6" is meritorious, but the view of the St. Joe river is bad, either the negative is defective or it was underexposed.-John Roeschlau, Honesdale, Pa.: Your print shows lack of detail or overexposure. Horizon should never be placed in center of picture, as it spoils composition and detracts from the pictorial effect. Same re-

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," is an old maxim which may be applied to photography. Soldiers who throw their guns into the cornfield at the first sight of the enemy never win battles. Remember this, if you feel disgruntled over some criticism of the undersigned or because no attention whatsoever was pald to your prints. In the latter event you may rest assured that your photographs were either hopelessly bad or ineligible because of paper or subject. We cannot reproduce blue-prints, hence they are ruled out. As regards choice of subject, let us merely refer to railroad trains, for example. Photographs of them are so nearly allike that they cease to be interesting. But, outside of this, nothing stands in the way of the success of contestants for the prizes except their own lack of skill, a drawback that may be overcome by practice and study. A good camera is, of course, indispensable. Somebody said: "Everything is in the lens!" That is not wholly true. The man behind the camera counts. But a good photographer to holly true. The man behind the camera counts. But a good photographer cannot do first-class work with a poor camera. If your apparatus is all right, there is no reason why you should not succeed. If you have failed in the past, keep hammering and note impore mingham, Sandy Hill, N. Y. Remove part of your foreground by trimming and note impore more foreground by trimming and note impore more foreground by trimming and note impore more fored. L Detwiler, Scottdale, Pa.:

Only one of your prints—that entitled "Resting by the Cool Water"—is finished correctly; the rest look "fiat," which may be due to the negative of method of printing. "The Early Birds" has a faded look, as though that been in the toning-bath too long.—Willie has a faded look, as though the rest look "fiat," which may be due to the rest look "fiat," which may be due to the rest look "fiat," which may be due to the rest look "fiat," which may be due to the rest look "fiat," which may be due to the rest look "fiat," which ma marks apply to sepia velox print of J. J. Cunningham, Sandy Hill, N. Y. Remove part of interesting, but would be better adapted to an agricultural periodical than to our magazine.-Wm. Regan, Bath, S. D.: Your print shows lack of detail, either due to the quality of your negative or improper printing; I am unable to tell which.-C. D. Pedley, North Rush, N. Y.: Your "Stone Church" is too high up on the print; in consequence part of the top is cut off and the shadow of the cross only is visible instead of the cross itself. Less foreground would have been desirable.—Theo. E. Rein, Chicago, Ill.: The whites in your prints are chalky, which is particularly true of "Carpenters." I believe you will obtain better results with printing out paper. Try it.-Wm. H. Cowan, Astoria, L. I.: "A Heated Discussion" is a misnomer; otherwise the print deserves commendation.—H. J. Kleppinger, Beatrice, Neb.: Your night photograph was very interesting to the editor, as he was the first to take a picture of that kind in Detroit many, many years ago. A very fine effect is produced by the reflections of the lights on the pavements on rainy nights, or, rather, after the rain has ceased. In order to produce satisfactory results a long exposure must be given; in some instances as long as an hour. When street cars pass, the shutter should be closed until they are by, else a streak of light may appear on the plate.— Peter C. Whyte, Carbondale, Pa.: Development does not seem to have been carried far enough in your negatives, which would account for lack of contrast in your prints; they are not "sharp" enough.—Clair Robin-son, Sheridan, Ill.: Your "Admiration" is a very pretty picture and might have won first prize if it had not been defective in quality. Underdevelopment seems to be responsible for your non-success.-I. G. Francisco, Yonkers, N. Y.: Your photographs are out of focus; Cousins, Danville, Va.: Your "Partners" was toned improperly. Request a professional photographer to show you a properly toned print.—L. E. Foster, Beverly, Mass.: Lack of detail is a fatal defect in your landscape view .-- Archie H. Read, Oakland, Cal.: Your Just Kids" is interesting and not had, but it would be better adapted to a larger camera.—John E. Booth, Burlington, Vt.: "Out Photo by Mrs. E. E. TRUMBULL, PLAITSBURG, N. Y. for a Good Time" did not remain in the toning bath long enough and "Prudence and Imnot depend upon its character, that is to say, pudence" was toned too long. Your bromide

#### Moonlight Effects

"T. K.," writing on this subject in the Photographic News, advises those seeking to photograph with the effect of moonlight to select a day on which the sun is obscured at intervals by masses of well-formed cumulus clouds. Then, if at the seashore and the subthe sun has become hidden and the water is the shadows, and the length of time thus reous exposure is made, looking straight into the direction of the sun. Development must be for high lights, leaving the shadows to take care of themselves. He says: "The great secret in producing 'moonlight' views is to avoid excessive development, thus getting too much detail, which will utterly destroy the result aimed at. Therefore, the clouds only should be fairly well brought out, while the darker portions should be represented by almost clear glass." Printing from such nega-

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tives should be carried much farther than for carried well into the purplish black tones; a greenish color is also extremely attractive for some subjects.

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Very much depends upon the ivory having a smooth or polished surface. There are various methods of obtaining this. A nice surface can be obtained by rubbing the ivory with a piece of wash leather, occasionally dipped in putty powder. When polished, immerse the ivory in a thin solution of spirit varnish, and dry gently over a gas stove or before the fire. Any kind of varnish will do that is white and clear. Then prepare the following:

Loaf sugar % dram.
Water 1 ounce.
Coat one side of the varnished ivory (the polished side) by pouring collodion fashion, or with a camel's-hair brush. The gelatine solution should be strained through fine muslin or filtered through cotton wool until very clear. When dry, coat with collodio-chloride of silver in the dark-room; dry, and print deep; wash, either under the tap or in a flat dish. Any old toning-bath will do to tone the Fix in a weak solution of hypo,

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#### Architectural Photography

A full exposure in the case of interiors must always be given, varying with the light, from a minute or two to half or three quarters of an hour; half-an-hour with a commercial plate or ordinary sensitiveness, and a small stop, being an average exposure in one of our cathedrals, and to guard against an accident by the camera slipting during the same, it is well to tip the feet of the tripod with cork or india rubber, and also to tie the legs to

Bear in mind the golden rule to expose for alive with dancing ripples, and an instantane—quired may be agreeably whiled away in a case exposure is made, looking straight into the stroil outside the building, selecting various points of view for the exterior, for which bright sunlight coming across the picture will be indispensable, while for interior work diffused light is to be preferred.

> The development of these negatives must be executed with extreme patience and care; first of all the backing must be removed from the plates with a rag moistened in turpentine, if black varidsh has been used; then a developer containing at first a minimum proportion of pyro, applied in the usual way, being careful at first of the accelerating solution, so manipulating the plate that a considerable portion of the detail is visible before a great amount of density is obtained, thus guarding against chalkiness of the high-lights, a fault that is most likely to occur.

> The same plan of development should be pursued when monumental effigies, sculpture, etc., etc., have been photographed, so that every gradation of light and shade may be kept, and still transparency of the shadows remain.-W. B. Allison in Junior Photosrapher.

THE AMERICAN BOY offers twelve prizes of Two Dollars each for the best Amateur Photograph received during the twelve months in the year, one prize for each month, also a second prize each month, of one dollar, for the next best photograph, the conjection to be based upon the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. The contest is open to subscribers only. Photographs will be returned if stamps are sent for the purpose. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed by the sender, and fifty cents will be paid for each photograph that may be used, the prize photographs in any event to be our own, without further payment than the payment of the prizes. Write on the back of the photograph its title, with a description of the picture, and the full name and address of the contestant, who in every case must be the artist who took the picture.





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## Boys in The Home and School Best

#### Of Far-Reaching Influence

In the November, 1903, number of THE AMERICAN BOY appeared an item regarding two lowa boys. After several months these boys received a letter from a Jap written in Tokio, Japan, together with a copy of a Japanese paper in which the article and its accompanying Illustration appeared. The writer of the letter says: The article we consider is a timely one for our own country and one that will prove a good lesson for our young men." The paper published at Cedar Falls, Ia., where the boys live, prints the Jap's letter entire, and a Cedar Falls reader sends us the clipping and



halling from the other side of the world, while the mother had seated herself in The boys whose names appear in THE one near the door. His bright face AMERICAN BOY.

#### The Morning

Daniel Webster used to say, "I know the morning, and I love it." He lived in the country at that time, and loved to rise early to see the dawn, and the sunrise, and the landscape, smiling in the fresh day spring.

But it isn't every American Boy that can enjoy that. Many city boys, fenced in with narrow streets, and high houses, see no dawn, no sunrise; and, for a landscape, have store-fronts and factories, and chimneys; and, for bird-songs, the rattle of milk wagons, and the rumble of street cars. With them it's a jump out of bed, and a bite of breakfast, and then away to the factory, the store, or office or school.

And then it must be said that many of and a sniff of its fresh air, if so many of the young man while the mother relast night's hours had not been spent on the street, or in the show, or even in some nice party. It's the late hours that drink, when he pulled the shade, every shut out the sunrise. Heavy eyes at 5 morning. There is where the country boy has the advantage. He can't help knowing the morning, and love it. For, while every little act of devotion and love will milking cows, or feeding fowls, or driv- some day be a treasured memory.-Naing the cattle to pasture, the morning tional Magazine. is flooding him with its fresh glory. He has only to lift up his eyes and look around, to behold a landscape that might make a painter's fingers itch!

But some city boys might get acquainted with the morning and learn to love it. And here is the prescription: Get to bed at 9 p. m. Up again at 4 or 5 a. m. (See the Almanac.) Then spin away on wheel or car a few miles into the suburbs. Then back to breakfast, work, or study. How that would freshen and brighten the boy, body and mind It would set him up for a whole day.

#### Mother and Son

On the Boston express the other day I witnessed a scene which I wish I could describe as it impressed me. It was the "four o'clock express," and an elderly woman, evidently a foreigner, stepped on the train, with that peculiar, squarerigged, canvas covered, broad valise so much used in Europe. Directly behind her was a sturdy young man, who carried the remainder of her luggage on his shoulder. He, too, was evidently a foreigner, whose dress and appearance indicated that he was thoroughly acclimated, and was now a prosperous adopted American citizen. With a peculiar motion, the little woman shrank from taking a seat in the coach among the finely dressed people. Although I did not understand the conversation. I heard her

writes that the boys' parents are delight- inquiry as to whether they were to go ed at receiving the Japanese paper and "first class." The son-for I had gotten letter and all think it quite strange to that far in conclusions-went toward the have this article appear in a publication center of the car to select a good seat, AMERICAN BOY get a very wide dis- beamed as he ushered that little, stooped tribution of their names and fame. It is mother to the seat as tenderly as if she worth while to do something great and were his bride. What happiness was rehave it mentioned in the pages of THE flected in those faces! They were seated in front of me, with their luggage carefully stowed away overhead and underneath. Her hands were brown and rough; her little bonnet was very simple; her gray hair was smoothed down in front, and was twisted into a picturesque Norwegian knot behind; her features were irregular, her face wrinkled, her large nose sharp, and she had no upper teeth-and yet, I pledge you, I never saw a more beautiful face when, after the son was seated, this little woman turned and stroked the hair of her son as only a mother can, regardless of the curious eyes in the coach; and then, unable longer to repress the joy of a mother's heart she kissed him. Such tenderness in those eyes, glistening with tears-she was with nor hoy again' The heads came just above the top of the seat, and how close they were together, as they talked and talked over the past. What memories of the old home were awakened in the heart counted, as only a mother can, those things which he was most arxious to know about When he brought her act was devotion. If I could only ima. m. can't take in the glories of the press upon sons and daughters the price-

#### Bad Outlook For The Boy

The outlook is gloomy for the American Boy. With a Brooklyn school-teacher's pronouncement in favor of spanking with a rubber hose comes the news that all the shingle mills in Wiscorsin are starting up again .- Philadelphia North



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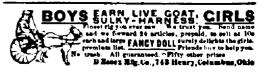
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#### Tufts College ELMER H. CAPEN, D. LL. WOULD YOU BE $\mathbf{A}$ B O Y ? What A Sailor Man Has to Say About It

By Albert Sonnichsen, Author of "Deep Sea Vagabonds



by running away from home to months of privations and humiliations. sea. In the present day the small boy's running will cease at the gangway of the first ship he attempts to board.

open arms and make him cabin boy or midshipman at once.

There was once a boy who ran away arrived in New York with \$4 in his enough to warrant a skipper in risking pocket. He intended to walk along the trouble with the law in shipping minors docks, inspect the vessels, choose the one that suited his eye best, and then offer his services to the skipper as a general all 'round sailor boy, such as Marryatt and Clark Russell have described.

He carried out his plans even to inspecting the ships. Here is his real experlence:

"A large, four-masted ship caught my eye. The brass about her was very clean. The cabin looked so smart, with little lace curtains in the window, that I thought I would like to be cabin boy there, where my surroundings would be so pleasant.

"I went up the gangway and stood on the poop. A big man in blue pajamas and loose slippers was pacing up and down, smoking a pipe tike some kind old grandfather. He looked so nice that I went up to him at once. "'Well, what is it, boy?' he said pleas-

antly.

"Td like to ship with you as cabin

boy,' I replied boldly.

"First the big man looked astonished, then he laughed uproariously.

"Why, ye little nipper,' he shouted at last, 'git home to your ma and learn a decent trade. We don't take boys to sea.'

"In spite of my mortification, I went around to other ships. On some I couldn't see the captain set all."

"Bottoal Flayers

Most of the accidents that happen on the football field could be easily avoided known professional footballer.

To hegin with he goes on, most of the sprains and strains which comprise the majority of injuries are due almost entirely to the want of condition of the players.

Football is not a strain.

see the captain at all. Sometimes those I did see were kind; others were stern. and ordered me ashore at once, and some were astonished, but all seemed much amused, and asked me what books I had been reading, and whether I did not hope to be a pirate some day.

"At last one old skipr seriously.
"'I don't want a boy myself," he said,

'but I'll put you into the way of a job.' "So he gave me a note to a shipping

master. This was at the end of three days, when I had only two dollars left. It took me that time to learn that captains rarely engage the boys themselves, and then only when sent by the owners.

"The shipping masters, also called the boarding masters, are what might be called ashore employment agents for sailors. They agree to furnish men to ships and ships to men for certain pay.

"I went to one of these men, and he looked me over.

"'Have you ever been to sea before? he asked.

"I could only shake my head. "Then you're no use to me,' he said

briefly, and turned away. "I saw a dozen shipping and boarding

masters that day, but their answer invariably was: 'Green boys ain't wanted.'

"Some few told me to call again; they thought if I did so every day they might eventually ship me.

"On the fourth day, by the advice of a kindly disposed sailor. I visited the Sailors' Home on Cherry street. After much difficulty, I managed to see the superintendent, but he received me like the rest. "'No green boys wanted.'

"By this time I had to find temporary employment ashore, so I washed dishes in a sailors' boarding house for my board and bed, and a prospective chance of shipping the first time the master Canton, Ohio. heard of a ship that needed a boy.

"Day after day, when I had finished my work, I haunted the shipping office, the Sailors' Home, the Seaman's Reading Rooms, etc., but the days passed, and no captain wanted a green boy.

"At last a chance came. A boarding master to whom I had made my face familiar saw me one day.

"'Are you still hunting a ship?' he shouted.

"'I nodded.

"Then meet me at ten in the British Consul's office. An English ship signs on and she may want a green boy."

"I was on hand, and my delight was great when the skipper really wanted a boy.

"'I'll take you,' he said as the shipping master presented me. 'Come aboard tomorrow with your dunnage, and, let's see, how old are you?'

"'Fifteen,' I replied.

"Well, you'll have to bring your father with you, and have him give his written consent. I am not going to run chances of getting into trouble by shipping minors.

"I lost that chance. Of course, I couldn't produce my father's consent, and the captain wouldn't take me under any other conditions."

This boy finally did get employment as N the olden times of privateers and mess boy on an English tramp steamer. pirates, sailors began their careers but not until he had suffered three

That a boy cannot run away to sea is more especially true here than in any of the first ship he attempts to board. other country. Most American seamen The captain will not receive him with have begun their careers in the Cape Cod fisheries; at least the American merchant marine is so well recruited from there that demand for entirely green from his home in an interior state and boys is small. It is certainly not great without the consent of their parents.

English ships rarely ship boys here, for the reason that their boys go aboard in England and remain until the vessel returns.

English ships often carry apprentices. who are boys whose parents pay a premium to the owners that they may stay four years aboard that company's vessels to learn seamanship. When owners can bright and her paintwork was nice and get boys on such terms it is not likely they will pay for services,

On the whole it is easier for boys to find employment on steamers as mess stewards, or, to be more plain, as waiters to the officers. But there is nothing to learn of seamanship here. It is not really "going to sea" to do that.

Thus it may be seen that the boy who wishes to go to sea would better get the consent of his parents. Without that, his chances of finding employment are small indeed. And this applies to every Amerlean port.

#### For Football Players

Football is not a child's game which anyone can take up, no matter how lazy a life he has been leading, and no loy should attempt to play in matches withundergoing a careful preliminary training.

training.

Another thing that few young players know much about is the art of falling properly. A boy who has presence of mind to draw himself up as much like a ball as possible when he finds himself being tumbled over will escape many injuries.

Lastly, injuries to the nose and face can easily be obviated in most cases by keeping the head down when running, and not holding it up for any stray elbow or head to come full into the face.

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has adjustable peep sight, positive and rapid shell ejector, takes down in two pieces instantly. Shoots shells \$3.00.22 calibre, long or short. Price Heal "Blu-Barl" Air

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## How to Trap Moles---A Money-Making back may be turned to that particular trap, but you hear a wh-a-a-a-n-ng as the spring shoots the harpoon down. Sport For Boys By J. Olivier Curwood When you pull up the trap you will find the mole neatly impaled. The trap may

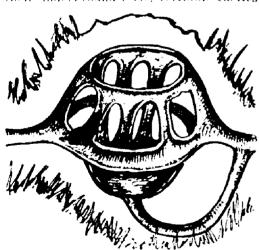


HOW TO SET THE HARPOON TRAP

ROM the beginning of May until late that the boy trapper requires for a good autumn this year boys throughout season's work although nearly the whole of America will ably bring better results. be offered one of the liveliest methods of making money that they have ever enjoyed. Within the last year or two a new fashion has sprung up in big cities all over the world-the wearing of moleskin coats, muffs and boas, and so great has the demand for the pelts of these little burrowers become that furriers everywhere are now offering boys from ten to thirty cents apiece for them. in one week recently a number of these furriers advanced \$160,000 to agents for the purchase of moles that have not yet been caught.

Especially to American boys does this big demand open up a new and enticing field of sport. Almost every boy, whether he lives in a town or in the country, is quite familiar with moles. These little animals are so common that they are a nulsance; they have long been regarded as a pest owing to the injury they do to plants, grass, small trees and growing grain. Unlike other fur-bearing animals, they live in cities as well as on farms, and it is not an unusual sight to see mole traps set on well-kept lawns, or in the paths between flower beds.

But notwithstanding the fact that they are probably more numerous than rats in almost every community, those boys who set out to trap them this spring and summer will have need of all their cunning and skill. Most boys know how hard it is to catch a rat, but it is twice as difficult to capture a mole. These little animals seem to possess a reasoning power that is almost human. They build their underground forts, veritable castles



SECTIONAL VIEW OF A MOLL'S "CASTEL," AS ECULT IN HARD SOIL

under the sod, where they may defy their enemies in the form of serpents, cats, dor, and wild animals. From the home of every mole there leads away a network of underground trails, through any one of which he may travel to safety two or three hundred feet away. I knew a man they go foraging. A dozen different who trapped all last summer for a mole routes lead out into the fields, and one that was ruining his lawn, and even then after another they scamper out. Many he failed to eatch him. On the other hand. I know of a young farmer lad who where there are no traps. But some of raught nearly a hundred during the sea- them are sure to go to their doom. Imcon, and who sold them all for a good agine a hig one scurrying up this high-

before he can successfully trap them, dealy he comes to the place where the traps. Regular mole traps of a good blockaded by soft earth. Without a quality can be bought for fifty cents moment's hesitation the mole dives into each, and two or three of these are all it, and hits against the trigger. Your

Armed with these, the trapper should leave for the meadows and fields before the sun is up in the morning. It may be that, the day before, he ran across the hunting ground of a mole, and where there is one mole there are pretty certain to be a dozen. If a trapping place is not already located, every square rod of ground should be closely examined. In all probability it will not be long before the trapper's sharp eyes discover a little ridge winding along over the field. This ridge is where the mole's back has pushed up the sod or loose soil in making his runway. Now the common mistake of nearly all mole hunters is to set a trap on the first runway found. Instead of this a wide circle should be made by the trapper, and perhaps a dozen more of these little ridges will be found, all converging toward a common center. Now the boy should follow one of these runways toward that center, and pretty soon he will come to the place where all of the mole's highways seem to join, or are lost, in a space about as big as a house. Somewhere in that space is the astle wherein there may be dwelling a dozen of the little burrowers

The trapper has now fairly trailed the little animals to their den, and is ready to set his traps. Imagine a great, thick steel hairpin two feet in height, and you will have a good idea of the framework of a mole trap. Suspended directly in the center of this pin is a small, fine-pronged harpoon, which is worked by a powerful spring. This harpoon should not be "cocked" before the trap Is set, however, as it might be accidentally discharged and impale the hand of the trapper. First dig a good-sized hole across the mole's so that the little round which he travels is exposed. Then on each side of the runway force the pin solldly down into the earth, so that the harpoon hangs directly over the tunnel. At the base of the pin is what is called a trigger, which should lay directly in the path of the mole. After the trap is arranged in this way the loose dirt should be filled in where the hole was dug, of course filling up the ends of the mole's runway. Now you may safely seize the handle of the harpoon and pull it up until the powerful spring clicks, which means that the little spear is ready for action. A trap can be set in this way in about a minute, and in the same way all the traps in the possession of the trapper should be placed over the different runways. Then you may sit down and very quietly awalt results.

Meanwhile the moleawakes in his castle chamber, where he has been sleeping the night away with his numerous family. Without doubt every member of that family is hungry, and every morning of them will probably leave by ways way, his sensitive little nose anxious to So a boy must know the ways of moles get out into the fields after worms. Sud-He must also have the right kind of trap is set, and he finds his runway is

be set again in this same runway, and before you go in to breakfast your three traps may have caught half a dozen of the valuable little animals.

Of course, if a boy has no money with which to buy traps, there are other ways in which moles may be captured. Nearly every country boy knows how to "snare" rabbits. The method of catching moles in this way is exactly the same. A green stick that will bend without breaking. and which has a good deal of spring to it, is about all that is necessary. To one end of this should be tied a piece of fine piano wire with a noose in the end of it. Then the other end of the stick must be forced deep down in the ground, so that when bent the noose will hang over the runway. A hole is dug as before, and the sapling is bent down until the noose is in such a position that the mole could not pass on his runway without putting his head into it. On each side of the runway a stake is driven into the ground, and to these two stakes is tied a stout string. This string is now caught in a notch cut into the end of the bent sapling, and of course holds it down. When the mole comes along he plunges into the loose dirt and runs into the noose. His struggles to force his way through force the sapling back a little, the string slips out of the notch, and the mole is suddenly holsted up into the air with a force that soon strangles him. This homemade trap is of great value, for a couple of boys who set out to make a business of catching moles can easily have half a hundred of them without much exertion.

After a warm rain, especially early in the morning, moles are easy prey. Then they leave their regular runways and forage about the fields, always keeping an inch or so under the loose soil or sod. As the animals burrow their way along in their search for worms, the earth raises over their backs in little ridges, and these moving furrows are easily disernible to any boy with ordinarily sharp eyes. Just as a muskrat hunter shoots at the head of the white path made by these animals in the moonlight, so must the mole hunter descend swiftly upon the head of the moving ridge, and strike it a heavy blow with the flat of a spade or a paddle-shaped board. If his aim is true the mole is stunned or killed. But if he misses, even by a hair's breadth. the little burrower shoots down into the soft earth, and has a good chance of

The mole is a little barrel-shaped animal, not more than five or six inches in length, and he cannot be skinned like larger for animals. His beautiful silky gray coat is so delicate that extreme care must be taken in preserving it. The trapper should first make a slit up the middle of the stomach from the tail to the base of the lower jaw. Then the skin should be worked off sidewise, the skin should be worked off sidewise, the legs being pulled out of their pockets of fur, as it were. The skin should then be stretched, but not enough to tear it, and the stretched but not enough to tear it, write for the stretched but not enough to tear it, and the stretched but not enough to tear it, and the stretched but not enough to tear it, and the stretched but not enough to tear it, and the stretched but not enough to tear it, and the stretched but not enough to tear it. So the stretched but not enough to tear it. The



SETTING A SNABE IN A MOLE'S RUNWAY

its edges tacked down on a shingle or a board, where it will cure just as any other skin.

When it comes time to sell the furs late in the fall, it is a good practice to write to a number of furriers in large cities. preferably New York or Chicago, telling them what you have, and asking them to make you an offer. This will insure you against being cheated by dishonest furriers, and besides will show you where your best market is.

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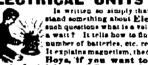
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## Boy Money Makers and Money Savers



GYMNASIUM IN A CHICAGO DEPARTMENT STORE



interesting illustrations of this might be shown. For instance, in the city of Dayton, Ohio, one of the largest factories stands in the center of what is called an Industrial Park, the grounds surrounding it being laid out with lawns which are adorned with flower beds, trees and shrubbery so that the view from the factory windows is one which pleases the eye. On the edge of this industrial park the factory owners built houses for their employes. Someone thought the boys had not been provided for, and a piece of ground was staked out for their special benefit. One part of it was set off for a baseball ground and other sports, while the other was converted into a garden, a baseball ground and other sports, while the other was converted into a garden, which is, perhaps, the only one of the kind in the United States. Each boy was given a plat and informed that he could have vegetable seeds of any kind to plant in it. The one who raised the best vegetables and the one who raised the most vegetables. vegetables were to receive prizes in money. In fact, two sets of three prizes money. In fact, two sets of three prizes each were to be given so that the boys who came out second and third in the contest would also be rewarded. The young gardeners were as much interested in the scheme as in the baseball ground and went to work with a will. The factory owners engaged an expert to give them advice, but the boys did all of the work from "spading up" the gardens to gathering the "crop." In the morning before the whistle blew, at the noon hour, and at night they worked with spade, shovel and hoe. When the harvest was gathered the first year it was so large and the quality so good, considering it was the first produced by the gardeners, that everybody in the place was surprised.

The news of what the boys were doing the state of the usual hondays, time is afforded to make recreation park a busy resort.

A Boy's Profit From Poultry

A New York boy of fifteen, in a recent issue of The Farmers' Gazette, tells how during the last twelve months he went to the High School for forty weeks and kept poultry during his spare time, with a profit at the end of the year of \$154.02.

He gives the following as the monthly record of his flock of ninety five hens:

Net

January \$21.28 \$ 8.81 \$ 12.47 \$ 15.96

The news of what the boys were doing soon spread throughout the town and not only fathers and mothers, but many other people came frequently to see how they were getting on. Most of those who did not receive prizes turned their produce into pin money as they had no

Some Lucky Working Boys

If the boys of America who are obliged to work for a living form a great form and great through the buildings with and great street the coal is broken into the different sizes and great through the buildings with an angle of the work. They are supposed to work to work for a living for standing begins to entry in the living form and from one clock until sit, but the proprietor of the store sends them come and come of the store sends them come and the proprietor of the store sends them come and the proprietor of the store sends them come and the proprietor of the store sends them come and the proprietor of the store sends them come and the proprietor of the store sends them come and the proprietor of the store sends them come and the proprietor of the store sends them come and the proprietor of the store sends them come and the proprietor of the store sends them come and the proprietor of the store sends them come and the proprietor of the store sends them come and the proprietor of the store sends them come and the proprietor of the store sends them come and the proprietor of the store sends them come and the proprietor of the store sends them come and the proprietor of the store sends them come and the proprietor of the store sends them come and the proprietor of the store sends them come and the proprietor sends them the proprietor sends the proprietor sends them the proprietor sends the proprietor sends them the proprietor sends them the proprietor sends th

the Clair. Missouri has provided a building of this kind for the lads who are employed in the factory and for the sons of his operatives and it is a model of its kind. Here sessions are held night and day, for most of the boys who attend it reside in the town and can go to the night classes after factory hours. The owner, however, has set apart an hour each day for the benefit of the apprentices. The school is heated by steam, lighted by electric lamps, and the teachers are paid by the factory owner. About two hundred and fifty pupils attend the day and evening sessions.

Near the school is a recreation park, which has been set apart principally for the boys. It, of course, has a diamond, but in addition a set of gymnastic apparatus is provided, all of which is free to the factory boys. As a half holiday

to the factory boys. As a half holiday is given on Saturdays of every week in addition to the usual holidays, time is afforded to make recreation park a busy

	_		Mer
	Income.	Food.	Profit.
January	\$ 21.28	\$ 8.81	\$ 12.47
February	16.65	7.51	9.14
March	24.17	8,10	16,07
April	27.70	11.74	15,96
May	32,60	5.25	27.35
tune	22,60	7.28	15.32
August	20,36	11.44	8.92
September	21.26	8.05	4.89
October	12.94	8,05	4.89
November	15.07	8.65	6.42



22.6510.17

Total ..... \$259.15 \$105.13 \$154.02 During the winter he kept them in a warm house of modern build, 12x30 feet and in an old shed. In the morning they were fed wheat and oats scattered in a litter of straw; at noon a mash consisting of bran and cornmeal with boiled potatoes, beef scraps and occasionally a little red pepper added; at two o'clock they were fed whole cabbages or other green food, and at four all the corn they would eat up clean. Some salt was given green food, and at four all the corn they would gat up clean. Some salt was given every day. In the summer he omitted the green food and did not feed so much corn, as the hens had a large range over which to run. He raised all his chicks and hatched them by hens. He removed his setting hens from the henhouse to another place when setting them, and ninety per cent of all the eggs set hatched. He has now one hundred head of young stock, all of which are thoroughbred White Leghorns, Mottied Anconas and Silver Penciled Wyandottes.



SCHOOL FOR BOY PACTORY OPERATIVES AT LE CLAIR, MO.

Boys As Money Makers

Boys As Money Makers

HERBERT MAGNER, Volga, Wis., age
12, earns money enough to buy his own
clothes. At the last annual meeting of the
church at his home he was elected janitor for
the year at a salary of \$25.00 and additional
perquisites that will amount to about \$10.00.

—BERTON J. BOWSER, Banfield, Mich., has
made during the past winter over \$200.00 peddling appies, potatoes and butter. At the
time of his writing to us, January 24th, he
was cutting wood to draw to Battle Creek, a
distance of fourteen miles. He expects to
make enough out of his wood to buy a half
interest in a corn hinder.

#### For One New Subscriber

If you are a subscriber to The American Boy we will give one "Jack Harkaway" book (for list, see March number) or two Henty books (for list, see February number) for a new annual subscription accompanied by \$1.00. Books sent free of charge. Sprague Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.



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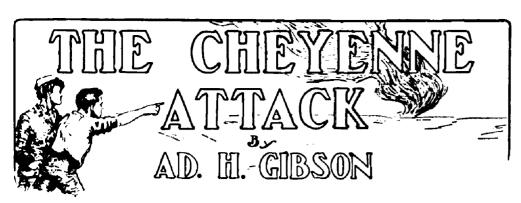
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NTHE autumn of 1878, between four and five hundred Cheyenne Indians escaped from their reservation in Indian Territory, and, separating into bands, began a spirited attack on the settlers of Western Kansas.

It was the intention of the Indians to return to their old range in Nebraska, from which the government had removed them. Rid of all military restraint, they improved their opportunity to slaughter and plunder as their savage desires prompted.

On the bank of the North Fork, in one of the north-western counties of Kansas, stood the small shanty of a settler.

A patch of sod, corn and pumpkins was the only ground under cultivation, which showed that the owners had not been there long.

That cabin and claim belonged to Peter Mowder, a widower, who, with his only child, a looy of iffteen, had come from Now Jersey, settling a fertile piece of land on North Fork in the early part of the spring. Jim Mowder, as the boy was called, was a rogged, good-natured youth. the spring. Jim Mowder, as the boy was called, was a rugged, good-natured youth, who was never happier than when driving his father's oxen to the old breaking

It was noon at the shanty, and the boy was preparing his own dinner. This was no unusual task for Jim, for since his mother's death, three years before, be had added the duties of housekeeping to his work outside the house. He had not half finished his meal when a loud voice outside shouted: "Hello!"

Hastening to the door he found a man,

comprehending clearly at first.

"Yes, the Indians; they've broken loose on our border and are killing people and burning buildings right and left. Where's

Before the elder boy could answer there was a few or the clear boy could answer there. your father?

"He went to town this morning with up the creek.

"He went to town this morning with the oxen and wagon."
Then he'll hear of the Indian attacks, for the towns have been warned, and are preparing to defend themselves and to offer what aid they can to the settlers. But you, Jim, aren't you afraid?"

"Well, I guess I am, Mr. Bevins, though I never saw an Indian in my life. But I've heard and read enough about them. Do you think I'm in any danger here on the stone wall with no little enriosity.

go and warn them "
"That's right. After warning them, tell
them to leave at once for Windy Center,
and you must go along. Perhaps I may overtake vou.

Septimed with his father's weapons and ammunition, Jim leaped upon the pony's back and man and boy prepared themselves for their perilous missions. "God speed you, Jim, and save you, too," were the man's fervent parting words. "The same to you, sir." answered the boy, turning northward, while Mr. Bevins rode swiftly away toward the west. It was fully five miles to Elm Creek; and all over the vast, intervening prairie, between his own lonely little home and that stream, not a settler's cabin was to

that stream, not a settler's cabin was to But Mr. Bevins and himself had been

butting twice over on Ellm Creek, and had passed the isolated dugout; therefore, Jim knew the location very well.

The pony was fresh, and the youth was not long in reaching the dugout.

not long in reaching the dugout.

A how about his own age sat on a stump some fifty feet from the dugout's entrance, and gazed in wonder at Jim.

It was evident that he was puzzled to understand why the young horseman, equipped in such a warlike manner, had haited before him.

"Do you folks live here?" asked Jim.

"Yes," returned the lad, still eyeing his questioner curiously.

"Where's your father?"

"Gone to Windy Center for a doctor."

"Who's sick?"

"My mother. She's got chills and fever.

"Who's sick"
"My mother. She's got chills and fever.
My sister's watching her," and he glanced
over his shoulder toward the dugout.
"Then you folks don't know the Indians

are coming?

are coming?"
"The Indians! What Indians?"
"The Cheyennes. They've got away from the Territory and are coming this way, killing everybody and burning all the cabins. I was sent to warn you. You must start to Windy Center right away. We have no time to waste, for the redskins will soon be here."
"Mother ain't able to leave her bed," replied the little fellow, with a troubled countenance. "We can't go"
"How long has your father been gone?" asked Jim.

skins do come to Elm Creek, as they're pretty apt to do."

While the boy explained the Cheyenne

raid to his sister and cautioned her to be as calm as possible for the sick mother's sake. Jim concealed the pony in a dense wild-plum thicket, where he hoped it would escape the keen eyes of their dusky foes.

Then the youths went to work in earn-

est, and soon had prepared a thick stone wall, five feet high, which completely barricaded the entrance to the dugout. Several holes wore left, through which their guns would have good play on the onemy if they were attacked in their heatily constructed fort.

hastily constructed fort.

A space of a foot and a half gave the boys room to move about back of their

riding a pony and leading another, halted before the shanty.

"Hello, Jim" greeted the man, who was a neighboring cattleman, "the Cheyennes are coming!"

"The Cheyennes?" repeated Jim, not conversionally clearly at thest.

was a sound of coming horsemen dashing

Each stationed himself at one of the openings left in the wall, and waited with breathless expectancy.

A few minutes later a band of eight Indians rode up and, halting at some distance from the dugout, surveyed the stone wall with no little coriosity.

"Make every shot tell if they attack us."

two of them are coming back for the dead brave. Blaze away!
The boy obeyed, and another Indian fell to the ground, while his companion took to his heels and joined the braves

who were awaiting their return.

Presently the boys saw a solitary Indian ride away from his fellows, and speed like the wind toward the west.

"What is the meaning of that?"

"I don't understand those people very well," replied Jim, "but I'm afraid he has been sent to bring a new force to help attack us."

Jim's supposition proved correct. In

Jim's supposition proved correct. In about a half-hour the brave came back with twelve more of his fellows.

"We won't give up tilt we have to," remarked Jim, with white but resolute

face.
"No, we won't!" agreed the other.
"Here they come! Watch well," cried

The Indians made two spirited rushes at the little fort, but were glad to retire before the hot fire of the young defend-

Inside the dugout a young girl was bravely trying to subdue her own wild fears and to reassure a sick and terrified

The Indians made a third stubborn attack, but the open space before the dugout furnished them no chance whatever to creep up on the defenders. With many a wound, the braves were again driven back.

"They're gaing! We've which a third in the control of the contr

They're going! We've whipped them!"

"They're going! We've whipped them!" cried Jim, delighted beyond measure over the success of their defence.

The Cheyennes could be seen rapidly withdrawing, and leaving their dead behind them. Far out on the prairie, a party of horsemen had suddenly appeared. They were riding as swiftly as their animals could travel to the dugout. As they drew near, each boy made out the form of his own father. Mr. Bevins, too, was in the party.

the form of his own father. Mr. Bevins, too, was in the party.
Of course, the lads were greeted as real heroes, and duly praised for their gallant defence of the dugout and its inmates.
In Windy Center, Jim's father had heard of the Indian raid, and borrowing a horse, he had started with a party to rescue his boy, if they were in time. On their way they had met the man from the dugout. As they were talking with him, Mr. Bevins rode up, informing the nxious father that Jim had gone to warn the people at the dugout.

the people at the digout.

In a short time they were riding thither. Long before they swept over the prairie hill they could hear the firing of the guns, and guessed what it meant.

Dashing forward, the men were in time
to see the Indians retreating across the

The dugout was well guarded for a day and a half, when it was found safe to re-move the sick woman to Windy Center, where Jim Mowder was pronounced a

The soldiers finally subdued the Chey-

ennes, and the settlers again entered into peaceful possession of their claims.

Jim Mowder and the dugout youth are the best of friends, and both are now intelligent farmers where the Cheyennes once warred.



"NOW IS YOUR CHANCE," SAID JIM

"How long has your father been gone?" asked Jim.
"He started only a little while before you rode up."
"And it's seven long miles to Windy Center," said Jim thoughtfully.
"Hello" exclaimed the other hoy, gazing across the praisric. "What's that over there?"

Jim Mowder looked in the direction indicated by his companion, and saw great columns of smoke in the western horizon.

"You finished him!" cried the dugout by to Jim.
"You finished him!" cried the dugout by to Jim.
"Yes; but now is your chance. See!"

"Yes; but now is your chance. See!"

"You finished him!" cried the dugout contains two samples of verse, a short story, a sketch of Charles H. Russell, Eastern Manuscript Manuscript Field." In which amateur editors are taken to take for they drew up as if for consultation.
"You finished him!" cried the dugout by to Jim.
"You finished him!" cried the dugout they drew up as if for consultation.
"You finished him!" cried the dugout by to Jim.
"Yes; but now is your chance. See!"

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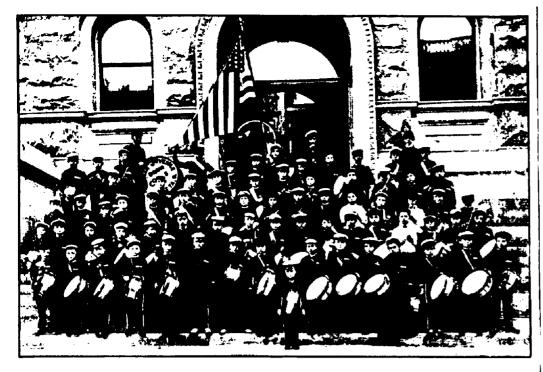
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Colonel Charles Jesse Jones, known as "Buffalo" Jones, Game Warden of the Yellowstone National Park, gives in the New York Times some very interesting particulars with reference to animals that talk. His first exploit in hunting, he says, was the capture of a fox squirrel but he held on and achieved the capture. think. "The coyote," he says, "possesses the largest range of signals for use afield. Many people think animals learn everything from their mothers, but, on the instance, when young lions follow a trail, they from the very beginning plant their feet in the prints left by their predeces-I have seen young cubs whose

mother was killed before their eyes were open follow a dog, planting their feet in the dog's footprints."

Speaking of the National Park, he says there are twenty to thirty thousand elk in the park and that they are daily decreasing in number on account of the fact that they are confined to range fact that they are confined to ranges that are too high.

Colonel Jones is known to every hunter

of hig game from one end of the country to the other, and is a personal friend of President Roosevelt. His record in the

MOOSE.

Challenge—Long call, almost a rear, followed by shorter call and concluding with a scarcely audible grunt.
Danger—Single, sustained whistle.

ELK. Challenge - Single, sustained squeal, somewhat resembling the squeal of an angry horse,

Danger—Short, sharp whistle. COYOTE.

Distress-Four short yelps, followed by

long howl.

Danger—Two shrill yelps, pause, followed by four short yelps in quick suc-Food call-Medley of gleeful yelps.

howls and barks.
Hunger—Succession of mournful howls, short and long.

BEAR.

Food call. Two quick grunts, close to-

#### Examples of Animal Language Exercises For Baseball Pitchers and Others

Mathewson, the star pitcher of the Giants of New York, gives some advice to would be baseball pitchers in The New York Telegraph. He says one can practice with the baseball or any other kind with his bare hands when he was about of a ball or stone. It is better for the eight years old. The squirrel bit him, arm if the pitcher has something to throw and an object at which to throw. He then determined to become a hunter, but If you have not this you can go and when hardly in his teens started out through the same motion as if you had, killing buffalo at fifty cents a head, and can even do it at home in the privacy Later on he made up his mind to raise as of your bedroom. Stand erect, he says, many buffaloes as he had killed. He with your hands at the sides. Swing thinks animals have an ability to talk them at full length in front of the body. with one another far greater than we Then, if you have a ball, take it in both hands-if you have not, place the hands together as if you had. Raise the arms high above the head, at the same time swinging the body from the hips to the contrary, there is not a beast or bird right, if you are right-handed, to the left that is not born knowing a great deal if you are left-handed. Drop your hands that it does not have to be taught. For far back and down until they are at the nape of your neck. Then bring the left leg up high and swing it across your right until you are facing in the opposite direction from which you started. Let go the left hand, straighten out the right and thrust it forward in the act of throwing, at the same time fetching the whole body with the throw, dragging the right toe along the ground. When you release the ball your right foot ought to be well forward of the left.

The advantages of this as an exercise are that the upward and backward movement of the arms open the chest and President Roosevelt. His record in the work of preserving the buffalo is known to all students of wild outdoor life.

The following are examples of animal language as described by Colonel Jones:

You will find that doing this several times will test your wind. Always breathe through the nose. The mouth as never intended as a medium of inhalation.

h flation.

A good thing to keep the knees from becoming stiff, something they will do, is to stand on one foot and taking the other by the toes, fetch it up until the heel touches the thigh. Do this several times before you go to bed, and again when you get up in the morning. Also keep the knees stiff, and, without bending them touch the floor with your fingers.

Another way to stretch the muscles is to "chin" yourself. This is pulling yourself up by the hands on a bar until your chin may touch it. You don't need a bar, however. The top of a door will do. Jump, catch it and pull yourself up as high as you can. This will stretch all the muscles of the body. Even once is enough to make you relish your breakenough to make you relish your break-fast.



TWO VIEWS OF A BOY-MADE SCENIC RAILWAY

#### Richard Fontana and His Scenic Railway

Richard G. Fontana, a twelve year old San Francisco boy, planned and built a scenic railway beginning his work May let last and completing it September 15th. The track is one hundred and fifty four helpers and together they cleared feet long and two feet wide, and starts from the inside of a barn and runs down a slight grade until it reaches a trestle forty feet long and eight feet high. Along the middle of the trestle run cogs, which, with the brake on the car, enables the driver to stop the car at any point and prevent its slipping back. The car is children and five cents for grown people.

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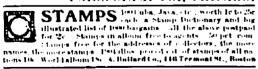
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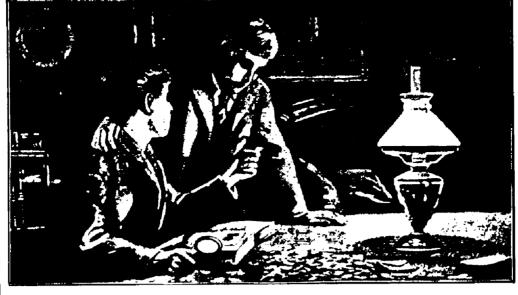
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Stamp Inquiries D. McK. F.: No. 1-This stamp is uncatalogued. No. 2—this stamp is catalogued mium is that of 1856. This was a limited loc unused, but not catalogued used issue only struck in proof. The only two stamp you mentioned is a 10c U. S. of the 1873 in proof only. The nickel three cent pieces issue, and catalogues 5c.—11. M.: The first which were issued in 1865-1889, are mostly stamp you mentioned is from Austria and is common; 1877 is rare, having bean tenual in catalogued 1c. The next is from the common in the common in the common is the common in the common in the common in the common is the common in the common in the common in the common in the common is the common in TEFFIN STATE ON. TABLE THE REAL IS FOR IT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE country and is catalogued ic also. No. 3 is from Great Britain and is catalogued 10c. The to limited Issues.—The five cent nickel coins,

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#### WITH THE BOYS

#### A Young Cartoonist



The subject of this little sketch, Alfred Eugene Jason, is one of these typical American boys American boys whose kind is constantly on the increase. Though thoroughly artistic in temperament, richly endowed by nature with "the beautiful touch," he has, nevertheless, struggled hard to

leges have answered the unique advertisement and have given young Jason orders for illustrating their periodicals. These he is now busily engaged in filling, watching and studying the lives and pranks of the students about him for new and apt material.

#### Two Busy Business Boys

Arthur E. Ridley, Cambridge, Mass., is a genius as a mechanic as is evinced by many useful household devices in and about his being that are traceable to his ingenuity and skill. In the back yard of his home is a trolley road, two hundred and fifty feet in length. Every time the boy sees a piece of



ARTHUR AND EDGAR RIDLEY

machinery he goes home and tinkers away until he produces its duplicate, in a rough form, of course, yet with a marvelous degree of accuracy. Arthur has a younger brother, Edgar, who is now a little over thirteen years old. He graduated from the Harvard Grammar School with the highest honors at the age of twelve and a half. Recently the two brothers carned by hard work twenty dollars which they invested in a second hand printing press, then they built a room, twelve by eight in dimensions, in which they flitted up a print shop. Unassisted, they have mastered the art of stlcking type, and they are now flooded with orders. Their cards read "Riddley Brothers, Joh Printers." "Punctuality" is their watch-word. Typical American boys are these, with brain, industry and character. For such there is always success.—Geo. W. DVys

#### The American Boy Legion of Honor Roll

ROBERT H. FULTON, Washington, Pa., age fifteen, captain of the first year baseball team in his school. Received the highest grades in each study for the term of school ending last Christmas. Has not missed a day at day school or Sabbath school in three years.

CLARE SWAN, Wayne, Neb., seventh grade in school, age thirteen. Has never been tardy during the seven years of his school life.

ALFRED PFITSCH, Baltimore, Md., school No. 95, eighth grade. An almost unparalleled record for regular attendance at school as well as at Sunday school. A boy of fine principles.

MILAN WHITMAN, Lodi, O., not tardy at school for six years past.

HALFORD L. HOSKINS, six years in school without missing a day or being tardy, excepting on one occasion.

J. CONRAD SEEGERS, Easton, Pa., excellence in deportment and general scholarship, Has never been tardy at school.

#### Snap Shots

with "the beautiful touch," he has, ne vertheless, struggled hard to attain technical accuracy, and has combined with his examinations, when he was last examined, after the was kept from school the grate practical (oresight with the protection). The beautiful, and his first modeled heads were those of madonnas and angels.

When but a midget he was discovered modeling out of blue Michigan clay. His child-mind loved especially to dwell upon the beautiful, and his first modeled heads were those of madonnas and angels.

Examinations, when he was last examined, after he was kept from school the grater part what a boy can stand and still live is part to he will not be auditually and his first modeled heads were those of madonnas and angels.

Examinations, when he was last examined, after he was kept from school they are the was discovered modeling out of blue Michigan clay. His child-mind loved especially to dwell upon the beautiful, and his first modeled heads were those of madonnas and angels.

Examinations, when he was last examined, after the was kept from school he was kept from school he was kept from school and the term school in the last well and the comprehension.—LEE N. JUDGE, Augusta, Wils., thinks he is investing his one yellow he was last examined, after the was kept from school he was kept from school he was kept from school and the comprehension.—LEE N. JUDGE, Augusta, Wils., thinks he is investing his one yellow. He was a last examined, after the was kept from school he was kept from school and the comprehension.—LEE N. JUDGE, Augusta, Wils., thinks he is investing him one yellow. He was a portation for angel him the countries. He was a forthwith expectation for any many last and school of the life of the school of the was an apprachable to the life of the principal colleges and school of the life of the life of the principal colleges and high schools in the land. This catalogue is in itself a work of art, containing as it diece, some of his most taking him the pretty will be advertisened to the princ

#### Amateur Journalists

W. GRENVILLE HORSCH, Newburyport, Mass., owns a 3x5 Excelsior Press and five fonts of type. He prints "The Spica." Number 7, volume 1. of which is before us. He started printing the paper last October with rubber type and now has fifty subscribers. The copy before us contains eight pages, 2½x 4¼ inches, and, considering the experience the publisher has had, the work is well done. "The Speck," a little four-page sheet, 2x2½ inches, is published monthly by J. Gibson Logue, Williamsport, Pa. The March number is before us, in which the editor says "I am starting at the bottom". The editorial and typographical appearance of the miniature paper would seem to indicate that he is a long way from the bottom already.

#### Boys in Games and Sports

T J REARDON, Clinton, Mass, suggests that the boys of the O. A. R. all over the country form a baseball association and that country form a basebull association and that the baseball teams of the various companies compete with one another. That would bevery nice if the companies were near enough to one another in location so that they could visit without too much expense. As it is, however, we fear that they are too far apart for a successful organization.—"PUZZLED READER" asks us a question about checkers. He wants to know if the king has to jump if he has at the same time a chance to move to an unoccupied square. Our understanding of the rules of checkers is that the player is compelled to jump where an opportunity is offered —WILSON SUMMERS, JR., Brooks Station, Ky., wants to know of some form of exercise for the lower arm, that is, between the elbow and the wrist. Can any of our boys suggest a form of exercise that has proved satisfactory? satisfactory?

#### Bright Lads of Virginia

Dright Lads of Virginia

Dressler B and Krielle F Dietrich, the former cight and the latter seven years of age, are two bright boys living at Petersburg. Va These boys know what it is to work hard and to become experts even at their tender years in a calling requiring brain, muscle and nerve. The father of the boys during the past year has been sawing lumber in a large Virginia forest. Dressler has become an expert engineer, running the saw carriage for us much as two weeks in succession while his father was turning the logs for him. Krielle has had no less responsibility than that of the superintendency of the saw-mill work during his father scale at sixty seven pounds and neither one seems to be able to get ahead of the other in this particular.

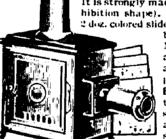


ERIELIE DIETRICH

DRESSLER DIETRICE

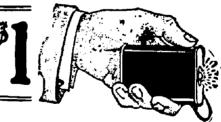


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Mr. Parsons has just been chosen editor-in-chief of the BATES STUDENT, Lewiston, Maine. But it is in debating that he has won his laurels, in the class division debates and in the champion debate. He has just been chosen as one of three to represent Bates in the debate with the University of Vermont, which will occur soon.

The manner of Rufus Choate when sucaking was described as follows by one who often saw him at the bar: "He stood erect and quiet, making no gestures except a slight movement of the right hand from the wrist. The position was unchanged except when it became necessary to take up a book, consult authority or a legal He gradually advanced in document warmth of feeling until his gestures became more and more vehement; then the sweep of his arm, the motion of his tremulous

hand, the fascination of his eyes and the charm of his language seemed to comsport or his language seemed to come spontaneous and irresistible. He was a pertect legal orator."



THE SANDFORD WISTORS, OF JERSEY CITY Lost But One Game Out of In Last Year.



John H Seamans, 213 East Six-ty affth St., Chicago, wins the Provider for the best list of answers to March

prize for the best list of answers to March Tangles.
Joseph Philip Smith., R. F. D. 1, Morgan, Minn., wins the prize for best original puzzles received by March 20.
Homorable mention is accorded the following for excellence of original contributions or answers, or both: George H. Stanbery, Everett J. Holmes, Frank M. Field, C. A. Roscoe, Edward Langdon Fernald, Joseph M. Heinen, Warren P. Smith, Will H. Floyd, Sarah Gilles, Grace Haren, Irene Rose, Walter T. Horton, Ward Sachs, Frank E. Dunn, Sherman W. Reardon, Paul Kelley, Lenniel C. Cook, Warren E. Hall, George Barber, Vattel Elbert Daniel, Burke Lincoln Bigwood, John A. Hanna, Clarence N. Freyman, Wilfred S. Baler, Monton L. Mitchell, A. Ralph Ennes, W. F. Holley, Sam L. Cox, Thomas DeWind, S. Ward Seeley, Fred Spangler, John Raymond Stark, George C. Ogle, Lester Shields, A. Swanson, Others are invited to try again, F. H. Halley's neatch puzzles are very ingenious, no doubt, but are not sufficiently lucid, by the explanation given, to be understood by us.

GRAND PRIZE OFFER: Four Henty books will be given as one prize for the best Fourth of July puzzle of any kind, illustrated puzzle preferred, received by May 20. The prize winner will be permitted to make his own selection of the four volumes from the forty three listed in the February AMERICAN BOY. Announcement of the award will appear in the July 1880.

An interesting new book will be given for the best list of answers to the May Tangles received by May 20.

#### Answers to April Tangles

11.	s $i$ $p$	e.	Η				P e	ፐ ነ ፐ
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	Edu	•	Е				A b	BoT
	SuR	4.	R				Тг	ОрЕ
	SIE	,,	8				E r	ROR

Read downward the initials, centrals and finals of each square for the acrestics.

15. 1 Sociates (sock, rny, tease) 2 Lycuraus (he, cur, Gus), 3 Cleero (sis, err, roc)
 4 Hereules (Hur, cue, lees), 5, Penelope (pen, ell, O, pen).

the 1 Sent by Commodore Perry, after the battle of Lake Erre 2 Caesar sent this measure to the Roman Senate after a victory at Zama. 3. The elder Cato, after the second Punic war, always finished his speeches in the senate with these words 4 Said to Brutus by Caesar, at his assassination 5. Uttered by Galileo after being forced to refute his statement that the earth and not the sunmoved 6. Said by General Wolfe, when dying at the battle of Quebec 7. Order issued by John A. Dix, when Scretary of the Treasury, during the Civil War. 8. Signal holsted by Nelson from his flagship before the battle of Trafatkar 9. Utterrance of King Henry II of England, which led to the assassination of Thomas a Becket. 10 From Patrick Henry's famous speech in favor of war with Great Britain.

47.	ch Air	
	ca Lia	
	ruler	
	fifty	
	flOur	
	ė I O c k	The central letters spell All
	at Las	Fools Day.
	vases	
	calldy	
	grAte	
	Ho Y le	
		Am

18 1 Highwayman, man, highway 2 Advint, misadventure, venture 3 Ed. concert, ones, concerted 4 Transport, Trans, port 5 Quest, question, able, questionable

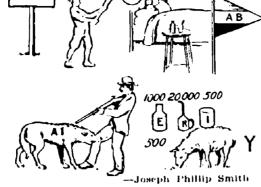
The six successful Democratic nominees are Buchanan, Cleveland, Jackson, Pierce, Polk, Van Huren - Three Prohibition nominees are, Fisk, Levering, St. John - Unsuccessful Democratic nominees, Brecklindige, Bryan, Cass, Douglas, Greeley, Hancock, McClellan,



#### New Tangles

MAY REBUS.

A recent important event of American history that occurred in May.

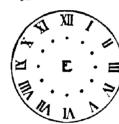


#### FORESTRY CHARADES.

Names of trees. 1. To rub hard and a tree of the genus Quereus. 2. A spine and the occasion of an ancient quarrel. 3. A sandy shore. 4. A voracious insect. 5. A country in Europe and neat. 6. A useful animal, part of the body and a fruit. 7. A receptacle and a fastening. 8. A border and a fastening. 9. A body of water. 10. A daily food and a dessert. 11. Part of the hand. 12. To waste away. 13. A despised betrayer and a geneological form. 14. A fabulous animal and a plant that forestry cherishes. 15. A human being and a comfer. 17. Acid and to soak. 18. The production of a common insect and a lin 2 measure. 19. A kind of fish and to curtail. 20. A personal pronoun.

-T. Lyan Chase.

CHURCH CLOCK.



Each word contains three letters and terminates in E. Substitute the initials for the Roman numerals on the dial. Commencing with the correct letter and reading in the direction the clock hands go, the initials will spell a yearly church celebration.

tion.
I. a unit. II. to view.
III. a bond. IV. before, V. regret. V. to plead VII custom
VIII. a Nevada county. IX. owed. X. reverential fear. XI. an old spelling of "ivy." XII
to increase. —Edward Langdon Fernald.

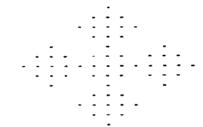
#### TEMPERANCE ENIGMA.

54. TEMPERANCE ENIGMA.

My whole is a temperance verse from Proverbs, and contains 70 letters. My 6,15,7,19,29,4,13, is the drunkard's gait. My 37,41,33,42,48,3, is where the drunkard cannot enter My 11,56,28,8,12, and 26,17,16,21,9,36, and 67,40,50, are what come to the drunkard's family My 10,38,18,55,13,31,66,2,65,64,69, and 45,31,35,30,32,59,64,49,57, and 60,68,19,11,70,58,51,18,19,20, are what come to the drunkard. My 47,58,62,23,24, 1,22,33,70, is what the Rechabites refused to do My 15,37,5,53,52,57,63, are classed with drunkards in the bible. My 46,55,41,38,31,32, 20,58,25,64,41, is something the bible warms people against. My 53,27,61, is the drunkard's perpetual condition.

—Ross Richtmyer.

CONNECTED DIAMONDS.



Upper diamond: A letter in interested; a speck; pigeous; a golf term; a letter in interested

ested

Right diamond: A letter in interested; a meadow; plants in embryo, to join, a letter in interested.

Left diamond: A letter in interested; a certain fish; weeds, mentioned in scripture; a primary color, a letter in interested.

Lower diamond: A letter in interested; unctions; wise men, a cardinal numeral; a letter in interested.

Conter diamond: A letter in interested; an insect; appears; a certain bird: a letter.

Center diamond: A letter in interested; an insert; appears; a certain bird; a letter in interested.

in interested

The central letters of the five diamonds, in the above order, spell brink

—Leonard M. Steburg.

#### HISTORICAL ZIG-ZAG

1			-		The star path spells the
2	-	•			name of a great historical char-
3			٠	-	acter and gives the date of his
4				•	birth in figures.
5	_		•	-	1 A river in Africa, 2 A
6		•			
7	•				ocean 3. An island in Narra-
Ċ		٠			
9			٠		state. 5. A city in England, 6,
ü	_	_		•	A county in England, 7 A
ï			٠		city in Asiatic Russia. 8. A
÷		•		-	
÷					
.,	-				
1	-	-		•	- 10 A country in South Amer-
1.	•	-	٠	-	ica 11 A city and guif in
16	-			٠	Russia 12 The 1900 popula-
17	-		•		tion of the capital of Nevada,
3	Т	he	1 1	011	population of the capital of bla-

13. The 1900 population of the capital of Idaho 11. The 1900 population of the county of which Saint Augustine, Florida, is the county seat 15. The area of Corsea in square miles, 16. The area of Connecticut in square miles, —Lancie Dunn.

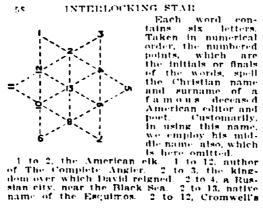
#### DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

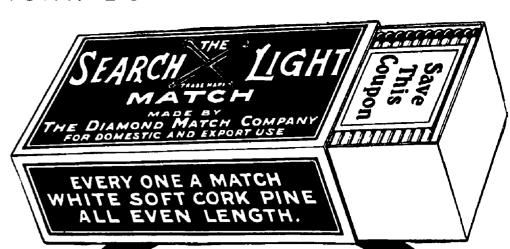
The initials and finals spell the name of a festival observed in the Christian church. All the words are of uniform length.

1. A character in Midsummer Night's Dream. 2 Farewell. 3 Severe. 4 Fatigued.

5. A Missouri county seat. 6 Answer.—Klahr Huddle.

#### INTERLOCKING STAR





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son-in-law. 4 to 3, an American poet and diplomatist, once editor of the Atlantic Monthly 3 to 5, a group if islands north of Sicily. 4 to 6, a province of Spain, bordering on France. 6 to 5, one of the Gilbert Islands, Oceanica. 6 to 7, seene of a famous naval battle between Octavius, Mark Antony and Cleopatra, Sept. 2, 31 B. C. 8 to 6, capital of a South American country. 8 to 7, a county seat in northern Texas 8 to 9, surname of the first Baron Lytton, author of Last Days of Pompell 8 to 10, a city of India 8 to 13, a celebrated English agitator for the Anti-Corn-Law League. 9 to 10, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from Delaware. 11 to 10, an intimate friend of Caesar; one of the Second Triumvicate formed in 43 B. C. 11 to 12, a southern capital city 12 to 10, a country of Europe. 13 to 12, the Democratic Governor of New York, 1875-6, and candidate for President in 1876. 13 to 4, a province in Aragon, Spain. 13 to 6, Hennibal's first victorious fight after crossing the Alps. 13 to 10, a celebrated book and character, by George DuMaurier.—Jerome A. Bulte. son-in-law. 4 to 3, an American poet and

#### KNIGHT'S MOVE.

By starting at a certain letter and contin-uously following the knight's move in chess, touching every square once only, find the names of ten American poets and novelists.

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1.	G	т	н	E	E	Н	W	
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-Russell G. Davidson.

#### POSTMAN'S PUZZLE.

Examples: Fair, fairy; shoe, shove; void.

1 An elderly man received a letter which made him a sea-nymph. 2. A letter received by men who seek treasures in the sea caused them to become different. 3. A prophet received a letter and was changed into an anicerted a letter and was changed into an animal. 4 A cavalryman who lost a letter was changed into a fabulous monster. 5. An individual received a letter which made him base and ignoble 6. One of a certain race of castern and central Europe received a letter which made him a bondman. 7. A compositor received a letter which made him a fast runner.

—J. L. Gilbert.

#### PRESIDENTIAL ACROSTIC.

The star paths, read down-The star paths, read nown-ward, spell the name of a President who died in April 1 A quarrelsome fellow 2 Manufactured cloths, 3 To be present the path of branches, 5. To be present for, 6. Full of branches, 5. To be present for, 6. Full of knots, 7. Consisting the path of the path necessary for. 6. Full of knots. 7. Consisting of thin layers. —S. Ward Seeley.

#### TANGLED CHARACTERS.

One night Charles Dickens dreamt that some one had re-written his novels, and had mis-placed the following characters. Arrange each character with the title of the book in which it is found.

which it is found.

1. Captain Cuttle was in Nicholas Nickleby.
2. Stephen Blackpool was in Martin Chuzzlewit.
3. Eugene Wrayburn was in Oliver Twist.
4. Mrs. Lapin was in Great Expectations.
5. Bill Sikes was in Heak House.
6. Frank Cherryble was in Our Mutual Friend.
7. Sidney Carton was in Hard Times.
8. Miss Sophie Wackles was in A Tale of Two Cities.
9. John Jasper was in Dombey and Son.
10. Joshua Smallwed was in The Old Curiosity Shop.
11. Sarah Pocket was in David Copperfield.
12. Tracy Tupman was in Hemaby Rudge.
13. Jack Maldon was in The Mystery of Edwin Drood.
14. Simen Tappertit was in Little Porrit.
15. Flora Casby was in Pickwick Papers.

—Katherine Haren.

## Young Men Secretaries in Washington



FRED L. FISHBACK, PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

## Some Points on Paper-Chases Englishman

be found generally sufficient, and it will of course be very advantageous for the hares to have arranged their plan of campaign, and to have thoroughly reconnoitred their proposed course before the day of action. This will prevent any halting or uncertainty, or, worse still, any falling out or disputings by the way and will also false information is most unfair and unfair and un-This will prevent any haiting or uncertainty, or, worse still, any falling out or All bribing of country folk to give disputings by the way, and will also ensure their not being landed in any unforeseen difficulties, such as being alike to make a bona fide run—all friend-land un in a quagmire or imprisoned in ly offers of a ride in any shape to be stornly declined. the bend of a river. At the same time a pocket compass is always a useful adjunct, and prevents the chance of losing one's way.

the fleetest runners in the school, but should have plenty of pluck and resource, and be of about equal strength in the matter of running and jumping powers.

cover, ten minutes, or less, will be a liberal start, and they should begin to lay the scent at a prearranged point. The paper should be torn up fine, and spar-ingly strewn. Many an excellent run has been prematurely cut short by a too lavish expenditure of the scent.

lavish expenditure of the scent.

The costume donned should be as light as possible—ordinary knickerbockers, a single vest, and canvas shoes. All else is of the nature of impedimenta.

A word as to the scent-bags. Wide, bulging sacks, pillow, cases, et id genus omne, should be discarded. A long, narrow calico bag should be made to suit the runner's height, with noose to draw the mouth tight; the ends of the bottom of the bag should be tightly sewn on the left shoulder; the bag should then be slung across the back—held by a loose strap if necessary—and come under the right arm. The paper will thus easily shake down as required, and the weight will be as little irksome as possible. One of these bags for each hare, if tightly packed with paper, will be found to provide enough scent for a course of the proposed length.

It is an invertible rule that the bares was highly the trail is lost, the huntsman should stick in his flag at the place where the scent was last seen; then let the scent was last in the pack. The scent had circle round it till the scent was last in the pack. The sc proposed length.

It is an invariable rule that the hares may not cross the scent; they may of course lay a false track and double, but it is of questionable advantage.

In some schools it is the custom that, if one hare is fagged before the other, the fresher of the two may lay a single roundabout trail, and agree to meet his fellow-hare at a certain point, to which the latter may take a short cut-laying no scent of course meanwhile-and so regain his wind. It seems, however, fairer on the whole to have a fixed rule that the hares may not part company at all.

Each hare probably has his own favorite dodges. If there is a cantankerous tarmer in the neighborhood who objects to having his territory invaded, the hares probably know it, and rush swiftly across the farmyard, scattering a perfect shower of scent as they go; they get off scottree, but he sure that a host of bucolies, armed with sticks or pitchforks, will be in readiness to greet the hounds if they attempt to follow the same course. Such pranks as these, however, are apt to bring discredit on those concerned, and to lead to the suppression of the game altogether. Still more to be deprecated, of course. is the doing of any wanton injury to

fences or farm property.

An intimate knowledge of the geography of a neighborhood is always useful. I remember, when I was at school, a certain very dirty and repulsive ditch, just too wide to leap, and deep and slimy enough to make it exceedingly unpleasant to plunge through. At a certain point there was a sunk wooden plank about six inches under the surface. The

DISTANCE of about eight miles will hares, who had discovered the existence

ly offers of a ride in any shape to be sternly declined.

The hares should endeavor to enliven the hunt by giving as much variety to the course as possible; a dead-level monotonous road route is very depress-

monotonous road road the short, the hares should have plenty of pluck and resource, and be of about equal strength in the matter of running and jumping powers.

If the country presents a fairly good cover, ten minutes, or less, will be a liberal start, and they should begin to lay cover the start and they should begin to lay the second point. The monotonous road road these ing.

If the paper runs short, the hares should throw down their bags to mark the spot, and make straight for home; if they take refuge or hide and come in after the hounds, of course they are knowledge of the shortest cuts will be early should begin to lay the second point. The

very helpful.

Not much need be said about the hounds. It is essential to have a really good master of the hounds, or chief huntsman, who can keep well to the fore the whole way. It is advisable also to have a whipper-in to rally the pack.

Directly the trait is lost, the huntsman about the that is his statements.

aginty, endurance and judgment. May my readers experience this pleasure; and when their school days are over may their memory revert, as mine often does, with satisfaction, to the happy recollections and mingled associations of many a good run!



Photo by Litta Voelchert, Appleton, Wis.

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ings, &c. &c. All the above are in the form of written and

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lzas. B. Sard

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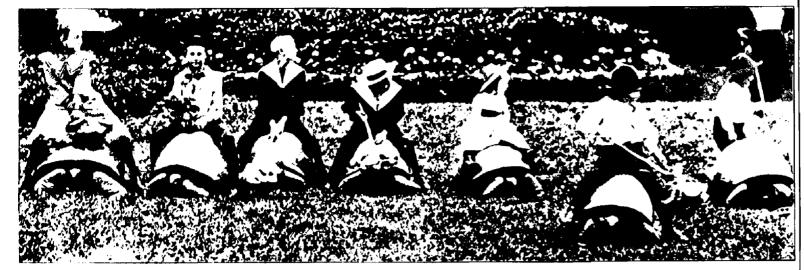
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## WONDERS OF THE PIKE—QUEER VILLAGES, 1000 SHOTE AND TORTOISES THAT ONE CAN RIDE



CHILDREN RIDING GIANT TORTOIBER WITH HAGENBECK SHOW

the Pike as the street which cor- live today in parts of Colorado. responds with the Midway Plaisance at former fairs is called. Great pains are wonderful and curious, but where to have been taken that this street should the American boy will want to remain have only reputable and interesting the longest is at the wonderful trained exhibits, and there is little doubt but animal show, which includes more than It will be a grand success. The World's fifteen hundred animals, representing all an area as the most extensive of former dom. Carl Hagenbeck, of Benburg, has ground as the combined areas of the ing all kinds of animals, and be has and Parly. It is laid out right in the shown a wonderful array on a space heart of the most beautiful park in the fully three hundred feet square. The city, the site abounds in forest trees, and front of this immense area is covered by the space is so large that nothing is an arcade roof garden decorated with erowded. This really makes the Pike an golden loops from which macaws and amusement boulevard in a forest whose parrots swing at liberty while they conpinnacles and domes can be seen a long verse in their native tongues. way off glistening in the sun, while its tiful strip of woodland.

into view each minute. Music typical of nerves are shaken, for perhaps a tiger foreign lands greets the ear, and the sensation is that of a trip around the world. An American boy in his wildest moments never dreamed of anything like it. It cost seven million dollars to transport to this part of the Pair the 6,000 natives of foreign countries and the 1,000 wild and. domestic animals. Jerusalem, the Holy City, the largest open air show ever constructed, represents an outlay of seven hundred thousand dollars, and the Tyro-Jean Alpe and other amusements cost not less than fifty thousand dollars each.

All the famous quarters of cities cele brated in history and literature are here reproduced with the inhabitants of the various places. Jerusalem is an actual walled replica of those places in the Holy City rendered shered by the life of Buiptiso animals at Hamburg for st. Louis expo-Christ. It has over twenty streets and one thousand natives, while the papier mache mountains of the Tyrolean Alps is gazing serenely only a hundred feet erious Asia with its architectural set- mankind. Elarney Castle, where is given performances in the Irish drama, and in Constinuinople and the Japanese village.

Then, as if to transport one home in a exhibition with its battleships and deep sea divers, or pauses to note the Galves-

Said the lion to the lamblen "I would shall thy tender form From the my blasts of winter, And would keep thy body warm."

interesting are the concessions in strange homes of the Cliff Dwellers who s'

All these and hundreds of other things ? Fair at St. Louis occupies twice as large, the available species of the animal king-World's Pairs and covers almost as much been for many years collecting and trainexpositions at Chicago, Omaha, Buffalo arranged that on this Pike should be

Imagine meeting a lion or tiger face to marmuring sounds come through a beau- face, with no protection between you! This is what it seems in this vonderful day American boy. Instead of being a straight street, this show, for all kinds of animals (re-seen Pike sweeps in one unbroken are, and the roaming at large on a panorama of hills visitor following its curves is treated to and valleys, but in reality a patent ina succession of surprises to be found visible device separates them from the nowhere else. After passing Reming- spectators so that absolute safety is ton's statue, called "Shooting Up the guaranteed. After looking at the cages Town," which is placed at the head of with strange birds which swing in front the Pike and which shows four cowboys of the open air arena, one passes to this on bucking bronchos with pistols in wonderful jungle land, where eight hunhand, there opens a fairy land where dred animals of all species are roaming strange climes and disdmilar people come at large. At first sight even the stoutest



HITION

are only a part of the snow-capped away or a lion is roaring, but the daring mountains, ancient eastles and queer of Hagenbeck has established intimate sights that surround an Alpine village, relationship between the different types and Second Prize: Lloyd Frost, R. F. D., No. 7.

Another atmosphere is breathed in mysof animal life with perfect safety to Newark, O.

short space of time, one views the naval grass, over belts of jungles into high mountain ranges; and to carry out the Dicture the bug-eating animals move in the foreground, in the jungles the razor- Harbor, Me. toothed families appear, and on the high mountains where icebergs glitter the heavy coated animals roam at liberty. It is a wonderful sight to see polar bears, sea lions, tigers, seals, leopards, hyenas, giraffes, elephants, zebras, camels and scores of other animals, each in its habitat, all peaceful and contented, and literally carrying out the parable of the lion and the lamb lying down together.

When one tires of this there is the great theater, where a continuous performance goes on daily, though care is taken that no animal appears twice the same day. All under the orchestra circle and beneath the seats are the dens for the heasts, while passages lead from this and the outdoor panorama to afford the easy access of the animals to the stage.

But the most fun of all is to be found on the riding track which is outside the theatre, for here one may ride and drive elephants, camels, dromedaries, llamas, ostriches, and if one wishes to be very stylish can actually hire a zebra tandem or the stunning antelope turnout where the animals follow each other sedately. All this is an experience that no zoo in the land can offer, and it shows what an animal trainer can accomplish with kind-

ALL, the attractions at the ton-flood, where real water washes on a ness and perseverance, for these animals World's Fair probably the most real beach, or to pay a visit to the are never beaten. Even the tortolse, and clumsy as he is, has been to carry children in this novel These are the largest hoot. s to be found, and when they are for solve found, and when they are
furn sed with bit and bridle and a queer
king of saddle is strapped to their backs,
boys and girls scated on this monster
shell can guide the animals in any direction. The tortoises at the Fair were
trained especially for this before they
left the old country, but seem to have no
perference as regards, nationality and preference as regards nationality and preference as regards nationality and take just as kindly to an American boy for a driver as to his German cousin. It is a slow ride, for a tortoise creeps, but a tumble means nothing more than a sprowl from a height that cannot injure and the tortoise is so sure-footed no danger is possible. Of all unique methods of riding in the world this is the oddest, and a trip on a tortoise's back is worth going a long way to enjoy, for it worth, and a trip on a tortose's back is worth going a long way to enjoy, for it seems like a fairy tale or one of Aesop's fables. Pays could be spent on this Pike seeing the wonderful sights which are a taste of a trip around the world such as seldom comes into the life of the every-

#### Results of March Contests

PEN AND INK CONTEST

Three hundred and forty-two pictures were sent in during the month of March in answer to the offer of prizes for pen and ink comic pictures by boys under eighteen, which was published in the March number. A large proportion of these pictures could not enter because either they were in colors or in some ink other than black, or were not intended to be funny, or in some other particular did not meet the terms of the offer. All pictures sent in with postage stamps and requests for

ink other than black, or were not intended to be funny, or in some other particular did not meet the terms of the offer. All pictures sent in with postage stamps and requests for return have been returned to the boys who sent them, and the others have been destroyed. Strangely enough over fifty of these pictures were pictures of tramps. We have given the first prize to John Marini, New Kensington, Pa., for his picture, "Dot Leetle Sherman Pand," and the second prize to Harlowe D. Nicolls, Keeseville, N. Y.

Honorable mention is due Owear E. Hodberg, Willmar, Minn; Frank E. Hoyt, Thomastown, Conn.; Karl Lohse, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. G. Quandt, Hartford, Conn.; F. Hoertz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Percy R. Hartman, Lancaster, Pa.; Ralph B. Fuller, Richmond, Mich.; Ralph L. Baldwin, Nyack, N. Y.; Lynn Todin, Hilshoro, Hi.; Blake Battles, Wellington, O.; Arthur Outman, Westfield, Pa.; Jas. Copen, Parkersburg, W. Va., Harry Schell, Harrisburg, Pa.; A. Tarnoski, Chicago, Ill.; D. M. Femberton, Clinton, Mich.; Win, Burton, Chicago, Ill.; Walter Legg, Lancaster, Pa.; John W. Knecht, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Clyde Stewart, Augusta, Me.; David Nieman, St. Paul, Minn; Archie J. Strait, Wolcott, N. Y.; I. Dillenback, Cobleskill, N. Y., and several pictures which have no name upon them. PHOTOGRAPHS.

First Prize: H. Odell, Goodland, Kan Second Prize: Wm. Pfeifer, Jersey City, N. J. ERRORS IN ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Prize: J Theron Short, La Grange,

MENT.

First Prize: Edwin C. Sharp, Mauricetown, N Second Prize: Henry W. Mayo, Boothbay

So the Iron and the lambkin

Together spent the winter night, And the lion nicked his teeth and said "That lamb is out of sight!" 0



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## HOW TO HANDLE A RIFLE

By CAPTAIN JACK O'CONNELL, a Noted Professional Shot

(It is not generally agreed as to the extent to which a boy should be allowed to handle firearms. There are persons who insist that a boy should be taught at an early age how to handle firearms, and there are others who would keep weapons out of his hands altogether. There can be no question but that if a boy is to handle them at all he should know how to handle them right. The most dangerous weapon is the weapon in the hands of one who does not know how to use it wenty-two callber (short), as annunition for it can be procured cheaply. I with these considerations in view and knowing that thousands of our boys are handling rifles and shotguns, we have obtained from Captain Jack O'Connell the following article. Captain O'Connell has had a most interesting history. He was for twenty one years on the plains and often when a boy slept under the same blanket with Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" attractions. He is also well acquainted with President Roosevelt. He at one time met with a strious accident in a cattle stampede, being on that occasion 36 hours in the saddle, the cattle cunning one hundred and sixty lake an iron target with a one-inch hole in its center for a bull's eve and



CAPTAIN JACK O'CONNELL

miles before the stamped- was checked. From miles before the stamp de was checked. From the effect of this he is practically a deaf mute. Captain O'council shoots in over sixty different positions and can stand on his head and do better work than most men can in the natural position. The following are Captain O'Connell's words written for THE AMERICAN 1994—Editor.)

The use of the rifle takes a boy out of doors and traits eye, ear and hand to work in harmony. Rifleshooting as a sport is rapidly gaining in favor. For many years soldiers were equipped with rifles which they seldom used except for show drill. In time, however, it dawned upon the people that to use rifles effectively in war, soldiers must learn to use them in times of peace. As a result, rifle practice is now the most important part of a soldier's training.

Any boy of ordinary intelligence may become an expert in handling a rifle Most boys think there is some mystery about so-called tricks of the professional

fair, but a reliable gun of reputable make. I would then advise that the youngster remove the "sights" that come on his gun as they are worthless for quick, accurate shooting, and that he buy a "Lyman rear sight," which has the appearance of a ring or hoop, when aiming, and with which almost instantaneous aim may be taken with great accuracy; also put on an ivory bead front sight. Make an iron target with a one-inch hole in its center for a bull's eye and paint it white. Fix it so that it may swing like a clock pendulum, then you are ready for business. In shooting at the swinging target do not follow its motion from side to side when aiming.

are ready for business. In shooting at the swinging target do not follow its motion from side to side when airning, but throw up your gun quickly and try and catch it anywhere as it swings. When you have learned to hit the bull's eye with a fair degree of regularity, the distance from thirty feet at which you begin should be increased to sixty feet by gradual steps, ten feet at a time. Be sure you have mastered the swinging target before you try more difficult shots. In aiming at tin cans, blocks of wood or objects thrown into the air always aim under the object as it falls. No teacher can tell you just how to hold the rifle in this sort of practice. First use large objects thrown into the air and as you improve use the smaller. It may be many moons before you can toss up a brick yourself, cut it in two and also smash both pieces before they touch the ground, or pump six to ten holes through a tomato can at one toss up or hit as shot." To become a crack shot, you must be able to throw up your gun, aim and fire without a thought. The fellow who hesitates and dawdles would be what is known as a polking shot, and a poor marksman. Do not be ambitious to be a world's champion. Many of the so-called "world's champion, Many of the so-called "world's champion," astonish you with rifle shells loaded with shot. Shooting glass balls from the back of a gailoping horse is very much of a humbing as the glass balls from the back of a galloping horse is very much of a humbig as the cartridges are usually loaded with shot horse is very much of a humbug as the cartridges are usually loaded with shot and the trick is comparatively easy. No man can perform the feed with real bullets often enough to make it interesting. It is with rifle shooting, as with everything else, one must have confidence in himself. One has off days in rifle shooting and on such days it is seless to sputter and get disgusted with yourself or your gun. Keep everlastingly at it and you will be surprised to see how soon you can aim and fire and with almost absolute certainty bit anything you want to hit no matter how small it is or how swift it moves. Io not, I pray you, practice on and murder harmless birds and animals that have as much right to live as you have.

Now if the writer has done anything to show boys that quick, accurate rifle shooting is within their reach he will have accomplished his object.

Capt Jak Geomec

## W. FRANK McCLURE

The purpose of this article is not to encourage any reader of THE AMERI-CAN BOY to attempt the training of a bull, for there is no domestic animal that is so difficult and dangerous to handle or to teach. The bull's stupidity and his natural ugliness are so well known and so marked that he is seldom levied upon to learn anything. An exception to this rule however, is to be found at Grand Repids. Mich. King Bill, part Durham and part Jersey, is owned by L. P. Suntin, and what King Bill has been taught is little short of remarkable.

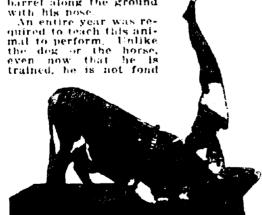
In one of the accompanying photographs the bull is seen standing with all four feet upon a small box. This is regarded as his most difficult feat, for the

four feet upon a small hox. This is regarded as his most difficult feat, for the top of the hox is but six by eight inches in dimension. To teach him this act required patient and painstaking training, and King Bill was not in the best humor either while he was learning. To manage him required something of the heroism of a wild animal trainer.

The animal's most sensational performance is the shooting of a revolver. The revolver is mounted upon a slanting polithe foot of which passes through a hole in an overturned tub. Mounting the tub with his front feet, King Bill pulls the trigger with his mouth. A loud report and a volume of smoke ensues, neither of which the bull seems to mind

which the bull seems to mind.
After kneeling, King Bill proceeds to with upon his knees, which he does very creditably to say the least. Then with his head and neck resting on the ground.

he allows his moster to stand with his feet in the air, his head resting upon the bull's shoulders and his hands grasping his hornes. To is, too, is well illustrated in another photograph. King Bill will also sit down squarely on his haunches like a dog or cat, or will roll a barrel along the ground.



of performing and is still inclined to be ugly. King Bill is a handsome looking animal, five years old and weighing fourteen hundred pounds. Each year he learns some new feats, and it is not improbable that his future accomplishments will exceed even those of the masiwill exceed even those of the past.

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#### American Boy May Field Day

The May Field Day contests of The Order of The American Boy will take place in each company on a day selected by the company as near as possible to Saturday, May 21st. On the members of each company assembling at some prevlously selected spot, with the appointed judge (who shall be an adult person, man or woman), they shall try their skill at (I) RUNNING BROAD JUMP, (2) RUNNING HOP, STEP AND JUMP, and (3) THREE STANDING BROAD JUMUS.

Each contestant shall have three trials, and the best three shall each have three more trials, a few minutes apart,

The distance of the run in Nos. 1 and ! hall be unlimited.

The measurement of distances in Nos.

The measurement of distances in Nos. 1 and 2 should be made from a scratchestart line, at right angles to the nearest-break in the ground made by any part of the person of the contestant.

In No. 2, the contestant shall first land upon the same foot with which he takes off. The reverse foot shall be used for the second landing, and both feet for the third landing.

the second landing, and both teet for the third landing.

In No. 3, the feet of the contestant shall leave the ground only once in making an attempt for each of the three jumps, and no stoppage between jumps shall be allowed.

The imig, shall keep the records of

The judge shall keep the records of each event as well a decide all questions arising during the contests, and see

that the contests are conducted in a fair and impartial monner.

In the event of a tie, the persons tied should contest until the tied score is

At the close of the contests the judge At the close of the contests the proper shall forward to me, over his signature, the name, age, address and measurement of the event of the bey under fifteen years who made the best record of all years who made the best record of all the boys under fifteen years of age, and the name, age, address and measurement of the event of the boy over fifteen years who outdistanced all the boys over fif-

who outdistanced all the boys over fifteen years of age.

When all the records of all the companies have been received at headquarters we will compare the records of each company and confer upon the boy under fifteen years of age who has made the best record in each of the contests of any hoy under that ago in the Order, the title of "American Foy Junior Champion, 1994," in that contest. To the boy over fifteen, the title of "American Roy Senior Champion, 1994." The names and records of the winners of the championships will appear in THE AMERICAN 1904.

#### Captains' Badges

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# AMERICAN BOY

JUNE, 1904

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CHAPTER XVII.

#### LEAPING INTO UNKNOWN BLACKNESS.

To the friends who had been so mysteriously separated many months earlier, and on the other side of the world, their reunion at this place and under such conditions was bewildering and incredible. They scarcely could believe the evidence of their own eyes. The last time Rob had seen Jo, the latter had been shorn of his queue, while now his hair again hung in a long braid. For a moment they stood, each clasping the other's hand, after the fashion of the west, and staring without speech. There was so much to be said that they could say nothing. Then they were aroused to a sense of imimminent danger by the sounds of ascending voices, and hurrying footsteps on the stone stairway. Evidently the present was no time for explanations.

"Quick, Rob! Go up and hide," whispered Jo, pointing as he spoke to a wide ladder, leading into the darkness of an upper loft. "Stay there till I come, or I cannot save you."

Even as he spoke, Jo turned to the stairway as though about to descend, while Rob sprang to the ladder.

A Chinese soldier was so close at hand that he would have gained the room and caught sight of the fugitive, had not the young officer arrested his progress with the stern inquiry:

"What is going on below? Are you all mad or drunk with the juice of poppies? Cannot I meditate in peace, without being disturbed by the howlings of you swine? How dare you come up here without orders? Answer me, dog, and son of generations of dogs, before I cause you to be beaten with a hundred blows!"

The terrified soldier who held a petty office corresponding to that of corporal of the guard, recoiled from the presence of his angry superior; who, if he chose could have him beaten even to death, and, kotowing until his forehead touched the stones, answered:

"Know, your Honorable Excellency, that the outer gate has been closed without knowledge of any in the guard house, and beyond it, many persons furious with anger are clamoring for admittance. It is a mystery; and before opening the gate I came up nere for a look at the outsiders to make certain that they are not enemies."

"Closed, pig! How can it be that the gate is closed without orders from me, the keeper of the gate? This thing must be examined into!" cried the young officer with every appearance of extreme anger. "Let it be opened without delay. But first come with me and look at these outside howlers. It may be even as your stupidity suggests, that they are men from Chang Chow, who ever have been unfriendly to this

city because of its greater prosperity." This was said to give the soldier an opportunity for seeing that no other person was in the room,

which fact he would report to his comrades. As they examined the furious crowd besieging the gate, Jo exclaimed, even more angrily than before:

"These be no Chang Chow men; but our friends and own people. They are the dancers, who, together with the good priests pray constantly for rain, and who went out to the shrine of the holy Rain-god but an hour ago. Ah! but you shall smartly suffer for closing the gate of their own city against them. Hasten and open it again, if you would have the setting sun behold your worthless head still upon your wretched shoulders."

Thus saying, the young officer spurned the trembling soldier with his foot, and followed him down the stairway. In another moment the great gate was opened to the torrent of frantic humanity that rushed in, demanding to know what had become of the For- Now put on these felt

eign Devil whom they had seen enter only a few minutes before, and where the soldiers had hidden him. Also why they had closed the gate in the very faces of his pursuers.

"Give him up to us!" shrieked the priests, "that we may kill him, for doubtless it is he who keeps away the blessed rain."

The denials of the guard that they even had seen any foreigner or that they had closed the gate were so little heeded by the clamorous throng that it might have gone hard with them, had not Jo secured a hearing by firing a shot from his revolver, a weapon that he alone, of all those present, possessed.

"The guard has not seen the Foreign Devil, or surely they would have arrested him," he cried in the awed silence that followed his shot. "Nor did they close the gate; for they would not dare without my orders, and I gave none. Nor could one man, not even a Foreign Devil close the gates unaided since it often has been tried and they have proved too heavy. Only by magic must he have blinded the eyes of the soldiers so that they did not see him pass into the city. But your priests have magic as well as the foreigners, and by means of it he may be discovered. Let us then again close the gate that he may not escape and search for him in every quarter of the city. When he is found let his head promptly be cut off before he has time to use his magic. Thus shall the city be purified, and the wrath of the Rain-god appeased. Protect the Empire; Exterminate Foreigners!"

With this rallying cry of the Great Swords, Jo led the way across the enclosed space, separating the inner from the outer gates, past the guard house, where his soldiers spent their waking hours in gambling with long slim Chinese cards, and piles of beans, and on into the narrow streets of the city. There he was so active in the search that was maintained until stopped by darkness, that he gained a notable reputation as a hater of foreigners. Thus by his prompt action were Rob's enemies so completely thrown off his track that not once was his real hiding place ap-

proached or even suspected. In the meantime he, intensely wearied by hours of confinement in that hot dusty loft, grew vastly impatient of inaction. He was hungry and parched with thirst, no sound penetrated his prison, nor any ray of light. He had no idea of the passage of time, and imagined it to be much later in the night than it really was, when he was startled by a sharp "Hist" that seemed to come from the top of the ladder.

Too wary to answer it, he only listened with senses alert for something further. Then came a whispered "Rob" and he knew that his only friend in that part of the world was at hand.

"Crawl here on your hands and knees," whispered Jo. "Don't let your boots touch the floor, for the guards below are wideawake and listening to every sound. That's right. boots. Leave your own behind, and follow me without a word.'

Rob obeyed these instructions in all but one thing. His boots were of heavy English leather lacing high on his ankles, and had been procured in Hankow. They were very comfortable as well as durable, and he could not bear the thought of exchanging them for cloth shoes with felt soles, especially in view of the amount of walking ahead of him if he made good his escape. So, though he put on the pair provided by Jo, he tied the others about his neck, and thus equipped noiselessly followed his friend down the ladder to the room below. From this room a narrow doorway opened on the broad parapet of the city wall. Towards this door they were making their cautious way, when suddenly the hastily tied strings of Rob's heavy boots gave way, and they fell to the stone floor with a clatter that awoke the echoes.

Our lad uttered an exclamation of dismay as he groped about the floor to recover his lost treasures; but it was drowned in a tumult of shouts from below. At the same time a scuffling of feet on the stairway proved that the alarmed guard were on their way to investigate.

"Never mind anything!" Come on quick, for your

But Rob, having found one boot was determined to have the other, for which he still was feeling over a wide area of floor space. At length his fingers touched it; but as he triumphantly rose to his feet, a dark heavily breathing form, brandishing some sort of a weapon confronted him. The next instant he had sent the over zealous guard reeling backward with a swinging blow from the heavy boot just recovered, that took him full in the face. With a yell of combined pain and fright, the soldier pitched down the narrow stairway, carrying with him the comrades who were close at his heels. Before the confused heap could disentangle itself our lads had fled through the doorway and were speeding like shadows along the top of the lofty wall.

As they ran they heard behind them a shrill screaming and furious beating of gongs. Then, from the tall drum tower in the center of the city came a deep booming sound that could be heard for miles. The great drum that only sounded in times of public peril, was arousing the citizens and sending them swarming from their houses. Torches appeared, not only in the streets; but on the wall behind our flying lads. Then to Rob's dismay others began to gleam in front of them. To be sure these still were a long distance away, but they gave certain evidence that flight in that direction must come to a speedy end.

"What is the use of running any farther?" asked



Rob, "we'll only fall in with that torchlight procession all the sooner. Seems to me we might as well stop where we are, and see about getting off this perch."

"There's only one place to get down," answered Jo, "and it still is ahead of us. Run faster! We've got to reach it first."

So the fugitives put on an added burst of speed; though, to Rob it seemed that they were only rushing directly into the arms of the advancing torch

Suddenly Jo exclaimed, breathlessly, "Here's the place," and then to Rob's horror he took a flying leap off the parapet into the gulf of impenetrable blackness lying on the outer side of the wall.

For a moment the young American turned sick with the thought that, despairing of ultimate escape, his comrade had chosen death by suicide and now lay lifeless at the foot of the lofty battlement.

Then came the familiar voice from some unknown depth and calling him to follow.

"Jump, Rob!" it cried; "you'll land all right the same as I have."

Even with this assurance, our lad hesitated to leap into the blackness. He knew that the wall was at least fifty feet high. There was no moat at its bot tom filled with water into which one might launch himself with safety. "Nor is there any pile of feather beds, that I know of," he thought, grimly.

From both sides, lines of torches were steadily advancing, while up from the city rose a tumult of angry voices. Only in the outside blackness that already had engulfed his friend was there the slightest promise of escape.

"I suppose there's nothing else to be done." he muttered, setting his teeth and bracing himself for the effort. "So here goes!"

With this he sprang out into space and instantly vanished.

When a minute later the advancing lines of torch bearers came together at that very point, they were bewildered and frightened by the disappearance of those whom they had believed to be so surely within their grasp.

Certainly the magic of the Foreign Devils was stronger than their priests had led them to believe.

#### CHAPTER XVIII.

#### A SUPPER OF SACRED EELS.

The great plain of Northern China is composed of alluvial matter extending to an unknown depth, reddish yellow in color, and possessed of wonderful fertility. When wet it packs closely; and later, under the influence of a hot sun, it bakes like clay. During the seasons of drouth it pulverizes to an almost impalpable dust, that is blown by flerce winds into ridges and heaps, like snow drifts. These are piled high against obstructing walls, so that sometimes buildings standing in exposed situations are completely buried beneath them. Such a drift of fine sand had formed in an angle of the city wall, along which our lads fled; and Chinese Jo, knowing of it, had selected this as a point for escape.

Thus, when Rob with many misgivings leaped into unknown blackness, he had not dropped more than twenty feet when he struck a steep slope of soft material, down which he slid with great velocity, amid a smother of choking dust. The next thing he knew, Jo was pulling him to his feet and bidding him make haste to get away before their mode of escape should be discovered by the torch bearers, who now swarmed on the wall above them. So the lads ran, with Jo acting as guide, across cropless fields, climbing over useless dykes, and stumbling through dry ditches, until a black mass dimly outlined against the sky rose before them. As they drew near this resolved itself into a clump of trees, which, from experience already gained in China, Rob knew must be a sacred grove. It was, in fact, the very grove from which the frantic rain dancers had streamed in pursuit of him a few hours earlier. Now it was silent and deserted, even the ancient temple of the Raingod standing in its centre being empty of priests or

Finding the door of this temple open, and hearing no sound from within, the fugitives made a cautious entry into the sacred precincts. Here their attention was attracted by a faint glow coming from a heap of embers on an altar that stood before a gigantic image of the Rain-god himself.

While endeavoring to get a closer view of the idol, Rob stumbled and pitched forward, thrusting his outstretched hands into an invisible but shallow tank of water. He uttered a yell of affright as he withdrew and sprang back. "It's a nest of snakes!" he cried, "slimy, wriggling snakes."

there was no sound, save of a slight splashing in the, as vet, unseen water,

"If there were any priests here, your racket certainly would have aroused them," he said. "But as nobody seems to be stirring, I expect we've got the place to ourselves. Close the door, while I make a farther that night. light so that we can see where we are."

lasted but a moment, it served to show some half to find. burned candles standing behind the altar, one of which Jo lighted from the expiring flame.

By this faint light the lads discovered a number of crude figures of men and beasts ranged on either side of the Rain-god, while a pool of water glittered at their feet. In this squirmed a score or more of eels, emblems of the god, among which Rob had thrust his arms.

"There are your snakes," laughed the young Chinese, "and with them plenty of water to drink if you are thirsty."

"Goodness knows, I'm thirsty enough, and stuffed full of dust besides; but I wouldn't drink that water. with those things in it, not if I were dying of thirst."

"I would, then," replied Jo, who was too thoroughly Chinese to be fastidious, and to prove his words he scooped a handful of the water to his lips.



"It isn't very good water," he acknowledged, "but perhaps we can find some that is better where this came from."

A short search revealed a well just back of the temple, and from it, by means of a section of hollow bamboo attached to a long cord, they drew a plentiful supply of water that was much purer than that in the tank, and was not visibly contaminated by eels, snakes, or any other unpleasant creatures.

"My! what a blessed thing water is," exclaimed Rob after a long pull at the bamboo bucket. I don't wonder that the people of a burned-up country like this pray to a Rain-god. Now if only we had something to eat we'd be well fixed to move on."

"That's easy," replied Jo, reaching into the tank and drawing forth a large squirming eel as he spoke. "Eat a snake!" cried Rob, in a disgusted tone, "not much, I won't."

Jo smiled as he cut off the eel's head and proceeded to skin its still wriggling body, which he divided into short sections. Wrapping each of these in green bamboo leaves that he procured from a clump of the giant grass growing beside the well, he buried them in the hot sand of the altar and raked over them a lot of glowing coals.

While he did this, Rob, with the aid of a lighted candle, was examining the strange figures that occupied the interior of the temple. All at once, from somewhere behind the great idol, he called out: "Look here, Jo! He's hollow."

Going to see what was meant, the young Chinese found his friend holding the candle above his head and pointing to a small door standing slightly ajar, in the back of the image. It was so perfectly fitted that had it been closed no trace of an opening could have been discovered.

Climbing to the place, they easily opened the door, and through the aperture thus disclosed crawled into the very body of the Rain-god. They found themselves in a space large enough for them to stand up or lie in at full length, but occupied by a confused litter of garments, masks, charms, banners, and other paraphernalia of the priestly trade.

"It is the biggest kind of a find," said Jo, evidently much excited over this discovery, "and it gives me an idea; but I must eat before explaining, so let us go to tiffin."

The cooked eel, which Rob still insisted was nothing more nor less than snake, looked and smelled so good that the latter's desperate hunger finally persuaded him to taste a morsel. Then he took another, "Hush!" admonished Jo, listening intently; but and a few minutes later, gazing thoughtfully at a small heap of well-cleaned bones, he asked Jo if he didn't think they might cook a few more eels while they were about it. An hour later he declared that he had eaten one of the best meals of his life, but was altogether too weary to think of traveling any

ing altar embers and blew into a blaze. Though this this temple was as safe a place as they were likely

So, while he removed all traces of their presence, Rob arranged the priestly vestments they had found inside the Rain-god into a sort of bed. Lying on this, each of the lads gave the other an account of his adventures since they had parted in far-away America. Rob's story we know, as we do that of Jo up to the time of his commitment to prison in New York. charged with being a Chinese laundry worker who illegally had entered the United States."

"I was kept there two weeks," he now said, "and treated worse than a dog all the time. They would not allow me to write or telegraph to you, or any of my friends, and finally carried me off at night, in a prison van, together with a dozen coolies gathered from different parts of the country, who hated me because I had cut off my queue. After that we traveled handcuffed together, two and two, in a crowded immigrant car to San Francisco, where we were locked up in a filthy shed until a steamer was ready to sail. On our journey we got very little to eat, but what we had was fairly good. The food given us in the shed was bad, but what we got on the steamer, where we were put in the hold, without being allowed to go on deck during the whole voyage, simply was rotten.

"The ship was under contract to deliver us at Shanghai, but when she anchored off Woo Sung, and they began to transfer us into a launch, that would take us to the city, fourteen miles farther up the river, we were in such a horrible condition that the other passengers objected to having us on board. So we were set ashore at Woo Sung and told we might walk the rest of the way.

"I was so sick and weak that after we had walked a few miles I gave out and laid down by the roadside. There I suppose I should have frozen to death, for it was bitter cold winter weather, if a farmer had not found me and taken me to his house. My father afterwards made him a rich man for it. He fed, clothed and kept me until I could get word to some friends in Shanghai, after which, of course, I was all

"Finding that my father had been transferred to Pao-Ting-fu, between here and Pekin you know, I went there, and when he heard how I had been treated he was so angry that he swore he'd do everything in his power to drive foreigners out of China. He did drive a good many from his own district. especially railroad people; but when the Great Swords began killing them, he drew the line and said that was going too far. One day a Boxer army came along with a lot of missionaries whom they proposed to burn to death in the city temple. My father told them they must give up their prisoners to him; and when they refused he ordered out his own soldiers, killed a lot of Boxers, rescued the missionaries, and sent them, under guard, to the coast. For that he was recalled to Pekin and Mandarin Ting Yuan was put in his place. Last week that man turned over fifteen missionaries, some of them women and little children, to be tortured and put to death by the Boxers of Pao-Ting-fu."

"But, what were you doing all this time?" asked Rob, his face paling at thought of these horrors.

"I had obtained a commission as captain of Imperial Troops, and was sent down here, where I have been ever since."

"You haven't seen any missionaries killed, have you?" demanded Rob anxiously.

"No, and I don't think I should have, without trying to save them, in spite of the way I was treated in America. But I received orders from Pekin only yesterday not to oppose the Boxers in any way, no natter what they did. I was up in that watchtower wondering what I ought to do if any missionaries should come this way, when I saw the rain dancers chasing you. Of course, I didn't recognize you, but the moment I discovered you were a foreigner I knew that I couldn't stand by and see you killed without making an effort to prevent it."

"Didn't you know who I was until we stood together on the watchtower?" asked Rob curiously.

"No. I had not time for a good look at you until that moment. Even then I couldn't at first believe it really was you, it seemed so utterly impossible that you could be in China."

"What do you propose to do now?"

"Stay with you until I get you to a place of safety." "But you will lose your position in the army if you leave your post."

"Yes."

"And perhaps be shot as a deserter?"

"Quite so."

"Aren't you almost certain to be killed if you are found in company with a foreigner, whom you are aiding to escape?"

"Yes."

"And you are willing to risk your life, besides throwing away your career, for the sake of one of the very people who treated you so shamefully when you were in America?"

"It is a saying of the ancients," replied Jo, "that Jo readily agreed that they should spend a few friendship shines among the brightest jewels in the From the floor the speaker gathered a few bits of hours where they were, as he wanted time to think ring of life. Also that life without friendship is as a unburned joss paper, that he laid on the faintly glow- out a plan of escape, and believed that for the present barren fruit tree; and that for a true friendship life

itself is not too high a price to pay. Therefore, may I not risk, and gladly, a life of little value, to save that of one who, though he is of a people who illtreated me, is also the best friend I have in all the world. Did he not, even when we were strangers, fight to save me from abuse? And can I do less for him, now that we are friends? So it is foolish for you to ask questions, since it is assured that until I can leave you in a place of safety your enemies are my enemies-your friends are my friends, and wherever you go, there I go also."

"Then," said Rob, who was greatly affected by these words, "let us stay right where we are until morning, for I want to think over all you have told me."

After this the lads did not talk any more, but a few minutes later were sound as eep inside the very Rain-god to which one of them would have been sacrificed had he been caught in that vicinity a few hours earlier.

#### CHAPTER XIX.

#### A SURPRISING EXHIBITION OF THE RAIN-GOD'S ANGER.

Mongorians, including Chinese, Japanese and Koreans, can get along with less sleep than any other of the world's people; and Jo, in spite of having traveled and learned to speak English, still was a true Mongolian. Therefore, he awoke quite refreshed after two hours of sleep, and, moving with the utmost caution so not to arouse Rob, he left their strange hiding place, carefully closing and fastening its door behind him. Then he swiftly made his way back to the city, where he skirted its wall to the farther side and forced an entrance through a now dry culvert or water gate. After showing himself at the several guard houses, that if necessary he might be able to prove his presence in the city that night, he went to his own quarters, where he made preparations for a journey. He ordered a horse to be brought, saddled and ready for travel; and sent for his lieutenant, a man who, though older than he, was possessed of so little influence as still to be under the orders of his funior.

To this officer Jo turned over command of the guard, telling him that he considered the escape of the Foreign Devil, who had eluded them by exercise of magic arts, to be an event of such grave importance that he was about to report it in person at Pao-Ting-fu, and possibly to Pekin itself. The young captain named these places in order to throw possible pursuit off the scent, for he had decided to carry Rob in exactly the opposite direction, or back over the way he had come to Hankow. Having thus arranged affairs to his satisfaction, he set forth at sunrise, riding by way of the very gate through which Rob had made so hasty an entrance the day before.

Jo was ready to leave the city a full hour earlier than this, and wanted to do so; but even greater authority than his would be insufficient to open the gates of any Chinese city before sunrise, and so he was forced to await that hour.

Once in the open, he rode with all speed, hoping to reach the temple of the Rain-god before any worshippers should appear and while Rob still slept. In this, however, he was disappointed: for, though he reached the temple in advance of the priests who served it, and who, having joined in the pursuit of the foreigner, had been forced to spend the night in the city, he was dismayed to find a certain number of worshippers kotowing and burning inceuse before the great image. These were wretched farmers from the nearby country, who, having no work to do in their burned-up fields, and with death from starva tion staring them in the face, had come in desperation to the only source they knew of from which aid might be asked.

Another company of those who reached the place at the same time with Jo were provided with firecrackers, with which they proposed to arouse the god's attention if he should happen to be asleep. A bunch of these were exploded as soon as they entered the temple, and, to their awed delight, the efficacy of this proceeding was immediately apparent; for the image of the Rain-god trembled, and a muffled sound came from its interior. Evidently the god who alone was powerful in this emergency had been asleep, but now was awaking to the gravity of the situation. With heads in the dust, the worshippers humbly bowed before his image and implored his aid. Loudest of them all was the young officer who had forced a way to the very front of the assemblage.

His prayer was in Chinese of the Mandarin dialect. which no one present, except he, understood. Strange as it was to the cars of his fellow worshippers, it also contained words of another tongue still stranger that their ignorance did not permit them to recognize. Thus Jo was able to call out, under guise of a prayer and undetected:

"It's all right, Rob. I am here, and we are safe so long as you keep quiet."

At this point someone at the back of the temple uttered a loud cry, at which all the bowed heads were raised. Jo looked up with the others, and, to his dismay, saw the great right arm of the god slowly lifting as though to impose silence upon those who

clamor. At this phenomenon the superstitious spectators gazed in breathless suspense, and when the arm suddenly dropped back into its former position they sprang to their fect.

They were not so much frightened as they were awed, for, in China, it often has happened that the gods have entered certain of their own earthly images and, by well understood movements or sounds, have caused these to express their will to the people. It was reported that the very image of the Rain-god now under observation had been thus favored, and, upon previous occasions of grave importance, had made certain motions of the arms and head that only the priests could interpret. So the people now awaited in terrified but eager expectation.

Nor were they disappointed, for no sooner had the arm dropped than the head of the image, which was big enough to hold a man, was seen to be in motion. It certainly was bending forward and assuming an attitude benign, but so terrifying that the awestricken spectators instinctively pressed backward. As they gazed with dilated eyes and quaking souls, the great head was bowed farther and farther forward until suddenly, with a convulsive movement, it was seen to part from its supporting shoulders and leap into the air.

The crash with which the vast mass of painted and gilded clay struck the stone pavement, where it was shattered into a thousand fragments, was echoed by shrieks of terror as the terrified beholders of this dire calamity plunged in headlong flight from the temple. Never before in all the annals of priesthood had been recorded a manifestation of godly anger so frightful and so unmistakable. From this time on that particular temple of the Rain-god was a place accursed and to be shunned; for if, after this warning, any person should enter it, he would be crushed to death beneath the body of the idol, which surely would fall on him.

So the people fled, spreading far and wide the dreadful news; and only one among them dared return to the temple and brave the Rain-god's anger. This one, of course, was Jo, who, startled and alarmed by what had taken place, had fled with the others.

## Boys of Naples A Series by Min-

No. 1 The Garbage Gatherer



The hoy garbage gath rer of Naples gathers garbage from the streets for the tertilization of the farms. The city leaves its streets in the lower quarters to be cleaned by whoever has a mind for the task. This boy comes in from the country with his father or his sister, and a cart hitched to a poor, skinny horse, or a sad little donkey. They fill the cart with manure from the street and drive it home. Sometimes the boy will have for sale two sacks of greens or vegetables on a donkey; and when he empties a sack, he will fill it donkey; and when he empties a sack, he will fill with garbage, so that the purchaser has the agreeal with garbage, so that the purchaser has the agreeable spectacle of seeing the sack on one side filled with vegetables, and that on the other filled with manure. Often, however, he is a city boy, who gathers garbage to sell to the farmers. His price is two cents a basket, and if he sells two such baskets a day, he is doing fairly well. Five cents a day is as much as he expects. He spends two cents for maccaroni, one for bread, and the other two go for either eighrettes or a place to sleep. In summer he sleeps in the street. The streets in the lower quarters at night will be found thickly strewn with men and how sleeping on the ground. In strewn with men and boys sleeping on the ground. In winter, if he can afford it, he pays for a place on the floor of a tightly-packed room. He is often seen sleeping in the doorways, or on the steps of the great old

persisted in annoying him with their unwelcome But he had paused while still within the shelter of the grove, and, flinging himself to the ground for concealment, had allowed the others to pass on without him. When all had disappeared, he arose and returned to the temple. As he re-entered its dustclouded doorway, he was confronted by a spectacle at once so amazing and so absurd that for an instant he gazed at it in dismay. Then he burst into almost uncontrollable laughter.

> The image of the Rain-god already had acquired a new head, disheveled and dust-covered, to be sure, but one endewed with speech as well as with motion, and which, when Jo first saw it, was violently cough-

> "I say, Jo Lee," called out a husky voice from this new feature of the giant image, "I think it was a mean trick to go off and leave me shut up in that beastly place. I mighty near smothered in there, and I don't suppose I ever would have got out if an earthquake or something hadn't happened. It almost shook down the whole house, and it knocked the roof off as it was, nearly burying me in falling plaster besides.

> "It isn't a house," explained Jo, laughing hysterically, in spite of his habitual Chinese self-control. "It's the image of a god. Don't you remember crawling into it last night? I don't know how its head happened to tumble off, but I expect you did it yourself. And now you have managed to give it a new one, a hundred times more useful, but not half so good looking. I never in all my life saw anything so funny; and if you only could see yourself, you'd laugh, too.

> "Maybe I would," replied Rob with a tone of injured dignity; "but if you were as battered and choked as I am, you wouldn't laugh. I know that much. Of course I remember now all about this thing being a god, only I was so confused when I wone up that I forgot where I was. I only knew that there had been an explosion of some kind, and that I should smother if I didn't get out. I could see a little light above, and tried to climb to it by some ropes that I found dangling. Two of them gave way slowly, while the third was so rotten that it gave way mighty sudden. Then came the earthquake, and an avalanche of mud that nearly buried me; but I managed somehow to climb on top of it, and here I am. Now I want to get down and out, for I don't like the place."

"All right. Drop down inside and I will open the door.'

Accepting this advice, Rob withdrew the head that had looked so absurdly small on top of that great image, and in another minute slid out of the open doorway far below, in company with a quantity of dusty debris.

"Whew!" he gasped, "that was a sure enough dust bath. Now let us get outside and into an atmosphere that isn't quite as thick with mud."

"Wouldn't you rather remain in here and live than go out and meet a certain death?" asked Jo quietly. "Of course; but, even so, we can't always stay shut up in this old rat trap.'

'No, but it will be safer to leave at night, and also we have much to do before we shall be ready."
"Have we?" asked Rob; "what, for instance?"

"It is my plan that you should travel as a priest under a vow of silence until we reach Hankow, while I go as your servant. If it is agreed, then must your head be shaved in priestly fashion, your skin must be stained a darker color, and we must obtain garments suitable."

"That's all right so far as the priest business is concerned, if you think I can act the character; but you are away off when you talk about going to Hankow, for I am not bound in that direction. You see, I have just come from there and am on my way to Pekin.

"But the road to Pekin is filled with danger."

"So is the road to Hankow. I ought to know, for I have just come over it, and I am certain from the posters I saw displayed in every town that Honan is a Boxer province by this time. Besides, Hankow is twice as far away as Pekin."

"It is reported that all foreigners in Pekin have been killed.'

"Including members of the legations

"So it is said."

"Well, then, the report can't be true. In the first place, the foreign ministers would have called in troops of their own countries for protection upon the first intimation of danger. In the second place, to kill a foreign minister is to declare war against that minister's country, and I don't believe that even the Chinese government is so foolish as to declare war against the whole world. At the same time, if there is to be any fighting I want to be where I can see it. or at least know about it, which is another reason for going to Pekin. Besides, I must go there, for it is in Pekin that I am to get news of my mother and father. Only think I don't even know for certain if they are alive. If you didn't know that about your family, wouldn't you want to go where you could find out?'

Jo admitted that he would.

"By the way," continued Rob, "sr aking of families, thought you had a wife. Where is she? Are you going to take her with us to Pekin? Wasn't she awfully glad to see you when you got back from America?

For the second time that day the young Chinese laughed.

'Yes," replied he. "I have a wife. I think she is in Canton, for that is where my father left her when he came north. No, I am not going to take her to Pekin, No, she was not glad to see me when I came back from America, for she has not yet seen me.

"If I had only known your wife was in Canton and where to find her, I should have called," said Rob

The idea this presented was so absurd that Jolaughed again as at a good joke, for in China no man ever calls on the wife of another,

(To be continued.)

ICHARD HILTON was just sixteen years old.

He had spent almost all his life. was a very earnest student, but was also a very active, energetic young man, full of life and vigor and possessed of an extraordinary amount of tact and common sense. He had never made any money but was very anxious to do so. He would like to earn one hundred dollars and do it in the shortest possible time.

His home was in Centre City, and recently a great manufacturing establishment for making chemical fire extinguishers had located there. The concern was known as the Centre City Chemical Engine Company.

One day he chanced to be talking to one of his friends in the hearing of the superintendent of the company of his desire to make some money. Quite a number of very handsome chemical engines had been turned out recently, and the promoters of the enterprise were very anxious to place some of them on the market. Accordingly when the superintendent overheard the remarks of Dick Hilton, as he was familiarly known among his companions, and observed his high spirit and energy, it occurred to him that he might be a suitable person to whom to offer an agency for selling their machines. Accordingly Dick was called into the office and had a consultation with the superintendent and some members of the firm, which resulted in his being appointed to the agency with the suggestion that he endeavor first to make a sale of one of the machines to the town of Barryville, a little borough some

twenty miles distant. The commission upon this sale would amount to one hundred dollars.

Dick embraced the opportunity, and taking all the printed matter and illustrations that could be had from the company, he went down to Barryville and interviewed the members of the Town Council. He presented the subject well and succeeded in interesting every member of the council. Dwelling at some length upon the dangers of fire and the lack of facilities for the prevention of great loss of property and even of life in the event of a conflagration, he described the situation with such interest and vividness that it almost appeared that they were in imminent danger of being swept off the face of the earth by the first fire that should appear among them.

While he had won the members of the council and the burgesses to his cause, it was found, in order to make such a purchase, it would be necessary to submit the question to a vote of all the people, and this could only be brought about by calling a general election.

The youthful salesman found himself against what appeared to be a solid wall, but Dick Hilton was not the boy to be blocked in his. It was certainly a most magnificent piece of machinplans by any such opposition. If there is a solid wall, he will scale that wall, or dig through it, or go under it, or in some way get to the other side of it.

He inquired what was necessary to secure a call for a general election and was informed that it would be necessary to secure the signatures of a large number of the voters demanding an election. At once he proceeded to draw up a suitable petition and began a systematic canvass, presenting the plan of purchasing the chemical engine, and pointing out the personal interest which every voter should have in introducing such an element of safety to the life and property of the borough.

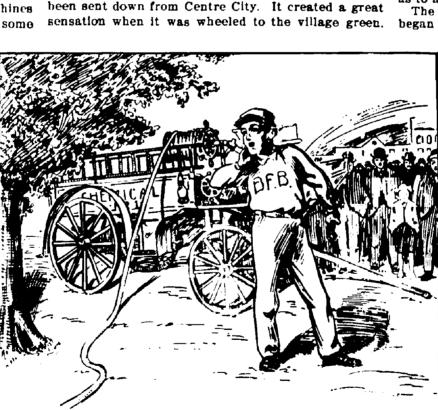
Dick's engaging personality went a good ways in securing signatures. He had what he thought was a good cause and his plans were carefully laid and his arguments well presented. He secured a great number of signatures and awakened a great deal of interest in the Centre City Chemical Engine Company and their fire extinguishers. It was only a question of time when he would have secured the signature of every voter in Barryville, but the members of the council told him that he had received sufficient signatures, and that as such an interest had been created in the machine, an election was only a matter of form and he could consider the machine as actually sold, but that in order to conform to the letter of the law an election must be held. Meanwhile they deemed it only just and right that an

exhibition should be given of the practical value or the machine in actually putting out a fire.

Dick readily acquiesced in this plan and said as the election would take place on Monday, that he would have the machine brought down from Centre City on Friday and the exhibition would be given on the village green on Saturday evening.

The news of the coming exhibition spread like wildfire throughout Barryville and the surrounding country. Dick entered into the plan with all his accustomed vigor and spirit. He secured four telegraph poles and set them in the centre of the village green, right in front of the Burns Hotel. He had the holes dug and the telegraph poles set so they would stand twenty feet apart. Then from a neighboring sawmill he secured twenty-foot boards and nailed them at intervals on the telegraph poles until he had reached the top.

Meanwhile he had enlisted the co-operation of a number of boys of the town, of near his own age and having the same energetic spirit. They gathered up all the old boxes and barrels that could be found anywhere in Barryville, saturated them with kerosene oil and coal tar and piled them up within the limits of the quadrangular space enclosed by the telegraph poles. They secured enough material to build the pile as high, if not a little higher, than any house in the village. Meanwhile the chemical engine had been sent down from Centre City. It created a great



ery, fully nickel-plated, shining like silver. The wheels were magnificently decorated and painted with brilliant stripes of red. All the afternoon of Friday and all day Saturday it was kept on the village green and had its beauty and merits pointed out by a man who had been sent down from the factory.

-Grant-

Meanwhile Dick Hilton had organized eight boys, representing the leading families of the town, into a fire brigade. He drilled them very carefully and gave them minute instructions as to how they were to handle the machine. He adopted a uniform for the brigade consisting of a cap and white flannel shirt with the letters B. F. B. in red across the breast. The boys certainly looked handsome and they entered with boyish exuberance into the occasion. They were certainly well trained and were able to execute their part in a first-rate manner.

When the train came in from Centre City on Saturday evening, it brought the superintendent of the Chemical Engine Company, who was going to personally direct the putting out of the fire upon the village green. As the time for the exhibition drew near, crowds of people began to assemble. news of the exhibition had spread to the neighboring towns and every road leading into Barryville was lined with farmers, teamsters and others coming to witness the exhibition. All the people gathered around the village green, some of them climbing upon fences, others upon house tops, and the carriage sheds next to the Rurns Hotel were covered with people, while the wagons under the shed were filled with spectators. Besides these, a great mass of people

crowded around the great pile of barrels and boxes. The excitement was intense; the air seemed full of it, and every heart throb seemed to add to the intensity of the interest which was awakened.

It had been arranged that, in order that the semblance of a regular fire should be represented, the chemical engine should be stationed at about onefourth of a mile distant on a neighboring hill. A match was to be applied to the pile by the chief burgess. At the same instant a cornetist was to blow a blast upon his horn, which should be the signal for the ringing of the Presbyterian church bell.

That there might be no doubt in the minds of all the people assembled as to the difficulty in extinguishing the fire, it was decided at the last moment that they should pour on an additional amount of kerosene oil and saturate the pile with an additional half barrel of tar. When this was accomplished, everything being ready, and the crowd of people standing around pressing closer and closer, and the excitement growing so intense as to be almost beyond endurance, at the word of the superintendent of the Chemical Works, the chief burgess applied the match.

The result was electrical, almost magical. The boys had so thoroughly done their work of saturating with oil and tar as the pile was constructed, and the additional supply, added at the last moment, had rendered the whole mass so inflammable in every part. that the entire pile of saturated boxes and barrels, in less than the twinkling of an eye, was an entire mass of flames. It ignited so quickly and burned so flercely that the whiskers of the chief burgess were singed and his eyebrows entirely burned away. The heat was so intense that the whole mass of people was forced to fall back instantly with such speed and force as to almost crush large numbers who were behind.

The blast on the horn was blown, the church hell began to ring, the pent-up feelings of the crowd burst forth in a terrific shout. The Barryville Fire

Brigade on the top of the hill started to the rescue with the chemical engine, ringing the bell with tremendous fury at every step. What with the ringing of the engine bell, the shouts of the boys, the continuous clanging of the church bell, the cries of the crowd and the deafening roar and crackling of the flames, it seemed as if pandemonium was let

The Barryville Fire Brigade brought up on the village green in grand display. They had performed their part well. Dick Hilton took his place on the side of the engine and passed out the hose to the superintendent of the company. He pointed the nozzle at the great roaring mass of flames and shouted to Dick to turn on the acid. Dick answered back in thunderous tones, which were heard above the roar of the flames, the ringing of the bell and the shouting of the people, "I have turned it on.'

The superintendent cried again, this time in an irriated, angry tone, to see that the acid was turned on.

Dick made a closer examination and found that he was right in saying that it was turned on. He could hear the movement of the acid and a deep, rumbling sound, and was presently almost knocked to the earth by a sudden lurching and plunging of the machine, which was followed almost instantly by a terrific boom. The cylinder head on the

opposite side from where Dick stood had blown out, carrying with it the sulphuric acid and the gas which had been stored up there for extinguishing the fire. It was discharged upon the people who were in range

Right after this explosion the people were so startled as to be hushed into silence, and nothing was heard save the ominous roar and crackling of the flames. The silence on the part of the people was presently broken by someone standing up on the fence in the distance, who cried, "We'll take a dozen of those machines!

By this time the heat was so lutense that neighboring property was in danger. Twice the cornice on the Burns Hotel had taken fire. All the horses and wagons under the hotel sheds were hastily removed, but not in time, however, to prevent some bundles of hay from taking fire which a farmer had brought in his wagon for feeding his horse. An attempt was made to extinguish the burning hay as the horse was backed out into the street, but before this could be done the horse took fright and started on the run up the road. The sound of voices behind him and the roar of the flames and the crackling of the burning straw in the wagon filled the horse with an overwhelming and terrible fright.

He had not gone far when he er tered a drove of cattle. They, in turn, seeing the horse coming with such terrific fury, eyes glaring, nostrils dilated and a cloud of smoke and fire just behind him, were seized with a tremendous fright. They ran along the road ahead of the horse, their combined tread being sufficient to shake the ground.

Some half mile distant a child was in front of a house, and hearing the tremendous sound of hoofs and looking down the street and seeing the flaming light, ran in and shouted to his mother that the new-fangled fire eater was coming up the road. Of course there were no men present, being all down on the village green, so the whole family betook themselves to the second story, and from that safe retreat witnessed the procession go past in a tremendous

cloud of dust, smoke and fire.

Meanwhile the fire raged on the village green. The sheds adjoining the Burns Hotel had taken fire, and all the people not being able to get off on the side of the fire, were obliged to jump into the creek which flowed along the back side of the sheds. They almost fell over each other in their efforts to escape, taking to the water like frogs and rats. All had thus made their escape except Morg Burns, the proprietor of the Burns Hotel, and Ike Manley. Morg Burns weighed three hundred and fifty pounds. He had a very genial disposition, which made his position as hotel keeper very dangerous to the young men of Barryville. Ike Manley was a young man who some three years before was a very brilliant student, looking forward to a possible theological career, but he had succumbed to the nameless and unaccountable charm of this hotel keeper and yielded himself to a possible latent taste for stimulants. These two men had taken favored positions upon the wagon shed, intending to have a good view of all the proceedings. They were now the last ones upon the burning sheds, which threatened every moment to collapse. The flames were creeping nearer every moment and the heat getting more intense. The cries and entreaties of Morg Burns were most pitiful and pathetic. The people shouted to him to take to the water, but he hesitated to jump; but just at that moment the boards upon which they were standing gave way and Morg Burns plunged over, head first, into the water. Ike Manley still stood upon the burning sheds, his form outlined against the blackness of the night by the lurid flames which were leaping around him. The people shouted hoarsely to him, "Save yourself—jump into the water," and then the entire structure collapsed and I' backward among the burning timbers.

At the same instant a great shout went up saying that the Burns Hotel was on fire from cellar to garret. And so it was. The fire demons seemed to reel and shrick through every apartment. At times they appeared to laugh in a very madness of revelry and to drink up the materials of the building with the abandoned recklessness of the drunka s thirst. The fire did not cease until every vestige of the hotel had been swept from existence.

Ike Manley was rescued and after a long illness finally recovered, gave up his bad habits and became a flaming evangel.

Dick Hilton remained until almost morning, fighting the progress of the flames with the assembled

citizens, and finally succeeded in staying their progress. Fortunately a big rain storm came on toward morning, which helped to extinguish the flames.

Appalled at what had taken place, and regretting the loss of the one hundred dollars which he had the chance to make and which had seemed almost within his grasp, Dick endeavored to get the chemical engine over to the railroad station, which was some half mile distant, but he was obliged to leave it stuck fast in the mud when only half way there. He stood on the station platform at four o'clock in the morning, ready to take the express for Centre City. A man came up to him and said that he was an engineer on one of the local freight trains, and that he had worked with great energy in order to bank his fires and attend the exhibition on the village green. He said he had hurried home to change his clothes, fearing that he would not get there in time. It happened that he was just in line with the sulphuric acid when the head of the engine blew out, and his fine suit of clothes was entirely spoiled. As he told the story to Dick, he unconsciously extended his hands and looked down at himself in a helpless sort of way, remarking, "I guess, after all, I was on time."

As for Dick—well, Dick did not get the one hundred dollars, but he received five hundred dollars' worth of experience, and it proved to be worth even more

in his subsequent career.

#### RIDING THE BUCKING BRONCOS OF THE SEA

UT a thirty-knot destroyer into a rough sea," says Sir William White, "and the limit of speed she can make is what she can bear-what the people on her can bear."

Traveling at a thirty-knot speed is going at the rate of a little over thirty-four miles an hour. You can travel at that speed in a railway train with comfort-in fact, it is about the speed of the ordinary train. But imagine a runaway horse dragging your carriage over a rough country road at thirty-four miles an hour and you get an idea of what it means to go thirty knots an hour in a torpedo hoat. Good for the digestion maybe, but rough on the nerves; and if anything gives way, disaster complete and overwhelming.

Not only young officers, but young men for the crew are needed on board a torpedo boat-men in whom age and experience has not tamed the dash and daring which the boat itself typifies, and whose young bodies can adapt themselves to quickly

varying conditions.

These things apply to peace as much as to war. There is always "something doing" on a torpedo boat, and, with the exception of the pregnant moment when the boat steams to torpedo a man-of-war-a moment which, by its very greatness, raises men above all physical considerations if they are of the proper sort for torpedo work-the conditions in peace are as hazardous and trying as in time of war. That is, of course, if the boat is on active sea service, though in peaceful times, boats not being kept at sea for such long stretches as in war, the mental and physical strain is not apt to be so continuous.

On a torpedo boat officers and men suffer alike. The sea is no respecter of persons, and tosses the lieutenant and the apprentice boy about and keeps them awake with absolute impartiality. The officers and men of the torpedo boat fiotilla employed on the Cuban coast during the Spanish war suffered greatly from inability to sleep in the long spells when the nervous little craft were kept scooting about amid the blockading squadron, or running on their frequent errands from the fleet to Key West. The crews used to arrive at Key West half dead for want of sleep, and as soon as the boat was alongside all hands made for their bunks.

A man who has had much service on a torpedo boat said to the writer:

"It is not only sleep with which you have to play catch as catch can on board a torpedo boat, but you have to play tag with your food as well. If there was anything like a sea on, we never used to think of sitting down to table, but took such food as we could get in one hand and ate it while we held on with the other.

"A great part of the time cooking was next to impossible, and cold canned stuff, or what was left over of the stuff which had been cooked in port, had to suffice us, and we grabbed that as we could and when we could.

"The cook always, or almost always, used to make coffee for us, though how he managed it was a mystery, for, though he used to lash the coffee pot to the top of the stove and tie down the lid, the pitching and the rolling of the boat in a heavy seaway would spill a large portion of the contents of the pot out through the spout.

"Then cookey would put a cork in the mouth of the spout, and when the boiling coffee generated steam enough the 11d would blow off, or the cork would fly out. Altogether, it was only by the exercise of indefatigable energy and skill of the sort which ought to have been recognized in General Orders, that finally enough coffee would be manufactured to give each man a

"We used to get an outfit of crockery about every time we came into port during the Spanish war, and smash it up the first



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day out, probably. If not the first day, then a little later.

'When Schley's fleet arrived at Clenfuegos, the Dupont, to which I was attached, was lying there and was ordered back to Key West. Being homeward bound and the weather being fair, we determined to have breakfast sitting down to table. The cook managed to cook a proper meal, and what remained of the forecastle outfit of mess gear was placed on the table and in it the breakfast.

"But the sea was rising and a storm blowing up, and just as we were ready to sit down the boat gave a vicious lurch and sent mess gear and breakfast flying about as if they had been shot out of a

"Later there came a great crash from the wardroom, where the officers had been try-

not see the gold lace on their uniforms for fried eggs when the officers disentangled themselves from the wreck of their break-fast table and came on deck."

"What was the most exciting moment you ever had on board a torpedo boat?" was asked of a sailor who has spent much time in this sort of craft.

"I guess," he said, "it was once, not long ago, when I was in the McKee. We had been down to Ncw London and were on our way back to Newport under both boilers. The McKee is a little boat, only 99 feet long on the waterline, and her speed is a little short of twenty knots.

"We began to make heavy weather of it as soon as we got outside the Sound, and the way we pitched into it was a caution. When off Block Island there suddenly when on Block Island there studenty heaved up before us a great wave like a solid wall of water, and the McKee, instead of rising to it, plunged right into it, completely burying her deck under solid green water. I say completely, but her stern did water, and the say of the stick up above the surface a little—all the rest of her shot under water. It seemed as if she was bound straight for the bottom at a twenty-knot speed.

"She hung a moment—it seemed ages—and then, quivering and shaking with her tremendous struggle for life, she slowly poked her nose up into the daylight onc more. Her nose went up, her stern went down, and she shot out of the sea like a

great fish leaping from the deep.
"It is a marvel that her plates were not crushed in by the tremendous strain. It was a taste of submarine navigation exceedingly trying to the nerves of the crew

Another torpedo boat sailor told this story:

"I think the most exciting trip I ever ing along on her stern and now made was at the beginning of the Spanish be trying to travel on her nose.

ing the same thing, and-well, you could war. We were lying in Key West in a torpedo boat having an official speed of 281/2 The fleet was at Dry Tortugas, one knots. "One night we received a dispatch from

Washington with instructions to take it to the fleet as fast as steam would carry us. Congress had passed the joint resolution which opened the war, and the fleet was wanted at once at Key West.

"Off we started through the night and ran the one hundred miles at a speed which I do not think the boat ever exceeded. even on her trial trip. The course lay over the open waters of the gulf—waters lumpy and 'jolty'—but we tore along at a speed which strained both ourselves and the torpedo boat. The excitement of the race against time and a knowledge of the stirring news we bore all added to the effect of the occasion, but we did not feel the strain at all then. We felt as buoyant as the boat under us, and the rushing flight over the midnight waters seemed to proceed from our party rills rether than from ceed from our own wills rather than from ne efforts of the engines.
"Having delivered our dispatch and hav-

ing been delayed some time at the flagship, we started back at the same high speed at which we had come. A storm had blown up in the meanwhile and into the teeth of it we plunged, never letting up in our rush for an instant, but just flying, now half out of the water and now plunging deep into it, until it seemed as if we were not coming up again. It was important that we should be back in Key West with the It least possible delay, and we were

"On that 200-mile round trip there was neither eating, sleeping nor scarcely talking-nothing but feeding the boilers and hanging on as the boat slipped along, first on one side and then the other, now waltzing along on her stern and now seeming to



Enter, unceremoniously, Mrs. Bairke: "Beggin' pardon, but me neighbor, Mrs. Jiggins-which she's your washlady, too-told me as how you was wantin' some pretty children to put into your paintin', so I've made so bold as to bring

along my Maud Hemma, Herbert and the baby!"

# A Yankee Boy Who Became The People's Champion A Brief Review of The Remarkable Career of The Late Ex-Governor Pingree, of Michigan

By HUGO ERICHSEN

HE Memorial Day dedication of a Pingree monument at Detroit calls renewed attention to the public life of an uncompromising foe of monopoly, whose unrelenting battle against oppression and rascality in every form endeared him to the people he served. The portrait of Hazen S. Pingree occupies the place of honor in many an humble home in Michigan, and if his memory is enshrined in the hearts of the grateful people of a large state to-day, it is not only because of what he did, but because of what he shared with the immortal Lincoln—the love of folk who are compelled to toil for a living.

To the average American boy Mr. Pingree's career should be of particular interest, because it shows the possibilities that lie before a penniless lad. He did not attain a position of wealth and power by mere chance, but because he had industry and frugality, and chose common sense as his guiding-star.

Even after fame and fortune had come to him he was never ashamed to acknowledge that he sprang from the common people and that he was a shoemaker by trade. To readers of THE AMERICAN BOY I trust this short account of his life will prove an inspiration, for, after all, the old adage that every man is the architect of his own fortune still holds good.

Hazen S. Pingree was born at Denmark, Me., on the thirtieth day of August, 1840, the fourth

child (in a family of nine) of Jasper and Adeline (Bryant) Pingree. His first American ancestor, Moses Pingree, emigrated from England in 1640 and settled at Ipswich, Mass., where his descendants continued to reside until 1776. But in that year Parson Pingree transferred the family home to Denmark in Maine.

Jasper Pingree was a farmer, who found it increasingly difficult to wrest a living for himself and family from the barren soil of New England. He allowed his son to remain at home and get such schooling as the village afforded, until Hazen was fourteen years old; after that the boy had to fend for himself.

As indicative of the boy's character, it is related that a poor farmer near Denmark was taken ill with a fever, due to drinking impure water, and was unable to take care of his crops. Hazen got all of the boys of the neighborhood together and told them

what a fine idea it would be to hoe the farmer's corn during the night. so that he wouldn't know who did it. He worked up their enthusiasm, after the manner of Tom Sawyer, until they stole out of the village one moonlit night and accomplished the task before daybreak. You may imagine the surprise of the family

when they became aware of what had happened! In 1856, we find Hazen in a cotton factory at Saco in his native state. Four years later, he entered a shoe factory at Hopkinton, Mass., where he learned the trade of cutter. In 1862, at the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, he enlisted as a private in Company F. First Massachusetts regiment of heavy artillery, with which he went to the front. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the second battle of Bull Run and the engagements at Fredericksburg Road, Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, North Ann and South Ann. On May 25, 1864, he was captured by Mosby's men and sent as a prisoner to Lynchburg.



MUDOLF SCHWARZ, SCULPTOR OF THE PINGREE MONUMENT AT DETROIT



THE NEW PINGREE MONUMENT AT DETROIT

Va. Later, he was transferred to Andersonville, N. C., where he endured the horrors of the stockade for five months, until he was removed to Millen, Ga., to be exchanged. He rejoined his regiment before Petersburg in November and took part in the battles of Boydton Road, Sailor's Creek, Farmville and Appomattox Court House. At Appomattox he accidentally became an eye-witness of Lee's surrender. Shortly after being mustered out of service in August, 1865, he went to Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Pingree was always proud of his record as a soldier and the most conspicuous ornaments of his library consisted of war trophies, including the musket carried by his great-grandfather in the War of the Revolution, the gun shouldered by his grand-father in the War of 1812, and the rifle toted by himself during the Civil War. Thus the guns that had helped to create the Union reposed, side by side, with one that had served in its defense.

At first, it appears, the young shoemaker worked at his trade, but in 1866, conjointly with Mr. C. H. Smith, he embarked in the shoe business as an employer. The two were associated in business for over a decade; they never entered into a written partnership agreement, but conducted business on a verbal understanding only; yet they had no differences. The firm had but eight hands at the start and a capital of only \$1,360. Contrast this with the seven hundred employes and the million dollars capital of the Pingree Shoe Company of the present day! During the following years Pingree led a matter-offact life and devoted his best efforts to the advancement of his business, which extended rapidly. His success in this respect was so marked, that it commanded the admiration of local merchants and manufacturers and soon raised him and his partner to the first rank in the business world.

On February 28, 1872, Mr. Pingree was married to Miss Frances A. Gilbert, of Mt. Clemens, Mich. Of the three children that came to bless their home, in the course of years, two, a daughter and a son, are still alive. Mrs. Pingree also survives her husband.

Although always a staunch Republican, Mr. Pingree did not enter active politics until October 25, 1889, and then quite against his inclination. At that time the City of Detroit was admitted to be Democratic by about four thousand votes. At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, on the date given, various leading Republicans proposed for the mayoralty nomination declined, giving lack of time or the state of their health as an excuse for refusing to be guillotined, as defeat seemed certain. Finally

the choice centered upon Mr. Pingree. A committee that waited upon him at his factory had difficulty in inducing him to "run," but finally he reluctantly consented. He was promptly nominated at the Republican City Convention, on which occasion he made his first political speech. At the end of a brief but aggressive campaign, he was elected by a majority of 2,308. Entering the mayor's office on the first of January, 1890, he began a political career that was only to end with the decade. The very first thing he did was to apply business principles to the conduct of his office, one evidence of which is still in

existence. I refer to the voluminous scrapbooks in which every newspaper — or magazine — clipping relating to himself, the mayoralty, or the Detroit City Government was carefully preserved. The file was indexed so that no difficulty was experienced in finding information when it was wanted.

In carrying out needed reforms, Mr Pingree did not hesitate to oppose members of his own party, when he considered them in the wrong. Naturally this made him many enemies. Some of the very persons who had helped to bring about his election, denounced him when they realized the fact that he would not serve their selfish ends. But for every "friend" he lost in these circles, he gained a thousand among the masses and soon received the support and encouragement of the vast body of the people. Though he had little regard for professional politicians, he created a new set of them unintentionally, many of whom proved unworthy of the trust reposed in them. This is the most serious mistake he made during the period of his office-holding, and it is safe to assert that his administration would have been even more effective than it was, if he had been surrounded by unselfish counselors. But, as a "ward-heeler" puts it: "Practical politics and unselfishness don't jibe." Mr. Pingree's belief in equal rights for all and special privileges for none was not shared by all of his lieuten-

At the end of his first term, it was the consensus of public opinion that he would not get another. But he was triumphantly re-elected by the people, although he had to contend with opposition in his own party. Altogether he served four terms as mayor of the City of

the Straits. His administration is credited with many reforms and improvements. The cost of paving and sewer building was greatly reduced and better material and work secured. Through his efforts rapid transit was introduced when the Detroit City Railway was sold to a new company. To reduce the price of gas, he brought suit against the gas company in his own name and forced the matter to an issue.

The year 1894 was a momentous one in his career as mayor. As the common council was in sympathy with his policy, he had no trouble in obtaining a franchise for the Detroit Railway, with 3-cent fares. He had combatted what he considered the unjustifiable pretensions of the local street railway company for years and this was his trump card, as it established effective competition. At about the san Supreme Court affirmed the mayor's right to veto the proceedings of the school board, as a direct outcome of a scandal in that body. In the early summer of this year Mayor Pingree's plan of utilizing vacant city lots by assigning them to the poor for potatopatches gave him national prominence and spread his name and fame throughout the civilized world.

In 1896, after previous failure. Mr. Pingree triumphed in the state campaign and was elected Governor of Michigan by a majority of 66,000 over all others, being re-elected two years later by a plurality of 75,097. His administration of this high office was greatly handicapped by a legislature that was adverse to his views and had been elected for the purpose of thwarting his plans. Despite this opposition, however, he compelled the lawmakers to adopt a more equitable system of taxing corporations. As Michigan's war governor, he was solicitous about the



MR. PINGREE'S SCRAP BOOM

welfare of the soldier boys of '98 and made three or four trips to the camps in the South to look after their comfort.

Soon after his retirement from office, his health failed and he decided to take a trip to South Africa. He departed from Detroit in February, 1901. In the following summer, the people of the city were griefstricken on receipt of the news that the ex-governor had been taken very ill, on his way home, at London. England, where he died on the eighteenth of June. His remains were conveyed to this country by the liner "Zeeland" and received at New York by a deputation of Detroit citizens. After lying in state for several days at the Detroit City Hall, this champion of the people was buried with military honors and accorded a public funeral, the like of which had never before been witnessed in the City of the Straits.

Before the body of the dead statesman was brought back to Detroit, a commission for the erection of a Pingree monument had been organized, with Mr. Carl E. Schmidt, as chairman, and Wm. H. McGregor, as secretary and treasurer. The public responded liberally to an appeal for contributions. The sum of \$12,685 was collected, of which \$10,827 was expended



MR. PINGREE'S LIBRARY, FROWING ANCESTRAL FIREARMS, SWORDS, ETC.

for the monument and incidentals. The remainder is to be invested in a bond, to provide a perpetual fund for the floral decoration of the monument.

Rudolf Schwarz, of Indianapolis, was chosen as the sculptor of the monument as a result of a competition. Mr. Schwarz was born at Vienna, Austria, June thirteenth, 1865, and is a graduate of the art academy of his native city. In 1888, he moved to Berlin. where he entered the studio of Bruno Schmitz, well-known in the United States as the designer of the Indiana Soldiers' Monument. In 1898, this gentleman sent the young sculptor to Indianapolis to execute some of the details of the monument. When this work was completed, Schwarz won a competition for the colossal soldier-figures and fountain groups that form a part of the Indiana Soldiers' Monument and decided to remain in Hoosierdom. This task occupied him for two years, after which he designed the Pingree statuc.

## Famous Guides of Forest and Stream

HERE are numbered by hundreds in this country boys who gladly admit that the "best times" which they have ever experienced in their as professional guides. The wilderness guides are the "leather stockings" of the present day. Their ranks are gradually being thinned because with the advance of modern industrial progress and the of modern industrial progress and the disappearance of the forests their occupation is gone, but a number of these experts in woodcraft may yet be found in the Adirondacks or Great North Woods and in the lake-dotted wilderness Maine.

derness An experienced guide can teach a boy derness adually of camp life—hatchets and knives. The average guide prefers for all-around use what he terms a "double-barreled pocketaxe." It is different from the ordinary hatchet chiefly in that it is light and has a double blade—one thick stunt edge and a double blade—one thick stunt edge and one fine, keen edge. Strangely enough, the best guides prefer a strong double-bladed pocket knife to the "bowies" and "hunting knives." which they say may fit in with descriptions in a dime novel, but are not the best things for actual use in the weeds. in the woods

in size. These with your change of dothing ought not to weigh more than shelters from brush and boughs. Equally ing as it is. Not only are there many dishest that cannot be secured in any hotout eight pounds."

An experienced guide can teach a boy any things about those indispensables of camp life—hatchets and knives. The two range guide prefers for all-around use that he terms a "double-barreled pocket-tack." It is different from the ordinary and the terms a "double-barreled pocket-tack." It is different from the ordinary and the terms a "double-barreled pocket-tack thefly in that it is light and has a double blade—one thick stunt edge and the best guides prefer a strong double-barreled pocket knife to the "bowies" and he best guides prefer a strong double-bladed pocket knife to the "bowies" and the heart guide, it must be explained, should not be considered a servant. He usually the heart guide not only knows how the spend in the woods, and are not the best things for actual use in the woods.

The expert guide not only knows how the shelters from brush and boughs. Equally ing as it is. Not only are there many dishes that cannot be secured in any hotel, but fish and game are cooked in a many torsonal game are cooked in a many torsonal game are cooked in a many boys imagine, particularly if it be raining and the fuel is wet. Most of the guides are, almost tell, but fish and game are cooked in a many torsonal guides are, almost tell, but fish and game are cooked in a many torsonal game are cooked in a many torsonal guides are, almost tell, but fish and game are cooked the witch many to the exception, spiendid, whole-souled fellows, kindly and generous to a fault. Many of these woodsmen who spend so much of they wilderness are naturally very quiet and uncommunicative, but it will repay any boy hunter or camper to draw them out for if the guide can be induced to talk he will be indorsed by any torsonal guides a



A LONG LAKE GUIDE AND HIS DOGS

In the old days the hunter and the In the old days the hunter and the trapper pursued his vocation because it meant bread and butter for himself and family. The present day guide also turns his knowledge of woodlore to account in earning a living, but he does it in a different way, namely, by piloting men and boys who hunt and fish for pure love of the sport, to the best gunning grounds and the choicest trout streams. The man who makes a business streams. The man who makes a business of guiding usually does nothing else from one end of the year to the other, and not only is he a dead shot, but he knows the forest as the Indian used to

knows the forest as the Indian used to know it in the old days.

A guide may serve a single hunter or fisherman or he may pilot a whole party. Much of the work that falls to the lot of these men is in the introduction of boys to the mysteries of the woods. Many a man who in his younger days has enjoyed the free open-air life of the forest and the sport with rod and gun later sends his sons to his old camping ground and puts them under the care of the old guide who years before gave him his own first insight into life "in the open." Thus I'resident Roosevelt when a weak, sickly boy was sent every summer into the boy was sent every summer into the heart of the Maine woods for weeks of out-door life and now he sends his own sons, Theodore and Kermit, to spend each vacation with the veteran proved himself such a splendid companion

The ideal guide must know everything that there is to know about camping and that there is to know about camping and hunting and fishing, following trails, and, in short, the whole range of woodcraft, for very often the lad or lads who go with him have not had very much if any experience in roughing it in a real wilderness, where getting lost is no joke and where in recent years men who have lost their way have died of hunger and exposure while seeking to find their way to civilization. The veteran mide invariably advises his how charges to "go variably advises his boy charges to "go light," that is, to cary just as little as possible in the way of clothing, camp equipage, etc.

To a lad who inquired what clothing he would need for a camping and hunting trip a man who has been a guide in the Adirondacks for fully fifty years recently said: "If I were you I would not wear coarse woolen clothing, but a suit of cashmere of medium thickness. Two thick woolen shirts you will need and for foot-wear I would suggest light boots or mocwear I would suggest light hoots or moc-casins. Don't get long-legged hoots with heavy soles, for they will surely tire you out on a long tramp through the woods. We will not carry a tent, but will sleep in the open, and so you will need a soft, warm blanket bag, open at the ends and just long enough to cover you, and it

A HERMIT'S WILD FRIENDS, or Eighteen

Years in the Woods, by Walter A. Mason. As a relief from ill-health in various forms, Mr. Mason was advised to try life in the pine Mason was advised to try life in the pine woods with nature for his physician. The result was a most gratifying success. During his eighteen years of voluntary hermit life, ho came into close contact with many of the denihis eighteen years of voluntary hermit life, ho came into close contact with many of the denizens of the forest both in feather and fur, and he gives his observations of his "wild friends" in this volume. The student of nature will here find wealth of interest and information, and the boys will be delighted with the stories of experiences among these "friends." Satan, the raccoon; Wabbles, the wounded song-sparrow; Bismarck, the red squirrel; the white-footed mouse, Mr. and Mrs. Chewink, the mole, sloat, crow, coot and countless others with their habits and peculiarities, as well as the clearm of life by forest and stream are depicted so graphically and lovingly by the author that "nature's cure" will take on new meaning and relegate doctors' bills and doctors' pills into innocuous desuctude. Nearly 60 illustrations, partly by the author from his own observations, and party by Louis Agassiz Fuertes and other artists, will increase the enjoyment of the reader in this most fascinating book. The author is no beginner in literature, as for years, above the pen name of "Hermit," he has contributed to many of the foremost magazines. 304 pages on fine paper and large, clear type. Price \$1.50. Dana, Estes & Co.

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pages. Price 65 cents. American Book Co.

THE TRUE CITIZEN, How to Become One, by W. F. Markwick, D. D., and W. A. Smith, A. B., Ansonia City Schools. Thoughtful boys, boys who have the determination to be good men and good citizens, will find in this little volume every inspiration. Its 39 chapters are under four heads: The Child, The Youth, The Man, The Citizen; and each chapter presents a special theme. Among these themes are: Observation, Obedience, Candor, Affection, Cheerfulness, Industry, Ambition, Concentration, Self-Control. There are a number of other features, such as memory gems, etc., which will be of assistance. For the class-room the teacher will find this book useful, and the boys who read it will develop a high type of citizenship which will work for their own benefit as well as of the nation. 259 pages. Price 60 cents. American Book Co.

THREE HUNDRED THINGS A BRIGHT GIRL. CAN DO, by Lella Elizabeth Kelley. The girl who cannot find in this book what she wants in the way of employment, fun and general usefulness must be hard to please indeed. A glance through its contents tells us of games and experts both in and out of deeps, embrying ginnee through its contents tells us of games and sports both in and out of doors, embruidery, sewing, cooking, pyrography, puzzle, candy making home decoration, physical culture, methods of entertaining friends, etc., etc., a veritable Golconda of helpfulness. The girl or girl's mother who has not a copy of this book in the bookcase will lack a great deal of useful information and instruction on many things of importance to the physical and mental wellbeing of the girl. The many illustrations will be found of great hencilt. 626 pages Price \$1.20. Dana Estes & Co.

Price \$1.20. Dana Estes & Co.

A WOMAN WHO WENT TO ALASKA, by Maw Kellogg Sullivan. This is the history of the author's own experiences in the "Prozen North." Fired by the stories of suddenly acquired wealth, she determined to journey to Alaska in the hope of making her fortune. If she did not succeed in finding riches, she at least has written an interesting and readable book. The story of her adventures, of places and people, is related with much humor, and it also shows her to be a keen and discriminating observer as well as an ardent lover of nature. The book we think, will find many renders. James H. Earle & Co.

HOME MECHANICS FOR AMATEURS, by George M. Hopkins. The former work of Mr.

"Experimental Science," such a favorable reception that another work along the same lines was in demand. The author was an expert mechanic and this book author was an expert mechanic and this book is largely the record of his experiments performed in his of workshop at his home. A valuable and important feature to the young amateur in conniction with the many experiments here described is that no expensive or complicated machinery or tools are required. Some mechanical ingenuity, a lathe and a few tools will bring forth the desired results. The book is divided into seven parts: Wood-working, How to make Household Ornaments, Metal-working, Model Engines and Bollers, Meteorology, Telescopes and Microscopes and Electricity. Each part gives full instructions as to the making and working of the many things coming under its designation. To our numerous readers who want to know how to do and nake things we heartly recommend this book as being thoroughly practical. The many illustrations will be found of benefit. 370 pages. Price \$1.50. Munn & Company.

PIONEER SPANIARDS IN NORTH AMERICA, by William Henry Johnson. As a fitting companion to the history of North America received into the schools, this book will be warmly welcomed by the older pupils and teachers. The subsequent history of those who followed the fortunes and shared in the discoveries of Columbus must be of great interest. The names of America Vespueci, Champlain, Halboa, Ponce De Leon, De la Casas, Cortes, De Soto, ought to be familiar to every high school boy, while the part that Spain and Spaniards played in the conquest and colonization of the Carlibrean Islands and in North America is of seconding historical interest. The aboriginal peoples, the Aztecs and Mexicans, their habits, religion and acquirements in the arts, are all placed most vividly and stirringly before the reader. It is a book which ought to be in the library of every teacher and student of our country's history. The illustrations, maps and index will be found of great service to the reader, 381 pages. Price \$1.20 net. I little, Brown & Co.

THE WINNER, by Everett T. Tomlinson. Mr. Tomlinson's reputation as a writer of school and college life is such that anything from his pen is sure to be of interest. After having enjoyed the reading of this book we are puzzled as to whom the title of the book refers. as it is equally applicable to Mr. Whitney, the principal of the Sterling High School, or Will Phelps, the pupil. They are both conquerors. It is a clean, healthy, wholesome book and the characters are described with a sympathetic

affectionate pen. The lessons of the book are conveyed so unobtrusively that the young reader will be impressed unconsciously while enjoying the fun and frolic, the games and debates so ably described. We can heartly recommend this latest and best effort of Mr. Tomilinson's to our boys. The dozen illustrations are finely drawn. 308 pages. Price \$1.00 net. American Baptist Publication Society.

American Baptist Publication Society.
WITH THOMAS IN TENNESSEE, by Edward Robins. This book contains the further adventures of the boy George Knight, whom we met when reviewing Mr. Robins' previous work. "Chasing an Iron Horse." By command of President Lincoln, George is promoted to be able to Major-General Thomas, "The Rock of Chickamauga." It is of the utmost importance to ascertain the position and strength of the Confederate forces and Captain Carton and George are deputed to get the information. Their adventures are sufficiently exciting to keep the sleeplest boy awake. Also his capture while skating and the in idents during his imprisonment, with his final escape to the Union army, are told in a most interesting way, and the information which the young reader vill receive regarding many happenings of our great Civil War form not the least part of the book's value. The illustrations are good and apt. 318 pages. Price \$1.00 net. George W. Jacobs & Co. good and spt. 318 pages. Price \$1.00 net George W. Jacobs & Co.

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WEE MACGREEGOR, by J. J. Bell. It surely showed considerable courage on the part of American publishers to place this book before the reading American public, notwithstan-ling the success it met with in the country of its birth. Yet the outcome has more than justified the venture and Wee Macgreegor's eternal "Whit wey?" has almost become a classic. The little fellow with his questions, his affectionate ways and "greengary" has simply squirmed himself into the hearts of his countless admirers, while his father, who pets and spoils him, his mother, who seedds and adores him, his little sister, "Wee Jeanle," who looks up at him admiringly, and "Granpaw Purdle," who thinks he is "a rale smart laddle," have found hosts of friends by that teach of nature which makes all the world kin. There is lovely found hosts of friends by that teach of nature which makes all the world kin. There is lovableness and tenderness in the hook, and there is that humor also which makes us laugh while the tear of human sympathy dims the eye While we regret that lack of space forbids us dilating on the charm and fose nation of this little volume, we hope we have said enough to induce every one of our readers to obtain a copy of it. With the copous glossary at the beginning, the Scottish diabet med hot be a stumbling block to it full enjoyment [17] pages. Price \$1.00. Harper & Brothers.



GUIDS HOUSE AT CAMP DEERLANDS AND GROUP OF GUIDES



SINCINNATI was desolate. and were fed by the hand of charity, while the merciless waters raced up to the garrets, over the chimney tops. Along the lowlands little white villages just awaking from their winter sleep were pounced upon and were now scattered down the lands.

detail maps, is a little meadow stream year of the floods-where the widow of Dalsy, a beautiful lass of sixteen, a capital shot and a fearless rider; Bogardus, a lisping lad of four, and Baby Boo, then declared by that worshiping family, to be the most beautiful and most wonderful baby that ever was.

Daisy had one possession that she loved next to Baby Boo, and that was Black Bett, a Kentucky thoroughbred, the chief remnant of a fortune.

Daisy, sitting her beautiful, restless animal like some ancient queen, had gone some five miles up to the Ohio River and with thousands of others was watching the rising waters, ant-like, carry Thornville away. The watchers had seen every house go out of the doomed village one by one save the big frame hotel, and now it had trembled and screeched and swung half way round, then paused as if it were some live monster as yet undecided. And there it is to this day, torn out in birthplace of stories of ghosts and the home of thousands of bats.

The rains far up the river poured and poured as if they were never to cease and the river was rising, always rising. "Did you get the warnin' las' night,

Daisy?" asked Squire Ramsey "Warning?" queried the girl.

"Heavins' an' lightnin', girl! the water is up to the top of Willets levee, seventy feet this very minit bove low water mark. See them government people there gettin' telegrams by that clump o' trees? They got a cannon and if the water keeps on a risin' and she is goin' to break over, boom she goes. That means the hull o' Honey Creek valley will be ten feet under water. I jus' come from there and the weather agent says in fifteen minits it's one way or another."

There was a whirl, the mud splashed in the squire's face, and Daisy and Black the highlands-and safety.

that—a race with death. The older inwere tossed headlong into the revolving miles above Washington City, on the No.999, Regulation U.S. Army Shelter Tents
These Tents are made in two parts, of light canvas, give the almost boundless turmoil of the vel-

Thou- low waters of the Ohlo racing on with sands of stricken people were impetuous force. In that glance she saw crowded into the public buildings a house whirl over, then some huge trees that were floating majestically in the waters catch on some obstruction below. through the once busy streets, first into rise up out of the seething flood like cellars, then through the parlor windows, mighty rods of wrath to scourge the runaway river.

Three milestones were passed. Black Bett was covered with the foam of ardor, not exhaustion, and with blazing eyes and flaring nostrils she was speeding like Honey Creek, as you will see by your a spent cannon ball. At any moment the terrified girl expected to hear the roar murmuring rather placidly along not far of the distant gun. On with long, tired from Cincinnati. There is, however, a strides the faithful thoroughbred goes little cataract at the Appleton cottage and Daisy, lifting herself in her saddle, under some great sycamores-I mean sees her little brother, Bogardus, sitting there was a cottage there in the awful in the doorway with his pet kitten in his She gave a sweep of her arm Appleton lived happily with her family toward the river and pointed to Honey Creek bridge. There was some indefinable terror in the motion, in the foamcovered animal, in the white face of Daisy.

"Mother! mother!" he screamed, "here comth Daithy an' Bett theared to death. The world ith comin' to an end." One glance from the mother as Dalsy pointed to the Ohio River and then to Honey Creek bridge, and she understood. As the quivering mare plows up to the little cottage gate, Old Ned, the faithful plow horse, is saddled and already there.

Daisy glanced at her watch; beautiful Bett had made the five miles in eleven

"River will break over Willett's leves in a minute-water will be ten feet over whole valley, Honey Creek bridge," she panted. "Give me Boo, you and Bogarrie take Ned—cannon fired when the levee tears out—whip, Bogarrie, whip!" And some places, crushed and broken, the the little boy laid the whip with all his little strength on Old Ned's tough hide.

Old Ned's running days, if he ever had any, were over and he went on quite a stiff little gallop. "Here, mother, you hold Thomath and I will whip with bofe hanth. We will dwown sure if Old Ned don't get in better likth than thith. I geth he'd 'bout lief dwown ath to gallop." Old Ned under the exciting circumstances got up a most commendable rate of speed.

When about three-fourths of the distance was covered, they heard the cannon thundering through the hills and valleys. It was the voice of warning and death. Then Daisy and her mother heard a little voice:

"Oh, God, thave mother, Daithy and Baby Boo—an' if it aint athkin' too mutch, me and Thomath." It was a prayer that was answered.

When the cannon's echoes died away Bett were shooting like an arrow down they heard a faint rumbling, then a the road to home, five miles away. One closer, rushing, tearing sound that broke mile farther was Honey Creek bridge, into a thunderous roar. Nearer and the battlefield or unfed in the hospital louder swelled the thousand different or camp. Kentucky never had such a race as noises; crash after crash, and great trees

ruin behind them lick the horses' heels.

High and safe on the farther side, the little boy laid his small red finger on the kitten's nose and said:

"I prayed fo' you, too, Thomath, but it wath nip an' skwatch to thave the whole

"Meow! meow! said Thomas, like an

#### Miss Clara Barton, One of The World's Greatest Women

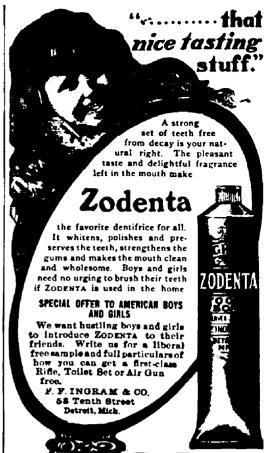
Every American boy should know of the work of Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society. Miss Barton was born in New England, and began teaching school at the age of thirteen. A few years later she took the first Government department position ever given to a woman by the United States. When the Civil War broke out she dropped her department work and went to the field. When the war was over she was sent to Andersonville for the purpose of identifying the dead and laying out the First National Cemetery. After several years she went to Europe and there came in contact with the Red Cross work. The Red Cross Society had been founded some time before in Geneva, Switzerland. A treaty was proposed, known as "The Treaty of Geneva," which provided that all wounded and sick soldiers, all nurses and surgeons attending them, all hospitals, and supplies for their consumption, should be held neutral and sacred by fighting armies. This treaty was pre-sented to the United States, but, strange to say, she refused to sign it. After five years' work Miss Barton succeeded in getting the signature of the United States.



While in Europe in 1870 the Franco-Prussian war broke out, and Miss Barton at once took a leading part in caring for the sick and wounded, working in Paris all through the winter of the great siege. Her reputation had become world wide. and when she returned to the United States she bore the decorations of the Iron Cross of Prussia, bestowed by the Emperor, and the Gold Cross of Remembrance from the Grand Duke of Baden.

The Red Cross is now a world-wide society, and in the present war neither Jap nor Russian will be uncared for on

Miss Barton's headquarters are ten habitants tell it yet to their children. mass. The ravening roar filled the skies. Potomac, where is also the home of the She glanced backward once and her Daisy looked back and her heart almost great institution of which she is the Daisy looked back and her heart almost great institution of which she is the white face grew more ashen as she saw stopped beating as she saw a huge, foam- head, in a cluster of white buildings suring wave some ten feet high just behind mounted by the Red Cross flag. No them, its front filled with the spectral American woman possesses so many arms of rails and broken limbs and even tokens of the regard and esteem of the large trunks of trees striking, tumbling world as does Miss Clara Barton, includ-



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## How to Become Strong

PARTS-PART EIGHT EIGHT

athletic feats are more spectacular than over the head. Athletic instructors ob-



READY TO LIFT THE DUMB-BELL

heavy dumb-bells or other weights. They are right.

It is a fine thing to have the strength that will enable one to wield great weights with ease; but it is a very bad and dangerous thing to misuse the body by forcing it to work itself stiff, stale and clumsy by doing too much heavyweight work.

There is another danger in lifting heavy weights. It is in the fact that, at a certain point in the lift, the weight is in such a position that the least slip will throw its burden off from the muscles and on the unmuscled part of the body, such as the soft abdomen. It is this that causes ruptures and strains of the back and sides that often cripple a person for life. Quite a light weight can hurt the lifter terribly if he lets it get away from his muscles and throws its "heft" suddenly on the soft organs or the soft tissues surrounding them. That moment some or all of those soft tissues and weaker muscles, not intended by nature to do heavy work, will burst under the strain. On the other hand, an enormous weight can be lifted by the athlete who has mastered the science of concentrating all his muscular forces and guarding his body by his braced muscles in such a way that the weight is supported by muscle at every stage of the work.

Learn first that dumb-bell shoving requires a combination of the things mentioned in the first line of this article.

Learn, secondly, to appreciate what a heavy weight really means when it gets away from you. You need not let a heavy weight get away from you to find out. Take a light dumb-bell that you can handle with ease and certainty, and

#### Clever Doctor Cured a 20 Years Trouble Without Any Medicine.

A wise Indiana physician cured 20 years stomach disease without any medicine as his patient tells:

"I had stomach trouble for 20 years, tried allopathic medicines, patent medicines and all the simple remedies suggested by my friends, but grew worse all the time.

"Finally a doctor who is the most prominent physician in this part of the State told me medicine would do me no good only irritating my stomach and making it worse—that I must look to diet and quit drinking coffee.

"I cried out in alarm, 'Quit drinking Coffee!' why. 'What will I drink?'

"Try Postum,' said the doctor, 'I drink it and you will like it when it is made according to directions, with cream, for it is delicious and has none of the bad effects coffee has."

"Well, that was two years ago and I am still drinking Postum. My stomach is right again and I know doctor hit the nail on the head when he decided coffee was the cause of all my trouble. I only wish I had quit it years ago and drank smash up-in other words, he may rup-Postum in its place." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Never too late to mend. Ten days trial of Postum in place of coffee works wonders. There's a reason.

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CIENCE, strength and "knack" or after you lift it at arm's length over 'trick" all play a part in lifting your head, let your extended arm slant heavy weights, and especially out from your body and see how irresistdumb-bells. ibly even the light weight will pull your With the exception of trapeze acts, few levers downward. Then learn to appreathletic feats are more spectacular than clate what it is merely to pick up a the feat of lifting extraordinary weights heavy weight. With your legs and abdomen well braced, stoop over a fifty or ject to it, and many of them refuse con- sixty pound dumb-bell and lift at it with sistently to let their pupils work with one hand. Do not try to raise it. Simply try to "heft" it. Unless you have worked at heavy weights, you will find that, long before your body and arm muscles get a chance to lift, the bell will have rolled or pulled its way from out your clenched fingers. Your finger and hand muscles, then, are not strong enough even to raise it from the floor. Now you should be ready to begin to learn real dumb-bell lifting:

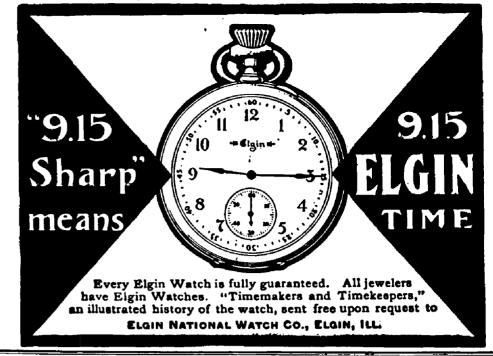
Stand over a five or ten pound bell, according to your strength. Spring your body up and down from your toes to get the muscles of the calf and inner thigh working properly. Set your jaws and stiffen up the muscles of your abdomen and back. Now stoop, without relaxing a single tendon or ligament. Get your hand firmly around the bell. Then, with a combined pull of back, thighs, loins, calves, abdomen and upper and lower arm, lift the bell, steadily and without a jerk, to the waist line. As you straighten up with it apply the muscle force to the aid of the biceps muscle, which must now lift the bell up toward the shoulder. As it mounts toward the shoulder the body should bend away from it and work under the weight so



"UP SHE GOES," AND THE DUMB-BELL SHOVER MUST BE READY TO "STAND FROM UNDER"

under the weight as it is possible to get. Here is where the trick comes in. If you are pushing with your right hand, for instance, you lean over sideways toward the left. You can help yourself by resting your left hand on your thigh or knee as you bend your left leg. Now the moment your right arm has elevated the weight to the shoulder you can get your body under it, when almost all the strain is taken up and the only difficulty is in keeping the dumb-bell straight up in the air. As long as you can do that your arm has little more to do except to hold the weight perpendicular. At this juncture keep your eye on the bell and don't let it wiggle or wobble or sway from the exact perpendicular. The heavier it is the more important is this point.

If a man is lifting a one hundred and fifty or two hundred pound weight, the least swaying to one side or the other will send it crashing down, and it is at that moment that he is in grave danger from two things. One is that the immense weight may topple on his own head or neck and shoulders and fracture his skull, break his neck or even his spine. The other is that, as the weight falls, his body may act just like a hoisting engine with a runaway load, and ture himself or even burst his heart. Therefore, as you work your body to get underneath the uplifted weight you must keep an eye on the latter constantly. When you are well under it and all is clear you can raise your body slowly from the knees up until you stand



entirely erect with the weight held straight overhead.

In lifting weights no spectators should be permitted to stand within fifteen or twenty feet of the athlete in any direction. If it is being done on a gymnasium floor, heavy mattresses should lie in front of him.

It is hardly possible for the average athlete to lower any extraordinarily heavy weight slowly. He must throw it from him or let it fall. Consequently there must be plenty of free open space around him.

from it and work under the weight so that it shall be in the best position for an upward lift or push, that is, as nearly

We have been asked for the name of the boy, who posed for the photographs in the "How to Become Strong" articles. These photographs were posed for by Harold W. Jennys, winner of two gold medals at the West Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A., New York. One medal was for gymnastic ability in 1902, and one for leadership ability in 1902, and one for leadership ability in 1903. Out of a possible 700 points Jennys made 658.2, meaning that he attended every session of the class twice each week, from October 1 to May 1, leading a squad of boys in gymnastics, and teaching them how to do things.

#### It Pays To Study And Work Hard

B. L. Winchell, who has been elected President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, when a boy received but a scanty schooling. He was country bred and during his spare moments devoted himself to self-improvement. Just as soon as he was old enough he went to work in the machine shops of the C., B. & Q. Railroad until by study he had fitted himself to enter as a clerk, the office of the superintendent of machinery, which he did at the age of sixteen. He continued his studies and his efforts to perfect himself until in 1880, at the age of twenty-two, he was made Assistant General Passenger Agent of a railroad and soon thereafter General Passenger Agent. Thus he crept up from position to position until now he is, at the age of forty-six, at the head of one of the greatest railroads of the United States.

Do not forget July 5th, American Boy Day at the St. Louis Exposition. Be sure to go.



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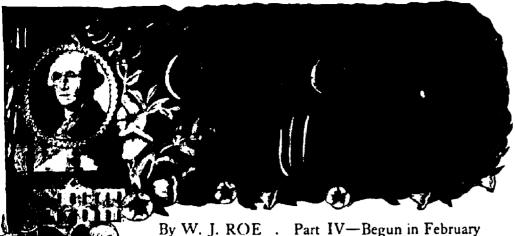
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Washington did not tarry tinental money stopped my mouth." long enough in any single lopatches were dated from Coryell's to the rescue with a loan of specie. in New Jersey, except Haverstraw upon place. the Hudson in New York. During this period the battle of Monmouth was fought (June 28th), whose interest, so far as it personally affected Washington, and his military home life, lies in his flerce and

after held command. While at White Plains nothing of importance occurred. Before going into winter quarters with the army Washington made a tour of observation to the north, stopping at various places in the Highlands of the Hudson, chiefly at West Point and Fishkill. December 1st the army took position at Middlebrook, N. J., where it remained in huts during the Washington's headquarters were nominally here; but much of the time he was at Philadelphia, in consultation with members of the congress, and in preparations for the campaign of the following year.

flery rebuke of Lee, who was again with

the Americans, with the ultimate result

that Lee left the army and never there-

The year 1779, apart from Wayne's capture of Stony Point, was quite uneventful at the north, the seat of war having heen transferred to Georgia and the Carolinas. In June Washington made another journey to West Point and the defenses of the upper Hudson. He remained in that vicinity till winter, when he again took up his residence in New Jersey, this time a comparatively permanent one, at the Ford house at Morristown.

The troops at first suffered severely, as they were obliged to live in tents. In February, however, buts were erected, which made far more comfortable habitations. Mrs. Washington and a number of other ladies enlivened the camp with their presence, and from time to time there were modest entertainments and some approach to galety. At this period the great depreciation of the American with it.

Another difficulty enhanced the dangers of the situation. Some of the states were good enough (or wise enough) to their contingents, to remedy the injustice of their depreciated pay, either by making payments in specie or in goods, rations or clothing, or in sufficient paper to make the Continental forces. up the deficit. Other states were nigremedy the injustice. Naturally it was not conducive to "good order and military discipline" that in adjacent quarters men of the several state lines of troops should have treatment so diverse.

The "legal tender" act of the congress gave rise, as all similar legislation does, to gross advantages being taken by the unscrupulous. While Washington was at Morristown a citizen of the neighborhood was assiduous in his attentions, but



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, WEST POINT, N. Y.

NOM the time to these Washington responded so coldly of leaving Val- that one of his officers asked the reason. ley Forge on This man had, it was known, paid his the 20th of June, 1778, debts in the depreciated paper; and this, till the army reached though legal, Washington regarded as a White Plains in New species of robbery. "It is true, I have York, a month thereafter, not been cordial," said he; "but that con-

This "legal" money was a source of thereafter for service on the field extreme vexation to the congress during degree of accuracy to call that almost the entire war, and its evils found one upon which the historian loves to place a home. His letters and dis- no remedy till the French treasury came linger; it is a record of reproach and

during most of the winter, and served his honor. Doubtless he chafed under

Vernon, marked with his name, and a letter of thanks for her kindness during his occupancy of the Ford mansion. It is needless to say that this spoon was (and still is) cherished as of inestimable value in the Ford family.

The winter of 1779-80 found the fortunes of the young confederacy at their lowest ebb; the spring brought with it better cheer and greater hopes. The French fleet under Rochambeau, arrived on the coast, bringing a considerable force to the assistance of the colonies. After leaving Morristown in June, Washington made his headquarters among the Highland hills of the Hudson in the Valley of the Ramapo, back of West Point. While here he was summoned to an interview with the French officers at Hartford, He left West Point September 18th, and while he was absent the famous treason of Benedict Arnold took place.

No general in the Revolutionary army had shown more bravery, and few more skill than Arnold. It was to him chiefly that the great victory of Saratoga was due, and there he received a wound which incapacitated him for a long time

The record of Arnold thereafter is not shame without one redeeming feature to It was while quartered at Morristown recommend his actions to the mercy of 26th, Englishtown, June 25th; New Bruns- that Washington was initiated into the world. His flery temper involved wick. July 3d; Paramus, July 11th, and order of Free Masons, and the room is him in difficulties which a court martial Haverstraw Bay, July 17th; all these being still shown where this ceremony took made indelible, and his love of case and One incident of his sojourn here adds repayment were at hand. Having been to Washington's reputation as a far-see- placed in command at Philadelphia, he ing military man: To divert the thoughts there married a young and lovely lady, of the soldiers as far as possible from daughter of a wealthy loyalist of that their troubles, he directed the erection city. It was chiefly to gratify the tastes of an immense earthwork upon a height of his wife that Arnold incurred liabilin the neighborhood knowns as Kimball's ities, and it was to acquire the means hill. The construction of this fortifica- to free himself from this harrassing tion-plainly outlined to the present dilemma that he resorted to the misertime, afforded occupation for the troops able expedience of selling himself and



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

sitive are the laws of trade, which will mutiny of the Pennsylvania troops took was sordid as it was dishonorable. never suffer a rival in legislation, that place, a revolt due entirely to unwise. In all accounts of the American strug-at once what little specie was affoat sud-legislation of the congress. Washington gle for independence it will be observed dealy sank out of sight, and the value had for so long pleaded in vain for jus- how much stress is laid upon the posof the stamped paper was carried down tice to all in lawmaking that he was not, session of West Point and its depenit is said, averse to having the soldiers dencies. The reason for this is not take a little of the law into their own difficult to find. At the present day, with hands. He was quartered at New Windsor on the Hudson River when the mutiny took place. The details need not be here given, but are most interesting as showing the spirit and purpose of the men of

gardly or refused to do anything to keep up more effectually the beneficial frowned down upon the lesser works deception that danger was to be apprehended, frequent false alarms would be sounded. On these occasions Mrs. Washington, and the other ladies at head- youd the Highlands. On the northern quarters would be put to much inconhad an alarm gun been fired than into communication between the New Engtheir bed chambers would rush a mili- land states and those further south. Dethe last extremity. The poor women posite side of the river. It was to mainwere obliged to remain in bed, shivering with cold from the open windows and apprehensive that a battle was to be fought in their very apartments.

The headquarters building, which is new preserved under the control of the authorities, was the property of Judge Ford. When Washington took up his residence here an inventory was made of every article in the house. When, in the following spring, the army marched away, he inquired of Mrs. Ford whether everything had been restored to her. "Everything," she replied, "except one silver spoon." After the war Washington sent her a silver spoon from Mount washington's HEADQUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, M. J.

paper currency was the source of much the intended purpose of diverting them. what he considered the injustice of the suffering and discontent. The pay of the The work has since been called, "Fort court that had tried him, and of the men was totally inadequate to their Nonsense," though the result of keeping congress that slighted his high claims: maintenance. Trying to remedy the the soldiers in health and good spirits but the most potent of all the influences evils of debased paper, the congress by its construction was far from being that actuated him was the desire and nonsensical.

that it should be "legal tender." So sen
It was at Morristown that a great His deliberate and despicable treachery It was at Morristown that a great His deliberate and despicable treachery

> its heavy artillery, and science modern warfare has assumed, the feeble forts crowning the low crests along the Hudson would prove but sorry defenses; but in the days of the Revolution they were sufficiently formidable. Fort Putnam. While Fort Nonsense was being built, to now a fine ruin, carefully preserved. and these, with a great chain stretched across the river, served to prevent the advance of the British naval forces beside of these hills ran the main high road venlence and discomfort, for no sooner that served to maintain uninterrupted tary detachment, to take post at the win- pots of supplies were established at dows prepared to defend the building to Fishkill and at New Windsor, on the op-







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WHARTON HOUSE," WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS. FISHKILL, N. Y.

tain this great highway unimpeded, and to protect the extensive depots of stores that West Point was so essential. Had it fallen, as it came so near to doing, into the hands of the British, a blow supremacy from which it is difficult to see how recovery could have been accomplished.

In his desperate straits Arnold con-In his desperate straits Arnold con-ceived the idea of having the defenses of so much censure been heaped upon him mander to some secluded spot where he West Point assigned to his command, in order that he might have at his disposal sufficient goods of military value to enable him to strike a bargain with the British general. It was not difficult for Arnold to procure the assignment. His wound, received at Saratoga, served as admirable excuse for a request to be ordered to the command of the fortress, rather, as his temperament would have otherwise inclined, to service in the field. and it was given him without difficulty. Washington left West Point September 18th for the east without a misgiving, and indeed probably congratulating himself that so important a post had so skillful and devoted a commander; he returned to the post, by way of Fishkill, September 24th, to discover the treason, its ill-success, the flight of Arnold, and, more to be deplored than any other event of all this unhappy series, the capture of the young, brave, but destined to be ill-fated Andre.

Andre, gay, light-hearted and happy, despité the lingering pangs of an early ideal of a professional soldier. A genial society man when no danger threatened, brave even to rashness in times of peril, he was always ready for any adventure, howsoever difficult and dangerous, that promised advantage to the interests of his king and country. A correspondence, begun by Arnold, with Sir Henry Clinton. was continued with Andre. This was conducted under assumed names, and the letters invariably couched in commercial language. It was soon understood at British headquarters who the American was "with goods to dispose of;" but it was impossible by means of writing to arrange the terms of delivery. This could be done only at a personal interview. which took place at the house of a loyalist named Hett Smith, and, unfortunately for Andre, this house, not far from Haverstraw, was within the American lines. Andre met Arnold by appointment at a point on the shore of the river beyond the American posts. The interview took place after midnight, and day was near before the final arrangements had been made. Arnold proposed that they should retire to Smith's house, where the negotiations could continue, and that Andre should return to the Vulture, a vessel upon which he had ascended the river, the following night. In an unfortunate moment Andre yielded. and, more unfortunate still, suffered Arnold to wrap over the full British uniform which he wore a long cloak. They

#### What The King Eats What's Fit for Him.

housekeeper and mother relates an in- sad fate of the young Andre appeals teresting incident that occurred not long strongly. The prison house I: now used ago. She says:

"I can with all truthfulness say that Grape-Nuts is the most beneficial of all cereal foods in my family, young as well outing. The inscription over the door: as old. It is food and medicine both to us. A few mornings ago at breakfast past, and the scenes once so influential my little boy said:

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book, "The Road to Wellville."

set out on horseback for Smith's house, and there the plot to deliver West Point for a price was fully consummated. Andre, eager as le was to effect so desirable an object, all the time a prey to gloomy forebodings lest his presence, inadvertent though it was, should be discovered within the lines of the American army. These forebodings proved too well founded. In the course of the following day the Vulture, having been fired upon, withdrew down the river. Andre, in a fever of anxiety, to get back to his own lines, was furnished with a pass by Arnold, and guided by Smith set out on horseback for New York. The pitiful story of all that followed is well known, camp; but tradition tells of an attempt and furnishes one of the most deplorable pages of history: Andre was captured on the highroad near Tarrytown, taken to the quarters of the officer in quarters building was the property of a command of the outposts, then to West Point, and ultimately to Tappan, on the a spacious stone mansion, situated alwould have been struck at American opposite side of the Hudson, where he was tried by a court martial, condemned, conspirators probably found the house and immediately afterwards hanged as a

For no act of Washington's life has for permitting the death of Major Andre. The claim made by the British, (and the sole defense of Andre, himself), was that having come into the American lines under the orders of Arnold then an officer of the American army and competent to act as such. Andre should have been entitled to ample protection; that was not his fault, but misfortune, that when too late to withdraw he found himself within the line of sentinels. That he afterwards disguised himself was sought to be palliated by the same plea, the orders of Arnold.

Posterity has long since done Washington full justice in this miserable affair, and it is now universally admitted among at least military jurists, that under the brutal and bloody code of wir he was justified. His was no sudden decree, ordering, without form of trial, and solely that he had been caught "red handed." a common spy to the gibbet; but soberly, seriously, dispassionately, and spoke French fluently. These inclby the carefully considered verdict of a high military tribunal, Andre was conand unfortunate love affair, was the beau domned. His own frank, fearless admissions, and his one plea, were found to



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, RAMAPO, N. Y.

be all that was required to convict. Washington had no alternative except the exercise of a mercy to one which might have proved (so doubtless Washington believed) far from merciful to many. To those who would still blame him there needs for answer only a hand with index finger pointing to the brutal and bloody code of war under which soldiers risk their lives, and by which their lives are taken.

Many of the structures connected with this episode of the Revolution are yet standing: Joshua Hett Smith's house, between Haverstraw and Stony Point; th Beverly Robinson house at Garrison's on the east bank of the river, where both Washington and Arnold had their headat Tappan, and the stone building in which Andre was confined, and from which he went forth to his heroic death; these all remain, and are yearly visited the strangers to whom quarters: the headquarters of the army A Mass, lady who has been through these all remain, and are yearly visited the mill with the trials of the usual by innumerable strangers, to whom the as an inn, and is much frequented by parties from New York, for whom it is quite near enough for a day's pleasant outing. The inscription over the door: "Old 76 House," recalls the days long past, and the scenes once so influential upon the life of the country. One of the finest tributes to Andre's memory was a spirited poem by an American, N. P. Willis: I can recall but one stanza:

"I can give up the fame

I burned to win:

All but the spotless name

"The same time to the window), stood a squad of continental grenadiers, each with a content of continental grenadiers, each with a content of conten

Immediately after Arnold's defection large additions were made to the garrison at West Point. General Greene was placed in command, and Washington made his residence at the house of Beverly Robinson, afterwards, in December, moving to New Windsor, where he remained till the following summer.

This winter there was no suffering among the troops, and much social gayety among the officers. The stress of war was still in the far south, whither now General Greene was sent to relieve place of improper food will show in Gates, whose mismanagement of affairs especially as he had been brought to the steady, stronger nerves, sharper brain somewhat tarnished the distinction he gallows by his own daughter, whose wedhad acquired by Burgoyne's surrender. No military event of signal importance has been chronicled by history as having taken place at or near the northern



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, TAPPAN, N. Y.

to capture the person of Washington, which is perhaps worthy of being made part of these homely annals. The headvenerable merchant, Mr. Ellison, and was most directly upon the river's brink. The too well guarded to hope for success in the way of surprise, so they resolved to might be seized, his outcries stifled, and hurried off down the river. Fortune seemed to favor the enterprise, as they chanced to discover in the person of one Ettrick, an Englishman by birth, an ally suited to their purposes, the better that he had the reputation of being a good citizen, and of enjoying the favor of Washington. Ettrick was a widower with one daughter, a young and very lovely girl, who, though in a comparatively humble station in life, had many friends among the aristocratic colonists of the vicinity, especially the Clintons Cadwalladers. Such a tradition would of course be quite unfinished unless some sort of romance added the charm of love to the dash of bravado. This was found in a rivalry existing for her hand between a young continental captain, and an agent of the const irators. The latter, it is said, though an American by birth had been educated in Europe dents happened while the French alliance was comparatively recent, and quite naturally any one of that nationality would be heartily welcomed to camp society, the more that he was handsome, cultivated and entertaining, and bore upon his person corroboration of his claims to high birth and wealth. He managed somehow to procure an entree into society, and having met Miss Ettrick, paid diligent court to her, to the great disgust of the American captain. The Frenchman (to call him so), while courtfrenchman (to call him so), while courting the young woman most assiduously did so at first solely to further his and his comrades purposes. His attentions soon procured him the entree to Ettrick's house, and in time the opportunity he sought. With great caution, and the liberal use of those arts with which men of this soer soem always (at least in eral use of those arts with which men of this sort seem always (at least in romance), to be gifted, he sounded the father as to his eal feelings and finding that Ettrick was at heart a loyalist he at last told how his own sympathies lay and the purpose that had brought him to New Windsor. To this tale Ettrick gave due heed and soon was enlisted in carnest in the plot to kidnap the chief. Bit by hit the plan to do this was shaped. A certain moonless night was chosen, a A certain moonless night was chosen, a night when all circumstances conspired to lull suspicion; the Frenchman's coad-jutors were to be in waiting with a swift barge, muffled oars and a stout crew; Washington was to be summoned to the Fitrick house on some plausible excuse.

fitrick house on some plausible excuse, id once there it was expected that the rest would be easy enough.

Everything worked admirably to further these plans; there came the opportunity, the pretext, the British barge, and the general, attended by one aide only. All was propitious, and at a fixed time the Frenchman gave a shrill whistle at the door of Ettrick's house, whereat the door of Ettrick's house, where-upon up the hill came and into the dwelling half a dozen stalwart loyalists, while Ettrick, turning to Washington upon

the "surface indications" showed. Imagine (herefore the astonishment, chagrin at I consternation of these plotters when Washington coolly replied to Ettrick: "I beg pardon, I am not your prisoner; but you are mine," pointing at the same time to the open door, where (and at each window), stood a squad of continuetal grandiagn each with a

Now comes another thrill, and a quandary: Ettrick's daughter was a revolutionist to the heart, and despised revolutionist to the heart, and despised a loyalist. It was she to whom the captain was indebted for information that furnished so happy a catastrophe. Nefarious young woman; she had probably listened at key holes; simple young woman; she did not realize till too late that in informing she had betrayed her father. father

Thus it stands: The Frenchman doomed as a spy. Ettrick as a trairor. With Washington's habit of strict and impartial justice I fall to see how a gibbet was averted for Mr. Ettrick. In such a romantic narrative all the proprieties would be violated by hanging the father. ding to the continental captain must of course quickly follow. That is the quandary: How did Ettrick escape the

(To be continued.)

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## The Story of Arthur F. Duffey's Triumphs Over Old World Champions Told by Himself



THE START OF THE 100-YARD RACE IN THE INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSERS OF 1902, IN WHICE DUFFEY BROKE THE RECORD IN 9.8-5 SECONDS. IS THE ONE JUST IN LINE WITH THE TELEGRAPH POLE. A PICTURE SHOWING THE CLOSE OF THIS RACE WILL APPEAR IN OUR JULY NUMBER

ABT year, in satisfy the requeste of the demonstration did not cause for every denoted by the second of the control of the con

title to the championship trophy. We were all a trifle nervous and as we anxiously dug our holes I could but think anxiously dug our holes I could but think of my record race just a year previous, and firmly resolved that I would do my utmost to equal the same figures. The final proved to be a magnificent race. All left the mark with that characteristic precision of trained athletes, and as we traversed half the distance I could observe that I had the race in hand, though my competitors fought every inch of the way and made one final effort to overtake me, but it proved unsuccessful. Then it was that I determined to revisit England, for I felt sure, after defending my title in my native land, that under favorable circumstances I could cope with any of the foreign runners, whom I had already met and defeated.

circumstances I could cope with any of the foreign runners, whom I had already met and defeated.

Previous to my embarkation I was invited by the New York Athletic Club to make a special attempt to lower my existing record for seventy five yards. I accepted this cordial invitation, but as I was not in the best condition my showing was most unsatisfactory, for the best I could do was yards slower than the record. All present at the games could not help remarking that my sprinting had fallen off considerably, and emphasized the fact that my running abroad would not be up to my usual standard. I likewise began to believe the many assertions which I could not help hearing, but as all arrangements had been made for sailing, and as I had already promised the various athletic associations throughout the United Kingdom that I would be present at their sports. I prepared myself for the voyage and sailed from New York, June 17th, on the steamship Germanic.

The voyage from New York to Liverpool was a delightful one. With a clear sky above and a jolly crowd on board, amid the fluttering of handkerohiefs and the cheers of the loyal Georgetown alumniand the few dear friends who came down to see me away, the huge liner slipped majestically through the water. But here

help to vary the humdrum of an ocean

At last the coast of Ireland was descried and we slowly entered Queenstown har-bor. Words will not describe the beauty

ARTHUR F. DUFFRY, GRORGETOWN UNIVERSITY HOLDER WORLD'S RECORD 50 YARDS AND 100 YARDS RUN. WINNER ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903

Though my mind was entirely taken up with my coming race. I could not help laughing at the many accents of the English dialects. Luckily I had no trouble in disposing of my competitors in my heat, and after being introduced to the Mayor and Mayoress and other distinguished guests, we were allowed a few minutes' rest before the final. At last we were called out, and as I came upon the track, looking down the course I was much surprised to see many ladies and gentlemen at the tape, all gathering closer that they might the better see the final bursts of speed.

and gentlemen at the tape, all gathering closer that they might the better see the final bursts of speed.

Gradually the crowd's wild enthusiasm sank as the report of the starter's pistol announced that the race was on. Immediately I crowded on full steam, but to my chagrin I observed that my antagonists were not to be shaken, but hung on with that buildog tenacity so characteristic of the Englishman. Then we all ran neck and neck until the last few yards, when I managed in some unforescen manner to forge ahead at the "worsted." My victory was a most popular one, and the cordial manner in which it was received was most gratifying; for, in view of the fact that I had finished my sea voyage only the day before, but few expected me to win. That evening I was invited by the Charitable Committee, under whose auspices the games were held, to be present at a banquet tendered to the Mayor and other distinguished personages. I accepted the invitation, and after listening to many interesting speeches I was presented with a beautif

personages. I accepted the invitation and after listening to many interesting speeches, I was presented with a beautiful gold timeplece as a remembrance of my afternoon's victory.

The remainder of the week I spent as a guest of Mr. Brommage. secretary of the Amateur Board of Control, a typical old English gentleman, and the hospitable manner in which I was entertained will be long cherished by me. By degrees the people in the town learned that I was visiting with Mr. Brommage, and as the Wolverhampton School was to hold its annual sports, open only to the students, on the following Wednesday, I was invited by



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the principal and the faculty to be preent at the contests. As I was training every day and saw here an opportunity to find out how I was running, I accepted the faculty's invitation and informed the principal that if he thought the students would care to see me run I would most willingly run an exhibition for them. Immediately it spread like wildfire around the town and school (which, by the way, is a preparatory school for (xford) that I was going to attempt to lower the record, and, arriving at the school grounds, I was introduced to many of the trustees of the institution, also lower the record, and, arriving at the school grounds, I was introduced to many of the trustees of the institution, also the Mayor, who, learning that I was to race again, appeared and wished me heartily the best of success. After the boys ran their events, I requested the two winners of the school sprint to pace me, and allowed each a liberal handicap of twelve yards. The young sprinters were very desirous of making a good showing against me, and wished me to give them a better chance than this. But, realizing that I would have all I could do to overtake them with this handicap. I informed them that they had plenty of start and undoubtedly would defeat me. Never will I forget the outbursts of laughter from that fashionable audience as I commenced to dig my holes at the start, and when I assumed the crouching posture it seemed ridiculous to the old folks, for they could not understand how it was possible to start from such a position.

After the exhibition race, which I managed to win in the time of nine and four-

After the exhibition race, which I managed to win in the time of nine and four-fifths seconds. I was shown around the institution, and after tea with the principal I was invited to be present at the distribution of the prizes that evening in the hall. The prizes were to be awarded by the lady Mayoress, and after the youthful victors had received their spoils, youthful victors had received their spoils, the principal arose and addressed the school in a most edifying speech, pointing out to the young lads the necessity of obtaining a good foothold in the school and in life. I listened most attentively to the able professor's instructive remarks, and as gradually everybody became attentive I was much surprised when he used for an example the careful foothold I secured when I started in my races. It was a most appropriate examfoothold I secured when I started in my races. It was a most appropriate example and was received with loud bravos from the student body. After the cheers had subsided, the principal continued and announced that the faculty took great pleasure in presenting me with a most suitable prize for favoring the school with my appearance. For the moment I was stupefied, and as I examined my gift I was pleasantly surprised to find that I had received a complete set of Shakeshad received a complete set of Shakes-

peare's works.
Having spent a most pleasant week in Having spent a most pleasant week in Wolverhampton, on the following Saturday morning I set out for Northampton, at which place I was to compete for the "Prince Hassan Cup" and defend my title as British Champion. Arriving in Northampton, or St. Crispin's town as it is called by the old inhabitants. I was much impressed by its picturesque and antiquated appearance. As I was only there for the day, I did not have much opportunity for sightsceing, but learned that the town is now chiefly a boot and shoemaking center.

On a fine afternoon likewise the British championship was run off, and everything pointed to a record-breaking day. My race here was universally conceded to me, owing to the form I had displayed in my former races, and all the spectators looked to see me lower the British record. As I was not in the highest spirits, the

As I was not in the highest spirits, the best I could accomplish for the distance was inside 10 seconds, besting my nearest competitor by two yards, and thus winning for the fourth consecutive year the blue-ribbon event of British amateur athletics.

As it is the custom to banquet the new champion and the distinguished guests, I was invited to be present at the dinner that evening. It was a very pleasant I was invited to be present at the dinner that evening. It was a very pleasant occasion. After listening to the eloquent address of such gentlemen as the chairman, the Earl of Dudley, and Montague Shewman (King's Counsel), the former in a most pleasing speech welcomed me to Old England again and presented me with the beautiful Prince Hassan Trophy and the usual gold medal from

Trophy and the usual gold medal from the Amateur Athletic Association of England. Leaving Northampton after the banquet, I proceeded on to Kettering, arriving Sunday morning. A quaint little place also was Kettering, and as I ap-



proached the hotel I was much surprised to see many of the inhabitants carrying

proached the hotel I was much surprised to see many of the inhabitants carrying trays, napkins and other utensils from which arose the fragrant odors of Yorkshire pudding and other old English delicacies. Inquiring why the people carried such things, I was told that it was the custom among them to carry their Sunday dinners to the public baker, who cooked the same for a few pence, and at noon all called for their dishes. It seemed very strange to me, and I pictured to myself how impossible and absurd it would be to attempt such a thing in our American towns.

The following day, Monday, being a holiday, all the people from the neighboring towns flocked to Kettering to see the county fair and the sports which were held in conjunction with it. Gradually it became known that a "Yankee sprinter" was to race at the sports and as every little town and borough throughout England has some runner of note whom the inhabitants claim can beat the world, great interest centered in the match between the local champion and myself. Arriving at the scene of the contest I was quite surprised to see the sort of track we were supposed to run on. It was nothing but a sheep pasture beside the fair grounds, so that the spectators could pass from one place to the other.

My opponent was a tall, raw-boned lad,

other.

My opponent was a tall, raw-boned lad, resembling more a hammer thrower than a sprinter. Urged on by his friends, who were extremely confident that their prodigy would defeat me because of the handicap I was conceding, he came to the scratch for the final heat. As chance would have it a fakir had established a testing machine close to the starting points, and in eloquent bursts of rich Yorkshire dialect was beseeching the crowd to test their strength. Many, desirous of testing their hitting abilities (shown by swinging a huge mailet and hitting a peg which connected with an indicator that sounded a large gong at the top of the beam) came forward to try. At last the starter's voice rang out, "Get ready!" and with eager pulses anxiously we crouched and awaited the report of the pistol; but, to our dismay, some energetic individual swung the mallet and hit the peg, and the terrific clash with the clang of the gong was the signal for our departure. Personally I could not state at the moment whether the pistol went off or not, at any rate I ran as fast as my legs would take me, and after a terrific battle with my herculean opponent I managed to win out at the tape. It was a most peculiar occurrence, and I laughed heartlly when I was informed of the cause, and though it aroused a little comment we both agreed that it was a perfect start, and my opponent congratulated me in a most sportsmanlike manner.

As I was booked to race the following Section of the pistol was contained to the course. My opponent was a tall, raw-boned lad,

sportsmanlike manner.

As I was booked to race the following As I was booked to race the following Saturday at Birmingham I set out the next day for the Midlands, staying the rest of the week as a guest of the B. A. C. The track at Birmingham was the fastest track (grass) in the kingdom, and as I was in fine fettle I won my fifth consecutive victory in my fastest performance—a yard faster than 9 4-5 seconds, almost duplicating my 9 3-5 record. As I had no difficulty in winning the scratch event, the people seemed very desirous event, the people seemed very desirous that I compete in the open 120 yards sprint. I compiled with their requests. and though my competitors were strung

all the way up to fifteen yards I managed to gradually overhaul them and win out in 114-5 seconds, thus equalling the world's record for that distance.

That evening I attended the banquet given by the B. A. C., and everyone present congratulated me on my victories, and after the usual songs and speeches I was presented with a magnificent chest of silver cutlery. The next day being Sunday the sports committee planned a motor-car trip to Stratford-on-Avon, the

was presented with a magnificent chest of silver cutlery. The next day being Sunday the sports committee planned a motor-car trip to Stratford-on-Avon, the home of the immortal Shakespeare. It was my first tour as a motorist, and arriving in Stratford I was much amused by the many young street urchins who drolled off in their accustomed monotone, incidents in the life of the famous dramatist. After visiting the birthplace of Shakespeare and other places made famous by him, I had the pleasure of seeing the celebrated novelist, Marie Corelli, who resides at Stratford.

Returning from Stratford I left Birmingham that night for Stonebridge, a town not far from Birmingham. The meeting here, though a large one, proved to be one of my severest races, owing to the fact that it was a chilly day and I was far from having the form I had shown in Birmingham. However, I managed to win in 10 seconds. As I was not to race again before the end of the week, the few days left me I decided to devote to a rest, and it was most gratifying, as I could not help looking back on what I had already accomplished and wondering how long my successes would continue. By this time the form I had displayed in my races and the many times I had come in a winner had attracted some attention, and I felt almost like a matinee idol when I read the various press notices I received, and when enthusiasts would request my autograph or some other athletic souvenir. It is true that at the many places I ran there were the usual local favorites, and they always received the usual share of approbation; but then, too, when I happened to outshine the local light, all evidenced that usual trait of thorough sportsmanship and gave me a royal welcome.

(To be continued.)

(To be continued.)

#### The West Beats The East

On "Franklin Field," Philadelphia, April 23rd, western college athletes opened the eyes of their eastern brethren. Nearly twelve thousand people filled the stands to witness the sensational events, chief of which was the performance of Ralph Rose, which was the performance of Ralph Rose, the nineteen-year-old University of Michigan boy who won in putting the 16-pound shot, equaling the world's record of 48 feet 2 inches, and later in the same day, on a trial to break the world's record, succeeded in doing so with a score of 48 feet 3½ inches, though the record, not being made

inches, though the record, not being made in a contest, does not stand.

In the 100-yard dash Michigan, Chicago, Harvard and Yale entered. The Michigan man, Hahn, won by one yard, with Schick, of Harvard, second. Michigan also won the four-mile relay race against Yale, Princeton, Columbia and Harvard. The 120-yard hurdle race was won by F. W. Schute, of the University of Michigan.

The running broad jump was won by Pennsylvania, the throwing of the 16-pound hammer by Princeton, the throwing of the discus by Iowa University, the running high jump by New York University, the pole vault by Yale. Syracuse, New York and Bucknell cach won in one mile college relay races. Bethlehem Preparatory School and Bucknell each won in one mile college relay races. Bethlehem Preparatory School won the one mile relay preparatory school championship of America; the Philadelphia Central High School the one mile relay high school championship of America; Yale, the one mile relay college championship of America; Panagukania, the two mile relay

the one mile relay college championship of America; Pennsylvania, the two mile relay college championship of America; and Michigan, the four mile championship.

During the day Michigan won the 100-yard dash, the putting the 16-pound shot, the four mile college championship of America relay race and the 120-yard hurdle race. Dvorak, the crack pole vaulter of Michigan, whose picture and signed contribution appeared in THE AMERICAN BOY for April, failed to do better than 11 feet 3 inches in the pole vaulting contest, the winner making 11 feet 6 inches.

The westerners scored in all the events (six) in which they entered, winning four and getting places in the other two.



Take a Hopkins & Allen Rifle On Your Vacation. The "Popular Junior" Lever Action, Take-Down Pattern. Accurate, Reliable and Safe. Of all dealers or prepaid to any Express Office in the United States. **Price** \$ 5.50 Send for Catalogue No. 45 Hopkins & Allen Arms Co. Norwich, Conn.

This Fine Professional Catcher's Mitt (Exp. Prepaid) Here is a better Mitt for the

EDWARD STANDISH & CO., 504 Warner Ave., Chicago, III. Write for special circular quoting very low prices on Tennis Scode, Guns, and Rase Ball Goods.

"Montal Nuts."—Can you crack 'em ?
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PRINTED ENVELOPES

same price. Complete line of samples and price list FREE. W.J. Howle, Printer, Beebe Plain, Vt.

DVORAR OF MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY IN THE CONTESTS BETWEEN RASTERN AND WESTERN COLLEGE CRAMPIONS AT PRANKLIN FIELD, PHILADELPEIA, APRIL 23RD LAST

Advertisements Here Pay



# Che Great American Boy Army

FOR MANLINESS IN MUSCLE, MIND AND MORALS

Every Energetic American Boy Should Be a Member of "The Order of The American Boy"



Company News MASSASSOIT COMI'ANY, No. 37, Rockford, III, combined with the local bolgs of the Coming Men in celebration of Washinston's and Jincoln's birthday. The program consisted of songs, muste, readings and reclutions, all appropriate to the occasion. After the exercises that refershments were served and a good social hour was spent. This Company has \$5.00 in the reasony, 12 members, a library and cub room in the Captain's home. Most on Tawalay even for the Captain's home. Most on Tawalay of the cast of the Captain's home. It is forming to a flag drill. It has had two debates, the questions being well argued by the members taking part CANADIAN COMPANY, No. 4. Chatham, Ontarlo, has 8 members. Meetings are held at the Captain's home. It is forming a library and has 25 books. It expects to have a ministrel show this summer the proceeds to help equip a sym. Its football team is going to be at everything in skild. Company colors are blue and gold. A club from and photograph of the Company will soon be realities. We are jumined a picture. It wants some nearby Companies to correspond with it –LAKE KEGOISA (OMPANY No. 22. Stoughton, Wise, has defined as picture. It wants some nearby Companies to correspond with it –LAKE KEGOISA (OMPANY No. 22. Stoughton, Wise, has defined a picture. It wants some nearby companies to horror as second. It expects also to the captain every second Fielay. Monthly dues 10 cents. It has one heart of the captain every second Fielay. Monthly dues 10 cents. It has one heart of the captain every second Fielay. Monthly dues 10 cents. It has one heart of the football and track team the conting season –TMATELIA. LAKE COMPANY, No. 2. Unatella, Fla. organized with the following officers: Stuart R. Carter, Capt. Water Rodomen, V. John Rice, See'y, Wat. Heatlek, Trens, and Fred Yaneey Libin R. Allin Carter, Capt. Water Rodomen, Capt. Beamle of the captain events discussed. This Company will rise to open up the mindo of its members to the fact that there is a great deal to be learned mindown of the captain of t there's as follows. John Abney Capt.; Hubert Abney V. C., Ross Rogers, Sec'y, Fred Darby, Treas, Stonewall Jackson, S. A. Sickness has prevented many meetings, but they have now been resumed and will be held twice a month. buch resumed and will be held twice a month, purs to cents a month with \$1.00 in the treasury. The Secretary promises a picture,—THE SUNFLOWER COMPANY, No. 22. Tonganoxie, Kansas, has begun business with the following officers. Claude Heiser, Capt; Harry Jones, V. C. and Trans., Leslie Zoellner, Sec'y; Elliott Myses. Labin. Proposed constitution and by-Myers, Lib'n. Proposed constitution and by-laws have been adopted. Dues 10 cents a month. Meetings are held at Secretary Myers' Myers, lab'n. Proposed constitution and byhaws have been adopted. Dues 10 cents a
menth. Meetings are held at Secretary Myers'
home. Intends to frame its charter and get one
of the free circulating libraries. OTSEGO COMPANY, No. 54, Gaylord Mich., has the following
officers. Leon C. Smith, Capt.; Ray Buell,
Lleut. Jay Townsend, See'y and Treas. White
looking around for a permanent club room the
members meet at their various homes. Dues 10
cents a month, with \$200 in the treasury.—
GOLDEN RULE ATHLETIC COMPANY, No.
11. Hendrum, Minn, took in 2 new members at
its March meeting and Mr. A. M. Eckmann as
Company Counsel. It has also elected the following officers: Lawrence Anderson, Capt.; William Torgison, V. C., Claichee Turgison, See'y,
and Lawrence. Iverson, Treas.—WILD BILL,
COMPANY No. 7, Deadwood, S. D., gave a nice
particule program on February 22, winding up
with refreshments. The Company officers are:
Robert Cohen. Capt., Eugene. Bischoff, See'y;
Fred Charleston, Treas. It made \$2.50 from the
entertainment and has \$2.90 in its treasury.—
THE GOPHER AT HEITIC COMPANY, No. 5,
Winnon, Minn, is in a flourishing condition. It
has admitted 3 new members and the afficers
are. Roy Tolleson, Capt.; Beach Smith, V. C.;
John Bonner, See'y; Junier Tearse, Treas, and
a Board of Control. A zobo band has been organized with 6 pieces and plans are being mady
for a Company canny next summer. This Company is enthusiastic and intends to have a splendid time.—MAJOR McCONVILLE COMPANY, No. 4.
Roise Liaho, has taken in 4 new members—TimoThy Murrelly Company. No. 1.
Cobleskill, N. Y., has the following officers; R.
Atwood Dusenbury, Capt.; Adebert Hard, V.
C., Lemuel Dillenback, See'y and Treas. It
recently debated. "Resolved, That the American
Indians have had greater injustice at the hands Indians have had greater injustice at the hands

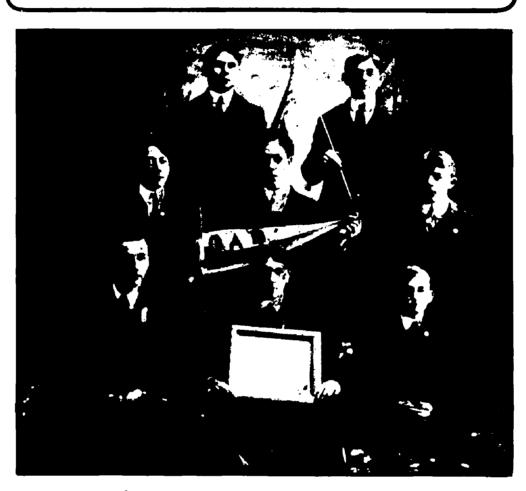
## The Order of The American Boy

A NATIONAL NON-SECRET SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN BOYS Under the Auspices of "The American Boy"

#### Object:--The Cultivation of Maniiness in Muscle, Mind and Morals.

The object more definitely stated: To promote mutual and helpful friendships among boys; to give wider circulation to high class boy literature; to cultivate in boys physical, mental and moral courage, and develop them along social, intellectual and moral lines; to cultivate purity of language and actions; to discourage idleness, and encourage honest sport and honest work; to cherish and emulate the examples of ment and good ment to inculents lessons of patriotism and amples of great and good men; to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country; to prepare boys for good citizenship; to cultivate reverence for the founders of our country, and to stimulate boys to all worthy endeavor.

Boys desiring to organize Companies may obtain a Pamphlet from us containing Directions. It is sent for a 2-cent stamp.



DLUE BIDGE CO. NO. 1, MT. AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA. GEORGE DORIE, CAPTAIN. IS HOLDING THE PEN-NANT; PORSON PADDISON, EX-CAPTAIN, IS HOLDING THE CHARTER

of the Americans than the negro." It has adopted the proposed constitution and by-laws with a few changes. It meets at the homes of the members on Friday evenings. Dues 10 cents a month.—THE GEORGE HANCROFT COMPANY, No. 21. Worcester, Mass., is progressing nicely, having 7 members. It has a debating society and holds meetings every two weeks. It has two club rooms and a gym and a friend is making baskets for a basket ball team. We are promised a picture.—ARIZONA NAVAJOES COMPANY No. 1, Winslow, Arizona, reports having a club house where it meets twice a week. It has 16 members and \$10.75 in the treasury. It has also a baseball team that can "skin" anything in the county. The Captain promises a picture.—WESTERN RESERVE COMPANY, 47. Medina, Ohio, has 16 members, rents two large rooms in the business part of the city It meets every week and has two gentlemen as Company Counsel. Dues 25 cents a month. Its officers are: Floyd, Nichols, Capt.; Elbridge But the Captain of the city o Company Counsel. Dues 25 cents a month. Its officers are: Floyd Nichols, Capt.; Elbridge Burt, V. C.; Newton Miller, Sec'y; Tom Phillips, Treas.; Edward Kennan, Lib'n.—ROBERT E. LEE COMPANY, No. 3, Meridian, Miss.; beat the Hot Cats of Meridian at baseball by IDS. Treas.; Edward Kennan, Lib'n.—ROBERT E. LEE COMPANY, No. 3. Meridian miss; beat the Hot Cats of Meridian at baseball by 13 to 6. It has two more games scheduled and are hopeful of victory. Pictures of the first and second teams are promised. Want of space prevents us publishing the names of the two teams.—THE YOUNG SPORTSMAN'S COMPANY, No. 47. Sault Ste. Marie. Mich., has the following officers: Owen Frederick, Capt.; John Callis, Sec'y; Angus McClay, Lib'n; Rork Frederick. Treas. It has started a library and is making efforts to secure a club room.—SITTING BUILL COMPANY, No. 29. Chatham, N. Y. has not much money in its treasury at present on account of enjoying a sleigh ride party and purchasing a pair of bobs. It has organized a basket ball team and played three games, winning two of them.—THE TWIN LAKES COMPANY, No. 40. Rockwell City, Iowa, has framed its charter and has an O. A. B. Pennant, and \$3.35 in the treasury. The local paper publishes an account of its meetings which are held every Friday evening.—L'ETOILE DU' NORD COMPANY (Star of the North), No. 13, Anoka, Minnesota, is a new company with the following officers: James Allison, Capt.; Karl Edgarten, V. C.; Roy Gale, Sec'y, and Harlan Thurston, Treas. It is going to have an O. A. B. pennant.—THE CRESCENT COMPANY, No. 33, Linesville, Pa., has the following officers: Edward Stilwell, Capt.; Fred Coulton. Sec'y and Treas.—NIGHT HAWK COMPANY, No. 51, Detroit, Mich., has the following officers: Edward Stilwell, Capt.; Fred Coulton. Sec'y: Rollo Sager, Treas. and Leon Beans, Lib'n.—THE IRON BRIGADE COMPANY, No. 52, South Milwaukee, Wis., is organizing a brass band and meets on Friday evenings.—DANIEL, Lib'n.—THE IRON BRIGADE COMPANY, No. 52, South Milwaukee, Wis., is organizing a brass band and meets on Friday evenings.—DANIEL, Lib'n.—The Libon.—The Libon.

homes of the members and imposes a fine for various offenses.—HENRY FOUR COMPANY, No. 24, Henry, Ills., recently held its election of officers. Raymond Hunter, Capt.; Thomas Benedict, V. C.; Thomas Andrews, See'y; Ceeli Deck, Asst. See'y, and Joseph Jones, Treas. It has assets of \$3.55 and a complete baseball outfit. It rents a building for club room and has a bewling alley, 100 table, stove, lamps, and library, and has enjoyable meetings.—AMERICAN BOY COMPANY, No. 50 Edon, Ohlo, meets at the members' homes once in two weeks: dues 5 cents a month and will have one of our free circulating libraries.—MUSKINGUM VALLEY COMPANY, No. 49. Zanesville, Ohlo, sends its report on a printed letterhead. It has 8 members and \$2.00 in its treasury.—VOLUNTEER COMPANY, No. 4. Elmwood, Tenn., has a library of 60 volumes, punching bag, boxing gloves and arm exercisers. Meets once a week. Dues 6 cents every two weeks and \$2.00 in its treasure. It has homes of the members and imposes a fine for brary of 60 volumes, punching bag, boxing gloves and arm exercisers. Meets once a week. Dues 6 cents every two weeks and \$2.00 in its treasury—GENERAL LAFAYETTE COMPANY. No. 3. Washington, D. C., has held its quarterly election of officers with the following result: R. H. Alleman, Capt.; E. D. Rheem, Sec'y; H. W. Hodgkins, Treas.; G. W. Hodgkins, Lib'n, and R. Madden, Recorder of Current Events. It has a library of over 100 books provided with pockets and a book plate, in addition to a table full of magazines. We are promised a picture.—STEPHEN DECATUR COMPANY, No. 28. Brooklyn, N. Y. is one of the most stremous Companies of the Order, and while we cannot give its voluminous reports the space we would be glad to give, we are most pleased to read them. The Company held alx meetings from February 2 to March 1, at which parliamentary law was taken up and musical and literary programs had. It has appointed a permanent sick visiting committee, deposited money in bank and resolved to re-cover the books in the library. A progressive eachre party and outing were also included in. The local paper publishes this Company's order of business at its meetings and also prints its literary program, which is a good one.—TWENTIETH CENTURY COMPANY, No. 32, Canastota, N. Y. has 12 members, holds its meetings every Friday evening in a large store which has been fitted up as a club room with trapeze, games, boxing gloves, books, etc. Dues are 10 cents a month. It will a club room with trapeze, games, boxing gloves, books, etc. Dues are 10 cents a month. It will invest in a punching bag and other athletic goods. It has \$2.00 in the treasury and expects BOMAZEEN COMPANY, No. 7. Madison, Me., 18 flourishing, having a membership of 18. Its old officers have been re-elected. It has over is flourishing, having a membership of 18. Its old officers have been re-elected. It has over \$6.00 in its treasury and is planning for a baseball team—MARCUS DALY COMPANY, No. 2. Hamilton, Mont., has the following officers Frank Bulloch, Capt.; Ellsworth Gage, V. C.; Lloyd Chaffin, Sec'y; Frank Vincent, Treas.; Lester Spencer, Lib'n, Proposed constitution and by-law have been adopted. Rev. J. W. Fogarty is Company Counsel. It has started a sym, and a library with 15 books. Meelings once a week at the homes of the members. Dues 6 Lib'n—THE IRON BRIGADE COMPANY. No

19. South Milwaukee, Wis., is organizing a brass
band and meets on Friday evenings.—DANIEL,
BOONE COMPANY, No 4, Ludlow, Kv., has
elected officers as follows: Robert Ehrlich,
Capt.; L. Crissinger, Lieut.; R. Norton, Sec's constant in the second drum
Capt.; L. Crissinger, Lieut.; R. Norton, Sec's constant in the second drum
of 21 books, meets on Friday evenings at the

Fogarty is Company Counsel. It has started a gym, and a library with 15 books. Meelings once the homes of the members are month. It intends to purchase an O.

A. R. pennant. It will have a fite and drum
—WILD WEST COMPANY, No 16, Portland, Ore., sends gratifying report. Its officers are:

Waldemar Splud, Capt.; Edward Fransen, Sec'y; Jack Byrne, Treas., and John Rathkey, Lib'n Meetings are held every two weeks. It held a magic lantern entertainment on March 24, and had a nice crowd. It has \$2.25 in its treasury and a book case with drawer and three shelves containing over 30 books. It has its charter framed.—THE HUDSON RIVER COMPANY, No. 31, New York City, N. Y., reports a game of hockey in which it defeated the Unions, the score being 5 to 0. It is organizing a crack baseball team.—JOHN BROWN COMPANY, No. 59, Williamsburg, Mich., has 12 members with the following officers: Warren Carpenter, Capt.; Harrison Vinton, Lieut. and Treas.; Homer Hawley, Sec'y; Ralph Scofield, Lib'n. Holds its meetings each week. Dues 10 cents a month. The members are busy drilling, having wooden guns. Mrs. L. B. Carpenter is Company Counsel.

#### American Boy June Field Day

American Boy June Field Day

As the athletic members of the O. A. B.
as well as a multitude of our subscribers
will be training to take part in the Public
School championship events at the St.
Louis Exposition, July 4, 5 and 6, our June
field day contests will consist of three
sprinting events forming part of the championships. These will be: For boys under
fifteen years (1) 50 yards run; (2) 100 yards
run; (3) 220 yards run. For boys above
fifteen years of age: (1) 100 yards run; (2)
220 yards run; (3) 440 yards run.
Each company's contest will take place
on a day selected by it as near Saturday.
June 18th, as possible, and at a convenient
place previously agreed upon.

The starter and judge of the events shall
be adult persons, men or women.

The judge shall keep the records, including the time of each event, and also decide
all questions arising during the contests,
seeing that they are conducted in a fair
and impartial manner.

At the close of the contests the judge
shall forward to me, over his signature, the
name, age and address, and the time taken
in each event of the boy under fifteen years
of age, and the same particulars of the boy

name, age and address, and the time taken in each event of the boy under fifteen years of age, and the same particulars of the boy over fifteen years of age who outruns all other competitors in the different contests. When the records of all the companies have been received at headquarters we will compare the records of each company and confer upon the boy under fifteen years of age who has made the best record in each of the contests of any boy under that age in the order, the title of "American Boy Junior Champion, 1904." To the boy over fifteen the title of "American Boy Senior Champion, 1904." The names and records of the winners of the various championships will appear in The American Boy.

#### New Companies Organized

New Companies Organized

The U.S. Grant Company, No. 54, Division of Ohio, Swanton, Ohio; The Crescent Company, No. 31, Division of Pennsylvania, Linesville, Pa.; Old Glory Company, No. 34, Division of Pennsylvania, McKee's Rocks, Pa.; The Reliance Company, No. 35, Division of Pennsylvania, Brookville, Pa.; Gridley Athletic Co., No. 40, Division of Illinois, Gridley, Ill.; Orphan Boys' Company, No. 4, Division of Mississippi, Water Valley, Miss.; McKinley Athletic Company, No. 35, Division of New York, Guilford, N. Y.; Kit Carson Company, No. 46, Division of Iowa, Jewell, Ia.; Abraham Lincoln Company, No. 41, Division of Illinois, Peru, Ill.; Fort Hall Company, No. 5. Division of Idaho, Pocatello, Idaho; The Logan Company, No. 36, Division of New York, Auburn, N. Y., Work and Win Athletic Company, No. 60, Division of Michigan, Kewadin, Mich., Old Glory Company, No. 61, Division of Michigan, Detroit, Mich.; The Washington Club, No. 47, Division of Iowa, Marshalltown, Ia.; The Palmetto Company, No. 1, Division of South Carolina, Greenville, S. C.; Genesco Valley Athletic Club, No. 37, Division of New York, Genesco, N. Y.; Abraham Lincoln Company, No. 55, Division of Ohio, Adena, Ohio; Black Fox Company, No. 24, Division of Wisconsin, Peshtigo, Wis.; American Eagle Athletic Company, No. 55, Division of Mississippi, Senatobia, Miss.; Representatives of Old Glory Company, No. 56, Division of Ohio, Litchfield, Ohio; The Old Dominion Company, No. 2, Division of Viginia, Waverly, Va.; The Logan Company, No. 36, Division of Pennsylvania, Altoona, Pa.; Edgar Allen, Poe ion of Ohio, Litchfield, Ohio; The Old Dominion Company, No. 2, Division of Virginia, Waverly, Va; The Logan Company, No. 36, Division of Pennsylvania, Altoona, Pa.; Edgar Allen Poecompany, No. 3. Division of Maryland, Prosthurk, Md.; The Logan Athletic Company, No. 57, Division of Ohio, Steubenville, Ohio; Honest Abe Company, No. 38, Division of New York, Freeport, Long Island, N. Y.; Tiger Athletic Company, No. 29, Division of New York; Keeseville, N. Y.; Daniel Boone Company, No. 4, Division of Kentucky, Ludlow, Ky.; Buckeye Athletic Company, No. 58, Division of Ohio, Oak Harbor, Ohio; The Jayhawker Company, No. 23, Division of Kansas, Belleville, Kans.; Hemp stead Company, No. 6, Division of Arkansas, Hope, Ark; David Wilmot Company, No. 38, Division of Pennsylvania, Towanda, Pa.; Green Mountain Company, No. 4, Division of Vermont, Richford, Vt.; Platte Valley Company, No. 15, Division of Nebraska, Schuyler, Neb.; Sumpter Company No. 17, Division of Oregon, Sumpter Company No. 17, Division of Oregon, Sumpter Company No. 2, Division of North Carolina, Waynesville, N. C.

Read what appears on pages 245 and 258 regarding American Boy Day at the St. Louis Exposition.

## American Boy Day

At the St. Louis Exposition >

uly 5, 1904

See our Editor's letter entitled "Just Between Ourselves," in this issue. Every company of the O. A. B. should be represented of the St. of the St.



## Just Between Gurselves



As I sit down for my talk with you this month I find before me a great pile of letters which indicate your interest in this page of THE AMERICAN BOY. The letters are of many kinds, and I presume they represent as many kinds of boys—big letters, big boys; little letters, little boys; good letters, good boys; bad letters, bad boys; long letters, long boys; short letters, short boys. It takes all kinds of letters to make up the correspondence of the Editor of a boys' paper as it takes all kinds of boys to make up a world.

I do not suppose that I can begin to answer in these columns all these letters, and I shall not try to do so; some of them, however, are of general interest and such as are I will endeavor to answer for the benefit of all.

#### BADGES, ETC., FOR JULY 5TH.

Boys are writing for American Boy badges for American Boy Day at the Exposition. Once for all let me say, these badges will not be given out until the latter part of June, and only to those boys who are practically sure of going to St. Louis for July 5th. One boy writes: "I guess I will be at St. Louis July 5th so please send me a badge." By the latter part of June this boy as well as others who are now "guessing" should be practically sure of whether they will be with us on that day. If they will write us then we will send the badges.

A boy suggests that on American Boy Day at the exposition an orchestra be engaged to play, as a part of its program, The American Boy March. I am waiting patiently for some boy orchestra in the country to offer its services in St. Louis, free of charge, for the 5th of July. There could not be any better advertisement for an orchestra than that it had appeared on that date in the great American Boy program. If there is an orchestra in your town suggest this to its leader.

I am receiving many letters from boys who say they play some particular instrument, as a violin, a cornet, etc., who wish to play in an orchestra at the exposition. There will be no time on American Boy Day for the making up of an orchestra or for rehearsals, as the program covers but one day, so that it will be impossible to meet the wishes of these boys. Where a boy is particularly capable as a soloist, we want to know it, as we can doubtless make room for him on the program, but he must be able to do good work.

#### M USCLE.

One of our boys recently asked me what was a good form of exercise to develop the lower arm. Another boy answers, "Milking." Well, now, who ever imagined he was practicing gymnastics or engaging in athletic exercises when milking a cow. I expert now that all our boys will turn out in the morning before daylight and hunt up the old cow with added interest since they understand it is good gymnasium work.

One suggests that it is a good thing for a town or city boy to go out into the country and hire himself out to a farmer for the summer, saying. "A boy's pride is in his muscle and there is no better place to develop muscle than on the farm." The boy is right. The country is the place for the boy in the summer time. It's the place to eat and sleep and work and play, to breathe good air, to fish and hunt, to get muscle and health and a foundation for the winter's work in town. Farm work is hard and no boy knows it more surely than does the city boy who takes his soft muscles out into the country and tries planting corn all day with a hand corn planter. I tried it once myself for one day and was sick for a week afterwards. The trouble with me was that I tried to keep up with the country boy who was planting alongside of me. I thought that having lived in the city all my life I knew as much as he did and could do whatever he could do. No boy is properly educated until he has had experience with the country. No father can do his son a greater service than that of sending him out to plant corn, hoe potatoes, pitch hay, feed the stock and milk the cows on the farm for a while.

#### TO ORGANIZE.

An Illinois boy wants to know how to go about getting the boys of his town to organize a company of The Order of The American Boy. In the first place the boy should not imagine it to be necessary to get a large number of boys together in order to form a company. Some of our most successful companies consist of not more than five boys. It would seem that a boy with any influence at all among his fellows could induce four to join with him in a company of the Order.

Every boy likes athletics and the Order is just now devoting a good deal of attention to that subject Where boys do not understand what THE AMERICAN Boy is we will agree to send free of charge to boys whose names are given us free sample copies. A reading of THE AMERICAN BOY and particularly the pages devoted to the Order ought to inspire hoys with a desire to become a part of the great army consisting now of over 15,000 boys enrolled under the banner of the Order of THE AMERICAN BOY. When you tell the boys, too, that they are not bound to any special form of organization and that they can make of it an athletic club, a stamp collecting club, a correspondence club or any kind of a club, so long as it is for a good purpose, there ought to be little difficulty in obtaining their consent. Speak to them of the great time we are to have at St. Louis on July 5th and that will interest them. Boys are natural joiners. All that is needed is some boy with enough influence among boys and enough push to carry through a project once undertaken to achieve success in this line.

#### SOME GOOD LETTERS.

It does me a great deal of good to receive from boys such letters as the one from which I am about to quote, written by a boy who lives in a little town in eastern North Carolina. His father is one of the principals of the High School in the town where he lives. The boy writes: "I do not wish to exaggerate in the least, but I wish to speak as I feel. I believe that your paper has done more to strengthen my ambition and to elevate my ideals than any other publication I have ever seen. I think it is a great help to any boy who has any ambition in the world. My gratitude to you is simply unbounded. After reading your paper I can resume my studies with more determined zeal. I am able to discharge such duties then as fall to my lot more thoroughly." he goes on to tell how much he longs to go to the St. Louis Exposition and be there on American Boy Day, July 5th. He lives a long way from St. Louis and fears that he cannot go. When I read such letters 1 wish that it were within my power to put into the hands of such a boy the money he requires for the trip to St. Louis. Every word of the letter breathes an earnest boy spirit. It is this kind of a boy that I believe in. I shall not be at all surprised if I am able to shake hands on American Boy Day with this boy, for this kind of a boy brings things to pass.

Now I am going to let Eugene Libby of Denver, a high school boy, do a little talking for me. "I am, says he, "in the high school and so know a good deal about a boy's life, and I want to say that I agree almost entirely with you in regard to what you say on the page 'Just Between Ourselves.' A good, wideawake boy plays all sorts of things in their season. Some boys go right into sports and enjoy themselves and get muscle and brains from them. Baseball is about the best exercise a boy can get. It trains the eye and gives muscle. Moreover, a boy must know just what to do to 'get a man out' and that strengthens the mind. Such boys make the best men. Boys who do not take to such sports do not make good men. (The editor thinks this is putting it a little too broad.) They seem to forget that they were ever boys themselves. One such man lives near me and because he did not want the boys to play in a lot near his house took some of our gloves and then pulled a gun on us. Detective stories and such like teach a boy to smoke, swear and drink. These are the worst things a boy can do, as they break him down in muscle, mind and morals. What you refer to as 'namby-pamby Willie stories' are almost as bad as detective stories in a way. I like good, healthy boys who depend on themselves and know how to do hard THE AMERICAN BOY helps build up such men. The editor deserves a great deal of praise on editing such a paper and proves by what it contains that he was once a boy himself." Our western boy friend has preached us quite a sermon,-more than I would dare to preach for fear you would think that I was growing too wise and solemn. Perhaps you may be willing to take a little advice, however, from one of your own age. It is very good advice, too.

A very nicely written letter comes from a Minnesota boy of fourteen who speaks both English and German, is in the sophomore class in high school, is the son of an editor of two papers, and seems to know what he is talking about. He says that in reading "Just Between Ourselves" he feels as if his father were talking to him; that his mother, too, likes The American Boy, "because," as she says, "it voices her own thoughts and ideas." He says some days when he is ugly she says, "Where's that American Boy?" Well, that is very much better than to have her looking up a good hickory stick. I never had any idea when I started in editing The American Boy that I was going to serve the place of a hickory switch or a scarecrow in American homes, but it seems that I am. I am sure that I am not sorry for

it if what I say serves to banish the rod from any home, for I do not believe in the rod. There are good people, however, who have believed in it and one of them was my own mother. Sometimes now I think she did not lay it on hard enough and yet after all I believe there are other ways of bringing a boy up that are far better. Now, when your father invites you into the woodshed do not tell him what I have said, for he has just as good a right to an opinion on this subject as I have and probably will lick you all the harder for suggesting that somebody else does not agree with him. I am sure when I was a boy if my mother had had THE AMERICAN Boy in the house for me to read our cherry trees would have been much more thrifty and less scraggly looking than they are now, but I did not have any such paper.

#### FUNNY STORIES.

A Pennsylvania boy wants to see more funny stories in The American Boy. This leads me to say that the crop of writers of humor is entirely exhausted. There is a yawning need in the field of boy literature for some one who can write the sort of stories that a boy can laugh over. We get stories that are silly enough, but very few that are really funny enough to warrant printing. Some of these days I am going to run up against a writer who can write funny stuff for boys,—such stuff as will make a boy laugh even against his will and keep him laughing, and when I do run up against such a writer I am going to hold him tight and not let him get away. There are all kinds of people on The American Boy editorial staff excepting the funny man. We have been looking for him for five years and have not found him yet. I want him more than you boys do.

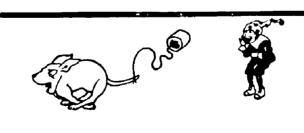
#### WHICH IS THE BEST?

A Maryland boy wants to know what is the best occupation, that of bookkeeping, telegraphy or stenography. He says he is in good health, sixteen years of age, and working in a can-making shop where he has steady employment for six months of each year. If I were in that boy's place I would learn all three. I would learn how to keep books, how to send and receive telegrams, how to write in shorthand and operate a typewriter. He doubtless has spare minutes every day, perhaps spare hours. By the use of this time only he can within a year learn bookkeeping, telegraphy and stenography. I do not know which is the best from a financial point of view. A good bookkeeper makes more money than a poor stenographer and a good stenographer makes more money than a poor bookkeeper, and the same can be said in comparing any two of the three. Perhaps the most money is made by the expert stenographer. Bookkeeping is rather a narrowing occupation; telegraphy is not much better, while stenography gives wide scope for genius and industry. If the question were, which would you choose of the three, if confined to these three for a life work. I should choose stenography, but, as I have stated, if in this boy's place, I would learn them all as any one of them can be learned at home in spare time, though they are best learned in school under a competent instructor.

#### COST OF A WEEK AT ST. LOUIS.

Many of you have asked what would be the total cost of a week at the Exposition. It is difficult to answer a question of this kind without knowing the extent of your purse, what your tastes are and what you want to see and what you are willing to sacrifice. The cost of railroad fare to and from St. Louis can be determined exactly by a reference to your railroao ticket agent. The railroads give a one and a fifth fare for the round trip from all places within a radius of three hundred miles from St. Louis. Find out what is the regular fare one way from your town to St. Louis, add one-fifth to that and you will have the round-trip rate. If, for instance, the regular fare to St. Louis from your town is \$7.50, the round-trip special rate for the Exposition would be a total of \$9.00. For towns farther distant than three hundred miles there are even lower rates made. Admission to the fair costs 50 cents, car fare to or from any point in the city 5 cents; as regards meals and lodging there are all kinds of accommodations. A good, clean room can be had for \$1.00 a day and there are restaurants everywhere with all sorts of prices. Your necessary expenses, including admission to the ground, but not including admission to the shows on the Pike, should not be over \$2.25 a day. You may live at the very best hotel in the city, go to and from the grounds in an automobile, use \$1.00 on the Pike. \$1.25 for extras, \$1.00 for dinner, 60 cents for breakfast, 75 cents for luncheon and still make six days not cost over \$55. A medium expense would be 85 cents for incidentals. including souvenirs, 50 cents on the Pike, 40 cents for breakfast, 50 cents each for dinner and supper, \$1.50 a day for a room, 50 cents for admission to the grounds, or a total of \$4.75 a day; six days would cost \$28.50. If you live, say 300 miles from St. Louis. add \$9.00 to that and you have a total expense of \$37.50. You can live for six days like a Croesus and come within \$75.00, but if you do that you will be extravagant. With the reduction in railway rates and the cheap prices at which the sights of the Exposition are open to the visitor a traveler will spend less money in the same length of time going to St. Louis to the fair than in making a trip to see the sights of any of our American cities in ordinary times. Yours Sincerely.

He Sprague



Lickity-brindle—
And lickity-switch!

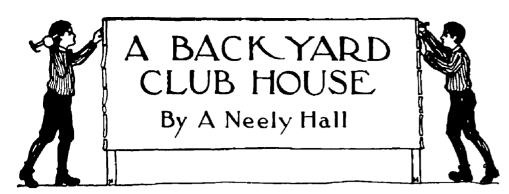
Over the hedgerow
And into the ditch;

Fleeter and faster—
A bark in full sail—

Scampered the cur
With a can to his tail!

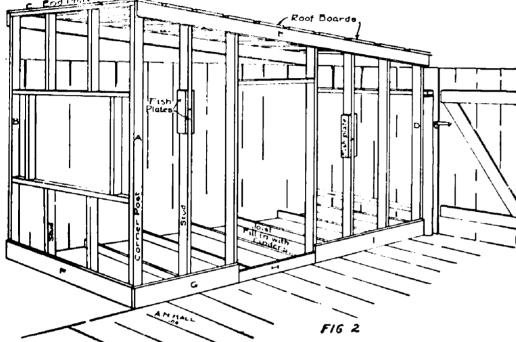
Lickity-larrup—
And lickity-switch!
Twenty red places
To tingle and itch—
Somebody surely
Is raising the fur
On the back of the boy
That tormented the cur!





ing number of members.

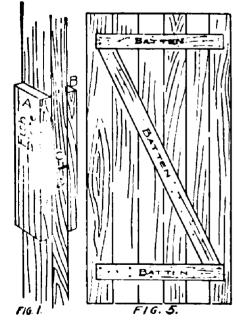
OR many years there stood in a city work figure out just what material will back yard a house in which the be required. If you haven't enough lumboys of the neighborhood gathered her it is a great deal easier to alter the after school and during vacation plans at first than when the work is half to hold their club meetings. Many a completed. It is best to first place in pleasant hour was spent within the walls one pile all the material you can find; of this shanty which had to be enlarged then after drawing the plans, sort out year after year to hold the ever increas- the boards according to their lengths. Use the short boards whenever possible The greatest difficulty was found in so that the long pieces may be kept for obtaining large enough material with places requiring long boards. Several which to build. The woodshed was the two-by-fours should be secured for the lumber yard and as this contained only framework. If you do not happen to a few old boards, several packing cases, have these, you can easily get what you and kindling wood, a great deal of splic- want at some alteration job or where ing was required and many pounds of some frame structure is being torn down. nails were used in fastening them in Short two-by-fours may be spliced or more correctly speaking "fished." This is very often resorted to in building



After remodeling the clubhouse one placed a "For Rent" sign upon the door, following mysterious letter:

Mister Agent:

I sea u hev a house Fur rent what u want furit im a wider with 12 children six pigs 5 chickens a mule three dogs 7 cats and ten ducks I hop the house is blg enuff it don't matter bout the children but I wont crowd the pigs. I soppose will paint outside an in and put awnins at the frunt winders !'d like terry cotty shades and a stun sidewalk iF u'll put a plassee on and reduce the rent till after wurlds Fair I'll take it what you want furit please let me know soon if u dont find me hum im like to be at mis whatnots if a fort no the way to ber house



just ask mis jones next door but one to me she'll tell u Good by

Mary Jane Johnstone

The letter was answered immediately and sent to the general delivery but was soon returned from the Dead Letter Office and no trace of the large family could be found.

Knowing that many boys who would like to build themselves a clubhouse have not the money with which to buy new lumber, this article will describe the manner in which a rough and ready house may be built. It will not be attempted to show the correct methods of putting up a framework such as would be built if the right sized lumber were obtainable, but the simplest way in which boys can make use of the material at hand.

Draw the plan of the building upon a piece of paper, and before commencing

when studding of a sufficient length cannot be procured. Figure 1 shows the year, the members in way of a joke method of fishing studs. Two fish plates A and B are nailed to the sides of the and were greatly surprised to receive the study, covering the joints, while the face CD remains on a level to receive the siding.

> By building the clubhouse in the corner of the yard, against the fence, house, or barn, it is necessary to build but two walls. Less material is required in doing this and a much firmer structure is obtained.

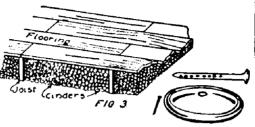
> Stake out the length and width of the house upon the ground, and sink a stone or two or three bricks at the corner to support the corner post.

> Then cut two two-by-fours the length of the greatest inside height of the house. Set one upon the corner stone. bracing it temporarily with boards run from it to the fence, and spike the other to the fence on a line with the corner post. (See A and B in figure 2.)

Cut the end plate C the correct length and spike it to A and B, after which cut a two-by-four the length of the shortest inside height and spike it at D to the fence rails. Nall the boards E. F. G. H. I, to the places shown in figure 2.

The studs should be placed from two to three feet apart, according to the length you mean? How much what?" asked the of boards used for siding, and additional astonished parent at this evident irrevstudding should be set in where necessary. Fasten the ends of the studs to the boards E. F. G. H. I. Studding should be placed around all window and door openings as shown in the illustration. After completing the framework, board up the sides, fitting the boards around openings and corners as neatly as possible.

The roof is a very important factor in a building of any kind, and care should be taken to make it of waterproof material, for a leaky roof will not only ruin the interior but make it damp. Tar paper will be found a good roofing material, inexpensive, and easily put on. First cover the roof with boards placed about one inch apart. Then cut the tar paper into lengths equal to the width of the roof. Commencing at the lower edge of the roof tack one strip in place. Lap a second strip two inches over the first. a third two inches over the second, and so on until the entire roof is covered. Figure 3 shows a nail and tin cap made especially for this kind of work. The cap is punched to fit over the nail and prevents water from running into the hole made by the latter. It will be un-



necessary to coat the paper with tar as there is sufficient in its preparation to keep it waterproof a long time-probably longer than the house itself will stand.

The floor should not be laid directly upon the ground, but supported upon four inch joists as shown in figure 4. with cinders rammed in between them. This will help keep the floor free from dampness. Four inch boards stood on end will do very well for the joists. You can probably make a bargain with a carpenter for a window sash. They very often have a number which they have taken from old buildings, and which they will gladly sell. Make your door as shown in figure 5, fastening the boards together on the inside with battens.

With the carpenter work of the house completed, the next step is to caulk up the cracks, of which there will doubtless be a great number unless matched boards have been used. This may be done by rolling newspapers into wads and wedging them into the cracks with a pointed stick. Several thicknesses of wrapping paper tacked over the inside walls will help prevent the wind from entering, and also make a good foundation for wall paper if that is, to be placed upon the walls. The earth should be banked up around the exterior walls to prevent surface water from draining into the house. Vines trained over the outside will help hide the roughness of the boards.

#### To Salute the Flag

Many boys would like to know what is the proper form to use in saluting the American flag. The military salute is as follows:

Standing at attention, raise and carry the right hand smartly to a point over the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, hand at an angle of 45 degrees. Drop the hand smartly to the side.

A good form of salute for a boy not in uniform or engaged in military exercise is that of raising the hat with the right hand and drawing the left arm to the left side.

#### Bobby Liked It

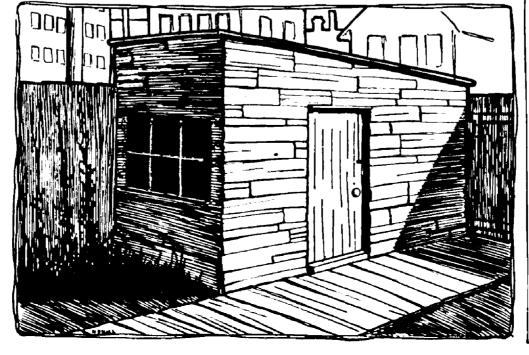
"Well, Bobby, how do you like church?" asked his father as they walked homeward from the sanctuary, to which Bobby had just paid his first visit.

"It's fine!" ejaculated the young man. "How much did you get, father?"

"How much did I get? Why, what do erence.

"Why, don't you remember when the funny old man passed the money around? I only got 10 cents."—Lippincott's.

A further installment of our Editor's story, Three Yankee Boys in Ireland, in our July number.







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American Boy Day July 5th at the St. Louis Exposition

## The Boy Photographer

EDITED BY DR. HUGO ERICHSEN



FIRST PRIZE PHOTO BY NICE DRUEHL, SREEWOOD, WIS.

#### Pinhole Photography

We herewith present an artistic group of trees that was "taken" by means of what is known as "Pinhole Photography." The image was transmitted to the plate through a hole made by a pin point in a piece of opaque mate ial ctinfoil, for instance) that is inserted in place of the camera lens. The hole should be carefully made, in order to obtain the best results. A very simple method of avoiding the formation of a burn is to burn the hole in a piece of black paper with a red-hot needle. Instead of a camera, a rectangular light-tight box may be employed, with some arrangement for holding a plate at the end opposite the pinhole. Defini-



DANDSCAPE MADE TRIGUER A PINHOLE

tion depends upon the size of the pinhole. With such an apparatus, it is, of course, impossible to "take" snapshots or portraits, but really artistic marine and lands ape photographs may be produced.—The Editor.

#### Prize Winners This Month

First Prize: Nick Bruchl, Sherwood, Wis. Second Prize: Geo. H. Seagraves, Princeton,

#### Queries and Answers

Harold Locb: A double shutter is superior to a single one, because it enables us to make more rapid exposures and because the exposures for all parts of the image commence and finish together and are of precisely the same duration. Either of the came as you mention would do for everyday work - Eugene M. Steward: 1. Probably improper development; the developer should be flowed evenly over the film at the beginning. Immersion of film in water before placing it in the developer may remedy the trouble. If it does not, you had better write to the Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., about it, enclosing stamp for reply. 2. Change in color of prints may be due to paste employed in mounting or insufficient washing after fixing. 3 Stanley or Standard. No, seed plate is not too quick for snapshots. 4. Yes,-Dana M Ross: 1. See answer to first inquiry of E. M. Steward, 2. Stamp photographs can only be enlarged by copying the positive and making an enlargement from the negative thus obtained. 4. It is a panoramic camera of good reputation, 5, A negative dryer, such alcohol, should only be used in case of necessity, as it is liable to ruin plate or film .-Harry R. Underwood: Yes, your camera seems to be all right. You can use common plate glass as a substitute for ferrotype plates by coating it with French chalk before applying the print,-Geo, F. Alton: Photographs submitted in our monthly prize contests should be entirely the work of contestants; we bar prints emanating from professionals.-D. F. Illig: 1. I do not believe freezing would destroy the usefulness of a developer, although I cannot deer was at some distance from the enclosure.

answer this question definitely, as I have had no experience of the kind. 2. The reply to your second query depends upon the nature of the developer. 3. If you will kindly give me the name of the manufacturer of the toning solution powder referred to, I will provide you with the desired information.-Oscar C. Olson: Of course, you can learn to make photographs with the Brownie Kodak and developing machine, but we would advise you to buy one of the 4x5 cameras of the Eastman Kodak Co.; in the long run it will give better satisfaction. The advantage of the developing machine is that It does away with a dark-room.-L. Glenn Ingham: The Eastman Kodak Co. manufactures Brownie Kodak at the price you name .-Arthur S. Trafford: Description asked for refers to development, printing, etc.-J. Stanley Tuttle: medium-sized opening will probably give the best results. The objection to flashlight is that it concentrates the light at one point; it may be diffused, however, by interposing a screen between it and the object to be photographed. white cotton sheet will do.-Harry Hunter We cannot waste space by describing processes for development and toning. Directions for both accompany plates and photographic paper. A dark-room is an apartment from which all light but that of the ruby-lamp has been excluded.-Eugene Fisher: 1. It would be impossible to comment on all the prints we receive. 2. Yes. -K. Forman, Kansas City, Mo.: Your photos are probably out of focus and your negatives undeveloped. Use your largest stop for snapshots. Aristo and Aristo-Platino will answer your purpose.-Clinton Y. Wilgus: Full directions would take up too much space, hence we must refer you to "Lantern Shies And How To Make Them." by A. R. Dresser, New York. Anthony & Scovill Co., 25 cts. in paper, for information. We can get it for you.

#### The Roll of Honor

The following are entitled to Honorable Mention this month: D. Kratz, D. M. Ross, Henry Farwell, Robert Fate, Jr., Ralph Miller, Paul Wilson, Henry Stelwagon, W. H. Scott, F. B. Mulford, E. E. Trumbull, H. M. Biggin, Maurice Coulter, Ke.th Johnston, Worcester Perkins, Robert M.F. Holroyd, J. M. Fiksdal, Fitz John Porter, Wayne M. Shipman and Ewing Brady.

#### **Current Comments**

H. R. Underwood: Your print evidently remained in the toning-bath too long -J. S. Tuttle: Slightly underexposed; detail lost in white dresses.-R. Fittz: Underexposed: lack of detail.-C. H. Wardner: Too much contrast.-C. G. Voigt, Jr.: "Garden Scene" would have been more successful, if you had confined yourself to hydrangeas instead of including so much.-David G. Steel: Your photo shows more of the barn-door and ground than it does of the pups, although the latter are the most interesting objects and should have taken up the whole plate.-Geo. Barber: Your print lacks detail and your negative evidently density.-G. P. Hoffman: Your "Friends" is promising, but you should not have cut off the poor boy's feet.-Osborne Nichols: Your Central Park deer



STONY BROOK, PRINCETON, N. 4 Second Prize, by Geo. H. Seagraves, Princeton.

looks like a zebra, owing to the shadow of the hars on the animal's body. It would have been better, if you had taken the photo when the



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ship, and if it is awarded to me I promise to study dilicently.



DECORATION DAY Photo by E. E. Trumbull, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Whyte: Your photo of "The Falls" would have entitled you to honorable mention if there had been more detail in the cascade - Vivian Alexander: Your subjects are too la se for so small a camera.-B. L. Crenshaw: Your print lacks 'sharpness," although we cannot tell to what this should be attributed. You may not have focussed properly or the negative may not be dense enough.—C. C. Kreming: You should have confined yourself to one cow instead of trying to photo: uph the whole herd; the result would have been far more satisfactory.

#### Approval

Approvat

New Brunswick, N. J., March 16, 1904.

Dear Mr. Sprague.—

I am interested in your remarks to boys in the last issue of THE AMERICAN ROY. I appreciate the spirit and tone of THE AMERICAN ROY. I consider it the best boys pappublished, that I have come across, You "life of Napoleon" was fine. I had read good history of Napoleon previously so coul realize the excellence of your sketch.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK R. BUCKALEW, General Secretary V. M. C. A.

THE AMERICAN BOY offers twelve prizes of Two Iboliars each for the best Ameteur Photograph received during the twelve months in the year, one prize for each month, also a second prize each month, of one dollar, for the next best photograph, the conjection to be based upon the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. The context is open to subscribers only. Photographs will be returned if stamps are sent for the purpose. All photographs entered in the context and not prize winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed by the sender, and fifty cents will be paid for each photograph that may be used, the prize photographs in any event to be our own, without further payment than the payment of the prizes. Write on the back of the photograph its title, with a description of the picture, and the full name and address of the contextant, who in every case must be the artist who took the picture.



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## SCHOOL FOR CHOIR BOYS Music Lessons Free



Borrowing the idea from the system in vogue in English cathedral towns, one of the Episcopal churches, St. Peter's, of Philadelphia, has established a school for the training of choir boys, the contract being that the boys are to receive an education in music and other branches of study, in return for which they sing in the church without pay so long as their voices retain their boyish sweet-The educational course does not end when the voice breaks, but continues until the period of graduation, although the boy's services are, of course, lost to the church when the vocal chords lose their grip on the soprano or contralto

The school is under the direction of Mr. Ernest Felix Potter, who is assisted by two graduates of Bryn Mawr College. The course includes reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, United States history, ancient history, geography, civil government, physiology, zoole y. botany. English composition, for each day in this school is as follows: literature, rhetoric, Latin, German, French and drawing. The programme

A Father's Encouragement From the father of a young citizen of A SECOND YEAR BOY TRYING THE VOICE OF A NOVICE

9 a. m .- Morning Prayer in church. 9:30-11 a. m.-School session. Boys go ly rehearsed.

cal education added. Singing is thoroughly taught in the interest of the church, for the only return the congregation receives for the money expended on the boys' education is the free singing at the services. It is considered a fair bargain on both sides, there being great competition among the boys of the Quaker City to become one of the favored eighteen, because of the splendid education the little school in the parish house affords, and the church being satisfied cal education added. Singing is affords, and the church being satisfied with the reward of a select choir of boys' voices, thoroughly trained and adequate-

## Advantages of Physical Training for Boys

New York comes a letter explaining his By George L. Meylan, M. D., Physical Director Columbia University, New York

very successful method of making the reading of good books delightful to his son. He says: "I believe it is well he should read those books he has before acquiring new ones, and so we have entered into the following arrangement: For every book he reads himself from cover to cover, and of which he tells in a little composition. I am to give him a new book of his own choosing; the right to veto the choice remaining with me, if I do not think the thing. Every boy spends choice a good one." There comes with the letter one of the little "compositions," showing how this nine-year-old doy carries out his part of the agreement. The his life. An important part idea seems an excellent one; but would it of this training is obtained not be improved if the father also should in school; this has to do write an opinion of the book, so that his with the mind. But that is son might be guided in his Judgment? It not all; a boy must first be might also be a good plan for the father to strong and healthy. make surgestions as to the new book given as a reward especially is the father writes is obtained from gymnasus that his son's taste for books is in-ties, athletics and play. herited -May St. Nicholas.

#### Paul Rockwell

Paul Rockwell, of Canal Dover, O., is shine and water. He also one of the youngest professional orches- knows that if he wants to tra players in the United States. He is raise a fine dog he must twelve years of age and is now in his get a good puppy, feed him third term of plano lessons. One evening at the opera house in Canal Dover clean place and let him out the regular planist was taken suddenly where he can run and play. The same is when he was twelve years old that he



ill. At the last moment Paul Rockwell stepped in and took his place, to the surprise and pleasure of all. Now Paul often plays the plane for the orchestra. 's able to read and play at sight all linary theatrical orchestra piano ordinary

WAS talking with a famous athlete a on or off a car; and if they were caught in

sary for a boy to have ambition and to try hard, if he expects to accomplish anythe first fifteen or twenty years of his life in preparing himself for the rest of

The training of the body Every boy knows that if he wishes to raise a nice plant he must have good seed. good soil and plenty of sunwood food, keep him in a

true of the body of every boy; if he wants would become a good athlete. He got a to grow big and strong, to be able to run twelve-pound stone and practised shot-putfast and to jump far, he must have a lot ting in his back yard every morning and of good physical training.

It is harder for a boy who lives in the city to get all the exercise he needs than for the boy who lives in the country. But there are plenty of opportunities for the city boy who is ambitious to develop and train himself. The training I mean is not the kind of training that prize fighters go through before their fights or the training that college football players have for their big games. This training is intended to get the athlete in the best condition possible for the day of the contest; after that he usually becomes lazy, eats and drinks too much, takes no exercise and gets in very poor condition. The training that a boy wants is simply to go through some good exercise every day, to get so that he can run, jump, play ball and keep his body in good health.

Some boys who go to the gymnasium want to spend all their time in doing "stunts," or in trying to get a big muscle. These are not the most important things. Let me tell you what you should work for and try to accomplish in the gymnasium First, to stand straight, carry your head and chest high, second, to develop your chest and strengthen your back; and third, to learn to handle your body on your legs and with your arms. Look at the men on the street the next time you go out and see how many of them stoop over like old men; see how awkward they are in geffing

short time ago and he told me that he a are many of them could not even hang would not care to have a boy who on a rope and go down hand over hand, would not be auxious to be stronger, much less climb a rope or vault a fence. to run faster and to jump farther than any. The trouble with most of these men is that other boy. This man knew that it is neces- they did not learn to do these things while they were boys.

No boy of ten or twelve should be satisfied until he can stand straight all the time, chin himself five times, jump as far as he can step in two strides. jump as high as the top of his pantaloons, vault as high as his breast bone, climb a rope three times as high as himself and leap frog over a street hydrant. Some boys may think that it is necessary to have a fine gymnasium, a regular athletic field and an instructor to learn these things; but they are not necessary; nearly all these things can be practised in the school yard, in the street, on some vacant lot, or, better, in some regular playground. I know of a boy who made up his mind

evening, so that later when he went to college he was the best shot-putter there, and not only won all the contests in his own ollege, but also in the intercollegiate championship.

Every hoy is not built for shot-putting, and every hoy will not go to college, but it ought to be the ambition of every one to make the most of himself by improving what opportunities he has for physical development. It is well to remember that we are not all alike, and that some boys can do much more than others. No amount of practice, will make it weight. of practice will make it possible for every boy to run one bundred yards in ten seconds, or to become a National League baseball player, or to put up a one hundred pound dumb-hell; but every boy can achieve a certain degree of success, and he ought not to be satisfied unless he accomplishes that much. Of course there is also danger of overdoing. The boy of ten should not try to do things that a boy of fifteen does; he should take exercise suited to boys of his age, and not continue after he gets very tired. Exercise is not the only thing necessary to develop the boy into a str man. Plain food, eaten slowly; very little pie, cake and candy; no tea, coffee, beer or tobacco; plenty of sleep in well-ventilated rooms-all these are necessary to the proper growth and development of every hoy

The boy who does all these things will not only have better chances of growing into a big, strong, healthy man, but he will have a good time, have lots of fun and be happy, as long as he carries out the above

Geo L. Meylan

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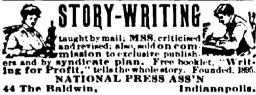
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The editor will be glad to make this department a means of communication between those interested in debating and in declamation. Reports of Debating Society meetings, school and college debates, prize-speaking contests and pictures of clubs or members, are desired. Personal answers cannot be given, but the editor will answer questions and meet your needs so far as space and the general plan of this department will allow.

Address all communications Editor of Ly-

Address all communications Editor of Lyceum, care THE AMERICAN BOY, Detroit,

#### Prize Offer

A prize of a book of selections, listed at \$1.25, will be given to the one sending the best selection suitable for a prize speaking contest, taken from a recent oration. Selections, with name and address of sender must be received not later than June 20th. Freshness, unity, virility, interest, action, style, will be important points in favor of a selection.

A copy of Cushing's Manual will be given for the best outline upon either side of any live question, and also a copy of the same book for the best statement of a question for debate upon a topic now in the public mind.

#### A New Basis For Scholarships

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., has established in the College of Liberal Arts, one hundred scholarships, open to students from any part of the country who may be able to comply

with the conditions. The basis for assigning these scholarships resembles in some respects that of the Rhodes scholarships. The emphasis will be laid upon the promise of superior fitness for public service after graduation. The principal elements to be considered in the selection of applicants are force of character and power of leadership; such qualities of manhood as energy, truth, courage; such intellection. The basis for assigning tion. McClure—"Can the South Solve the Negro Problem." Schurz, Jan., 1904; "The Negro Problem." F. N. Page, March and April, 1904. Independent—"Race Problem." March 17, 1904. World Today—"The Negro Problem From the Negro Point of View," by Washington, Dubois, Wells-Burnett, Miller, Lawson, April, 1904. Outlook—"Race Question." Dec. 26, '03; Jan. 30, '04. Sat. Eve. Post—"The Negro Problem," Joel Chandler Harris, Feb. 27, 1904. as energy, truth, courage; such intellectual ability as to make it clearly worth while to devote time, money and effort to a college education; such physical vigor as to justify the hope for good physical condition to meet the problems of life after graduation; and such qualities of temper and bearing as to give evidence of the probable acquisition of the manner of the educated gentleman. The faculties of high schools and academies are invited to nominate candidates from their graduates, and from this list the university will select the most promising applicants for the scholarships.

#### How Does This Affect American Boys?

It all goes to prove that you are on the right track while you are living up to the object of The Order of The American Boy, or while you are working in the Lyceum Club. Qualities of leadership are developed in this work. You measure yourself with others, and if you do not

#### More Questions

Almost every one who writes asks for more questions for discussion. I feel sure that if you will look over the past numbers of THE AMERICAN BOY you will find a question to please you. Here are some more, however, gleaned from the public prints and from reports of various clubs, showing what subjects the young men are thinking about.

"Resolved. That the so-called yellow journal is detrimental to the public morals."

"That the consolidation of capital is to the best interests of the American

"That the Indian has suffered more at the hand of the white man than the Negro."
"That water is more destructive than

#### Some New Questions

The University Debating Club of Harvard has had the question: "Resolved, That the interests of the world would be

hest subserved by a strict maintenance of the integrity of China."

The annual Bates-Trinity debate had for its subject: "Resolved, That under present conditions it would be to Eng-



#### A Joint Debate

The fifteenth annual joint debate between the Adelphi and Gamma Sigma Societies of Williston Seminary was especially interesting. The cup for the better collective debate was won by Adelphi, and the Amherst cup for the best individual debate, by C. N. Harmon. Each society has now won four debates since the cup was offered, and by the conditions of the gift the society winning the next time will hold the cup as a permanent possession. The subject of the last debate was, "Resolved, That the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States was wise." was wise.

#### Recent Magazine Articles

Some phase of the Negro question is up for discussion in clubs throughout the country, and there are valuable articles in the latest magazines upon this ques-



ADELPHI DEBATING TEAM OF WILLISTON SEMINARY, WHICH WON THE RECENT ADELPHI-GAMMA SIGMA JOINT DEBATE

#### Question

"Resolved, That the suffrage should be extended to woman."

extended to woman."

This is only one phase of the great question of woman's place in the world. The progress of modern times includes the elevation of woman and her entrance into wider activities. Shall she have a part in the government? What would be the effect upon the government? Would it become more ideal? Or, again, what would be the effect upon woman? Would she be less refined? Would she have less influence in her chief sphere of activity, the home? What has been the results of woman's suffrage where it has been tried? Do women want the ballot? Would they vote if they had the ballot? Seek to answer some of these

Howard Burr

#### J. E. Potter

Howard Burr, a Leon, O., lad, has manufactured at his odd moments two stationary engines, one of which is one-half architect in Ohio if not in the United horse power and the other one-fourth States. He will not be sixteen years of horse power. These engines have all age for several months yet. Just rethe parts of a large one built at some cently be furnished the decimal that the desired the decimal that the decimal the decimal that the decimal keep in good temper and good self control, you lose the contest.

More Questions

Appendix for several months yet. Just reparts of a large one built at some cently he furnished the designs for a large manufactory. The smaller engine large three-story brick store and office has a speed of eight hundred revolubuilding to be crected the coming seations. The larger one has been found son in the city of Ashtabula. He has



protection."

The Williams-Dartmouth debate, to be held this year at Williamstown, Mass., late in May, will have a subject sugmolded the various parts in sand. He gested by recent events. "Resolved, That the Sherman anti-trust act, as interpreted in the Northern Securities case, is hostile to the best economic interest of the people of the United States."

equal to the task of running an ordinary sewing machine. Howard cut his own patterns in making these engines, and moded the various parts in sand. He heated the babbit metal, which he used for the castings, in a ladle in a cook stove. Howard seems to be naturally a mechanic, for he has never taken a mechanical course.



also given trial drawings for the new marine block at Conneaut. O., harbor, but will not know for a short time yet whether they will be used or not. Mr. Potter began studying architecture nearly three years ago and for some time has been engaged in the city engineer's office at Conneaut. He is very proficient

## Staunton Military Academy

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CAPTAIN WM. H. KABLE, A. M., Principal, STAUNTON, VA.

questions and you will get started upon some line of thought which will lead you to want to read up on the subject.

#### References For Affirmative

Higginson's "Common Sense About Women;" G. W. Curtis's "Equal Rights for Women;" Howe, Higginson, Stone, Stanton and Phillips in No. Am. Rev. of Nov., 1879; J. S. Mill's "The Subjection of Women;" Phillip's "Speeches, Etc.;" Century, Aug., 1894; Forum, Jan. and April, 1887 and Dec., 1894; No. Am. Rev., vols. 129, 137, 139 and 143, and the files of the Woman's Journal; "History of Woman Suffrage," edited by Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony and Mrs. Gage; "History of Woman Suffrage to Close of the Century," by Anthony and Harper; "Advantage of Woman Suffrage to the State," No. Am. Rev., Mar., 1904.

#### References For Negative

Bushnell's "Woman's Suffrage, the Reform Against Nature;" Francis Parkman's "Woman's francis Parkman's "Woman's Suffrage;" Catherine E. Beecher's "Woman's Profession;" Forum Jan., 1890; Arena, July, 1890; Nation, April 14, 1887; No. Am. Rev., vols, 129, 130, 137 and 142

#### Brief For Negative

The following brief was pre-pared by A. Lea Mallory, of Al-bert Lea, Minn.:

- I. Manhood suffrage is the necessary and only just system. 1. The family is the political unit.
- Man has a natural right to represent the family.
   Women could not vote withassuming police and military.
- duties.
- Woman suffrage is unjust to woman. Woman suffrage would be a social
- evil.
  Would degrade womanhood.
  Woman's home influence would be destroyed.
  Politics would not be purified.
  Woman's influence without the ballot in greater than her power would
- Woman's influence without the ballot is greater than her power would be with it.
   Woman suffrage is unnecessary and unpopular, and therefore undesirable.
   Majority of the women do not want the suffrage.
   Ballot is not used in school elections.
- Woman suffrage bills defeated in 25 states in 1901-2.
- 4. Reforms can be secured by woman's influence.

#### Notes

Zen. Sharman, age fourteen, of Tulia, Texas, has sent in an interesting outline on the Japanese-Russian war.

The prize for the best brief for a debate is given to A. Lea Mallory, Albert Lea. Minn.; for the best selection for a declamation, to John A. Beaver, Ocean Park, Cal.; for the best question for debate, to Wm. G. Nyce, Vernfield, Pa.

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#### **April Prize Contests**

The prize of a copy of Cushing's Manual given for the best outline upon either side of any live question has been won by Fred L. Broughner. Peacock Mich The prize of a copy of Cushing's Manual for the best statement of a question for debate upon a topic now in the public mind, has been won by E. S. Bacon, Medford,

The Literati Society of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kents Hill. Maine, have elected the following officers: A. H. Weston, "04." President; C. E. Dodge, "06," Vice-President; F. Coddington, "06," Secretary; F. E. Divine, Treasurer, The President is a member of the school debating team. Debating and declamation, etc., are carried on every Friday evening. One public meeting is held every term.

## Children of The Chinese Legation further advanced in their studies than most American boys of corresponding age. They are particularly proficient in



Copyrighted, 1908, Waldon Fawcett.

GOHE American people are apt to regard the Chinese as very unprogressive and very slow to adopt the improved, up-to-date methods of the New World and yet it must be confessed that no boys who ever came over the sea from any part of the globe to make their home temporarily or permanently in the land of the Stars and Stripes have learned the English language more rapidly or required less time to familiarize themselves with the sports and pastimes of the juvenile Yankees

BIR CHENTUNG LIANG CHENG, CHINESE MINISTER AT WARHINGTON

than the lads who now make their home at the Chinese Legation in the city of Washington

Possibly the rapidity with which these American way of doing things is due in part to the fact that Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, who is the father of two of the boys and the uncle of a third is a sort of halfway adopted son of Uncle Sam. He was educated in this country and came to believe so thoroughly in the American boy's ways of working and playing that now he wants his own sons to follow the customs of the big Republic as closely as possible.

There is not a little to Interest the young men of the United States in the career of Sir Liang his title was bestowed upon him by Queen Victoriawho after having left this country soon. after the completion of his education about fifteen years ago has lately returned in the exalted position of Minister or representative of the Emperor of China at Washington. When the present Minister first set foot on American soil he came as one of a party of 120 boys sent to this country by the Chinese government to be educated. Young Liang was sent to an academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and he had not been there long until he surprised his fellow students by his great aptness for athletics

and especially baseball. Indeed, to tell the truth he became a regular hero at the school and this tremendous popularity came to him largely because he introduced the curved ball at the institution and thereby enabled the school "nine" to win innumerable games which they never could have won without the aid rendered by the trick pitch-

ing. It was merely by accident too that the students learned that the young Chinaman was a champion pitcher. He had been given a minor position on the team, but one day he gained his long waited opportunity when the crack pitcher on whom the team depended became unable, owing to an injury, to go into the box. Finally Liang volunteered to take his place. His offer was laughed at, but as he insisted on having a chance the members of the team finally consented to allow him to try during the practice hour before the match game.

The upshot of the matter was that the young fellow from the other side of the world simply astounded all his fellow players. He pitched balls that curved away when they reached the plate—balls that curved up and balls that curved down. They had seen nothing of the kind before and none of the batters could touch the ball for a hit. The members of the nine to which Llang belonged were specific convinced that they had discovered a marvel and that with the Chinese "wizard" in the hox the rival curved countries of Yung Kwai, a Chinese "wizard" in the hox the rival curved countries of Yung Kwai, a Chinese "wizard" in the hox the rival curved cousin whose first name is Aryung, but whose last name is Liang, the same as their own, since he is the son of the Minister's brother. Perhaps the rapidity with which these newly arrived Chinese boys have acquired with several half American children—the sons and daughters of Yung Kwai, a Chinese "wizard" in the hox the rival away when they reached the plate-balls Chinese "wizard" in the box, the rival team would not have the slightest show. In this surmise they were correct. With the young man from the Celestial Empire facing the opposing batters the Andover team won that day and on many a succeeding day. For all that the boys of the school made much of their prize pitcher his head was never turned by his success.

Now after twenty years this interesting native of the Orient is beginning to carry out plans whereby his sons will follow the lead of the American boy in education and athletics and perhaps emulate his own example on the diamond. The new Chinese Minister has seven children but only three of them, two boys and a girl accompanied him to this country. The others remain with their grandmother in China, but may come to America later.

Of all the children at the great Chinese establishment at Uncle Sam's capital the spectively. In China boys start their spect.

arithmetic and also know how to read and write the Chinese language. Now they are devoting but a few hours each day to their Chinese studies and all the remainder of their study time is given over to the task of becoming acquainted with the English language. As soon as they know our language sufficiently well they will enter American public schools.

The son of the former Chinese Minister. Wu Ting-fang, although he went to an American public school and was a member of a boys' cadet company wore American dress only when at school and as soon as he returned home each evening resumed a flowing silk robe such as is worn in China. Not so with the Liang boys however. They wear American costumes at all times. Their father had no sooner returned to America than he purchased American shoes and regular sailor suits for his sons. He knew from the experience of his own school days that a boy who wants to go in for sports can do so much better in such clothing than in the cumbersome Chinese costume. The only feature out of the ordinary in connection with the suits of these little Chinese boys is that on their sailor hats appear in gold letters the names of Chinese men-of-war instead of those of American naval vessels.

One of the first things done by the sons of the new Minister was to learn to ride the bicycle and now they are known as among the most daring wheelmen in Washington and frequently indulge in perilously reckless "consting" down the long hill on the side of which is located the big brick building which constitutes their home. This new Chinese dwelling, by the way, has only recently been completed. It cost the Chinese government about one hundred thousand dollars and contains nearly fifty rooms including an automobile house where there is a horseless carriage which the young Liangs say they intend to learn how to manage as soon as they have mastered football and baseball in both of which sports they are making rapid progress.

In the accompanying picture the Minister's sons may be identified as the two tallest boys in sailor suits and tam-oshanter caps. Standing between them is their six-year-old cousin whose first the sons and daughters of Yung Kwai, a Chinese interpreter, who married an American woman. One of these half American, half Chinese lads is seen at the end of the row of children in the accompanying photo. He is seven years of age and rejoices in the American name of Burnham. His sisters are Elizabeth and Gertrude, aged four and five years respectively. respectively.

#### Senator Fairbanks as a Boy

United States Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, who is talked of as the Republican candidate for Vice-President and running mate for Mr. Roosevelt, is another specimen of what Ohio can do in the way of producing great men. Senator Fairbanks was born and brought up on a farm near Unionville Center, Ohio, and attended college at the Ohio Wesleyan University. His youth was made up of the ordinary hard. ships of a young fellow hustling for an education. If there is any romance in doing carpenter work in order to pay college most interesting are undoubtedly the two dues, and in working as a reporter while sons of the Minister, named Arlu and studying law, his life was romantic. But Ardi and aged nine and seven years re- it assumed a romantic aspect only in retro

schooling somewhat earlier than in this | Fairbanks was a bashful youth, six feet little Mongoliaus have fallen into the country and consequently these lads are in height, and extremely thin. His trousers, of bucolic bulld, managed to reach to the top of his boots. He was freckled and had a head of tously black hair. Part of it remains, but it is not tousled now. To a man of Fairbanks's methodical and frugal mind there is a place for every hair, and he carefully brushes it up over the bald spot and down on the other side. He made up his mind early to be a lawyer. He worked for the Associated Press at for the Associated Press at Pittsburg after he had been graduated, and studied law at the same time. Then he went to Cleveland and was admitted to the bar.

While in college he edited the college paper and shared his labors with pretty Cornelia Cole. Immediately after his admission to the bar. neila Cole. Immediately after his admission to the bar young Fairbanks married Miss Cole, and they went to Indianapolis to begin the battle of life.

DEWITT OF PRINCETON, WINNER OF THE HAMMER THROW—SEE PAGE 243



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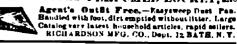
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MEN WANTED-GOOD PAY Wanted-Everywhere men to distribute advertising matter, tack signs, etc.; no canvawing. Previous ex-perience unnecessary. Address SATURAL ADVERTIS-ING CO., No. 107 Oakland Bank Bidg., CHICAGO, ILL.



NHAT boys may raise their own peanuts just as easily as many of them raise their winter's supply of popcorn is a fact that is not generally known, and which, if fully understood, would work much to the disadvantage of retail peanut venders all over the country.

Somehow people generally have got the idea that peanuts are a semi-tropical product, but as a matter of fact in whatever climate corn will grow, peanuts will also flourish. Michigan or Illinois boys may plant and grow a crop of peanuts as well as the boys of Virginia or Tennessee, though, of course, their crops will not be as big ones. But the peanuts, though smaller, will be just as palatable. The farmer boy or girl who perhaps gets a bag of peanuts two or three times a year, and who looks upon them as the greatest of luxuries, can just as well have them all the year round, and at almost no expense. Even the boys and girls who live in large cities can cultivate yards to give them a pretty good winter's supply.

for every day in the year.

The choice of a "good soil" means much is a warm, sandy loam, which at all seasons is free from excessive moisture. If the soil is too heavy and damp, the nuts is thoroughly spaded and raked, crush a number of pounds of plaster and scatter about one and a half pounds on every square rod of ground, then rake it in

states the time comes later. In the latitenth, according to the warmth and earliness of the season.

Boys who may try the experiment this raw peanuts, ten cents sent to any hours if he hurries. wholesale or retail merchant in a city each row is rounded up into a little only one kernel is planted to a hill, but process should be continued until the in more northern states it is a good plan nuts are "done" to the required point.

nels" do not mean the nuts with the pods on. Every kernel must be carefully taken out of the shuck, and without breaking or cracking it. These kernels should be planted at a depth of one inch. and a foot apart in the row.

In about two weeks the plants will begin to show through the ground, and from then on the two essential points in the cultivation of the nuts are to prevent grass and weeds from growing, and to keep the soil about the plants loose and mellow. As the cultivation proceeds, and the plants increase in size, the soil should be thrown more and more to the plants, leaving them in the course of six or eight weeks on a broad flat ridge, with a furrow between the rows. After the first day of August not another weed should be pulled, for then the peanuts are forming. By this time the plants should be running all over the ground, lapping over the edges of the furrows, and perhaps hiding every bit of ground. At every inch or so along these creeping vines is what is known as a "peduncle." This is a little finger, which burrows enough peanuts in a corner of their back down into the soft soil, and at the end of that finger forms the nut.

For six or eight weeks the crop re-When the farmer boy comes to town he mains untouched. During those days the buys a sack of peanuts for five cents, and peanuts are growing bigger and heavier, if he counts the peanuts in that package just like potatoes. The time for gatherhe will find that at the most there will ing comes sometime in October, or pernot be more than seventy five nuts in haps not until early in November. Just it. Yet it often happens that one peanut so long as the vines continue green the plant will produce twice as many. So it nuts are growing, but when they begin would not take many plants, in a good to assume a yellowish color they are soil, to supply him with a bag of nuts approaching maturity. After a number of frosts, or one good one, it is time to harvest. A vine should first be gently to the boy peanut grower. The very best pulled out by the hand, and to the roots that come with it will be found attached dozens of nuts. Then the ground where the vine grew should be carefully dug will be smaller, and mottled or even up with a hoe in a hunt for the loose black. Nearly every boy can get hold of nuts left in the earth. After all have some old plaster. Now after the ground been dug comes the "curing," one of the most important processes in the raising of peanuts.

The chief thing to remember now is that if the nuts are exposed to the air they will turn a dingy, stained color. The planting time of the peanut is Under some sort of a shelter where during the month of May in Virginia plenty of air is circulating the nuts still and similar latitudes, but in northern attached to the vines should be "shocked" so that all of the nuts are in the center tude of Michigan, and northern Indiana, of the pile and the vines outside, thus Illinois and Ohio, the planting may be protecting them from both light and done anywhere from June first to the wind. The loose nuts can be scattered on boards or a table, and covered with hay. In nice bright weather the nuts will cure in from two to three weks, and year must be sure and not plant the kind then they are ready for picking. This, of peanuts they eat, that is, baked ones, of course, is easy work, and a boy can If dealers in small towns do not have pick a bushel of them in about three

Now the nuts should be placed in a window, which read: will bring back enough raw nuts to raise good dry place to await use. A peanut couple of bushels with. The rows in is not good after it has been baked a which the nuts are planted are laid out day or two, so they should be baked as about two and a half feet apart, and wanted. They may be placed in an oven, and about every three or four minutes ridge, flattened on top. In the south should be stirred with a stick, and the

# Stories of some **BOYS** who make money selling THE SATURDAY **EVENING POST** Told by themselves. Interesting tales of the many methods used by POST boys in earning money after school on Fridays and on Saturdays. Real stories of business tact. Fifty-seven photos. This book of thirty-six pages, handsomely printed in colors, will be sent free to any boy who asks for it, or one or more copies will be sent to any adult interested in boys and desiring to start them earning money in spare time. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, 2560 Arch St., Philadelphia NOTE — Any boy who wishes to begin this work can start next week. If you want to try the plan which thousands of boys are pushing so successfully, ask for the ten free copies, as well as the book. These are sold at five cents each and provide capital for the following week. If you only want to read the story of how these boys made successes, ask for the book only

erably amused at our homemade appearance. As we passed them I heard one of them say: 'Boy wanted, one from the country preferred.' As we passed along Boylston street we saw a sign in the

One From the Country

Preferred.

"It was not until we saw that sign that we realized that the two city chaps were making fun of us. It riled us somewhat,

making fun of us. It riled us somewhat, especially my brother, who dropped his end of our trunk and started on the run after the two city chaps. As soon as they saw my brother in pursuit they took to their heels and ran.

"We walked through the Common, by the Frog pond and ascended the steps in front of the state house. There we rested and gazed in awe and wonderment at the state house. I little thought that in a little less than eighteen years later I would be standing in the same spot as colonel of the Sixth regiment, receiving from the hands of the Governor of the state the regimental flags, bound for the nation's capital. nation's capital.

nation's capital.

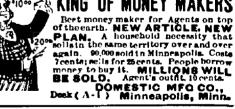
"We finally secured a boarding house on Derne street. The next morning I reported for duty at my employers—Colby & Lyman, 47 Milk street, dry goods merphants".

& Lyman, 47 Milk street, dry goods merchants."

Every school boy in the land knows by heart the story of the march of the Massachusetts Sixth through Baltimore. Shortly after the recent Baltimore fire General Jones sent his check to the Mayor of Baltimore, saying: "With a vivid recollection of the warm reception given to me on the 19th of April, 1861, by the people of Baltimore, I take pleasure in enclosing my check for one hundred dollars, which please place in your relief fund."

General Jones' regiment was the first to report at the national capital at the hreaking out of the war. On his arrival President Lincoln said: "Thank God, you are here, for had you not arrived tonight we should have been in the hands of the rebels before morning." The regiment established its headquarters in the United States senate chamber, and on the first night Gone al Jones slept in the chair of the Vice President.

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Read The American Boy Ads.

#### Freight" The "Jones Pays He

There lives at Binghamton, N. Y., an interesting character in the personage of General Edward F. Jones, better known as "Jones, he pays the freight," that being the motto of his big business-that of manufacturing and selling safes. General Jones was in command of the famous old Sixth Massachusetts infantry, which made that historic and exciting march through Baltimore at the breaking out of the Civil War. To a correspondent of the Boston Globe he tells something of his boyhood, which was spent in Boston:

"I must have been fourteen or fifteen years old when I came to Boston," he says. "I can remember it just as if it were yesterday. I can picture my brother and I as we stepped off the train in the station on Beach street, opposite the United States hotel—two green country boys-the first time we had ventured away from home-alone in a big city. We went back to the baggage car and got our little haircloth trunk and carrying it between us we started to look for a boarding house. I had had a place picked out for me before leaving home. It wasn't much of a place, fifty dollars for the first year. We trudged along the streets until we reached Boylston street. Two city chaps whom we met on Boylston street sized us up and were consid-



JONES OF BINGHAMTON



New Ways of Travel on Water

By Hugo Erichsen.

Ever since the world began men have endeavored to conquer the sea. Though the first human who entrusted his precious life to the unknown dangers of the deep is nameless in history, we can vividly imagine the trepidation with which he launched his frail craft upon the suggest that the millionaire repay a loan of 11 shillings made by his aunt to aid the Carnegies to emigrate from Dunfermline in 1847. Mr. Lennox computed that at compound interest £9 was due.

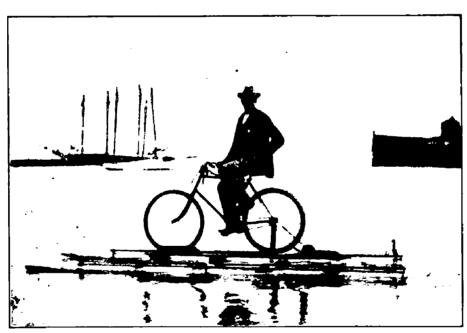
Mr. Carnegie has investigated the matter and found that Mr. Lennox was quite right in his claim. The debt will not only be paid, but the children of Mrs. Lennox will be endowed with a sum sufficient to keep them in comfort as long as they live. Mr. Lennox said in his letter:

"When the Carnegies left Dunfermline those above mentioned. A frame-work is placed on these that supports the bicycle and rider. Motive power is obviously linearing that the mother had to borrow money to take them to the bicycle and rider. Motive power is obviously linearing that the millionaire repay a loan of 11 shillings made by his aunt to aid the Carnegies to emigrate from Dunfermline in 1847. Mr. Lennox computed that at compound interest £9 was due.

Mr. Carnegie has investigated the matter and found that Mr. Lennox was quite er and found that Mr. Lennox was quite in the promote the millionaire repay a loan of 11 shillings. which he launched his frail craft upon the waves. Beaten back, mayhap, time and again, yet he persisted until he overcame his apprehensions and traveled upon the waters with the same fearlessness and feeling of security that characterized his progress upon the land. Thus was ushered in an era of exploration that will not end until the very poles of the earth have been located and there are no more lands to discover.

Personally I do not believe in arctic exploration and cannot understand why folk should want to discover barren countries no one will ever be able to live in. I believe the men who have recently turned their attention toward the invention of methods of navigation that will be of service on inland waterways have a greater claim to public recognition. Chief among these is Captain Grossmann, of Worms, on the Rhine, who constructed an apparatus that enables him to walk on the water. This contrivance resembles a Scandinavian ski and consists of two hollow itn tubes, each being about fourteen feet in length and provided with three valves that practically perform the some functions as the fins of a fish, tained by means of a propeller that is to return the loan evidently escaped the These new-fangled "shoes" weigh about situated midway between the tubes, at they never repaid the sum borrowed, forty four pounds and are capable of the rear, and operated through the rear My anni is dead, but she left two daughbearing a weight of about two hundred, wheel of the bicycle. Grossmann is enabled to make any turn that may be required by means of an oar, with which he also steadies himself when at rest. The practicability of the new invention has been demonstrated by the fact that the Captain has saved a number of lives since he first began to experiment with the apparatus.

The advantages of the water bicycle. on the other hand, are not quite so apparent, and it will probably always



THE WATER BICYCLE

they never repaid the sum borrowed. My aunt is dead, but she left two daughters, one of whom is the wife of a humble joiner in Dunfermline, while the other is a maiden lady engaged in a small drapery business in Edinburgh. Don't you think that if Mr. Carnegie knew this he would be willing to do handsomely by his mother's friends?"

Mr. Carnegie called in person on the children of his benefactors, and thanked them for the generosity of their mother. From minus 11 shillings to plus f70,-000,000 is a financial transformation that would have staggered the good genie of Aladdin's lamp, but Mr. Carnegie found it not overhard.



Henry Chadwick is a national character. He is known as the "father of baseball," and for a half century or more he has boosted the game so dear to American hearts, and argued for decent sport early and late.

And what a harvest from a small be-

ginning!
There isn't a town, from the Golden
Gate to the coast of Maine, that doesn't
have some kind of a ball team. Balls and bats and mitts and chest protectors are as staple as wheat in this country. No one item has done so much to encourage home pride as baseball. The town that has a good team is "it," and there more good teams than you could

are more good teams than you could count in a day.

And think what baseball has done for the health, and is still doing! You can talk to your boy about the evils of cigarette smoking and make a faint impression; but when he knows that "Cy" Young keeps his health and mighty muscle by living sanely and simply, and cutting out the little bad habits, it is easier to make good advice stick in the mind of a boy. Who wants to be a pale, nerveless, yellow-eyed youth, with teeth like a squirrel, when all the other boys are strong enough to whip their weight in wildcats and are training for more muscle?

muscle?

Baseball has been a fine instructor, and the big rooters and the little rooters, to the number of some millions, are ers, to the number of some minious, are to be congratulated that the father of baseball is still living, still working in the interest of the finest sport America knows.—Exchange.

#### Mr. Carnegie Pays a 54-Year-Old Debt.

An American firm doing business in London recently asked its patrons to suggest ideas for the distribution of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's wealth. Mr. Henry D. Lennox, of Glasgow, advised that the millionaire repay a loan of 11 shillings

## Baseball and It's "Father." | A Center of Attraction

#### The Inside Inn, World's Fair--Roomy Convenient, Economical.

Visitors to the World's Fair who value both time and comfort will do well to avail themselves of the convenience and facilities offered by the Inside Inn. It is situated right inside the Grounds in a charming corner of Forrest Park. It is well elevated and surrounded by beautiful trees, hence is cool and pleasant even in the hottest weather. It is three stories high, over eight hundred feet long and four hundred feet wide; contains 2,257 bed rooms and has a dining room capable of seating nearly 2,500 people at a single

Although sufficiently secluded to be quiet and restful at all times, it is very centrally situated, being in close proximity to all the State buildings, while every part of the Exposition can be readily reached from its doors by means of the Intramural Railroad which runs right past it. The saving to visitors of time and trouble, thus effected, by residing absolutely within the Grounds and doing away with all long walks and tiresome street car journeys cannot be overestimated.

The rates are exceptionally reasonable. ranging from \$1.50 to \$5.50 European plan. and from \$3.00 to \$7.00 American, including daily admission to the Fair in both cases. Reservations can be made for any period up to December 1st. A postal card addressed to the Inside Inn. Administration Bilg., Worlds Fair Grounds, will bring you an interesting booklet giving full details.

## Heal" Rifles

Not toys, but real guns, made to give satisfaction in both game and target shooting.

Heal "No. 10" Sporting Rifle—shown at left, is 341, inches long, light weight, barrel of best blued steel, stock of black walnut, simply constructed, beautifully finished, has adjustable teen sight, nestitue sed. has adjustable peep sight, positive and rapid shell ejector, takes down in two pieces instantly. Shoots shells 3.00.22 calibre, long or short. Price 3.00

Heal "Blu-Barl" Air

Rifle—shown at right, is 34 inches long, weighs about 2½ lbs. has a scamless steel barrel, tapered has a scamless steel barrel, tapered and finished blue-black, giving it the appearance, style and beauty of the highest grade sporting rifle. Walnut finished stock, nicely adjusted peep sight, lever action. No soldered joints, no cheap tin finish, few pieces and nothing to get \$1.25

Ask your dealer; if he can't supply you with the genuine, send us the price and we will send rifle you select, express pre-paid, guaranteeing safe ar-rival and full satisfaction.

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Rifles, Tents, Canoes at prices lower than ever before offered, and all other articles you need for camping, are illustrated in our large catalog which will be sent with a durable metal article indespensable in a camp for 20c. Hudson Mfg. Co., White Plains. N. Y.

Advertising in The American Boy Brings Results

CAPTAIN GROSSMANN READY FOR THE STARS

## A Famous Boy Fisherman



adventure that has not been en- requirements of the angler's art. panion fishing from a small boat alongside the launch so that the fish could tow an anchored boat. In a few moments the towed by the big fish. In two hours or game fish ever taken with rod and reel. In the meantime I had taken two, after losing my lines and tips, it being imposa hand-line after my rods were broken fish-258, 158 and 100 pounds respectively, the largest having been taken by my companion, General Charles Viele, who demonstrated that it was possible to take these leviathans with rod and reel. This and later catches were watched with no little interest by boys who spent their vacations at Santa Catalina, many of whom quietly determined to emulate the General and others, the experiments generally resulting in broken rods, bruised fingers and lost tackle.

I recall one boy, who, anxious to catch a large fish, went out every day to a spot more than one hundred feet from the famous for them and practiced with the shore. The launch was ready soon after hand-line; but, though he hooked a num- sunrise, and an hour later she was runpulled him overboard. One lerked him cliffs painted with a hundred into the bottom of the boat, while another so creased his hands with the burning line that it was some time before he recovered from it. This, however, did not discourage him and he still continued his fishing. But while he was experimenting, another boy came and caught a

The black sea bass is very common at the Southern California islands, and is found about rocky ledges all alongshore from the Gulf of California to Santa Barbara. The islands of the Santa Catalina group are accessible by daily steamers. the town of Avalon being on Santa Catalina and having a summer population of seven thousand or more; hence more of these fishes are taken here than elsewhere, though just as good, if not better, fishing is to be had at San Clemente Island, but no one lives there, and the island does not afford the smooth bays that make Santa Catalina a perfect fishing ground. The bass is, next to the tuna, possibly the largest of all bony fishes. It attains a weight of nearly if not quite one thousand pounds, yet it is graceful in the water, resembling to some extent a titanic black bass, being more attractive in general appearance than the Florida Jewfish, with which it is often confused.

The islands of Southern California are surrounded by a ring or forest of kelpa vine-like plant which throws out huge fronds or leaves, which form a perfect off the line in feet and yards, at a rate maze, rising sometimes two or three hundred feet, affording protection to fishes and a break to the heavy sea, which comes piling in all along the Pacific

Coast. Here is the home of the giant bass. In the winter they go offshore to some deepwater feeding ground. but in early summer they come to the kelp forest and deposit their spawn at the roots of the kelp and all summer bite voraciously.

Among the boys who doubtless decided to catch a bass, was one who succeeded, perhaps due to his equipment and perfect preparation. While not over fourteen, he had been fond of athletics, according to report, and his muscles were in good condition for a long struggle. The boat he went out in was a launch about eighteen feet in length, called a "tuna boat," made on the island for this fishing. It had an eight-horse power engine well forward, was wide of beam and comfortable. In the stern on a board were two comfortable chairs, the legs cut off, the seat resting on the board. In the seat was a socket of leather into which the butt of the rod was to be placed when playing a fish. Behind the two anglers stood the engineer and steersman. The boat was really a sea automobile under perfect control; she could run slowly or rap-

THERE is hardly a field of sport or idly, as desired, and contained all the

tered by boys, but when the huge It was, in all probability, an easy matblack sea bass of Santa Catalina ter to go out and fish with a hand-line Island, California, was first seriously con- and with a long one wear out a very sidered as a game fish and finally caught large shark, but our angler was not that with the rod and reel, it was not believed kind of sportsman. The standard at the possible for a boy to capture one in the island was a rod, not under, about seven same way, yet it is the unexpected which feet in length; the line must not be over happens. I was one of the observers of a twenty four thread; a fish caught with the first black sea bass taken with a larger line would not receive any rating rod, considered a stupendous feat. We by the Tuna Club. Another condition had anchored to the kelp bed on the was that the angler must receive no assouth coast of the rocky island, my com- sistance; he must reel his fish to the boat or within reach of the gaffer. The recl was a large one, as shown in the photoit, as it would be manifestly impossible graph, holding six hundred feet of the to check and play so huge a fish from line, which was a mere thread for so large a fish. The rod, a single piece strike came, and away went the skiff, bamboo. On the reel was a leather pad fastened to the upper crossbar, to be so the bass was caught—the largest pressed upon the line to stop the rush of the fish, while the fine reel had a musical click and a brake of its own. The "leader" was of piano wire, seven sible to stop the fish; but by resorting to feet long; the hook what is known as a Van Vleck-a peculiar shaped hook, used they were brought in, and we went into by tarpon fishermen. Such was the the port of Avalon with three monster equipment of our angler as he started out one morning, and it is fully described because it is the result of careful observation and experiment on the part of veteran anglers. Such a reel costs from twenty dollars to fifty dollars; rods, from eight dollars to thirty dollars; lines, two dollars to four dollars-an expensive outfit, but all the Avalon boatmen have such, which are rented to the anglers with the boat.

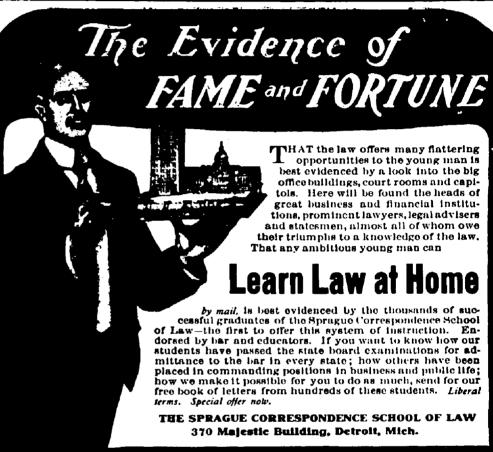
It was decided to try the best known fishing ground, which Jack, the boatman, said was the "fence," a shoal spot not ber, he never landed one. Some nearly ning along the south coast by the rugged Reaching the point, the launch was stonped and anchored to the kelp, the anchor buoyed so that it could be cast off at a moment's notice. Then the hook was baited with about five pounds of red albacore meat, supposed to be very enticing to the bass, and two lines were east off. Jack, the boatman, explained that there was another kelp bed a half mile or thereabouts offshore, and that as soon as the bass was booked he would make for this to entangle the light line in the long vines and so break it.

They waited half an hour, then a shark took the bait and was landed after a short struggle; then the lines were baited again and just as the sun came out warm and strong from the clouds, something took the balt and slowly took the line. Click, click, click! sounded the warning reel. Click, click, click! very deliberately, so slowly, in fact that it was difficult to convince the young

angler that it was not some small fish, "Give him about twenty feet, let him get holt." said the hoatman; and this advice was strictly followed. Then at the word, the boy fisherman pressed his thumb on to the leather brake, and when the line came taut, swayed back and struck home. There was no doubt about that, as the line was jerked from the reel with a force that the young fisherman had not calculated on, forcing the tlp of his rod into the water and tearing which made the reel sound in one long screaming note.

(Continued on page 257)







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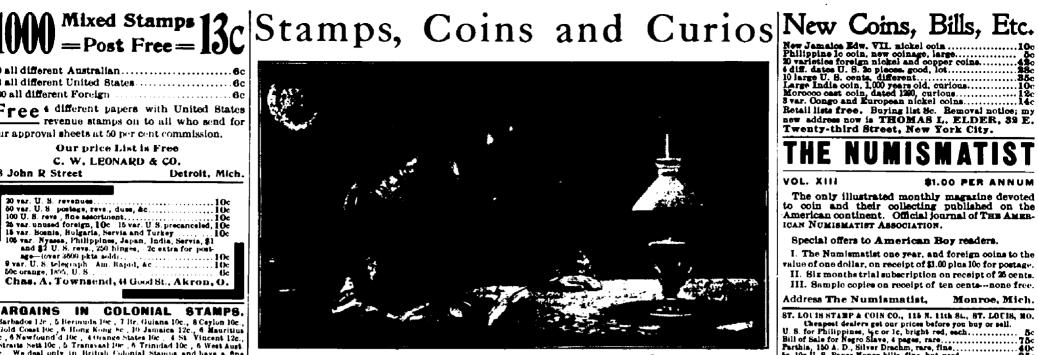
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#### Early Issues of United States Stamps

There is a growing difficulty in securing fine copies of the early issues of United States stamps. The makers of these issues were not required by the government to be careful in relation to the perforating of them. The paper was of a brittle quality, very easily broken or injured by careless handling. The postmasters who canceled these stamps cared for nothing except to thoroughly obliterate them, so that they used unnecessary quantities of ink for this purpose. All these things combined make it difficult to find used copies of the early issues of our country in fine condition. There were few collectors, and therefore not many of these stamps were saved in unused condition. There consequence of this state of things is and will be an increasing difficulty in securing these stamps in such condition as is acceptable to collectors who are at all particular as to the looks of their albums. There are vast numbers of United States stamps in poor and ordinary condition. These many collectors take to fill the spaces in their albums until they can secure stamps of finer quality. This seems, on the whole, to be a mistake for the possession of a specimen, even though it be a poor one, causes a collector to neglect to secure another of the same stamp.

The desire to fill spaces that are vacant is

same stamp.

The desire to fill spaces that are vacant is greater than to improve those that are not properly filled. The best thing for the young collector, if he wishes to have a really pleasing album, is to put nothing into its spaces but unused, lightly canceled, clean copies of the stamps which he selects. The filling of the alstamps which he selects. The hims of the sub-bum properly will be appreciated within a few years by those who care more for United States stamps than for the issues of foreign countries. since the growing demand will make it even more difficult than it now is to obtain fine speci-mens—May St. Nicholas.

#### New Haitian Stamps

The Republic of Haiti has added a new set to The Republic of Haiti has added a new set to its recent commemorative issue. The values are one, two, five, ten, twenty, and fifty cents. It seems to be necessary to use upon this regular issue the same "control stamp," to prevent fraud, which was employed upon the commemorative series. This mars their appearance, and it will be good for collectors if this surcharging is discontinued—May St. Nicholas.

#### Stamp Inquiries

J. H.: No. 1—Cats, 5c. No. 2—1c-1c, 2c-1c. 3c-5c, 4c-2c, 5c-3c, 6c-7c, 8c-4c, 10c-3c, 15c-3oc.—
L. O. C.: The stamp you mention is worth several thousand dollars providing it is the first 1 P. British Gulana.—H. C. H.: The envelope stamp you mentioned is worth about 20c—H. M. C.: The Nevada State Revenues sell for 5c each and up but are not collected by all philatelists. The San Francisco Match Costamp cats \$5.—W. H. L.: No. 1 cats. 1c, 2 cats. 1c, 3 cats. 2c, 4 cats. 1c, 5 cats. 1c, 6 cats from 10 to \$1.25, according to the wording. Some of the stamps of the countries are valuable.—O. A. O.: No. 1 cats. 1c, No. 2 cats. 1c, No. 3 cats. 8c.—R. L.: No. 1 is worth about 3c or 4c. No. 2 are German Locals and sell at 1c each—C. W.: Send them to any dealers who advertise in THE AMERICAN BOY and they will tell you how much they will pay for them.—W. C. J.: The stamp you mentioned is cat. 30c unused and 15c used.—R. J. D.: Send the stamps you have to any dealers who advertise in THE U. S. HEYENTES.

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#### The Numismatic Sphinx

The Numismatic Sphinx

We have had repeated inquiries as to the values of our dimes and half-dimes in silver. As a series they are not as popular with collectors as the copper cents and half cents, dollars and half dollars. Half dimes were issued in 1794, 195, 196 and 197, 1800, 101, 102 and 103. These all bring good prices. Then none were issued until 1829 when we have a continued series up to 1873 when they were discontinued. Most of this last series are common with the single exception of 1846 and some of the die varieties, selling at the dealers at from twenty to twenty-five cents each. 1864 should be scarce with an Issue of only 1,370. The rarest of the half dimes is that of 1802. The mint statement that 13,010 were issued must be erroneous.

Dimes have been issued every year with the exceptions of 1799, 1806, 108, 10, 112, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119 and 125. The first issue was in 1796, and up to 1811 are scarce. 1822 and 1846, among the later issues, bring good premiums. The other years, with the exception of some die varieties and mints, can be purchased at the dealers, in good condition, at from twenty-five to forty twenty-four were struck, and only two or three being known.

Silver three-cent pieces were struck between

Silver three-cent pieces were struck between 1851 and 1873, both years inclusive. The rarest of these are the years 1864 and 1873. Of the former only 470 were issued and the latter 600, all in proof. The others can be purchased for lifteen cents each at the dealers.

This will answer many questions that have

former only 470 were issued and the latter 690, all in proof. The others can be purchased for fifteen cents each at the dealers.

This will answer many questions that have lately come to us.

Taylor Strawn, Maurice Mayer, C. H. Bennett, L. Jackson, Norris M. Feltchman, "Reader," Oscar A. Olsen, Roland Boynton, George Dorsey, Frank Blackwell, Randell McKinney, Edward R. Wood, "Fremont, Mich." You are answered in our May issue.

I'aul Lines, an octagon gold quarter of 1878 is worth a dollar. Harry Mercer, your drawing is from a 1 heller of Saxe-Saalfield, 1763. It sells for fifteen cents. Reuben Coleman, the Isabella (Columbian) quarter sells now for seventy-five cents. Jamaica coins are all in nickel and are issued in 14, 34 and pennies. There are two series, Victoria and Edward VII. Your 1721 "Louislana Purchase cent" is a French colonial coin, probably intended for her colonies in America. Your other questions are answered in this and May issue. Ernest Wenzell, the 1794, 1795 and 1797 cents in good condition sell for \$1, \$1.25 and 75c each respectively. Your copper penny of George III sells for half a dollar. Otis M. Eastman, your U. S. coins are all common. Your rubbing is from a 20 kreutzer Austrian plece, 1804 and 1809 half cents sell for a quarter each. Ernest Waterfield, Canada current coppers are very common. Your other queries are answered in this and May issue. Chas. C. Buck, see elsewhere in this column. Roy Enyeart, 1835 half cent, fifteen cents. For value of cents see May issue. Your "Dix" War Token of 1863 is the rare variety. It reads: "If anybody attempts to tear it down, shoot him on the 'spoot.'" It should have read "spot." It sells for fifteen cents. Porto Rico 1895, peso is worth \$1.25.

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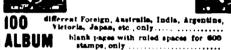
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First prize by Allen McGann, Midway, Ky.

In planting roses be careful to have the hole made for them so large that all roots can be spread out naturally. This is important. Never twist or cramp the roots in an effort to get them into a space too small for them. Then put plenty of fine soil about them and press it down well, until firm and hard. A looselyplanted rose refuses to grow, and never grows well. Now a heavy garden soil is best suited for growing roses, but place a little leaf mold and loam at the roots to give it a start; then the heavy soil takes hold of the roots and gives them what is most needed—firmness. Roses are great eaters; they will flourish in a poor soil and bloom annually, but if they are fed they do three times as well. Rotten manure from the cowyard is an ideal food. Just try and see what an abundant crop you will have after feeding them on cowyard manure. Oh! such beauties, too, as they will be. Be careful about using old manure; fresh manure injures on account of the heat it produces. Always plant early in the spring or in autumn, for to lift a plant after growth begins is to give it a check so severe that sometimes it never thrives afterwards. Then another important thing, plant roses in groups, not singly; set them from two and a half to three feet apart, and let each group be of the same variety. Experience has taught me that October is the very best month for planting them. Let it be well done and good results will follow. The rose has its enemies, a disease of a fungous character, known as "black spot," sometimes destroy a whole bush before you are aware of it; so keep a sharp lookout for the affected plants. If they are sprayed with some suitable mixture at once it usually kills the growth. When a child I used to hear my mother and aunt talk about their roses and make comparisons, etc., and in listening to them and observing things myself gave me this little knowledge I now write for The American Boy contest on "Rose Growing," and I will finish with a little verse I used to sing when a child:

"No beautiful palace have I on the hill,

No pictures to hang in my halls; But never a painter could match with the skilli

Of the 'roses' that bloom on my walls

Then sing me a song of the rose, A song that is tender and true,

She wears her red robes like the daintiest queen

All gleaming with jewels of dew."

Second prize by John S. Davis, Newburgh, N.Y. All boys who wish to have a successful garden should not fail to grow roses in it. It is considered by almost everyone as the most popular flower used for bouquets. It is one of the easiest flowers to grow, providing me selects hardy varieties and gives them



OF N. T. UNIVERSITY, CLEARING 5 FT. 11 Dr.

Prize Essays on Rose Growing proper care. A half-tozen or more bushes will form an excellen background for any garden, and they are also fine for planting in beds by themselves. They should be planted in an open, sunny situation, and should be protected from strong winds.

May is usually the best month for planting them. They require a very rich soil. It should be well spaded and manured before setting out the plants. Firm the soil well down around the roots when planting, and give the plants plenty of room. They require plenty of water and the soil about the plants should be manured every spring. Well rotted cow manure or bonemeal is best.

Great care should be taken by the amateur to select hardy varieties. Different colteur to select hardy varieties. Different col-ors will give the best satisfaction where they are principally used for cutting. The follow-ing is a list of the best varieties, but other very good ones may be found in any cata-logue: Magna Charta, Marshall P. Wilder, Prince Camille de Rohan, Margaret Dickson, Francois Levet, Paul Neyron, Clio, American Beauty.

Prince Camille de Rohan, Margaret Dickson, Francois Levet, Paul Neyron, Clio, American Beauty.

Do not let your roses go to seed. They will not bloom nearly as well the following year if the seed is allowed to ripen. Cut off all branches that are the least bit worthless after blooming. This is a good time for pruning them, as next year's blooms are formed on this year's growth. Pruning should be done only by one who understands it.

It is always best to cover the roots of the plants during winter with leaves, etc., to protect them from extreme cold weather, but they should not be covered too early in the fall. Do not cover the whole plant. It is also best not to uncover the roots until the spring is well advanced. Cut off all worthless branches immediately after removing the covering. By careful study of your plants and by following the above directions, you may have the finest roses grown in your neighborhood, and you will have abundant reward for your work.

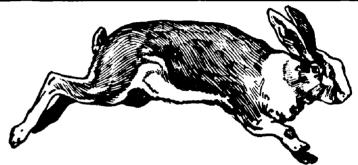
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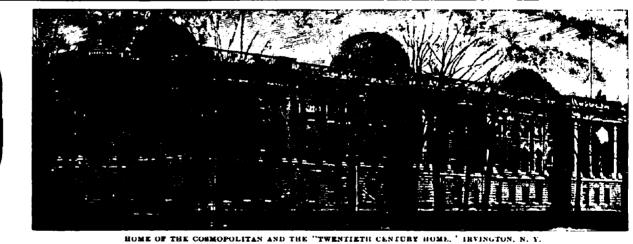
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N THE summer of 1887, while jour-neying down the Rio Pecos from Las Vegas on my way to Fort Sumner, my attention was atsumner, my attention was attracted by the ruins of a large adobe building. It stood near the stage road, on the right bank of the Pecos, about eighty miles from Las Vegas. The roof and doors were gone, and the walls broken and tumbled down in many places

I became interested in the old ruin, but could learn nothing of its past history till my return to Las Vegas, a month later. Then I learned, from an old restdent of that place, that the old building had been erected nearly thirty years before by two venturesome ploneers, Rufus Bailey and Henry Mayheld, both young men who had come from Texas and settled there for the purpose of engaging in the cattle-raising business.

At that time there were few white settlers in the territory, the inhabitants being composed largely of a worthless class of greasers, while the predatory Navajoes. Apaches and Comanches roamed at will over the broad plains and through the mountains, often taking to dent of that place, that the old building

through the mountains, often taking to the warpath for the purpose of removing the hated whites, who had the courage to enter their domain.

Both itufus Bailey and Henry Mayfield were of that hardy class whose long acquaintance with the rough side of planeer life had made them indifferent to both hardships and danger. Reared on the frontier of a great grazing state, where dangers from both Mexican marauders and lurking Apaches ever kept them upon the alert, they looked lightly upon the perils that might surround them in their new home.

For nearly three years they remained on their ranch undisturbed by any of the wild tribes. Their business had prospered, and they had large herds of sheep

pered, and they had large herds of sheep and cattle. They gave employment to a number of Mexican herders, and prom-ised to become the leading stockraisers of the territory

But about this time the Apaches and Navajoes began to be troublesome, and stories of their many atrocious deeds were reported.

While these reports caused the young

While these reports caused the young ranchmen no serious alarm, yet they set to work to make preparations for any outbreak that might come. They first erected a large adobe building with walls three feet thick, which they intended to use as ranch house and fort. The Mexican herders were all provided with arms, and a sharp lookout was kept for any Indians that might be lurking in the vicinity.

It was about three months after the outbreak before anything further was heard of the hostile tribes.

One evening one of the herders returned to the ranch house, urging his pony at the top of its speed. Galloping up to the door, he threw himself from

up to the door, he threw himself from the saddle and pointed across the hills that lay to the west. "Los Apache!" he cried in terror. "they

"Los Apache" he cried in terror, "they are over the hill and will soon be upon

Scarcely had this startling announcement been made when a half dozen other herders came riding up at full speed, bringing the news that a large body of Indians were approaching from the southwest, about ten miles back. They had left the herds and fled for their

This startling news caused a troubled look to appear on the faces of the young ranchmen. It was evident that they were going to have trouble with the redskins, and that meant disaster to their herds even if they escaped with their lives.

Ordering the Mexicans to see to their

Ordering the Mexicans to see to their arms and hold themselves in readiness for immediate action, they went to the corral and suddled two of their best horses. Then mounting, they rode across the hill to the west for the purpose of investigating the Mexicans' report.

Each carried a rifle and a brace of heavy pistols in his belt. When they had ridden nearly a quarter of a mile, they arrived at the summit of a small hill from which they had a view of the surrounding country for miles.

Looking to the west, about a half mile away, they saw a body of some forty or fifty indians approaching at a slow canter. Ordering the Mexicans.

or fifty indians approaching at a slow canter.

The two ranchmen were in the act of wheeling their horses around for the purpose of returning to the house when the band of Indians came to a halt. Two of their number spurred their horses forward at a brisk gallop, at the same time making signals for the white men to wait for them.

"They are signaling to us," said May-

"They are signaling to us," said May-field, relning in his horse. "Shall we wait for them?"

"We'll see what they have to say," re-plied Bulley. "I can't see as they have any advantage of us as there are only two of them coming."

In a few moments the two indians had arrived in easy halling distance, when

Will Lisenbee was born in Kansas forty three years ago. He received his education mostly in the board shanty and the log and sod schoolhouses of the frontier, walking two or three miles across the bleak prairie in mid-winter to attend school. His home for a time was near the Shawnee Indians, and all the members of his family learned the Shawnee language. His first writings were published when he was eighteen years old. Since that time his name has appeared as an author in nearly all of the popular magazines, particularly as a writer of western stories for hoys. His first story appeared many years ago in Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper—Editor.

they were brought to a halt by a gesture

they were brought to a half by a gesture from Rufus Bailey.

"What do you want?" he demanded, holding his gun ready for instant use.

"Apache heap friendly," said one of the Indians in broken English.

"That's all right, but what do you want?"

"We mant cattle and popies."

We want cattle and nonies.

"You can't have them—while we're here," answered Rufus in a firm tone, for well he knew that harsh treatment and a bold front was necessary in deal-

ing with Indians.
"Apache got heap warriors," replied the savage, significantly.

don't care for that—you are all "Me kill um heap white men," cjacu-lated the Apache flercely, slapping his

"Look out, Rufus! The devils are try-ing to surround us!" The words came in a sharp, startled tone from Henry May-

Rufus Balley was as cool as he was brave, and with marvelous quickness he threw his rifle to his shoulder and fired. One of the savages fell heavily to the ground, while the other, with a yell of deflance, sped swiftly away to join his companions.

The next instant Rufus had thrown himself to the ground and was bending over his fallen friend.

As night came on the dark forms of a score of savages could be seen stealthily and south. The two men who had held themselves in readiness for the attack.

defiance, sped swiftly away to join his companions.

The next instant Rufus had thrown himself to the ground and was bending over his fallen friend.

As he did so the wounded man rose to a sitting posture, the blood trickling from a wound on the side of his head.

"Are you hurt, Henry?" asked Rufus in an anxious voice.

"It—it was only a scale wound I

"It—it was only a scalp wound, I think," he returned, staggering to his feet, and wiping the blood from his



ART WORNERS LEAGUE

men were urging their horses swiftly

toward the ranch house.

And not a moment too soon, for already the Indians had reached a point directly to the north, and were now sweeping down with the intention of cutting them

down with the intention of cutting them off. And from the west the whole band came galloping swiftly in pursuit, lashing their ponies and yelling like demons. Now came a race for life. The small squad of Indians to the north were urging their ponies with all speed straight toward the ranch house, and unless the horses of the two ranchmen could distance those of the Apaches in the race, they would be at the mercy of the relentless foe.

Butus saw the desperate situation of

When they were within two hundred yards of the house the savages were not a hundred paces distance from them. Throwing himself forward upon his horse's nack, Rufus drew his pistol and fired six shots in rapid succession into the ranks of the advancing fot. One of the Indians dropped from his horse, while the pony ridden by another went down. This unexpected attack served to check

This unexpected attack served to check the Indians for a moment, and before they could recover their lost ground, the fugitives had reached the shelter of the house. With yells of baffled rage and disappointment the Apaches sent a shower of arrows at the building as they wheeled their horses and galloped by. Then turning to the west, they rejoined the main body who were bringing up the rear.

rear.
On reaching shelter Rufus and Henry threw themselves from their saddles and led their horses into the building with them and securely fastened the door. Here they made a startling discovery. The Mexican herders had fied, leaving them alone to defend the place the best they could they could.

The whole band of Indians had now The whole band of Indians had now halted just out of rifle range on the plain and seemd to be holding a consultation. It was evident that they thought the house contained a strong force of men and they were in no hurry to begin the

It is the first principle of Indian warfare to gain the advantage in some way, and unless they can do this, even the most flerce and warlike of them will not

bare breast.

"Get out!" cried Rufus, contemptuously.

"What do you mean by coming here to molest our stock?"

"You on Apache land—you drive game away—we take white man's cattle."

"You'll have a hot time of it if you try to take ours."

begin an attack.

The sun had now almost reached the horizon, and it was probable that no attack would be nade till dark. The line is the work of their arms consisted of lances and bows and arrows.

Described by the cowardly Mexicans, the line is the most of the cowardly mexicans, the line is the most of the cowardly mexicans, the line is the cowardly mexicans.

Described by the cowardly Mexicans, the two men found themselves in a most desperate situation. But courageous and cool under the greatest danger, they set calmly to work strengthening their fortifications and preparing themselves

for the attack.

They recognized the importance of impressing the savages with the belief that a large number of men were garrisoned in the house, and unless they could succeed in doing this, there was little hope of their being able to keep them at bay.

Through a small window in the west side of the house they could now see the

side of the house they could now see the Indians moving forward, but bearing to the south, where the corrals containing a large number of cattle and horses were

and south. The two men who had held themselves in readiness for the attack, now stationed themselves at the small windows, and when the Indians were within fifty yards of the house they opened fire on them, using their weapons as rapidly as possible, and passing from window to window as they fired. So sudden was the attack, and conducted with such energy, that the Indians were repulsed with a loss of three of their

in the house to have lasted them a month, but the supply of water was not sufficient to last over three days. This gave matters the gravest aspect, and they at once set to work to devise some

they at once set to work to devise some plan of escape.

They had their horses with them in the building, and they might mount them and fight their way through the savages' line, but surrounded as they were, the chances of escape by such a movement were small indeed.

The Indians appeared to take matters easy. Sitting in the shadows of the trees or reclining on the short grass, they calmly smoked their pipes as if confident that they were masters of the

confident that they were masters of the situation.

Escape by way of the river was also

considered, but it was soon discovered that the enemy kept a most strict watch over the ground lying east of the house, and any move in that direction would be detected.

But something must be done—and whatever they did must be done immediately. It would not do to wait till he pangs of thirst rendered them help-

Despairing of finding any other plan, they had about decided to attempt escape by mounting their horses and dashing through the enemy's lines when a thought came to Rufus like a revelation. There was a cellar beneath the house, and might not they dig a tunnel through to the river bank? It was not over twenty yards. The bank was high at that point with a dense foliage growing beneath it, next to the river.

Rufus hastily communicated his plants that your at once set to work.

Rufus hastily communicated his plan to Henry and they at once set to work to put it into execution. Taking a pick and spade which they had used for digging post holes. Rufus descended into the cellar and began a tunnel into the eastern wall, while Henry stood guard in the room above to prevent being taken by supprise. by surprise

the same time. Rufus had hopes that the Mexican herders would see their peril and come to their rescue, but in this he was disappointed.

When they were within two hundred vards of the house the savages were not the carth through which they were tunneling that it threatened to cave in, and

the earth through which they were tunneling that it threatened to cave in, and they were compelled to use the greatest care and arch the top of the tunnel typrevent a serious catastrophe.

I will not attempt to describe the day and night of toil that followed, but juy was on the evening of the fourth day after beginning work that Rufus emerged from the tunnel with the announcement that he had broken through at the river.

that he had broken through at the river brink, and they at once began to mak preparations for leaving the place.

They first filled a couple of haversack with provisions, then provided them selves with a canteen apiece for carrying water, and taking their arms and good supply of ammunition they entered the tunnel.

Darkness had set in when they emerged

Darkness had set in when they emerged Darkness had set in when they emerged from the dark tunnel and stood among the thick foliage under the high bank of the stream. For several moments the stood there in silence, listening intentifor sounds of the enemy, but naught broke the stillness save the moaning of the night wind and the plaintive cry of the Mexican whip-poor-will in a neighboring thicket of chaparral.

boring thicket of chaparral.

Their plan was to cross the river which was not over eighty feet wide at that point, and then travel to the southwest and endeavor to reach Fort Sumner. which lay sixty miles away. The stream



was shallow-not over four feet deep and could easily be waded, but there was great danger of being discovered by the Indians while crossing.

After waiting for fully fifteen minute-and hearing nothing of the enemy near them, they stepped noiselessly into the water and made their way to the opposite shore. Here they paused a moment in the shadows of the trees and listened, but hearing nothing to indicate that their flight had been discovered, the set out upon their journey down the stream.

stream.

They traveled all night and till noor, the next day, then, worn out with fatigue and loss of sleep, they sought cover in dense thicket, where they sleep till night fall when they resumed their journed reaching Fort Sumner the next evening. There were two companies of Unite States troops garrisoned at the place, at they were at once dispatched in pursuit they savages. But they had already contributed in the savages.

they were at once dispatched in pursuit the savages. But they had already committed irreparable mischief and werslowly falling back with their spoil toward the mountains in the west.

A few weeks later when Rufus Bailland Henry Mayfield returned to their ranch they found that their house had been plundered and burnt, and ever hoof of stock driven off or left dead upon the plain. the plain.

They never re-established themselve upon the ranch, but returned to Wester

## The Green Sailor Boy's Water-Spout

A waterspout is one of the first thing a green sailor boy wants to see. He h. read about it as one of the wonders of th sea, and it rouses his keenest curiosit-He gets the old sailors to promise to calhim when one is sighted. They promise winking stealthily at each other.

The ship gets down into tropical waterand the boy is told that a waterspout muc be coming along almost any time. One night he is awakened suddenly. A:

old sallor shakes him.
"Come on! Hurry up, young feller there's a waterspout on the starboard bo

bearing right down on us."

The boy hastens up the companionwa without waiting to dress, and as he darf out on deck, he is thrown down by a ma-

of water descending on him like a w-mountain. He struggles to his feet, gast ing, sputtering:
"W-s-a-s th-a-t-t a wa-a-a-ter spout?

The sailors are around him, roaring Then he looks up above the companionwa by surprise.

Rufus saw the desperate situation of himself and companion, and urged his horse forward at its greatest speed. Slight wound, took his place and worked his bunk, wipes himself dry and turns in the Apaches and it was plain to see that if the same speed was maintained by both that they would reach the house at of fifteen feet. They worked most of have no particular desire to observe them.

#### A Dog Hero.



the night time to find the house loosening from its foundation and entirely surrounded by water. In the excitement, the youngest child, a boy two years of age, was forgotten for some minutes after the family had left the house. Mr. White then started to return for the child when out through one of the lower windows came Jock carrying the baby in his teeth. The dog swam to land holding the child out of the water until he was able to deposit him safe and sound on shore. Of course Jock is now quite a hero. Besides having had his photograph taken, he is the recipient of numerous gifts, among which is a fine collar, on which is engraved his own name and that of the little boy he rescued.

throat, the monster held at the rail, send-ing bucketsful of spray over the angler. Such are the delights of a catch of the black sea bass, which the young angler. Shown in the accompanying illustration. Frank Buttolph, had before he secured his fish, which weighed 258 pounds, and was over six feet in length. At least two boys have taken these giants, and every summer numbers try their muscles in vain on the great game.

#### A Famous Boy Fisherman (Continued from Page 253.)

James White, a farmer living near lienry. Ill., is the owner of a full-blooded buildog named Jock. The White family occupy a small frame house near the illinois River. During a recent rise of the river, caused by the breaking of a dam, the family were awakened during dred feet of line went in this way until the angler was red in the face from pressing on the pad, and the fish had towed the launch one hundred feet off-shore. Suddenly the strain let up; the bass was possibly stopping to see what was the matter, and here was the opportunity of the angler. He recled as fast as he could, turning the handle of the multiplier, eating up the lost line until he had gained fifty feet when suddenly the steel throat of the reel sounded again and away went the bass tearing off line, all that had been gained, and more, too.

"You must keen him away from the

line, all that had been gained, and more, too.

"You must keep him away from the outer bed." said the boatman, pointing at the spot, "or you'll lose your fish; he's bound to dive into them vines, and then it's good-bye lines."

So the boy called upon all his resources and bracking back held the line with all his might and stopped the fish; then jumping his hands to the reel, gained on him cleverly and fortunately turned him to the south, held him as the great unseen game towed the boat slowly down

seen game towed the boat slowly down the coast.
"Don't let up on him." cried the boatman: "when you're restin' so is he. Keep a-givin' it to him." The boy reeled until man; "when you're restin so is he. Keep a-givin' it to him." The boy reeled until he was stiff and his hands almost refused to work; until his back felt as though it was paralyzed, the only relief coming when the big game made a desperate rush and carried off more line, which had to be regained. Without warning, the bass would stop in the midst of a rush and seemingly shake his head, giving to the rod and boy sturdy blows, to be followed by a quick rush in, conveying the impression that the game had escaped; but before the reel could be turned many times away went the fish again, making everything hum and creak. For an hour this battle continued, the launch being slowly towed down the coast, and then the fish displayed signs of giving in, the rushes were not so severe, the game was losing his wind. Again the young fisherman bent to his reel, turned and whirled it about with all his strength, and presently saw a mighty black shape coursing in. In it came, a giant indeed, beating the water with its ponderous tail, fighting to the last. Then the big sharp gaff hook was jerked into its throat, the monster held at the rail, sending bucketsful of spray over the angler.



#### Breeding Cages for Butterflies and Other Insects By J. CARTER BEARD

Corripillar of tortoiseshell butterfly Chrysalis bregeting ready for last change of skin caterpillar's skin

eggs. In one or two weeks a little yellowish-gray caterpillar comes from each egg; and each at once gives out a fine sliken web from the under lip and helps to of chances that the beautiful sight can be actually witnessed in wood or field; the company creeps away, all together, and travels from one leaf to another all day, feeding busily; but at night they always return to the sliken tent they have spun over the leaf where they first assembled. They think of nothing but eating. Did you ever watch caterbut eating. Did you ever watch caterbut eating. Their jaws work just the largest lamp chimney you can find, and leaf to sind a mate. It is by the rarest of chances that the beautiful sight can be catually witnessed in wood or field; R. A. Alger of Detroit has placed in bank two hundred dollars to the credit of two hundred Detroit newshoys, to the amount of one dollar to each, with the understanding that each of the newshous in whose name an account is opened shall add to the dollar out of his earn-

NE of the most interesting phases of nature study is watching the development and the astonishing transformation of insects. Some of these are quite as wonderful as if a snake should cast its skin, hang itself up by its tail and turn into a bird with brilliantly colored plumage.

Take the common tortoise-shell butterfly (Aglais milberti) for example. Comping out of her long winter sleep with worn wings and faded colors, the butterfly mother lays her cluster of eggs in the early summer or in the latter part of May, after she has crept out of the crack in the bark of some tree or in a fence post or elsewhere, in which she has been hidden away all winter. She enjoys a brief flight in the sunshine with others of ber kind, and then, leaving her eggs where her young ones will find food, she goes away to die.

It is under the fresh green shoots of the nettle that you must look to find the nettle that you must look to find the resh and bright in color, with every joint and hair accounted for and in place; and straightway they begin gorging again.

The caterpillars of the tortoise-shell

The caterpillars of the tortoise-shell butterfly go through the performance no a flower pot with earth in it. iess than five separate times before they arrive at the most important of all their new with mosquito netting, put iess than five separate times before they arrive at the most important of all their transformations, which is to change them into butterflies. For the sixth and last time the caterpiliar stops eating, and, finding a convenient spot, makes there a little cushion of silk, to which he clings with his hind feet while he lets go all holds with his fore feet and hangs head downward. The head and the shoulders begin to swell and the skin to crack, so that he can push his whole body-covering back to the tall, from which it drops at last. A curious fellow he is now, well worth careful observation, for the whole future butterfly can be dimly seen in its protecting sheath, his wings as yet small, his antennae, his sucking tube or trunk, and all of his six legs. They had begun to grow while he still was a caterpillar, but they are far from complete. To protect these organs until they are full grown, a clear fluid oozes out and flows over all, hardening into a firm, transparent case. This is the chrysalis. It is within this case that, in about three weeks' time, the butterfly's body is formed.

It is worth walking ten miles to see this sixth transformation scene, when the nerves send their first messages

It is worth walking ten miles to see this sixth transformation scene, when the nerves send their first messages through the body of the insect, and limbs begin to move, and the perfect butterfly, rending its transparent shroud, is horn again, slowly inflating its new body, spreading its wings to dry in the sun and soaring away to sip the flowers and to find a mate. It is by the rarest of chances that the beautiful sight can be actually witnessed in wood or field; but by the use of a breeding case this and hundreds of other insect transformations may be seen.



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a flower pot with earth in it. Cover the top of the lantern glass or lamp chimney with mosquito netting, put it on the soil in the pot, and you have about as good a breeding case as is made. When you find caterpillars or the larvae (young) of any insect feeding on a plant, transplant the whole thing—plant and insects if possible—to your flower pot. Clap your lantern globe or lomp chimney over it, and your observation apparatus is complete. If you cannot get the plant into your flower pot, fill up the latter with wet sand and stick a portion of the food plant into it. This, of course, will have to be renewed from time to time. It is a good plan to cover the soil in the breeding cases with moss, as this tends to keep the soil moist. It should never be allowed to become quite dry, although it must by no means be dry, although it must by no means be damp.

If many large specimens are to be kept, a good breeding case can be made from a box with a pane of glass for a cover and half of one of the sides covered with wire gauze or with mosquito netting. Care should be taken that there is no smoking in the room where specimens are kept, and great or sudden changes of temperature are to be avoided. If these simple precautions are observed you may be quite sure of a successful result. If you are making a collection, this is the only way to obtain really perfect specimens. If many large specimens are to be kept

#### A Thrifty Newsboy



EDDY L. BAIER

ings and thus learn to be thrifty. In 1903 fifty dollars in prizes was offered to the thirty six boys who should save the most money. Eddy L. Baler proved to he the winner of the head prize, having heen able to save during the year \$314.76. The total amount of the savings of the boys during the year was \$1,266.69. A prominent Detroit man has offered twenty five dollars to the boy making the best showing during 1904.



Address all communications for this department, Uncle Tangler, care American Boy, Detroit, Mich. Rules to be observed: Write in ink and on but one side of the paper. Sign your name to every page. Write your address in full on one page. Send answers with all new puzzles to be printed. Send original puzzles only. We cannot undertake to return rejected puzzles nor to reply personally to letters.

Grace Haren, 4575 Forest Park
Boul., St. Louis, Mo., wins the
prize for best list of answers to April Tangles.
This is the first time a young lady has won a
Tangle prize. Our boys will have to watch out
when their sisters enter the arena
A. V. McCormack, 332 Webster Ave., Chicago,
Ill., wins the prize for the best lot of original
puzzles received by April 20.

Honorable mention is accorded the following

puzzles received by April 20.

Honorable mention is accorded the following for excellence of original contributions or answers, or both: John A. Hanna Clarence Preyman, Robert D. Holmes, Carleton Hutchings, Arthur G. Wells, Harold H. Wikins, Clinton B. F. Ensworth, Edward Langdon Fernald, Sarah Gilles, Alpha P. Gearbart, F. W. Hammil, Jessailne E. Walls, Washington Palk, Jr., Branson Tharp. Willard Worcester, W. E. Davis, Reuben Peterson, Engene Marius Stewart, Stella Peters, Kenneth B. Jones, J. L. Gilbert, Chas. Frandsen, Lot W. Armin, Wallace W. Tuttle, S. Ward Seeley, Frank L. Rosers, Leland A. Kase, Earl Charles, Willie R. Schoenberger, H. Hunter, H. S. Fox, Geo. Lattimore, Bert S. Barney, Virgil S. Schory, Ernest Nuttycombe, Dan A. Chisholm, G. H. Sumbery, Kent Brooklyn Stiles, Harold F. Saunders.

Oliver I. Eberhardt's puzzles are good ideas. but Clay and Hamilton were not Presidents, and the other answers were nowhere near correct. A prize of a new book will be given for the list of answers to the June Tangles recelved by June 20

A cash prize of two dollars will be given for the best lot of original puzzles of any kind suit-able for this department received by June 29.

#### Answers to May Tangles

51. The battle of Manila Bay, won by the Americans under Commodore Dewey, (The) that LOP) (man ill) ABA (one) thite (he) (aim) (E R 4 cans) under C (100) O MM (2000) O D (500) o'er D (500) ewe Y.

52 1 Scrub onk. 2 Thorn apple 3. Beech. 4 Locust. 5 Norway spruce. 6 Horse chestmut. 7 Chestnut. 8 Hemlock 9 Bay. 10. Brendfruit. 11. Palm. 12 Pinc. 13 Judas-tree. 14 Deagon-tree. 15 Mango. 16 Screw-pinc. 17 Sour-sop. 18 Wax palm. 19 Shaddock. 20.

53. XII Eke I Ace, II See III Tie, IV Ere, V. Rue, VI Suc, VII Use, VIII. Nyc IX. Due, X. Awe, XI Yve, The initials, in the order above given, spell Easter Sunday.

54. Proverbs XX. 1 Wine is a mocker, strong or, Proveros XX. I Wine is a mecker, strong drink is raging; and whoseever is deceived thereby is not wise. Key words: Stagger, Heaven, Shaine, Sorrow Woe, Contentions, In-digence, Bickerings, Drink wine, Thieves, Strong drink. The drink, Dry.

. The central letters of the five diamonds spell Verge.

56.	1 2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9 10 11.12.13 11.15.16	NJHOHKO AUPRES 933	1AohuEmNre119136	1 vP 1 1 n m a A r G 0 5 6 7 0	ear() 1 t km   U a o 7 5 7 6	Ziz-zag spella; Na- poleon, Aug. 15, 1769.
	17.	4	9	9	ö	
57.	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	ASTE	1 1	u r r n	SINDAY	Initials and finals spell Easter Sunday.

6 R e p 1 Y
58 Fill the star with the following words, and the numbered points will be found to spell William Rivant 1 to 2, Wapitt 1 to 12, Walton 2 to 3, Israel 2 to 4 Ismail 2 to 13, Innuit 2 to 12 Ireton 1 to 3, Lowell, 4 to 6, Lipari, 4 to 6, Israelia, 6 to 5, Arorai, 6 to 7, Actium, 8 to 6, Israelia, 6 to 5, Arorai, 6 to 7, Actium, 8 to 6, Israelia, 8 to 7, Bonham 8 to 9, Bulwer, 8 to 10, Itembay, 8 to 13, Bright 9 to 10, Roshoy, 11 to 10, Antony, 11 to 12, Austin 12 to 10, Norway, 13 to 12, Tilden, 13 to 4, Teruel 13 to 6, Trebia 13 to 10, Triby.

corner. Longfellow, Lowell, Emerson, Bryant Whittler, Holmes, Hawthorne, Hale, Stowe, Poc

60. 1. Sire, siren - 2. Divers, diverse, 3. Seer, steer, 4. Dragoon dragon, 5 Man, mean, 6. Slav, slave, 7. Printer, sprinter,

61 1. br A w L e r
2. f a B r 1 e a
3. n r R a N k e The star paths
4 br A n C h y spells Abraham
5. h e H o O y e Lincoln.
6 k n A r 1. e d
7. 1 a M i N n r

7. 1 a M 1 N a r

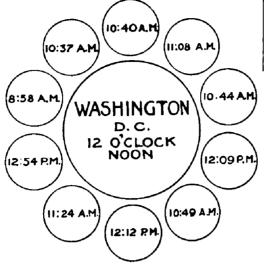
62. 1. Captain Cuttle is in Dombey and Son.

2. Stephen Blackpool is in Hard Times. 3. Eugene Wrayburn is in Our Mutual Friend. 4. Mrs. Lupin is in Martin Chuzzlewit. 5. Bill Sikes is in Oliver Twist. 6. Frank Cheeryble is in Nicholas Nickleby. 7. Sidney Carton is in A Tale of Two Cities. 8. Miss Sophie Wackles is in The Old Curlosity Shop. 9. John Jasper is in The Mystery of Edwin Drood. 10. Joshus Smallwed is in Bleak House. 11. Sarah Pocket is in Great Expectations. 12. Tracy Tupman is in Pickwick Papers. 13. Jack Maldon is in David Copperfield. 14. Simon Tappertit is in Barnaby Rudge. 15. Flora Casby is in Little Dorrit.

#### New Tangles

TANGLED TIME.

When it is 12 o'clock noon at Washington it is the time given in each circle at some important American city, by sun time. The initials of the names of the cities, commencing at a certain one and reading in order in a certain direction, spell the name of an American city located in latitude 38 degrees 53 minutes N., longitude 77 degrees 1 minute W. Name the required cities and give their longitude.



-A. V. McCormack

FLOWER ANAGRAMS.

1. One name. 2. Lone dear. 3. We see Pat. 4. Never, lad. 5. Gordon led. 6. Inn gate. 7. Get mention. 8. O mad girl. 9. Aunt pie. —Reuben Peterson.

10 Olivet, 11, I trust Numa, 12, Air cannot, 13, I'm Leslie W Wat, 14, Teach rum bymns, 15, Most elite, 16, Negro amuser, I.—Ernest Nuttycombe.

METAMORPHOSES

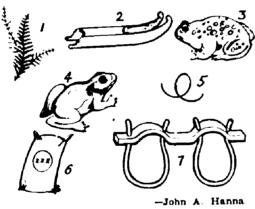
Example: Change Love to Wife in three moves. Ans.: Love, live, life, wife.

nioves. Ans.: Love, live, life, wife.

1. Change Bolt to Yard in four moves. 2.
Change Wood to Fire in four moves. 3. Change
Head to Foot in five moves. 4. Change Mine to
Gold in four moves (two ways). 5. Change
Land to Seas in four moves. 6. Change Sand to
Lime in four moves (three ways). 7. Change
Lion to Bear in four moves. 8. Change Dogs to
Cats in three moves. 9. Change Hill to Vale in
three moves. —Virgil S. Schory.

#### ILLUSTRATED ZIG-ZAG

Interpret each picture by a word of four letters. When written one below the other in the order numbered, the zig-zag from upper left across to the right of number four and back to lower left will spell a June holiday.



PROPER NAME ACROSTIC.

All the words are of the same length. The initials spell the name of a great American statesman recently deceased.

statesman recently deceased.

1. The settler who bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for \$24. 2. The American Revolutionary general who turned traitor. 3. Signer of the Declaration of Independence from Delaware. 4. Present Speaker of the House. 5 Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of State under President Tyler. 6. Commander of the Confederate cruiser Alabams. 7. The general who commanded the Federals at Chancellorville. 8. Governor-general of New England when Conwho commanded the Federals at Chancelloville.

8. Governor-general of New England when Connecticut hid her charter in the oak.

9. A great
English ndmiral. 10. The discoverer of gravitation. 11. One of our Presidents.

—Eugene Marius Stewart.

#### SCRIPTURAL DIAGONAL.

All the words have ten letters. The diagonal down from left to right spells the name of the chief commander of the Russian land forces in

the far east.

1. A desert encampment of the Israelites. (Numbers XXXIII) 2. The tempestuous wind that caused St. Paul's shipwreck. (Acts XXVII) 3. A city given to the Levites by the children of Israel. (I. Chronicles VI.) 4. David's storehouse keeper. (I. Chronicles XXVII) 5. A son of Hepher, father of five daughters. (Numbers XXVI.) 6. David's fifth son. (II. Samuel III.) 7. Any woman of Ammon, such as Rehoboam's mother. (I. Kings XIV.) 8. A desert encampment of the Israelites. (Numbers XXXIII.) 9. A city mentioned by King Sennacherib in his letter to Hezekiah. (II. Kings XIX.) 10. A grandson of Benjamin. (I. Chronicles VIII.) (II. Kings XIX) 10 (I Chronicles VIII.) 10 A grandson of Benjamin.
(I.) —G. H. Stanbery.

#### WORD SQUARES.

1. Recompense. 2. A favorite. 3. To render competent. 4. To eat sparingly. 5. The monetary standard of value of two American countries. 6. Looks of decision.

-Dan A. Chisholm.



-Leland A. Kase. COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS

Name the colleges and universities which issue the following publications:

1. Chapparal. 2. Crimson. 3. Marcon. 4. In-lander 5. Courant. 6. Illini. 7. Scholastic. 8. Scarlet and Black. 9. Aggle Life. 10. Tiger.

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11. Widow. 12. Dickinsonian. 13. Cardinal. 14. Silver and Gold. 15. Stentor. 16. Red and Blue. 17. Brunonian. —Harold Mortimer Case.

CHANGED CENTRALS.

72. CHANGED CENTRALS.

Fill the first blank with a word of five letters, and each subsequent blank with the same word having its central letter changed.

My companion, who was a faster — than I, crossed the ford first. When we had both reached the shore I made a — that I could eat a — and drink a glass of — in five seconds, but when I was about to begin I commenced to — in my conviction.

—Frank C. McMillan.

A PROVERB IN PROVERBS.

Find a proverb by taking one word from each of the following proverbs:

1. Every couple is no a pair.

2. Folly is a bonnie dog, but a bad one.

3. He has lain on his wrong side.

4. His geese are all swans.

5. Keep the feast till the feast day.

—Bert S. Barney.

GOLF CHESS

Find 30 or more words used in connection with the game of golf by the king's move in chess, which is one square only in either direction, using each letter once and as often as needed, but repeating no letter until after moving from

В	K	N	Y	8	M	E	N
E	L	1	G	8	A	D	U
O	E	$\overline{\mathbf{c}}$	W	В	R	1	0
T	н	A	R	O	N	_v	R
<u>A</u>	O	D	Ð	R	G	E	o
R	T	O	M	Y	E	Т	F
$\overline{\mathbf{c}}$	В	^	к	В	υ	T	0
Н	E	R	E	N	P	C	L

-Katherine Haren.

CONCEALED SENTIMENT

In the following there are hidden, in correct order, six words that form a sentiment of cheer to the downcast:

Our political friend, Mr. Devery, declined the honor with a most emphatic, loud "No." The truth, ascertained by our reporter friend, Basil, very easily showed that his declining was the result of a clever political move.

—Wallace W. Tuttle.

PROGRESSIVE ENIGMAS.

(1) If we 1234 go to our aunt's we will be 11-able to 123466 456. (2) The foreigner told 1 de-liberate 234 about his 12345678910 from another 5678910. (3) The heathen 12345678 arrived 45678 than usual to worship his favorite 1234. (4) Three times in 1234678910 did he have poor 1234567 in trying to obtain the 45678910 of the property. (5) 123 has discovered, by her study

Prize Suit Ninmers



As announced in the April American Boy, the Tailor's Triumph name competition closed April 10th. The various winners of suits have been notified, and the suits they desired have been sent them through their nearest high-class clothing retailers.

Those competitors who have not received any notification from us have either sent lists which were too small to receive a prize or have sent us lists which were improperly made out according to the rules of the competition published in The American Boy.

Owing to lack of space the names of the winners in the various states cannot be given, and to all competitors who have kindly sent lists, our best thanks are due.

Tailors Triumph Boys' Clothing Adv Dept. 707-9 Broadway, New York

of chemistry, 78 what 6789 sait water will 123456789, 56 become 23456. (6) The favorite 456 of the 123456 emperor was a small yellow 123. (7) At the club's annual 1234 two small 4567 rendered some fine 1234567. (8) While the officers were holding their annual 45678910, a man gained 12345678910 of the key of the bank and took the cash, but a 12345 was sent after him.

## American Boy Day At The St. Louis Exposition, July 5th

ment to make July 5th AMERICAN BOY less than ten stanzas. DAY at the St. Louis Exposition. The Ex-ICAN BOY has charge of the programs for on July 5th. both morning and afternoon. The morning Badges will not be sent to boys intend-program will relate to THE ORDER OF ing to be present on July 5th until late in THE AMERICAN BOY, and those taking June. part will be members of the ORDER. The afternoon will be for boys generally. Any boy wishing to attend the morning session. whether he is a member of the ORDER or not, is at liberty to do so.

WE WANT every boy in America wh is going to be at the St. Louis Exposition on July 5th to write us, so that we may enroll his name and send him a program and a badge.

WE WANT every man, woman, boy or girl who knows of a boy who is going to be at the Exposition on July 5th, who is able to do something particularly well, as for instance sing, speak, play a musical instruaddress.

WE WANT to hear from any boy orchestras or bands who will donate their services for July 5th. There is a great organ in Festival Hall, and we would like to have the name and address of any boy who will be at the St. Louis Exposition on July 5th, and can play an organ well.

WE WANT boys to write us suggesting what they would like to have in the way of a program.

WE WANT every Company of THE OR-DER OF THE AMERICAN BOY to have at least one of its members present on the morning of July 5th, and we want to know the name and address of the member in advance, where possible.

We offer \$25.00 for the best poem composed by a boy on the subject "The American Boy" (not our paper, of course, but on the BOY). The poem must be in our hands. July 5th equally grand from a boy's standby June 20th. The Editor of THE AMERI- point.

On page 206 of our May number we out- CAN BOY is to be the judge. The competilined the great project inaugurated by us tor must be under twenty-one years of age, and supported by the Exposition Manage- of course, and the poem must contain not

A prize of \$10.00 is offered to the boy position Management have donated to us under twenty-one years of age who sends Convention Hall, holding one thousand peo-ple, for the morning of July 5th, and Fes-American Boy" (not our publication) that tival Hall, at the center of the Exposition may be sung to the tune "America," progrounds, holding three thousand people, for vided that it be accepted as worthy of bethe afternoon. The Editor of THE AMER- ing printed and sung at the great gathering

ing to be present on July 5th until late in

All boys who intend to be present are asked to learn to sing America and The Star Spangled Banner.

Whether or not you will be at St. Louis July 5th send us the names and addresses of boys who will be there, so far as you know them.

Read over again page 205 of our May number. If you have not that number send us ten cents and we will send you one.

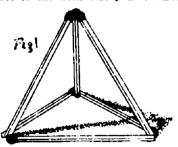
Our Editor has already listed some good attractions, but the programs are not yet full and we need your help to fill them. Do not send us the name and address of a boy whom you would like to see on the ment or what not, to give us his name and program unless you are sure that he can please a thousand people. We do not want

any dull numbers. All must be first-class.

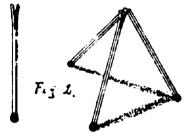
This will be the last number of THE AMERICAN BOY to reach you before you start for the Exposition, if you intend to he there July 5th, so that you must not delay sending in your name and address nor wait for any further particulars. Unless you send in your name and address as being one who intends going to the Exposition on July 5th, you will receive nothing further from us on the subject. Already we have received the names and addresses of many boys who intend to be at St. Louis, but we have scarcely yet made a start on the three thousand that we want to see in the great Festival Hall. July 4th is to be a great day at the Exposition. commemorating as it does our great National Independence Day. Let us make

## Five Minutes With A Few

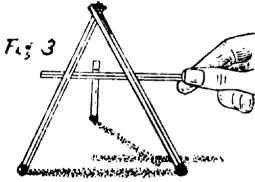
Probably tricks with matches date from the time that matches were invented, nevertheless they are as fascinating today as they were in the days of our grandparents. Many an otherwise dull evening may be brightened by the introduction of a few match tricks into your home or the homes of your friends.



Here is a very simple problem, yet it proves a poser to many until they are shown how it is done and then, of course, nothing could be caster. Lay three matches upon the table to form an equilateral triangle, then ask your friends, with the aid of three more matches, to form four such triangles. It will appear to them almost an impossibility until you fix the matches up as shown on Fig. 1.

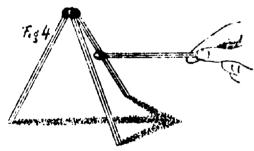


Next split the end of a match with a pen-knife and press another match into the open-ing formed, then taking a third fx them up as shown in Fig. 2. The puzzle is to raise these three with a fourth match held between the finger and the thumb. Your friends here will probably meet with but little success un-til the method is explained to them. Press



back the two upited matches until the third match fails upon the one you hold, as shown in Fig. 3. Now gently raise and allow the singly match to lock beneath the other two, when the combination may be raised at

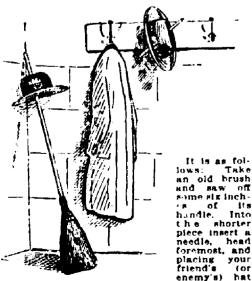
her are. The next trick looks rather more difficult at nost right, but is equally easy when you are fold how it is done. Set three matches up with their heads together, as shown in Fig. 4.



ord raise them with a fourth match. Should not find any difficulty in making these three keep their upright position, just breathe for a noment upon the heads, then they will hold to their more readily. To accomplish this trick you must strike your fourth match and five the heads of the other three as they stend, blowing them out immediately after; then you will find that the three heads have losed together and there is no difficulty at all menisting them now.

## Try This On Your Friend's Hat

the of the best jokes that the writer ever the ed was played with a hat. Some other "low—hat, of course! Fractical joking, as a "le, is objectionable and not to be encour-d but in the following, no evil results can soly nerve and the "victim" often enjoys s toke as much as those who planned it



It is as fol-ws: Take an old brush and saw off some six inchof Into handle. Into the shorter piece insert a needle, head foremost, and placing your friend's (or

controlly between the two pieces, press the boulle well home. Now, apparently, the landle passes through the crown of the hat, in needle keeping all securely in position.

Another way of playing the same trick is to take any piece of stick, roughly paint one end, saw through the mid-lie and fix through" a hat with a needle, exactive as before Hang this on a peg as shown in our trial trainer. The victim, thinking his hat tuned, will be most angry at first but as soon as he tries to release his hat, the trick is discovered and his frown is almost certain to give place to a smile.

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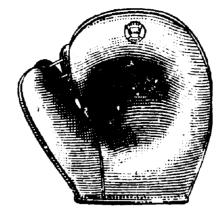
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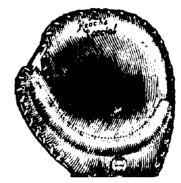
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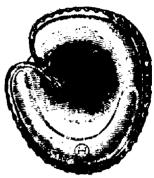


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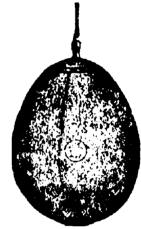
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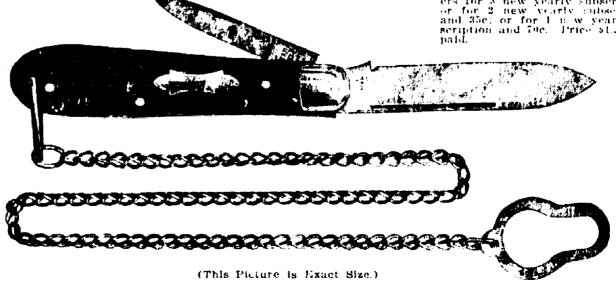
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# American Boy

July, 1904

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# AMERICAN BOY DAY

At the St. Louis Exposition, July 5th, 1904

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President of the Day--WM. C. SPRAGUE, Editor of The Boy His Head quarters from July 8rd to July 6th, from 10 a. m. to 12 noon, will be the Michigan Bldg.

## **PROGRAM**

Part I.-2:30 to 4:20 O'clock, in Festival Hall

Note: Festival Hall is the central splender of the Exposition. It is a magnificent structure 200 feet high and 200 feet in diameter. It contains the largest pipe organ in the world. It seats 3,000 people: 2,000 on the main floor, 1,000 in the balcony and 50 in boxes.

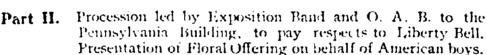
The Program in orations, music messages from the U.S. and all the states, played by Prof. Roney's Boys, a organization. the prize poem of our national by Harry Steele boy traveler, a Cleveland high other talented men. A salute an address by the day. 🧀 🧀



JACK SEINNER
Who Responds to the Addresses of Welcome

cludes addresses, by talented boys, the President of the Governors of the great organ Roney, leader of famous musical The reading of and the singing airs. Addresses Morrison, the James G. Card school boy, and boys and young to the flag, and the president of

ic president of



Part III. Procession to Michigan Building and Reception.

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CHARLIE LENZEN
Of lions y's Boys? Concert Co., Who sawag at the Christian. Entertainment at the White House Last Year.

## Notice!

1. All boys are invited. No admission for charged at Festival Hall.

2. Bring parents and friends.

3. Bring flags big or little.

t Badges will be given out at the hall to those who have not received them. Badges not necessary to admis-

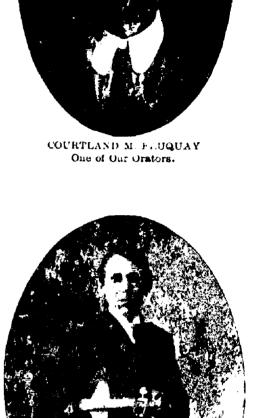


HARRY STLELE MORRISON

## Notice!

5. Boys who are to take part in the program will meet Mr. Sprague at the Michigan Building at 11 o'clock.

6. Captains and members of the O. A. B. are invited to meet Mr. Sprague at the Michigan Building at 1 o'clock. There will be no morning session as first proposed.



BENTON C. FARRA. Violinist



EARL STANZA A Boy Who Recites

# ATHLETICS High School Events

In the Stadium, July 4, 5, 6

50-Yard Run. 100-Yard Run.
220 Yard Run. 440-Yard Run.
880-Yard Run One-Mile Run.
Running High Jump.
Running Broad Jump.
Putting the 12-Pound Shot.
Basket Ball Champ onship
One-Mile Team Relay Race, each boy to run a quarter of a mile.



One of Our Orito

# ATHLETICS Elementary School Events

In the Stadium, July 4, 5, 6

59 Yard Run. 100 Yard Run.

2.0-Yard Run 850 Yard Reliev Rice

853 Yard Relay Race (four hoys), Running Alach Jarus.

Running (Figh Jurip) Running Broad Jurip Putting the 12 Pound Shot. Basket (GP Championship



CHAPLES L. FENWICK Address of Welcome on Behalf of St. Louis Boys



VICTOR A. BULLMAN, Orator

# Me American

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CHAPTER XX.

#### ROB MAKES A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

Finding Rob determined to go to Pekin, Jo agreed. though with many misgivings, and at once began preparations for their dangerous journey. Thanks to the general terror inspired by the fall of the Raingod's head, the lads were secure from interruption so long as they remained in the temple. Having thought out his plan the evening before, Jo had brought with him from the city a number of things necessary to carrying it out. Among them were shears and a razor, with which he removed every trace of hair from Rob's head after the fashion of the lamas, or priests of Buddha. Then his whole body, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, was tinted yellow with a dye that would have to wear off, since it could not be washed away. He was further disguised in priestly robes of yellow, and, worst of all, was finally obliged to give up his cherished boots in favor of sandals, which of all forms of footwear he most despised. For head covering he was given a priest's huge straw hat, as large as a small umbrella.

As neither of the lads were sufficiently expert in "making up" features to change Rob's wide open eyes into oblique slits, he submitted to the wearing of big. round, shell-rimmed, smoked glass spectacles found among the temple properties. Another thing there obtained was an inscribed iron tablet that had hung upon the breast of the Rain-god, and to carry this to Pekin was to be the ostensible reason for their journey in that direction. Also the silence with which Rob was to conceal his ignorance of the northern dialect was to be explained as being imposed by a vow not to speak a word, even in prayer, until he had safely deposited that holy tablet in the great Pekin temple of the Rain-god. The only bit of property formerly belonging to him that he was allowed to ctain was his revolver, which, together with a belt full of cartridges, was concealed beneath his robe.

As their changed plan was to carry them in the very direction Jo had announced his intention of taking before leaving the city, he decided to maintain his character as an officer of Imperial troops, escorting the priest, rather than to assume that of a servant, as he at first had proposed. Thus he would be able to ride on horseback, carry weapons in plain sight, and disburse money for many comforts that a priest's servant could not obtain.

With these preparations completed, our lads waited impatiently for darkness, and no sooner had it descended than they set forth, exercising great caution in leaving the temple grove, but after that traveling as briskly as Jo could walk. The latter insisted that Rob, being unused to sandals, should ride his pony while he proceeded on foot until they

could beg, borrow, steal or buy another. They had gone but a few li, or Chinese miles, each of which equals one-third of an English mile, when they heard the steady beat of horse's hoofs, accompanied by a grinding noise, as of machinery. After listening until he located the sound as coming from a field at one side of the road, Jo crept softly in that direction. He quickly discovered a horse attached to a long wooden beam, traveling in a monotonous circle and thus lifting an endless chain of earthen jars full of water from a deep well. Each, as it came to the surface, emptied itself into an irrigating ditch. and then went down to be refilled. All this was simple enough and did not particularly interest Jo, for he had seen hundreds of just such irrigating plants in operation all over the Great Plain. Heretofore, however, a prominent feature of the outfit had been the man or boy who, armed with a bamboo whip, had kept the horse awake and at work; but here no human figure was to be distinguished. At the same time, there was a sound of blows, delivered at regular intervals, each of which inspired the horse to fresh exertion. Finally, becoming convinced that, in spite of the blows, there was no person in the vicinity, Jo went closer to determine their origin. At the machine he found working a scheme so practical, simple and ingenious as to arouse his admiration. A section of stiff but springy bamboo, and a stout cord fixed on the beam to which the horse was attached. That was all. Three revolutions of the beam wound up the cord and sprung back the bamboo. At the beginning of the fourth revolution the cord suddenly was slackened, and the liberated bamboo struck the horse a

blow across the quarters. Nor did these blows always descend at the same point of the circle, or at regular intervals, since their frequency depended upon the speed of the horse, who, being blindfolded, was thus made to believe that he was at the mercy of some constantly alert, though invisible, person.

So impressed was Jo with the ingenuity of this contrivance that he went back to persuade Rob to come and see it. The latter did so, though somewhat unwillingly, not caring to waste time over Chinese inventions just then; but, when he had approached close enough to the horse to discover its markings, he exclaimed:

"Hello! That's my pony! The very one I was riding yesterday when the rain dancers got after me. And here he is, being made to work all night by an infernal machine. I never heard of anything so disgusting. Here! Whoa, you beast! You have done the treadmill act long enough, and now we'll put you to a better service."

Thus it happened that the very ingenuity of this inventor of perpetual motion, by which he gained a few hours of sleep, also caused him a heavy loss; for had he been on hand Jo would have bought the horse from him at his own price, while Rob would not have appeared on the scene at all.

As no saddle could be found near the treadmill, Jo was forced to ride bareback until they reached a town where one could be purchased. At this same town they slept a few hours, during which their horses also rested, and were liberally fed on beans and chopped bamboo grass. Our young travelers were again on the road by sunrise, and after this they pushed ahead with all speed for the greater part of a week, riding early and late, but taking long rests in the middle of each day.

Although as a priest, and an officer of Imperial troops, they were suffered to pass without delay many points at which any other class of travelers would have been detained for rigorous examination, they met with ever-increasing evidences of trouble as they advanced northward. Everywhere they came across dead bodies, ruined buildings, and occasionally whole villages swept by fire. Everywhere people gazed on them with suspicion or fled at their coming. They heard of the great Boxer army gathering near Pekin. and encountered numerous small bodies of armed men hastening to swell its ranks. Also they came into constant contact with prowling bands of starving peasantry. Several times, in order to escape from the latter, our lads joined themselves to one or another of the Boxer companies, and remained with it until the immediate danger was passed. Then, on the plea of urgent haste, they would push a thead.

Finally, when thus traveling with a company who would have hacked them to bits had they discovered their identity, they crossed the Ho-Tho-ho (the river that goes where it pleases) and approached the walled city of Cheng-Ting-fu. In this city stands a Roman Catholic cathedral built of stone, and having a massive square tower that looms like a great fortress above the low roofs of the surrounding temples and native dwellings.

In this stronghold were many foreign refugees, priests, nuns, Belgian engineers who had been engaged on the railway running south from Pekin, and several

American missionaries, who, wounded and plundered of everything, had gained this asylum barely in time to save their lives. For more than a month

the great gate of Cheng-Ting-fu had been kept closed to all companies of friends and foes alike, only the little wicket being occasionally opened for the passage in or out of one or two persons at a time. In addition to this precaution, which was taken by the Chinese authorities of the city, the foreign refugees

inside the cathedral were compelled to remain hidden behind its stout doors, for fear lest their appearance on the streets should excite the local population to acts of violence. On the sandy plain beyond the city wall was a large and ever-changing encampment of Boxers thirsting for foreign blood, undisciplined soldiers. highwaymen, and outlaws of every description. Upon reaching Cheng-Ting-fu, our lads, wearled by a day of continuous riding, felt that they could go no farther that night. In fact, there was no place for them to go nearer than the city of Poa-Ting-fu, a long day's journey away, so bare had this section of country been swept of inhabitants. At the same time they regarded with dismay the prospect of spending a night amid the horrors and dangers of the lawless outside camp, where robbery and murder were committed unchecked and unpunished at all hours of the day and night.

"We must try to get inside the wall," said Jo in a low tone, "for if we stay out here it is pretty certain that neither of us will live to see another sunrise."

With this they turned their jaded ponies towards the city gate and rode to it, followed at a short distance by a small crowd of pig-tailed cutthroats who only awaited a favorable opportunity for making a rush upon them. So desperately hungry were these wretches that they joyfully would have killed even a priest and an imperial officer for the sake of the meagre food supply represented by the animals they rode.

At the gate Jo's demand for admittance was at first received with stout refusal by a guard who gazed carelessly at the travelers from behind a small, heavily barred opening. Fortunately, Jo still had money with him, and a handful of silver temptingly displayed finally unclosed the coveted entrance. As the wicket opened, the starving rabble, seeing their prey about to escape them, made their threatened rush; but Jo, leaping to the ground and calling on Rob to get the horses through the gate, held them at bay with his revolver. Only one minute was necessary, for the ponies, as though aware of their danger, scrambled through the narrow wicket like cats. Rob followed close on their heels; Jo, firing one shot over the heads of the crowd for effect, sprang after him and the gate was slammed shut, not again to be opened that night.

Even now, the officer of the guard, who had yielded to the silver influence, dared not give the strangers the freedom of the city; but, under threat of again being thrust outside, compelled their promise to spend the night in a temple to which he would conduct them, without attempting to leave it before morning. They must not hold communication with a soul outside the temple walls, and they must depart from the city at surrise.

When Jo had given this promise in words and Rob had assented to it by nodding his priestly head, they were conducted to the temple selected as their lodging under an escort of soldiers, detailed to act as their guard during the night. On their way, the travelers thus cautiously welcomed gazed curiously about them at the sights of the beleaguered city, and especially at the grim walls of the great cathedral, uplifted above its houses. Especially was Rob affected by this ecclesiastical fortress, which at that very moment was giving safe shelter to persons of his own race.

As they passed it, he stared hard at a row of narrow windows with the hope of seeing an American face; but none presented itself until the last window was reached. In it was dimly outlined the form of a woman, who turned upon the passersby a face expressive of hopeless weariness. She gave them one listless glance and then stepped from sight; but that fleeting view caused Rob Hinckley to utter a choking exclamation and to reel in his saddle, until only a supreme effort saved him from falling. He had seen his mother.



#### CHAPTER XXI.

#### THE REFUGEES OF CHENG-TING-FU.

The malady with which Dr. Mason Hinckley had lain critically ill at Wu-Hsing was of so strange a nature, that, directly after the cablegram calling Rob to his supposed deathbed was sent, it took a surprising turn for the better. As he longed for a change of air and scene, and felt that with them a full recovery of health might be effected, he decided to resign his position at Wu-Hsing and with his wife travel as far as Nagasaki. There they would meet the steamer on which, as they had been notified by cablegram from America, Rob was coming to them, and the reunited family would spend together a delightful holiday on the lovely Japanese coast.

So they set forth full of hopeful anticipations, and traveled down the Si Kiang to Hong Kong, where they were so fortunate as to find the China on the point of sailing for San Francisco by way of Nagasaki. They told an acquaintance, who assisted the invalid to a carriage, that they were going to Japan to meet an American steamer, but in the confusion of the moment he understood them to say that they were going to America, and so reported to Mr. Bishop, who, in turn, repeated the story to Rob a few weeks later.

In the meantime the doctor and his wife journeyed to Nagasaki, the former so gaining strength with every mile of the voyage, that, upon reaching Japan, he deemed himself to be practically a well man. Thus they were prepared to give Rob a most joyful surprise; but, when, only three days after their own arrival, the Occidental steamed into Nagasaki harbor, they were met by the bitter disappointment of finding that their boy was not on board. From the purser as well as from the gentleman who had taken Rob's cabin, they learned that somehow he had missed connection and been left behind. After that the anxious parents waited in Nagasaki a month, boarding every incoming ship from the States; but without finding their boy, or hearing a word from him. They had written to Hatton immediately upon their arrival; and finally from there came the cabled message:

"Rob. transport, Manila."

What could it mean? Why had their boy gone to Manila? Where would he go from there? Where was he now? How in the world did he happen to be on board a transport? Had he enlisted in the army? These and a thousand other equally puzzling questions presented themselves; but no one of them was accompanied by an answer. They had received news of the murder of missionaries at Wu-Hsing. Could Rob have reached there in time to become involved in the trouble? If so, was he alive or dead? They no longer could remain in Japan, but must return to China, where news might more readily be obtained. So they sailed for Shanghai, from which place they sent letters of inquiry to Manila, Wu-Hsing, Hong Kong, and Canton.

Then ensued another month of anxious waiting, during which time, Dr. Hinckley, now restored to perfect health, received from Pekin a fine offer to become missionary medical director for the province of Shan Si. It was an offer that he gladly would have accepted, but for his uncertainty concerning Rob.

At length came a letter from Canton, informing the anxious parents that their boy had been there a month earlier, but had almost immediately joined an expedition that was to traverse the interior from that point to Pekin, in the interests of an American railway syndicate.

Again did the puzzled parents ask each other questions concerning the erratic movements of their son, that neither could answer. Finally Dr. Hinckley "It is useless to worry ourselves any more said: about the boy, since it is evident that he has passed entirely beyond our reach. He is in God's hands, and that there is some good reason for the apparent strangeness of his actions, will sooner or later be made plain. Let us be (bankful that he is alive and in the same country as ourselves. Also we now can accept that offer from Pekin where, as it seems, we are most likely to meet him."

So the bewildered but still hopeful parents took steamer from Shanghai to Tientsin and rail from there to China's capital, at that time a wonderland of mystery to the greater part of the outside world. From Pekin they traveled south to Cheng-Ting-fu. which then was the extreme terminus of railway construction, and here Dr. Hinckley left his wife while he should go on by horseback to Tai-Yuan, the capital of Shan-Si, and prepare their new home.

Then, almost without warning, came the terrible Boxer uprising, sweeping over the northern provinces with the fatal speed of a storm-driven prairie fire. From every direction were heard reports of murder and outrage; some of them simple relations of actual happenings, others gross exaggerations based upon fact, and, still others, pure inventions; but all equally terrifying to the handful of foreigners within the walls of Cheng-Ting-fu. A little later refugees, bearing evidence of the terrible sufferings through which they had passed, began to straggle in. Some told of the beheadings and burnings to death in Pao-Ting-fu on the north, and others of the frightful tragedies enacted in Shan-Si on the west, by orders of the infamous governor Yu-Hsien, credited with being the originator of the great Sword Society, and the most vindictive hater of foreigners in all China. The Shan-Si refugees reported that one day in Tai-Yuan this monster personally superintended the beheading of forty-five foreigners, men, women and little children, besides a much larger number of native Christians: and, on hearing this, Mrs. Hinckley lost all hope of ever seeing the husband who had gone to prepare a home for her in that very city. Also she mourned for her boy, who, if he had carried out his reported intention of traversing the interior provinces to Pekin, must have been overtaken by this same all-devouring storm of wrath.

Although the southern end of the railway as far as

Pao-Ting-fu was kept open by the Chinese for the transportation of their own troops, it was reported that everything north of that point, including the telegraph lines had been destroyed. Thus, Cheng-Tingfu, with closed gate and surrounded by enemies, was cut off from all news of the outside world. rumors drifted in, and these were of such a nature that the handful of refugees facing an almost certain death in the cathedral, believed themselves to be the only foreigners left alive in Northern China.

Such was the state of affairs on that evening of early summer, when Mrs. Hinckley, hopelessly weary of life, happened to glance from one of the cathedral windows just as a yellow-robed priest was passing along the narrow street. She turned quickly away, for of all Chinese, the priests had been most active in persecuting foreigners, and she never saw one without thinking that he might be the murderer of either her husband or son.

An hour later the "boy" who brought in her supper of tea and toast, laid something else on the tray beside it, and disappeared without having spoken. For a minute Mrs. Hinckley did not notice the strange object, but finally it caught her eye and she picked it up. It was a narrow strip about six inches long, cut from the dried leaf of a talipot palm, the material used instead of writing paper in certain Buddhist temples. Characters traced on the smooth surface with a stylus, afterwards are rubbed with lamp black, which brings them out in bold relief. In the present case, to Mrs. Hinckley's amazement, she found the strip of palm leaf to be written in English and beginning, "My own dear mother!

The poor woman uttered a stifled cry, and a blur so dimmed her sight, that, for a moment, she could read no more. Then it passed and she eagerly scanned the following message, written on both sides of the slip:

"I hardly could believe my eyes when I saw you at the cathedral window. How did you get here? Where is father? I am the priest who rode past on horseback with a guard of soldiers. Am safe, and on way to Pekin. They will not let us come to you nor even leave this temple, where I am spending the night under guard. I must go on at sunrise, when they will put us out of the city. Jo is with me. Perhaps I shall again pass window. So please stand in same place on chance. I will come back to you from Pekin quick as possible. Don't worry a single little bit about me, for I am all right. Your own loving Rob. Send answer by the one who gives

Over and over did the happy mother read this message from the boy whom she had just been mourning as dead, until she knew every word of it by heart.

Then, on a leaf torn from her journal, she wrote with lead pencil, an outpouring of love, joy, and anxiety such as only a mother, situated as she was. could write. She begged Rob to be careful for her sake, and warned him of the danger of going to Pekin, though she added that if his father still were alive, that city would be the most likely place in which to obtain news of him. She said she should remain near the window all night for fear of missing her boy when he again passed. Then the servant came for the untouched tea tray, looked at her inquiringly, and she only had time to sign:

"Ever your own devoted mother," fold the note and slip it into his hand, ere he again left the room.

The shock of seeing his mother in that dreadful place when he supposed her to be safe in America was so great that Rob had been on the point of proclaiming his amazement aloud, when Jo. always keenly on the watch for some such slip on the part of the pretended priest, checked him.

"It is but little more to go." he said in Chinese, so that all might understand him, "and then the holy one shall find a place of rest. He is very weary," added Jo to the officer of the guard, "and his vow

of silence sits heavy upon ham."
"Yet he does not look so old," replied the officer. "It is true that he is well preserved, and may give us the joy of his presence for some years to come; but mere looks cannot restore to age the lost strength of youth. I pray you, therefore, find for him a place of quietness."

Thus it came about that a small building of the apart for them and orders were given that no other person should enter it that night.

When they were alone and Rob had explained to Jo the cause of his excitement, he added: "And I must go to her for a long talk."

It took Jo some time to persuade his friend of the impossibility of what he proposed and that to attempt it would only endanger all their lives, including that

"Then," said Rob, finally convinced, "I must write, and you must somehow manage to get the letter to

The letter was prepared with the only materials that the temple afforded and by the liberal use of money. Jo got it sent to its destination, and had the answer brought back. After that, much as Rob hated to leave his mother behind, he had the sense to realize that she probably was safer in the cathedral of Cheng-Ting-fu just then than she would be anywhere else in North China. Also what she had written concerning the possibility of gaining news of his father in Pekin made him more than ever desirous of reaching that city.

Jo warned him against the danger of allowing any sign of recognition to escape him in case he again saw his mother. So he was able to gaze calmly at her the next morning when they once more were escorted past the cathedral and she stood at the same window, watching eagerly for him to pass. She, too, realized the danger to him of any show of interest on the part of a foreigner, and no one could have guessed from their faces as they exchanged farewell glances that thus a mother and son, with a full knowledge of the perils besetting both, were parting, perhaps, forever.

#### CHAPTER XXII.

#### A CHARGE AND A RACE FOR LIFE.

There is but one gateway to the walled city of Cheng-Ting-fu, and this opens on the west. Consequently it was on this side that most of the Boxer rabble, who longed for an opportunity to loot the valuable mission property within its walls, were gathered. Their object was to starve the stubborn city into submission, and they watched always for the opening of its gate in token of surrender. If our lads had been willing to leave their ponies in the city, they could have been let down from the vall on the opposite side and made good their escape on foot. This, however, they would not do, for, without horses, the long journey still before them through a region swarming with footpads was practically impossible. So they issued from the wicket, which instantly was closed behind them, sprang into their saddles, and turned northward, hoping to ride for some distance unnoticed, in the shadow of the lofty wall.

But this hope was doomed to a quick disappointment, for almost instantly they were discovered, and a crowd of men were seen running so as to head them

"We've got to ride through them," said Rob, "and shoot down anyone who tries to stop us. I will go first, and do you follow close. Don't fire a shot until my pistol is empty. Then I'll drop behind and reload while you clear the way. It's our only show for life, Jo. Come on!"

With this, Rob wheeled his pony, and dashed at full sped straight at the swarming encampment with Jo close at his heels. It was a glorious charge, that of two against a thousand, but it could not have lasted a minute had the latter been anything save a wretched rabble, unprovided with fire-arms and without leaders. As it was, they were scattered like chaff by the madly racing ponies. The few who attempted interference were shot down, and three minutes later our lads, still yelling with excitement, drove through the last of their enemies and found themselves safe on the open plain.

"After that experience I would undertake to ride through the whole Chinese army with twenty American cowboys," boasted Rob as he reined his panting steed down to a walk.

"Of course it might be done," answered Jo quietly, "only it would be well to consider that an army is made up of soldiers provided with guns, and that even a Chinese bullet sometimes finds its mark."

"I beg your pardon, old fellow! It was a mean thing to say," cried Rob contritely. "I ought to be ashamed of myself, especially when I remember how splendidly one Chinese, by the name of Jo Lee, rode through that howling mob only a few minutes ago. But Americans can't help bragging, you know, and I surely am an American.'

"If they do brag," replied Jo, "it is because they temple to which our lads were conducted was set have so much to brag of, while my poor country has so little.'

"Your country has a history older than that of any other nation on earth," said Rob, consolingly. you invented more than half the things that go to make the civilization of the world, such as the compass, and printing, and gunpowder, and ever so many



more; for, I remember our history teacher telling us about them. He said the civilization that started in China thousands of years ago had been spreading westward from this country ever since; first over Asia, then over Europe, and finally over America. 'At length,' he said, 'the great wave of enlightenment has swept across the Pacific and again is making itself felt on the coasts of Asia. Japan already is uplifted by the flood, and China, now at the lowest ebh of her fortunes, will soon feel the life-giving influence of the rising tide.'

"I remember it particularly," continued Rob, "because of course I always was interested in everything about China; but I never realized just what he meant until I came back, and saw what a splendid country this has been, and what a splendid country it could be again. Why, Mr. Bishop said that China's wealth of coal and iron alone was sufficient to make her one of the greatest nations of the world."

"I expect your teacher was right when he said that China was at the lowest point of her fortunes," marked Jo. "I don't see how she could very well sink any lower, and she will stay down just so long as the Empress Dowager lives and rules the country. She hates foreigners, and is bitterly opposed to progress, reformers, and changes of any kind. It is certain that she is encouraging and helping on this Boxer uprising, for if she wanted to, she could have it put down and stamped out within a week. I told you of my orders, not to interfere with them no matter what they did, and while we were charging through that encampment just now, I caught sight of a Boxer banner on which was written: 'By official Decree. Exterminate Foreigners.' They never would dare display such a flag if they really didn't have official backing; and in China to-day the only 'official' whose word is law is the Empress Dowager.

"I don't see how you found time to read what was on a flag," said Rob, "or even to notice it. I didn't see a thing except the crowd, that looked like so many wolves snarling at us, and especially those who tried to stop us. If it hadn't been for our pistols they would have got us sure. I only hope we didn't kill any of them.

"Why?" asked Jo. "They were trying to kill us, and if we don't look out," he added sharply, "they will do it yet."

Thus saying, he pointed over his shoulder to a rapidly advancing cloud of dust, moving from the direction of the Boxer encampment they had so recently charged. The dust cloud hung above a road that ran parallel to the direction they were taking. In fact, it was the road over which they now would be riding, had the bare fields that they had chosen instead, been covered with their usual crops. they could not see the horsemen raising the dust, was because the highway, along which the latter were moving, was a "low-way," worn by generations of travel, scoured by floods in winter, and swept by the strong winds of summer until it was many feet below the level of the adjoining land.

Jo was convinced that the dust cloud was raised by horsemen, because of its volume, and its rapid advance. That they were enemies was almost certain. since they came from the direction of the angry encampment; and he believed them to be endeavoring to cut off Rob and himself, because otherwise they too would be riding in the open fields, instead of through the smothering dust of the gully-like road.

Our lads had allowed their ponies to walk for the last mile or so, but now they urged them forward at a brisk "lope," for they were determined that no man or body of men from that encampment should get in advance of them, if they could help it. Every few seconds one or the other of them glanced over his shoulder at the dust cloud to see if they were gaining on it; and, finally Rob uttered a shout of:

"Here they come helter-skelter, and enough of them to eat us alive if they catch us. Now we've got to make time. Great Scott! They've got guns, too.

The horsemen, having discovered that their object was suspected and that their prey was likely to escape, had left the sunken road, and now were streaming across the fields in open and hot pursuit. Also, just as Rob glanced back, one of them fired a shot. Where the bullet went to, no one knows. Certainly it did no harm to our friends, but the shot itself filled them with dismay, as it showed their present pursuers to be better armed than any of the vagrant bands they had yet encountered.

"I believe they are Imperial cavalry!" exclaimed Jo. "Yes, I am sure of it," he added a moment later as he detected a triangular yellow pennon fluttering from a lance, borne by one of the pursuing horsemen. "They must have been sent out from the city. and must have some reason for suspecting us. I wonder if it has become known that we communicated with your mother? That would be a sufficient cause for beheading us both if we are caught. So we must not be.'

"I won't be," declared Rob, clenching his teeth, and urging his pony to greater effort. "I'll die first." On they swept, mile after mile, over the parched land, and under the blazing sun. How they longed

for rest and water, and shade, and coolness; but none of these things were for them so long as that deadly pursuit was kept up. It did not seem to gain on them; but neither did it lose ground. To be sure some of the cavalrymen straggled, so that they came on in a long irregular line; but a group of half a

dozen leaders kept well together.

A river came into view, and Rob wondered what would happen when they reached it. He began to think he didn't much care though so long as he could get a drink of its water. All at once he almost jumped from his saddle, for from beyond the river came a sound both startling and familiar, such as he had not heard since leaving America. At Cheng-Ting-fu he had seen the torn-up track of the recently constructed railway, but he had forgotten it, as he also had the fact that a portion of it somewhere to the northward still was in working order. Thus, for a moment, he could hardly believe to be real, the

sound that came echoing across the Hsu-ho. was the sharp whistle of a locomotive, calling for the brakes, and as our lads plunged down the steep river bank, they saw a train of open "gondolas" slowly backing towards the stream on the opposite They also saw a crowd of people evidently awaiting its coming.

For half a mile they forced their nearly spent ponies across the sand and gravel of the dry river Then appeared a channel so shallow as easily to be forded. Directly from this rose the steep farther bank; but, in an effort to climb it, Rob's exhausted steed fell and rolled to the bottom, while Jo's pony refused even to attempt the ascent.

Rob disentangled himself from the struggling beact, and gained his feet bruised, but sound in limb. As he stood up, a yell of triumph came from across the narrow water, and a quick glance showed that the pursuing Chinese cavalrymen were close at hand. At this same moment, Jo sprang from his exhausted

"We must run," he cried, "and mix with the people on the bank. Perhaps we can hide in one of the cars."

So the lads, one still in the yellow robes of a priest. and the other in the dark blouse with red facings. full trousers, and short boots of the Imperial troops, dashed up the bank together, and ran towards a throng of soldiers now crowding aboard the cars, as though they, too, sought passage on the train.

As they began to push their way into the crowd, one of the soldiers, staring hard at Rob uttered an ejaculation that caused Jo to turn and look at his friend with sudden dismay. In the haste of leaving their ponies and running for the train he had not noticed that Rob had lost both his priestly headcovering, and the great shell-rimmed spectacles that had proved so complete a disguise. Now, without them, though he still was tinted yellow and robed as a priest, there was no mistaking him for anything but a foreigner, and "Fan Kwel" (Foreign Devil) was what the soldier just had called him.

Others, attracted by the man's exclamation were turning to look, and at the same moment came a loud shouting from the rear. Those who had chased our lads so persistently all that morning were close at

For an instant Jo's heart sank like lead, and he believed they were lost. Then like a flash came a thought of one thing that they still might do.

#### CHAPTER XXIII.

#### STEALING A LOCOMOTIVE.

Jo's plan was communicated to Rob in a few breathless words, as the lads dashed up the platform towards the head of the train. The crowd of soldiers, not yet understanding that they were fugitives, and awed by the sight of Jo's uniform, parted before them, only stupidly wondering at their haste. Rob's mind instantly seized the possibilities of Jo's suggestion, and, as they ran, he gasped:

"You get aboard, Jo, while I cut it loose. Persuade the driver to start her. Never mind me, I'll climb aboard somehow."

Even as he spoke, Rob turned in betwen the locomotive and the foremost car, which already was filled with Chinese craning their necks over the side to see what was going on. Fortunately there were no patent couplers to be dealt with, and no pneumatic tubes; for, on this primitive train brakes were applied by hand, while the connections were simple link and pin affairs that anyone could understand. Rob pulled the pin and scrambled across the bumpers to the opposite side of the train. As he did so his flowing priestly robe caught and was torn from his shoulders, leaving him fully revealed in unmistakable European costume.

Instantly there arose a yell of "Fan Kwei!" from the soldiers in the car above him, but a sudden shot from his pistol cut it thort and sent those who were uttering it tumbling over backward in pell-mell consternation.

The locomotive already was moving as Rob ran forward and sprang into the cab. He was just in time to break up a most startling tableau. The Chinese engine-driver, with hand on the open throttle, was cowering beneath the threatening muzzle of Jo's cocked revolver. The latter's back was turned, and behind him, with an uplifted bar of iron, crept the overlooked fireman. In another instant the blow would have fallen, and the whole course of Chinese history might have been changed; but as it was about to descend, Rob caught the unsuspecting man by his convenient pigtail and jerked him violently backwards; while the murderous bar clattered to the iron floor of the cab. The next moment Rob had bundled the fireman overboard, and the locomotive sprang forward as though relieved of a clogging weight.

A tremendous clamor of yells and shooting rose from behind, while half a dozen bullets splintered the woodwork and shivered the glass of the cab; 'but no one was hurt, and no one minded the fusillade except the poor engine driver, who was scared almost white. Rob sprang on to the coal in the tender and waved his pistol defiantly above his head. At the same time he shouted derisive farewells to the baffled soldiers, many of whom were hopelessly running after the vanishing locomotive. He remained there until these dwindled to the size of distracted ants, wandering aimlessly about a ruined hill, and then he returned to the cab, where Jo still remained as

"I say, old man," cried the young American, speaking loudly to make himself heard above the roar-and rattle of the on-rushing engine, "This beats anything I've struck in China yet. Isn't it the greatest bit of luck in the world? And isn't it fun, running off with a locomotive? I never before stole anything worth speaking of, and I'm glad my first burglary is something worth while. I don't suppose it comes under the head of burglary, though. Perhaps we'd

be called sneak thieves, only I hardly like the sound of that either. How would highwaymen do, or stage robbers, or land pirates? That's it, Jo, we are land pirates. We've just captured a ship and made her crew walk the plank and now-

"I'm hungry," interrupted the young Chinese, who never having read any pirate stories, didn't know what his companion was talking about, "and thirsty," he added, looking longingly at the faucet of the tender's water tank.

"So am .." shouted back Rob. "Make your slave there slow down a bit, for we're in no hurry anyhow, and I'll get you a drink."

As the speed with which they had started began to slacken, Rob suddenly added:

"Great Scott! There's another thing I hadn't thought of. Stop her, quick, Jo. We've got to cut that telegraph wire, or they'll run us off the track at the first station. What a chuckle head I am!"

Before the locomotive had come to a standstill, the active young fellow was off and swarming up a short iron telegraph pole near the track. Thus it was owing to his prompt action that a hurry message at that moment clicking into the Ting-Chow station, a few miles ahead, was interrupted after the words "Look out for engine, open——." Probably the sender at Hso river would have added "derailing switch" and then proceeded to give enlightening particulars of what had happened if he had been allowed the opportunity; but he was not and the Ting Chow operator was left to think what he pleased. latter, however, had been warned that for some unknown reason, an engine might be expected from the south, so he side-tracked and held a train of empty cars that was just about to proceed in that direction. Thus he left an open track for our friends and saved them an awkward, if not a disastrous, meeting.

Without knowing whether he had cut the wire in time to prevent mischief or not, Rob returned to the locomotive, got a big, satisfying drink of water from the tank, shucked a lot of coal into the furnace, assumed a new disguise in shape of the cap, jumper and overalls of the engine driver, which he calmly approprinted to his own use, and as the great swaying machine again sped forward over the shining rail he reopened conversation with his comrade.

"How far is the line open?" he asked.

"To Fao-Ting-fu at any rate," replied Jo, "and perhaps some distance beyond."



"That's the worst place between here and Pekin,

"Yes, the Boxers are in complete control of the city. and more foreigners have been killed there than at any other point in this province.'

"Then it won't be good for our health to stop there too long.'

"I should think not."

"How far is it from Pao-Ting-fu to Pekin?"

"About three hundred li."

"That's about a hundred miles, three or four days, if we have to walk it; two days if we can steal a couple of ponies, and less than half a day if we only could carry this old rattle trap the whole distance," mused Rob. Then again speaking to Jo, he said:

"Ask your friend what's wrong with the road be-

yond Pao-Ting." Jo did as requested and after a short conversation with the frightened engine driver, reported that two bridges had been destroyed, one at Ting Shang, about half way between Pao-Ting-fu and Pekin, and the other at Lu Kow, only a few miles from the capital.

"The first would be enough to stop us," said Rob, gloomily. "What other damage has been done?"

"He says, not much, only a rail torn up here and there.'

"Well," said Rob, "we might as well play this game for all it is worth. So suppose we make the operator at the next station telegraph for a car with a dozen or so of rails on it and a gang of track-layers to be ready for us at Pao-Ting. Sign the message with the biggest name you can think of in this part of the country. Say that it is a matter of life or death to the Emperor himself, for this engine to get as near Pekin as possible in the shortest possible time. It will be an awful bluff, of course, but bluffs sometimes work when you least expect them to. At any rate we won't lose anything by trying. Hello! There's a station now and a train headed this way on the siding. Lucky for us that it waited here, for there's ant to be trouble when two trains meet on a single track. I hope it doesn't mean, though, that they have heard of our coming. You run in and do your best with the telegraph man, while I stay here and keep this chap from getting busy. Better tell the agent, or whatever you call him, to rush that train out in a hurry, so its hands won't come rubbering round us for news. See if you can't pick up something to eat

(Continued on page 267.)

capture.



was some time near my fifteenth birtliday when I first thought of running away from home. I was led to this by what seemed to me uncomfortable experiences, one of which was a two-acre patch of potatoes and another of onlors in which I was expected to spend a great deal of my time during the long, hot summer days.

There was a field of very weedy corn near the potato patch, and I was expected to engage in continual warfare with those weeds until they were exterminated, when a new crop would immediately take their place. Then there were chores of various kinds that fell to my portion every day in the year. I had three cows to milk, and one of them was you might talk about wanting to change a "kicker" of the most pronounced type. She was one of the causes that finally led me to determine to leave my home, for she kicked me over one day, stepped on the skirt of my coat, and bathed me in a pail of her own milk I had Just drawn from her udder. Two city girls who were visiting at our house witnessed the occurrence, and their shouts of laughter caused me to adhere to a partly formed resolution to become an exile from home.

Farm life had never been agreeable to me, and it became less so when I one day secured possession of a book with a bright yellow cover, entitled "Roger of the Red Hand; or, the Terror of the Trail." I read in this book of a man whose boyhood had been similar to my own. He had been made to hoe corn and weed onion beds and feed pigs on a farm, and he had been but fifteen years old when he rebelled against such tyranny. and ran away from home in the dead of night, accompanied by five other boys.

They had outridden, outrun and outwitted the six fathers and a host of other relatives who had pursued them for nine days and nights, and they had gone to the Black Hills, where they had organ-Ized themselves into a band called "Menof the Red Hand," each of them painting the right hand red. Roger was the chief of the hand, which led a life of luxury and blissful laziness, each of them having discovered a gold mine of fabulous value. Their chief diversion consisted in killing Indians, in which pleasing pastime Roger of the Red Hand had earned his title of the "Terror of the Trail."

I had full confidence in the truth of this the part of my parents should come to an end that day. I could think of but can of fruit, some cold meat and the one boy likely to join me in my flight, cookies and ple set apart for me. I carand he was my cousin who lived on an ried them up to my little room over the adjoining farm. His name was Amina- kitchen and put them with the other dab Dill. Some inconsiderate person had things I was to take. My voice trembled nicknamed him Dab in his Infancy, and a little when I bade father and mother Dab he had been ever since, to his in- and my sister Nellie good night and went finite regret.

Dab Dill was a very lazy boy. My

covered book had been a day of trial. In quilts on my bed, fastened one end to a the first place, father had set me the task bed-post and prepared to descend in that of watching a gap in a cornfield fence, way; but I had made a wrong calculation and watching a gap is weary and monot- as to the distance, and when I reached onous work. To make it less irksome I the end of my rope I found myself still had carried "Roger of the Red Hand" several feet from the ground. When I out to the field with me. Its last chap- loosened my grip on the rope I went ters had been so entrancing that I down with a mighty splash into a barrel allowed our whole herd of fifteen cattle of rainwater that happened to be standto walk into the field under my very nose ing under my window. while I read the book.

under a willow tree at the time, and when thrown out, I scrambled out of the barfather appeared a few moments later it rel and, cold and dripping as I was, ran took him but an instant to break off a down the road to meet Dab with my branch from the tree and give me the bundle under my arm and an old shotgun attention most fathers would be likely of father's on my shoulder. to give their sons under similar circuma "yaller jackets" nest, and some two friend or a foe?" or three hundred of the enraged "Jackets" distributed themselves over old Billy the plow and me after him. Peter Plumm, father's hired man, finally

fortunes. Later in the day an old white mule I was riding to mill was treacherous enough to kick up its heels while we were fording a muddy little stream, and the grist and I went into the air and came down in three feet of muddy water with a green scum over it.

The cow before referred to kicked me over again that night, and I felt that the time of my departure was near at hand. When all the despised chores were done, I ran over to Dab's house and carried him the yellow-covered book. I told him of my plan and asked him to join me. The next night Dab came over to our house. We went out into the barn, and Dab said with great enthusiasm:

"Hooray, Ted! I'm with you! I'll be Roger of the Red Hand!"

I had intended being Roger myself, and I told Dab so.

"Oh, your name is good enough as it is," said Dab. "Edward, or Ted, is a first-rate name. If you were named Dab

Finally we drew straws to decide which should be allowed to call himself Roger. Dab drew the longer straw and I relinquished the name to him, but I changed my own to Edwardo. We agreed to start within forty eight hours.
"I'm tired of being a slave," said Dab.

"And I am never going to tie myself down to the drudgery of farm life," I said.

"I tell you what we must do, Ted," said "We must send our folks five or Dab. six thousand dollars to kind o' pay them for losing us. I s'pose they really have some sort of a claim on us until we're twenty one, although Roger of the Red Hand does not intend to be held by any such claim. Still, it would look well and make them feel ashamed of the way they have treated us if we send them, say, ten thousand each."

I finally concluded that perhaps ten thousand would perhaps be a fair compensation for the loss of my services, and agreed to Dab's proposition.

It rained nearly all of the next day so that I had ample time in which to gather together my few possessions and complete my preparations for flight. My conscience smote me often during the day when I thought of the grief into which I was about to plunge my family. It was baking day, and my mother made one of my favorite apple turnovers and some ginger cookies of which I was very fond.

of the brownest cookles to take for your dinner tomorrow when you go over to the south field to work," said mother.

and took therefrom a loaf of bread, a dry leaf or twig. Finally Dub said: up to my room.

A flight of stairs led from my room to father said that there were times when the kitchen, and I could easily have gone it really seemed to him that Dab was out undetected in that way, but Roger of lazier than I. We were of the same age the Red Hand had escaped by lowering and had been boon companions all our himself with a rope from the window, and I resolved to do likewise. I there-The day I finished reading the yellow- fore made a rope out of the sheets and

Remembering that I had a change of Unfortunately for me. I was reclining clothing in the bundle I had previously

"Hist!" I heard some one say as I drew stances. Then I had been set to plowing near the place of meeting. "Who comes with an old blind horse. We plowed up to meet Roger of the Red Hand? A

"Is that you, Dab?" I asked.

"No, it ain't Dab. It's Roger of the Red and me. Old Billy ran taway, dragging Hand Brotherhood. Advance and salute

"I shan't do it," I said irritably. "I'm stopped us and added to my discontent as much the chief as you are."

"Didn't I get the long straw?" "And didn't I think up the whole you? Oh, I'm afraid to fall off!"

thing?" I saw that his right hand was painted a ness bright red.

they did in the book."

in some way?" "I belong to a brotherhood that fears not death," said Roger loftily.

asked.

'We must put miles between us and our foes ere the sun rises," said Dab. remember that it must be death before

It had stopped raining early in the evening, but the road was muddy and the branches of the trees dripped water as we walked under them through the woods. Dab had an ild pistol, but he expressed his doubts in regard to its ability to "go off" even if foes menaced us.

I had left a brief note on the stand in my room. In this note I had generously forgiven my parents their treatment of me and had bade them good-bye forever, promising, however, to see that they did not lack anything that would add to their comfort in their old age and that a large remittance would soon reach them.

"It's as dark as a stack of black cats, isn't it?" said Dab as we blundered along in the woods.

It was really intensely dark, heavy black clouds hiding the stars and there was no moon. The candle in Dab's lantern soon burned out, and after that we fell in the mud a good many times and both of us walked into a pond. Then my rifle caught on the branch of a tree and was discharged with a roar that made the dark, still woods ring and frightened us almost out of our senses. We were near a farm house at the time, and when the gunshot "set the wild echoes ringing," a window was raised and a man's voice cried out harshly:

"Sic 'em, Tige! Take 'em, Maje! Ketch

We heard the growling and barking of dogs. Roger of the Red Hand gave a after that.

dogs. Roger of the Red Hand gave a wild yell and I another as we took to our heels and ran with all speed down the road. Neither of us stopped or spoke until we had gone fully a mile; then Roger of the Red Hand said in such a strange, gasping voice that I felt sure he had been crying:

"Pooh! Who is afraid of dogs? I ain't."

"Neither am I," said I. "I never saw the dog yet that I was really afraid of." It now began to rain very hard again, and the darkness grew more intense. We ran against trees and fences as we plodded on, not knowing just where we were. Our vaunting spirits were a good deal subdued, and the darkness and stillness. subdued, and the darkness and stillness "Hello, Roger of the Red Hand! Is it were very depressing. Roger of the Red Hall with our Brotherhood?" "Brotherhood be hanged!" retorted Roger of the Red Hand as he shook his toward me. "You 'Roger of the Red Hand as he shook his toward me. "You 'Roger of the Red Hand!" me again if you dare!"

You can have the turnover and some stumbled over plowed fields and bumped

"Let's eat something. I have an apple of performance.

"It must be a queer looking pie by this time," I said.

pie in my bun-

dle."

"You are too fussy for one of the Red Hand Brotherhood, retorted Dab.

We were sitting in a fence corner with the rain coming down in torrents. At last we got up and wandered on aimlessly. Suddenly we ran against an animal of some kind lying on 1 the ground. started back the moment my hand touched its dank, warm hide, but Dab stumbled and fell directly across the animal, which rose to its feet with Dab clinging to

its back.
"Oh, it's a horse! it's a horse!" cried

Dab. "Whea! whoa! Stop him, can't

I could hear Dab crying "Whoa!" as Dab had an old lantern, and by its light the horse carried him away in the dark-

With the leader of the Brotherhood "What you got on your hand?" I asked. carried away, the rest of the band be"Red paint," he said. "That's the way came thoroughly demoralized and bereft came thoroughly demoralized and bereft of courage. I ran speedily from the spot, "Oh, I forgot. But aren't you afraid it not knowing or caring whither I went. will poison your blood or make you sick It seemed to me that I ran for an hour. and then, breathless, bedraggled and mud-bespattered, I ran against a house in the darkness. I was now completely "Well, where shall we go now?" I unnerved and in a state bordering on hysteria.

"Help! help!" I screamed. "Let me in! "And Open the door, please, please!"

I kicked against the side of the house as I screamed and, in my frenzy, battered it with my gun stock. A light shone forth from an upper window, the door opened and a cheerful ray of light streamed out into the dense darkness. I ran in at the open door and-a creeping feeling comes over me even now when I

think of it—into the arms of my father!
He grasped me firmly by the wrist, held
the lamp above my head and said sternly:
"What does this mean, young man?"
Mother came forward from her bedroom, threw up her hands and cried out:
"Why, Toddy Carver! Where have you
been? It's nearly three o'clock in the
morning!"
An elderly aunt of my father's who

An elderly aunt of my father's who lived at our house, and who had always said that I would come to a bad end, now appeared with a "log-cabin" quilt around

her.
"Daniel." she said severely to father.

"Daniel." she said severely to father. "I always said that that boy would some day disgrace the family, and he looks as if he had done it!"

I stood with downcast eyes, dripping dejected, tearful, my bundle in one hand and the shotgun in the other. Peter, the hired man, was the last to make his appearance. The moment he saw me he burst into a roar of laughter, clapped his hands to his sides and swayed to and fro in his boisterous merriment.

hands to his sides and swayed to and fro in his boisterous merriment.
"Ho! ho! ho!" he finally said, pointing one finger toward me. "He's been runnin away—an' runnin' back ag'in! I heard him and Dab Dill talkin' it all over out in the barn tother night, but I reckoned they was just foolin. How did you get along fightin' Injuns? You look as if they had fit back pretty hard. Hee, hee, hee!"

No explanation was required from me

me, and I said:

separated for an instant he would cry out;
"O, Ted! Ted! Wait! Where are you?"
We blundered around in the darkness for a long time, not having the least idea as to where we were, but vainly seeking some place of shelter for our chilled bodies and tired limbs.
We climbed fences, fell into ditches, stumbled over plowed fields and bumped against trees. I fell so violently against a tree that my nose bled profusely. Roger felt sure that there was a panther after us, and my own heart beat like a trip hammer when we heard noises we could not account for. We tried to kindle

nifies all honest labor and makes it easy



" WHAT DOES THIS MEAN, YOUNG MAN?"

## The Blue Dragon

(Continued from page 265.)

too, for I'm starving. We'll run up and take in water from that tank while you are gone. I'll make our friend here sabe somehow, what I want him to do.'

Rob's "bluff" worked to perfection. The waiting train pulled out the moment they had passed the siding switch and went on its southward way without carrying a suspicion of anything having gone wrong. Rob got his tank full of water without trouble, and had hardly done so when Jo reappeared hurrying towards the locomotive. He was followed by a boy bearing a basket full of cooked rice and Chinese cakes. The young officer had ordered the few employes of the station about with such a lordly air that they had obeyed him without questions.

"Did they know we were coming?" asked Rob as

the engine again gathered headway.
"Yes," replied Jo. "They had received part of a message telling them to look out for us. Then it was cut off, and they were a good deal troubled at not hearing a word from the south since."

"Good!" cried Rob. "We cut the wire just in time, then.'

"Yes. I told them I saw somebody destroying the line, and said I thought he was a Boxer."

"So I am," laughed Rob, munching a Chinese sweet cake as he spoke. "But how about the message to

"Oh, he sent it off all right. That is, I suppose he did. Anyhow he seemed a good deal impressed by the name I signed to it.'

"What name was it?"

"Yu Hsien."

"What! The Governor of Shan-Si! The big man of all the Boxers? You didn't have the cheek?

"I did, though," declared Jo stoutly, "and if it can't get us what we want at Pao-Ting, there isn't another name in all China that can."

They were barely out of sight of the station before they came to a bridge across a small river. Here, as the telegraph line was strung on it within easy reach, the locomotive was brought to a standstill, while Rob again tried his hand at wire-cutting. Jo leaned from the cab to watch him, thus relaxing for a minute his close watch of their useful prisoner.

As Rob came back, calling out: "Let her go again, I'm aboard," Jo turned to give the necessary order, only to discover to his consternation that the engine driver was nowhere in sight. In vain did they search through the cab and its tender, in the water tanks, and even under the coal. In vain did they look up and down the track at the bridge on both sides, even staring down into the water fifty feet below them. The man had disappeared, so far as they could discover, as absolutely as though the ground had opened and swallowed him.

"Well," remarked Rob, in a melancholy tone, "that beats anything I ever experienced. We certainly have got the old wagon to ourselves now, and the question is, what shall we do with it?"

"I say, run it," replied Jo. "I've watched him until I know how to start and stop, and how to go slow or fast. I'll do that part if you will keep up the fire. and I don't believe there is anything else to be looked

"All right," agreed Rob, "go ahead. I don't like it and I expect we shall come to grief; but I can stand it if you can."

(To be continued.)

#### Caesar Rodney's Ride 👺 A Story of Independence Day By FRED MYRON COLBY

THE ride of Paul Revere, so beautifully sung by Longfellow, was not the only great ride of the Revolution. There was another still more important than that; it was the ride of Caesar Rodto Philadelphia, to save the Declaration of Inde pendence. It is quite as historic as the other, and is an interesting episode that should be familiar to every young American.

Caesar Rodney was a member of the Provincial Congress from Delaware, and probably was the most important citizen of that little state. He was not only a delegate, but at the same time he was President of the rallying committee of the colony and a brigadier general of militia. It thus happened that while the momentous question of independence was being discussed by Congress he was absent in the southern part of the state raising and drilling volunteers for the coming struggle.

The two other delegates from Delaware, Thomas McKean and George Read, were both in Philadelphia, but they did not agree. McKean was strongly in favor of the Declaration, but Mr. Read at this time was opposed to it, not from any lack of patriotism but as a matter of policy. Nor was Mr. Read alone in his opposition to the measure. Quite a number of the delegates, who were ardent patriots, did not believe in separation at this juncture from the mother country. Four of the seven delegates from Pennsylvania were opposed to the Declaration of Independence, but Franklin and John Adams prevailed on two of them to absent themselves from Congress. This made the Keystone State favorable to independence. As McKean and Read made it a tie it was necessary to have Caesar Rodney's vote to carry Delaware.

Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, presented the Declaration of Independence to the Continental Congress



Corporate 1904, by Waldon Fawcett.

SECRETARY SHAW SIGNING THE PANAMA CANAL WARRANT

on Monday, July 1, 1776. On Thursday, July 4, Congress was to vote upon the question. Before that time Caesar Rodney must be found and informed so that he could be on hand to vote for freedom. The messenger found him in Sussex County in the southern part of the state, more than eighty miles from Philadelphia. He had sixteen hours in which to reach Congress.

## Boys of Naples A Series by Minnie J. Reynolds

No. II—The Boy Fisher



Naples is a great fishing town, ower quarters seldom eat meat. The people in the Fish is generally the only flesh they taste from one year's end to another; so there are a great many fishermen, most whom live in the Santa Lucia quarter. The fisher-men's sons sell the fish their fathers catch, and, as they grow older, go out in the boats with the men. This boy is carrying home his father's fish traps from the shore. They are wooden traps, made on the principle of a rat trap, very easy to get into, but impossible to get out of. The basket under his arm is the one from which he sells his fish. He wears the typical fisherman's cap of Naples.—the heretta. This is really the Oriental fez, for in Naples one begins to tread the outskirts of the Orient. All the fishermen wear the heretta, and as it is usually red it adds much to the picturesqueness of the streets. A fisher-man's beretta is quite a treasure box. Four things one will invariably find in the long, hanging end—a pipe, matches, a mass of clear stubs, and a card on which are stamped the numbers he has played at the lottery that week. The clear stubs furnish his smoking tobacco. He buys them of another boy, who makes a business of gathering them from the streets. The fisherman chews them into a mass, and then puts the wet lump into the end of his beretta to dry.

Rodney immediately ordered his horse saddled and started on his journey northward. He rode all the hot July night, pausing only long enough for his black charger to drink and breathe occasionally. It was a momentous ride. That solitary horseman, galloping past farm houses and villages, and fording rivers, carried the destinies of America. It was this thought which urged him on through all his wild journey to the north. He must be there in time to vote for independence.

When the sun came up hot and fiery that sultry Fourth of July morning, and the delegates began to gather in Independence Hall, Caesar Rodney was still many miles away. But he urged his jaded horse onward with determined will, and the dust clouds showed where the patriot made his way along the summer highways. It was one of the most sultry of summer days, but neither heat nor weariness deterred the brave Delaware patriot. On and on he rode till, when his faithful horse was almost spent, he could see in the distance the chimneys and roofs of Phila-

It was a little after noon when Caesar Rodney reined up before Independence Hall. Would he be in time to vote? Yes, Congress was still in session. and the colonies were voting one after the other. His friend, Thomas McKean, met him at the door, and all booted and spurred, tired and dusty as he was, the belated delegate entered the historic hall.

The vote of Delaware was taken. McKean voted "aye" and Read "nay," and then the famous rider arose and in ringing tones gave his vote for independence. "As I believe in the voice of my constitu ents," he said, "and as all fair, sensible and honest men are in favor of independence, and as my owa judgment concurs with them, I vote for the passage of this resolution."

They were strong, stirring words, and they were spoken with force and deliberation. The tide was carried, and the colonies had entered upon a new era They had been in revolution, and now they were to achieve independence. So Caesar Rodney's vote carried his state for freedom, and his historic ride made the union of the colonies possible and assured the future glory of free America.

#### How To Educate The Boy

Not a few fathers hurt their sons and damage the careers of those sons by picking out careers for them. Train up the boy in the way he should go, and then let him choose his own work. In the choice of a vocation, as in the choice of a wife, every young man should be left alone. If he is not worthy of being left alone the parent has grievously injured the boy in the preceding decade of his life. These interpretations mean that I would not educate my boy under a private tutor. I would educate my boy with boys. although not entirely by boys. Boys do, however, educate boys; but a boy who is trained alone is liable to fail in adjusting himself to his membership in humanity. He is to become a brother of the common lot. He therefore should learn early how to adjust himself to his fellows. Neither would I educate my son abroad; he is an American boy. I should be glad to have him get all that is best from the private school in Lausanne or Geneva, but not for one instant would I have his ideals formed by the French master or his methods by the German. A primary note in his character should be the American, although a note more fundamental is the human. He is, as a human boy, to be trained up for service in this great, interesting, new life of our New World.—Prof. Thwing in Harper's Weekly.



MANSFIELD OHIO, HIGH SCHOOL BAND

## Attractions For Boys At The World's Fair

O tour of the world would bring to the vision such an array of sights as may be witnessed at the World's Fair, and it is intended as much for the boy or girl as for the adult. Science, history and romance are combined

in such a wenderful manner as to give novelty to that which is instructive and knowledge with that which is novel. Youthful minds do not readily the of such scenes.

Historic buildings spoken of in the school books are reproduced with relies of their times. The Grand Trianon where Napoleon and the Empress Josephine once lived, Germany's famed Castle of Charlottenburg and the Orangery of Kensington Palace are among some of Europe's contributions, while the old Cabildo at New Orleans, "Monticello," "The Hermitage," and other structures familiar to American history, are seen in replies,

Eight large exhibit palaces are filled with displays; the United States Government has a large structure in which is shown such a collection as has not been seen outside the city of Washington; nearty forty state buildings are on the ground, and a core of foreign nations have payilions. Iesides there is the Philippine exhibit, covering forty acres, and a similar amount of space devoted to the American Indian.

Days may be pent in the foreign payilions, art galleries, exhibit palaces and state buildings and the boy or girl has yet much of the best of the Exposition to

state buildings, and the boy or girl has yet much of the best of the Exposition to see, the sights that most excite their young blood thrilling airship races; the glorious Pike, where the laugh-makers and illusionists have assembled, and the olympic games, where glants of strength and endurance contest for world honors as they did in ancient arenas before kings and potentates.

Lit is a pleasure that every little Americal and whave to visit the famous Crangery, reproduced from Kensington Palace in England, where Queen Victoria spent her childhood, and see the very while being fed drows great the attention of the world, Cyrus That is because to tall railsplitter and The average you while being fed drows great the attention of the world, Cyrus That is because to the post of the world, Cyrus That is because the very little Americal and the famous corrected from Kensington Palace in England, where Queen Victoria spent her childhood, and see the very while being fed drows great the attention of the world, Cyrus That is because the post of the world and see the very while plant is provided in England, where Queen Victoria spent her childhood, and see the very little Americal and the form the famous of the world, Cyrus That is because the very little Americal and the famous of the world and the famous of the world of state buildings, and the boy or girl has and potentates.

Kite-flying is a pastime usually followed only by small boys, but at the World's Fair the little fellow may see grown-up men sailling these craft, made of paper and sticks, according to the latest scientific methods. There will be baseball and football, hammer throwing, running contests, and every other game known to the field or gymnasium.

After the military comps have been visited and the drills of the soldiers seen. after a ride on the Intramural railway and a voyage in a pleturesque Venetian gondola through the Exposition lagoons. after a merry jaunt on the Pike, if the youth longs for more knowledge he may turn again to the main features of the Exposition and see some of the things previously overlooked.

Previously overlooked.

There is the historic Laberty Bell, dear to the heart of every boy. It is a privilege not to be missed to see this relie of the Revolution, for the bell is not often permitted to be taken from Philadelphia. Then there is the log cabin built by General U.S. Grant when the great soldier was a modest farmer near St. Louis, now removed to the World's Pair grounds. Hours may be spent in admiring the beauty of the Cascades and the sculpture grouped about the towering Festival hall. The floral clock, 112 feet in diameter, which records the passing

Exposition Spectacle a Means of Broadening the Youthful Mind as Well as Pleasing the Eye

ence, history and romance are combined in such a wenderful manner as to give novelty to man which is instructive and knowledge with that which is novel. Youthful minds do not readily the of such scenes.

Thistoric buildings spoken of in the school books are reproduced with relies of their times. The Grand Trianon where Napoleon and the Empress Josephine once lived, Germany's famed Castle of Charlottenburg and the Orangery of Kennal Trianon of Kennal Trianon of Kennal Charlottenburg and the Orangery of Kennal Trianon of Kennal Trianon of Kennal Charlottenburg and the Orangery of Kennal Charlottenburg and the State of Missouri has reproduced to the United States of the United States of the United States of the United States are features to be seen.

The Grand Trianon where the Charlottenburg and the Orangery of Kennal Charlottenburg and the Orangery of Charlot

the child.

Nothing has been said of wireless telegraphy, but there will be stations in operation at the World's Fair, and boys and girls may know how it is possible to communicate through the air. There is also an exhibit of radium, the newest discovery of science. In the Palace of Electricity, Thomas Edison, the great inventor, has an individual display which shows how the incandescent light was conceived and perfected by him.

Such entertainment as this is expected to broaden the mind of youth, and the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition as a speciacle for the school boy or girl is emphatically an aid to the schoolmaster.

#### Cy Young and Good Morals

First and last we have had a good deal to say about the premier baseball pitcher

That is because there is a moral in the tall railsplitter and ex-farmer boy.

The average youth would go to sleep while being fed dry theology, no matter how great the attempt to make it palatable. And the good advice that came from a prosy individual attired in a long black coat and white tie wouldn't weigh as

But talk to your boy something like this "Cy Young pitched the greatest game of ball on record. He is old, as men go in the baseball world. He has pitched seventeen seasons. Most pitchers drop out after a few years. Their joints become stiff and

seasons. Most pitchers drop out after a few years. Their joints become stiff and their muscles play out. They hunt for soft jobs as umpires, and when they can't get them they find smaller jobs with minor teams and feel right hadly when they think of former greatness.

"Cy Young started right. He cut out whisky and cigarettes. There was temptation in abundance. It is always waiting for a successful man. He preferred to remain clean, inside and out. It was a matter of business. There was nothing of the goody-goody boy about him. He was a healthy, bright, ambitious American.

"Then he came to his record game. In effect, he played it alone. In nine linnings there was not a hit by the opposing batsimen, nor anything that approached a hit. In the pitcher's box a pair of mighty muscles commanded by a quick brain, were working. There were curves of various kinds, puzzling shoots, and speed that worried the catcher. Not one man on the opposing team reached first base.

"Do you wonder that Boston is tumultuously enthusiastic over Young? He is the most popular, the most talked-of man in that city. He is the biggest man in baseball today.

"It is all because he started right and kept right. He has made the most of the

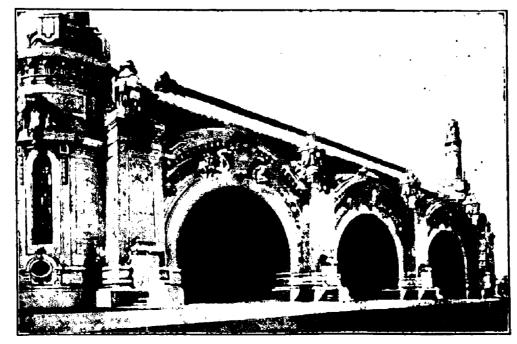
"It is all because he started right and kept right. He has made the most of the grand body that Nature gave him."

Tell that story of Cy Young to your hoy the will at least be interested, and out of it he may get an idea.—Kansas City World.

#### Yale Carries Off Honors

Yale University carried off first honors in the intercollegiate championship contests on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, May 28th. Harvard was only 9 points behind and 11-3 ahead of Pennsylvania. Then followed Princeton, Cornell, Syracuse, Colgate, Columbia, Amberst, New York University and Harvard. Two intercollegiate records were broken and a third was equaled. J. B. Taylor, the negro runner of Pennsylvania's team, broke the record of 49.2-5 seconds in winning the quarter mile race.

The pole vault record of 11 feet 7 inches The pole vault record of 11 feet 7 inches was passed and the new figures placed at 11 feet 74 inches by R. B. Gring of Harvard, H. L. Gardiner of Syracuse, and W. McLanahan of Yale, who were tied for first honors. On the jump-off for medals McLanahan cleared the bar at 11 feet 9 inches, but these figures will not stand as a record, because they were made after the event had ended. The record equaled was that for the half mile, 1:56 4-5, and was done by E. B. Parsons of Yale. Arthur Duffey failed to enter the 100-yard dash with Shick of Harvard. With Duffey out Shick won the 100-yard dash easily in ten seconds. He also won the 220-yard dash five yards in the lead. Just as he crossed the tape he fell and injured his leg so badly that he had to be carried from the field. The winners in the various contests were as follows: Half mile run. Parsons of Yale; running broad jump. Stangland of Columbia: 220-yard hurdle, Clapp of Yale; Schoenfuss of Harvard; one mile run. Munson of Cornell; pole vault. Gring of Harvard, Gardiner of Syracuse, and McLanahan of Yale, tied; 220-yard dash, Shick of Harvard; 120-yard hurdle, Clapp of Yale; running high jump. Lowe of Syracuse; 100-yard dash, Shick of Harvard; two-mile run. Schutt of Cornell. was passed and the new figures placed at



TRANSPORTATION BUILDING

# American Boy Day, July 5th, at the St. Couis Exposition

330

Program (Preliminary Announcement)

30

## Wm. C. Sprague, Editor of The American Boy

President of the Day

Assisted by HENRY B. RONEY, Trainer and Manager of "Roney's Boys' Concert Co. of Chicago"

38

#### Part I.—Festival Hall, Exposition Grounds 2:30 to 4:30 P. M.

- 1. Organ Solo—March from Tannhauser, Wagner
  By Henry B. Roney
  - Note-The pipe organ used is the largest pipe organ in the world.
- 2. Address of Welcome on behalf of the Exposition Management
  By Honorable D. R. Francis, President of the Exposition
- 3. Address of Welcome on behalf of Boys of St. Louis
  - By Charlie N. Fenwick, St. Louis
- 4. Response
  - By Jack Skinner, Detroit, Mich., age 11
- 5. Music by Exposition Band
- 6. Introductory Remarks
  By Wm. C. Sprague, Editor of The American Boy
- 7. Salute to the Flag
  Band playing "The Star Spangled Banner"
- 8. Oration—"The Coming Men"

  By Grover C. Aker, Blair, Neb., age 16
- 9. Address—"The American Government"

  By James G. Card, of Central High School,
  Cleveland, O., age 18
- 10. Vocal Solo—"The Deathless Army," Trotere
  By Charlie Lenzen, of "Roney's Boys' Concert Co.,
  of Chicago," age 11, in concert uniform
  - Note-This solo was sung by Charlie Lenzen for President and Mrs. Roosevelt and 500 invited guests last Christmas at the concert given by Roney's Boys at the White House.
- 11. Oration—"The American Boy"
  By Courtland Feuquay, Chandler, Okla., age 14
- 12. Recitation
  - By Albert Cooper, Van Buren, Ark., age 11
- 13. Message from the President of the United States to American Boys
- 14. Singing of Prize American Boy Song and Presentation of Prize
- 15. Recitation—"Deathbed of Benedict Arnold"
  By Earl Stanza, St. Louis, age 16
- 16. Oration—"America and Her Boys"
  By Victor A. Bullman, Bunker Hill, Ill., age 13

- 17. Music by Exposition Band
- 18. Address—"The Heritage of the American Boy"
  - By Harry Steele Morrison, of New York City, Author of "A Yankee Boy's Success," "The Adventures of a Boy Reporter," and "How I Worked My Way Around the World."
- 19. Tumbling by "Tom Robodou's Big Four"
- 20. Violin Solo, de Berceuse of Jocelia, Godard Mazurka Russe, By Benton C. Farra, St. Louis, age 14
- 21. Messages to American Boys from the Governors of all the States and Territories
- 22. Soprano Solo—"Angels Ever Bright and Fair," - - Handel

  By Charlie Lenzen, in choir boy costume
- 23. Address—"The Hope of Our Country"

  By F. Frederick Bliss, St. Louis, founder of the Junior

  American Republic
- 24. Reading of Prize Poem by its Author, and Presentation of Prize
- 25. Singing of "America" by 3000 Boys, to Accompaniment of Exposition Band

500

## Part II.—Pennsylvania Building 4:30 to 5:30 P. M.

Procession from Festival Hall to Pennsylvania Building, led by members of O. A. B., where the boys will pay their tribute of love to Old Liberty Bell. Master Willie Sprague, of Detroit, age 10, will crown the bell with a floral offering.

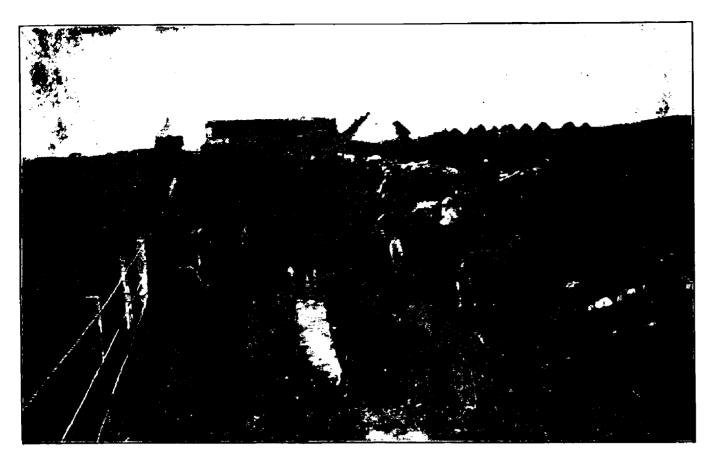
30

## Part III.—Michigan Building 5:30 to 6:30 P. M.

The processio i will proceed to the Michigan Building where those who take a prominent part in the proceedings of the day will hold a reception and meet all boys personally. Address of Welcome by Sec'y Smith of the Michigan Commission.

NOTE---The foregoing program represents everything arranged for up to June 17th. Any change will be in the way of adding further attractions.

## Where The Ponies Come From



WAY to the north of Scotland lie the group of islands in which the diminutive horses, commonly called Shelties, have their home. The Shetlands, to give the islands their proper appellation, are not all inhabited, some of the smaller islets being used merely as pasturage for a few sheep. There is little to attract either the agriculturist or the merchant, so progress is but slow; the islanders till their land by very old-fashioned methods, and many of them still have recourse to barter as a means of obtaining necessities.

To the lover of the beautiful and the artist there is much to charm. Some, perhaps, would describe the islands as barren -but what barrenness! the country, though absolutely destitute of trees, is so varied in the nature of the scenery that their absence in no way detracts from the general beauty of the landscape. Countless tarns, streamlets, and lochs all serve to make the coloring of the heather-covered hills and the gloomy tints of the moors stand out in pleasing contrasts, while near the sea bold cliffs tower in rugged beauty over the blue waters, whose waves dash ceaselessly against their rocky sides. Overhead numerous sea-birds circle around on their way to the nests they have built on convenient ledges out of harm's way. The islands are divided by narrow straits, in which the tides are very rapid and often dangerous, and it takes all the canniness and caution of the Shetland fishermen to

guide their boats into the voes—long arms of the sea—which intersect the islands in all directions, making natural and safe harbors for the seafarers and their craft. The little ponies who are natives of Shetland, with their rough, shaggy coats, flowing manes and tails, seem somehow to suit their wild, rugged surroundings, and the groups of them that are scattered about seem to add the necessary life to the landscape.

Perhaps it is a question of the survival of the fittest that makes these little creatures so very small, as horses of a larger type would be useless on the boggy moors or on the stony hillsides. Brand, the historian, in a book published in 1701, wrote: "The coolness of the air, the barrenness of the mountains on which they feed and their hard usage may occasion them to keep so little, for if bigger horses be brought into the country their kind within a little time will degenerate; and, indeed, in the present case we may see the wisdom of Providence, for their way being deep and mossy in many places, these lighter horses come through when the greater and heavier would sink down; and they leap over ditches very nimbly, year up and down rugged mossie braes or hillocks, with heavy riders upon them, which I could not look upon but with admiration. Yea, I have seen them climb up braes upon their knees, when otherwise they could not get the height overcome, so that our horses would be little, if at all, serviceable there" (in Shetland).

With the exception of a few sheep farms, the greater part of the islands are occupied by crofters, and these, being but poor folk, cannot afford to give much feeding to their ponies, so these hardy little animals run wild in herds on the hills or scatholds, picking up what food they can find. When the bleak wintry weather comes on they find their way down to the seashore, where they derive a scanty living from the seaweed which grows upon the rocks, or has been left by the high autumn tides and freshened by melted

WAY to the north of Scotland lie the group of snow or rain. At this time of year, too, they will islands in which the diminutive horses, commonly called Shelties, have their home. The warded with an occasional truss of hay.

In spite of this precarious existence, the shelties seem happy enough, and they are extremely hardy. They are possessed of extraordinary strength for such small creatures, being able to carry a man or woman with apparent ease quite long distances. They are not much used for agricultural purposes, and though very docile and tractable, do not seem suited



SHIPPING PONIES

for this work. Their owners use them chiefly for carrying peats from the moors, or for taking farm produce to market. When employed in this manner a special saddle is used, which is locally called a klibber. This contrivance consists of two flat pieces of wood, roughly rounded off to fit the back of the shel-

ties. These pieces of wood are fastened together by two more, which fit diagonally into one another, the top ends projecting. The two protruding ends are used as hooks to hang the baskets on. The baskets are made of straw, and are called caishies. The nature of the ground is so soft and boggy that it would be impossible to cart the peats, but the nimble shelty carries home his master's fuel in safety. Often one meets a small herd of these sturdy little creatures, the caishies on their saddles loaded with peat, and accompanying them a number of picturesque women and girls all busily knitting as they walk along. In former times there were few or no roads in the islands, and the shelties performed all the carrying that went on between one place and another. Even now, with the introduction of roads and carts, the fishermen and crofters find it hard to depart from the old custom.

Unfortunately for the shelty, it was not long before the eagle eye of the coal proprietors discovered

the utility of so small an animal in the narrow seams of the coal mines, and large quantities of the little creatures were bought up and transported to England and parts of Scotland. As the supply was hardly enough for the demand, several years ago some enterprising persons bought up some of the best ponies and started breeding them in large numbers for export. It is quite a pathetic sight to see a big boat load of these little creatures, who have hitherto been as free as air, leaving their home forever. Most of this living cargo is destined for the mines, but some of the best specimens are bought by private persons as riding ponies for children. They are admirably suited for this purpose, as they are most sagacious, and, as a rule, when kindly treated, very good tempered. In the coal mines their value may be understood when the amount of work they do is realized. It has been stated on good authority that each of these little horses travels over three thousand miles during the year, and "shifts" as many tons of coal. It seems cruel to bring the ponies from the fine air of their native hills and moors to the black darkness of the mines; but, though their lot is undoubtedly hard. they are well fed and usually kindly treated, and their drivers are, as a rule, much attached to the clever little steeds, which learn their work with surprising quickness, and give little or no trouble. Owing to the even temperature of the mines they are hardly ever ill, and the popular fallacy that all pit ponies go blind is not the case, blindness only oc curring as the result of accidental injury.

Formerly, Lord Londonderry possessed the largest herd of Shetlands at Bressay and other localities. but he had a dispersal sale some years ago, and Mr. Anderson Manson, who has been breeding ponies for forty years, is now probably the largest owner. In order to supply the demand he always requires to have in his possession several hundred ponies. Most of the photographs illustrating this article were taken

either at his farm at Maryfield or at Veengarth. Nearly all the animals in the pictures are either prize winners themselves or from prize stock.

Shelties are charming pets, and for those who can afford it prove an interesting hobby. It must be remembered, however, that with richer feeding and a more genial climate they are apt to increase in size unless very great care is exercised. It is, perhaps, to guard against this, and as a warning to English breeders, that no pony over forty inches is allowed to be entered in the Shetland Stud Book.



#### The Worth of a Young Man

The following interesting facts concerning young men have recently been published, and give a graphic outline of their worth:

"Over two thousand boys become young men every day in our nation."

"There are 12,000,000 young men in the United

States."
"In line, twelve abreast, they would form a col-

umn two thousand miles long."
"For each to be idle one week is equal to over

two hundred thousand being idle one year."
"Two cents daily from each would send three

hundred thousand young men to college.



SUCH A LITTLE FELLOW!

## The Boy Photographer



FIRST PRIZE PHOTO BY EDISON BELT, PREDONIA, KANS.

#### The Roll of Honor

The number of meritorious photographs re-

#### Queries and Answers

John B. Donovan, Jr., Alfred, Me.—After an examination of your film, it appears to me as though your fixing solution crystallized upon it for some reason or other; perhaps you did not wash it in running water long enough. Robt. Labberton, Salem, N. C.—Photographic Times, New York, Photo.-Era, Boston, or Photo. Beacon, Chicago, Arthur S. Trafford, East Orange, N. J.—By a description of the photograph is meant, nature of camera, lens, and plate employed, length of exposure, size of stop, and name of developer and paper.

#### Made a Camera

Louis M. Schapiro, New York City, must be a rather ingenious boy, for he writes us that he made a new camera for himself, which was patterned after one of the best cameras on the market. As an evidence of his achievement, he sent us a photograph of a large yacht, which was taken with the new apparatus and is quite creditable.

#### The Practical Photographer

Under the above title the Photo-Era Publishing Co., of Boston, Mass., is issuing a series of valuable handbooks on photographic topics, which will commend itself to the amateur as well as the professional. The series is edited by Rev. F. C. Lambert and Thos. H. Cummings. Thus far two of the handbooks have been published: No, 1 being devoted to "Trimming. Mounting and Framing." and No. 2 to "Printing on Bromide and Gaslight Papers." They are bound in paper and are obtainable from the publishers of THE AMERICAN BOY at 25 cents a copy.

#### Food Facts

#### What an M. D. Learned.

A prominent physician of Rome, Georgia, went through a food experience which he makes public:

"It was my own experience that first led me to advocate Grape-Nuts food and I also know from having prescribed it to convalescents and other weak patients that the food is a wonderful rebuilder and restorer of nerve and brain tissue, as well as muscle. It improves the digestion and sick patients always gain just as I did in strength and weight very rapidly

"I was in such a low state that I had to give up my work entirely and go to the mountains of this state, but two months there did not improve me; in fact, I was not quite as well as when I left home. My food absolutely refused to sustain me and it became plain that I must change, then I began to use Grape-Nuts food and in two weeks I could walk a mile without the least fatigue and in five weeks returned to my home and practice, taking up hard work again. Since that time I have felt as well and strong as I ever did in my

"As a physician who seeks to help all sufferers I consider it a duty to make these facts public." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Trial 10 days on Grape-Nuts when the regular food does not seem to sustain the body will work miracles.

"There's a reason."

Look in each pkg, for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

#### Current Comments

The number of meritorious photographs received in this month's competition was unusually large. Particular distinction is due to the following four contestants, whose photographs were among those finally picked out by the editor for the selection of prize-winners: Innes M. Boyd, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Perry N. Trask, Silver Creck, N. Y.; R. D. Von Nieda, Ephrata, Pa., and Miss Sarah Weaver, Plattsburg, N. Y., whose photo, "Evening on Lake Worth," might have obtained the first prize, if composition had not been too regular and, therefore, inartistic.

The remainder of the participants in the competition entitled to Honorable Mention include Ernest Brunke, W. Hoboken, N. J.; V. W. Hutchins, Laconia, N. II.; E. E. Trumbuil, Plattsburg, N. Y.; D. J. Steel, Mapleton, Minn.; H. S. Fox, Detroit, Mich.; A. R. Lamb, Poynette, Wis.; Francis Carraine, Glenside, Pa. Chas, S. Smith, Detroit, Mich.; Geo. P. Dennis, Goldfield, Col.; John Ginbord, Plattsburg, N. Y.; W. Kelly, Hutchinson, Kans.; C. M. Smith, Raltimore, Md.; W. C. Sample, Kingman, Kans. and Chas, T. Gill, Larned, Kans. Wm. E. Johnson, Towson, Md.-Your prints and have a faded appearance; negatives seem to be all right; Leroy Perkins, Nashville, Mich.—Technically your photograph is a success, but it does not appear to be natural; no aged man would sit down and take his comfort in the winter woods. Claye Parker, Lisbon, N. D.—Your "Two Pairs" is indistinct and should be printed more deeply. J. W. Wadsworth, Harbor Creek, Pa.—Lack of detail in your prints is due to lack of density in your negatives; don't take the latter out of developing bath too soon. Sarah Weaver, Plattsburg, N. Y.—Your whites are too chalky. Detail is wholly lacking in child's dress and hat. Bright sunlight made little one squint. Photo would have been a success if it had been taken in the shade. M. B. Randall, East Oakland, Cal.—You have evidently mastered photography from a technical point of view. But. in "taking" full length portraits, be sure to include the whole figure. Theo. Beilharz, Jr., Dallas, Tex.—Your "Sport" is fair, but according to your photo of the Episcopal church, that edifice is in danger of toppling over. This is either due to not holding the hand-camera straight or employing a single

moves the interest in the flowers. A semiopaque vase without a design should, if
possible, be used. It will then show the
stems of the flowers, and add to their
picturesqueness. Great care and artistic
judgment should be used in arranging the
flowers, and they should not be crowded
together, or deep shadows will be thrown,
thus making a harsh and spotty picture.
They must be arranged distinctly, taking
care not to have them too rigid. If an
opaque vase is used, it may be partly filled
with sand and water. The flowers may
then he held in position by sticking in the
sand, or tissue paper may be tightly
wrapped round them and wedged in the
neck of the vase. They must be fixed
tight, or they may move during the exposure, which would spoil the picture. The
camera must never look down, or up, on to
a group of flowers, as it will distort them. camera must never look down, or up, on to a group of flowers, as it will distort them, and will spoil the effectiveness of the design. In photographing them out of doors, no difficulty will be found in planting the tripod firmly; but if taken indoors, the trouble is to get the tripod to firmly bite the floor. This can easily be overcome, after focusing, by slightly tacking some pieces of cork on the floor against the points of the tripod. Flowers may be photographed by day, lamp, gas, electric, acetylene, or flash light. Daylight is preferable, as giving softer half-tones. If possible, they should be photographed indoors in a bright light, as out of doors the light is, except on dull days, too bright, which causes the flowers to come out too white.

The flowers should be arranged about five



SECOND PRIZE PHOTO BY E. W. LEWIS, ANNISTON, ALA.

#### Floral Photography

Many amateur photographers are finding in flower photography a very alluring field of experiment and study, and are producing results that are full of beauty and feeling. The following article by Osborn Thornbery, in the Amateur Photographer, will be read with interest and profit by all who may intend to devote spare hours flower photography this summer and fall:

flower photography this summer and fall:
Flowers form one of the most fascinating branches of study it is possible to make by means of the camera. They may be photographed at home, either by artificial light or daylight, and with a little artistic skill many beautiful effects may be obtained. This is much better than having to trudge miles in a broiling sun to obtain a pretty view. Targe flowers, such as chryspretty view. Large flowers, such as chrys-anthemums, marguerites, lilles, roses, tulips and hyacinths are the best to photograph, as small ones, like violets, cannot be arranged so easily. Light-colored flowers as small ones, like violets, cannot be arranged so easily. Light-colored flowers should be used, as the dark varieties do not photograph well. A dark background, such as a black velvet one, is the best to use, so that the flowers will stand out in relief from it. A background with a design should be avoided, as it will interfere with the arrangement of the flowers. The simpler the background the more effective will be the result. It should be stretched on a frame to remove all creases, as they will show, and should be fixed up about a foot from the place where the flowers are to stand. If the flowers are to be photographed in a vase, one with a simple design should be chosen, as a gaudy design reshould be chosen, as a gaudy design re-

lens which is not adapted to architectural photography. Frank Van Name. Brooklyn, N. Y.—
There is little difference between your p. p. p.
print and gaslight photo; you seem to handle
both processes equally well. Max Griffin, Opelika, Ala.—Your prints are improperly toned.
Print them more deeply and do not leave them
in bath too long. Visit your local photographer
and look at well-toned print.

lect from the window, with the back, and
a large piece of white cardboard should be
light, so as to reflect some of it back on
to the shadow side of the flowers. In lighting the flowers, that which must be almed
at is to obtain delicate half-tones, not
heavy shadows, as they will appear to run at is to obtain delicate half-tones, not heavy shadows, as they will appear to run into the background, thus destroying the effect. The flowers must not be lighted from the front, as this will give them a flat appearance; but one side should be lighter than the other, and the background, being dark, will give the relief. The advantage of using a black background is that the flowers cannot throw shadows on it, where as, with a light one, the shadows will some times appear so grotesque as to utterly destroy the effectiveness.

The greatest care must be taken in focusing, on account of the various positions of the flowers. A small stop should also be used. The exposures cannot, of course, be given absolutely correct without knowing the circumstances under which they are to be taken; but it must be distinctly understood that it is copying, therefore the (Continued on page 288.)

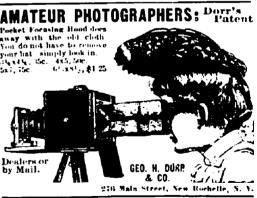
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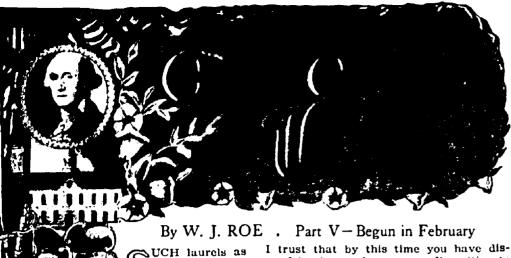
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they had chiefly been for many the fields and among the morass of the southern states.

To be candid, as even the side lights of history compel, the harvest of laurels was not over plentiful for either side in the struggle. The fluctuating fortunes of war, mainly of a guerrilla character, after wavering long to and fro, finally brought about a condition of affairs wholly unforeseen, unsought; but not,-thanks to the watchful eye of Washington,-unprepared for. The northern troops, some stationed in New Jersey, some along the Canadian frontier, but most among the Highlands of the Hudson, were now chafing at the intolerable inaction. Besides this, the financial department of the general government had fallen again into arrears; pay and supplies for the troops were lacking, and a general spirit of discontent began once more to show itself. At this time Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania, was the financial minister, and his private purse, which was a large one, often supplemented the states' deficiencies. Still, in spite of his and Washington's generosity, and their piteous appeals to the thirteen "presidents," there were large and growing deficits. In a sense there was a "general government," as the several colonies, after their first coming together by delegates in a Congress, had rather informally perpetuated the limited powers permitted rather than conferred. But the Congress, even after the "Articles of Confederation" were adopted, was advisory rather than mandatory; Corgress could declare to the states what ought to be done, but could not compel them to do what was advised; could pass laws, but lacked the power to enforce them.

So, from this cause mainly, the looseness of the tie binding the several sovereign states into a national whole, the army suffered and chafed. There was at New Windsor no possible pretext for another "Fort The fortifications of West Nonsense." Point were ample. Still some device must be provided to keep the troops from apathy, brooding over their troubles, or even,as in fact happened in another quarter .open mutiny. Washington decided to make a movement upon New York. In May he 1 4d an interview with Rochambeau at Weathersfield on the Connecticut river, with the result that in July following, the two armies, French and American, joined forces and went into camp, side by side, at a little place called "Dobb's Ferry." few miles north of New York, and directly upon the Hudson river. The Americans who had been encamped at Peekskill were

upon the British in New York were being the high officials of government, chiefly. I can imagine this great, simple-hearted made, word came from La Fayette in the with the minister of finance, Morris, at man, relieved for but a few brief hours south, and from the French admiral, the whose stately house he made his head- from the strain of his great responsibility. Count de Grasse, which changed the en- quarters, while the army continued on the relaxing the long bent bow, and for a tire plan. Cornwallis, now in command of the British forces in Virginia, was in a condition (as La Fayette wrote) where a ginia. With consummate tact and discreown officers the intention, and yet at once broke camp, crossed the Hudson, and set out for the south.



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, YORKTOWN, VA.

there were to cerned in these calm pages a disposition to be gathered by deal justly with both sides in that unhe Americans, as happy controversy. The partisan writer can hardly ever be strictly just; the dictionary is at his elbow with its ample stock weary months, were upon of adjectives, mostly superlatives, and if he has a hero, the tendency is always to fastnesses of mountain and bespatter him liberally with these. I do not like to say of one for whom my admiration is so nearly unqualified that he "lied," but where is there a fitter word for untruth. I have called some of Washington's strategy "tact and discretion;" probably if I had been inimical to him, or were writing of similar expedients upon the part of one whom I detest, as for instance, Benedict Arnold, these terms of praise would somehow wriggle out of their skin, and hiss as "duplicity" and "low cunning." Let us therefore be just and frank, and use plain, honest Saxon-English. -Washington lied. He deceived the British in New York; he deceived Cornwallis in Virginia, and Le deceived his best friends in the American army. He said that the WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, NEW WINDSOR, N. Y. Army was taking up new positions the better to assail New York; but the next tion who does not realize that human slav-British did not know what had become of famous of outrages? their "friends the enemy" till the last man of the rear guard had passed the Del- coming in the full foreground, stands vividaware river. This sort of lying is called by forth the illustration of the truth of "strategy."



MOUNT VERNON

dogged the footsteps of this patient host, sacred right, none was more consciwhether on the march, or in most of the entious than he as to the manner in battles, and especially in their cold and which he dealt with these people whom famished cantonments, now appeared to God (as he believed) had committed to his in the best of spirits, receiving not only have given over the pursuit, as if discom- ownership. If masters there must be, none the and of good fellowship from their fited or disgusted at their constancy. At was better fitted than he to be a master; more fortunate allies, but a share in the the head of Chesapeake Bay they were told and because of this and his unswerving good cheer which they had brought with transports, furnished by the French, await- kindness, came the welcome of Washinged them. While great preparations for an assault while at Philadelphia, in conference with Mount Vernon. march through Maryland and Delaware. time laying aside the quiver of barbed ar-

French fleet in Hampton Roads would re- the chronicles of those times inform us, de- how delicious to wander here and there sult in his destruction. The tidings from voted to an almost continuous round of over the broad fields of the plantation; to de Grasse were that he would sail from the gayety; the citizens of the city, then the note the new fields redeemed from the en-West Indies for those very Roads on the most populous and luxurious of any in circling forest; to see the improvements he third of August. It was then past that America, vieing with each other in doing had, while absent, planned and ordered. date. No time was to be lost in hurrying honor to their French guests and feting How pleasant too, after so long an interthe entire force of the allied army to Vir- their own officers. The situation of Ameri- val, to see the growth of trees and shrubs can affairs had manifestly brightened, and perhaps planted by his own hand. These tion the leaders disguised even from their the hopes for the immediate future were all are the delights of the simple rural citigreater than at any other period of the zen, and such were the tastes and inclinawar. Washington left Philadelphia on the tions of this eminent public man, whose fifth of September to embark at Elkton on the Chesapeake. A few miles below the when he could claim a share of privacy town of Chester an express from La Fayette reached him with the information of the arrival of the Count de Grasse with a large number of ships of the line. Washington returned at once to Chester, where Rochambeau was quartered. They had dinner together, arranged their plans, and the same evening Washington continued his journey. Most of the troops proceeded to the south on the transports, but a numher of the regiments of both French and Americans marched overland by way of Baltimore. In this city there was a repetition of the dining and toasting, and the night of Washington's arrival was cele-

brated by a general illumination by the inhabitants. Immediately after daybreak of September 9th, Washington set out, accompanied by an officer of his staff, and by hard riding all that day, was enabled to reach his home at Mount Vernon by nightfall.

With what depth of emotion must Washington have again revisited his beloved home. For six years he had been absent, bravely fulfilling the claim and obeying the call of duty. How great must have been his joy; to see that joy reflected in the sparkling eyes, and illuminating the dusky features of his lowly friends clustering about the portal to bid him welcome to his home. With laggard, halting footsteps the pure spirit of Christian charity has tottered along the rugged pathway of the years; poor human nature, selfish and sordid, baffling her divine progress at every step, and worse than all, more pitiful than all, stronger than all to prevent the coming of a nobler and purer era, to keep aloof peace and good will of man to his fellowmen, has ever been the intolerant apathy, the indifference and the ignorance of even the wisest and best of men. Who is there now living within the boundaries of civiliza-



morning (August 25th), after reveille and cry, the holding by force of innocent and 'pease upon a tren ner," the entire army helpless men and women in bondage, is set forth upon the march westward. The not the cruclest of wrongs, the most in-

Yet in this picture of Washington's home, these serious reflections. Washington was

met and welcomed by his slaves. Slaves! Is not that an awful word? Slaves! and yet this man, wise and good beyond the wisdom and goodness of contemporaries, fighting for freedom, yet looked complacently upon the horde of blacks, his property, and the horrible irony of the contrast never once disturbed or vexed his soul, In common with the common sentiment of his time, Washington not only ignored the claim of the negro to manhood, but actually never once thought of it as a claim. It was a vested right, to be accepted in much the same spirit that the storm and cold and darkness are accepted. Yet, though so appar-

The ill-fortune that seemed to have ently indifferent to the voice of a Washington remained for a ton's bond-people when he came back to

The few days that the chief officers were rows of battle, and luxuriating in a sense enabled to remain in Philadelphia were, as of perfect peace. After so long an absence whole life, save on the rare occasions



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and domestic life, had been devoted to great, if transient changes have been their affairs. It was the home of his life of peace once, and long after became so again; but on the occasion of this visit it was in very fact a "war home," a tarrying place on the march, his headquarters between the Hudson and the York rivers. The privacy so keenly have enjoyed was broken in upon



ROBERT MORRIS' HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA

the following day by the arrival of many of his officers; his immediate staff arrived in the afternoon of the following day; Rochambeau came in the evening; a day or two after de Chastellux and his retinue. Mount Vernon was thronged with guests, who were, it is needless to state, entertained with all the hospitality of a Virginia gentieman.

Washington inherited the estate of Mount Vernon from his brother Lawrence, a warm friend of Admiral Vernon of the British navy, after whom Lawrence named the mansion. The main building is very large, and is connected with a long line of outbuildings used in the days of slavery as servants' quarters. It is constructed entirely of wood, and though imposing in appearance as seen from the Potomac, not altogether in the best of taste. The wood is blocked off in such a fashion as to resemble stone, in itself a violation of one of the cardinal principles of taste, which demands truth to materials as an essential. The main front is on the side away from the river; but the river front is far pleasanter. At the present time the estate is the property of an association, whose members purchased it from the owner. Colonel John Washington, a nephew of the general, about the year 1858. It is kept in excellent order, and the mansion contains numerous and interesting relics of Washington. These are freely shown to visitors, who come there from all parts of the world. The house is about nine miles by the road,-an uncommonly poor one, even for Virginia,-but the usual route for tourists is by boat from Washington city.

But let us return to the war record. The duty of the hour manifestly prevented long lingering in any locality, even one so delightful as Mount Vernon; so, after three days of rest and refreshment, Washington and Rochambeau, with the generals of their respective armies, set out to join La Fayette, now confronting Cornwallis upon the peninsula between the York and James rivers, and intent upon preventing his escape by crossing either. To escape by the sea was impossible, as de Grasse, with the entire French fleet, barred exit that way.

Hemmed in upon every side, no alternative was left Cornwallis, but to fortify and defend, as best he could, the position he had chosen in the little town of Yorktown. By the end of the month the place was the American right flank and the French left resting upon the York river.

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"There is no doubt it was a case of coffee catarrh and the cure was made entirely by changing from coffee to Postum. The rest of my family took up the new drink and Postum relieved my wife and little boy of frequent headaches and what is called 'coffee headache' is not known in our family any more. Our sleep is so much more refreshing.

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from the worry of expedients of war and they had contrived to get far away from himself once more under a roof-tree. all the turmoil of marches and battles, to all possibility of interference by the British rest once more at home at Mount Vernon. in New York had been successful beyond all to hasten, that of the allies. Full as well expectation, and seemed to have set a pat- as Cornwallis, Washington realized the imtern for the many and great successes that minent peril that lay with the ships and followed. The presence of the French land men of Clinton under full sail bearing down forces alone was an aid to the forlorn and the coast to the rescue. Slowly the paralragged Continentals, not to be measured lels were advanced; the British gallantly or weighed till long afterwards. But these disputing every inch of gained ground. But which that first night Washington must troops were not only to be reckoned as so many men; they were trained and disciplined, the flower of the lilies of France. The fleet also was of immense assistance, not as taking direct part in the military events that followed, but that, stationed where they were, at the mouth of the broad rivers in the Chesapeake, they not only wholly prevented all thought of escape for Cornwallis by water, but interposed the barrier of their guns and valor between the besiegers and the chance of succor for the besieged. Sir Henry Clinton, at first imagining himself in sorer need than Cornwallis, had begged of the latter some of his troops for the defense of New York. But by the time the messenger arrived, declining to spare a man, another was close upon his heels asking aid from Clinton himself.

Tardily the idea dawned upon the British commander in New York of the peril of Cornwallis. For the second time in the render or to perish. With supplies entirely history of the American war one British general failed to co-operate with another, who else, in all human probability, would have achieved a success, which might have been as great as the failure that actually happened. Sir Henry Clinton, full of promises to Burgoyne, permitted him to advance so far from the Canadian frontier that he was compelled to surrender. The position of Cornwallis was not dissimilar, except that his own blundering, rather than illusory expectations of aid from New York. led to his disaster. Clinton at last set sail to the rescue of the beleaguered town; but when he arrived off the capes of the Chesapeake the surrender of Yorktown had taken place, and the army of Cornwallis was either paroled, or on its weary way under guard to the west-prisoners of war.

When thoroughly awakened to his danger by the presence of the French fleet. Cornwallis at once meditated a retreat to



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, DOBB'S FERRY, N. Y.

the Carolinas. But this course was now impracticable; the York river was blockaded, and now the James was filled with armed vessels prepared to dispute to the uttermost all attempts to cross that river, while La Fayette, now largely reinforced. stood ready to intercept him on the land route to the south. One desperate expedient, and one only, remained-to cross the York river, gather his forces together, and by forced marches to the north elude the allies and ultimately join Clinton. Some completely invested by the allied armies, approach to a beginning of such a venture was made by Cornwallis, but now the very the war was over. elements seemed to conspire against him; his boats were driven ashore by a terrific storm that suddenly arose, and the attempt escape in this direction was sullenly abandoned. A glance at any map of Virginia will show at once Cornwallis' dilemma. There was now no hope for him exbeen at first greatly extended; he now drew these in, abandoning the exterior line of earthworks and strengthening the inner, awaiting there, pent up within the narrow confines of the shabby town, whatever measures the allies saw fit to take for its capture. The American engineers set immediately to the task of constructing parallels-protected ditches-by which, under cover of the earth they threw up as they advanced, the sappors prepared a safe and near approach for assaulting parties. Siege guns-trivial affairs compared to the ponderous and powerful ordnance of to-day, were gotten into place behind strong parapets-the very outer lines abandoned by Cornwallis—and soon a torrent of missiles began raining upon the wretched town. Governor Nelson, of the State of Virginia, himself a volunteer at the head of his militia, pointed out to Washington a fine mansion in the heart of the little city, advising that the gunners try their skill in that direction, inasmuch as he believed (which was the fact) that there Cornwallis had his headquarters. The counsel thus given was as disinterested as it was cunning, for that mansion was Governor Nelon's home

> While the siege-begun on the sixth of October - continued. Washington's headquarters were in the field; his war home a big marquee on a slope at the rear just York City, on May 28.

Everything had conspired to assist the beyond range of the British guns. It was public service. Pleasant indeed must the Americans in this supreme juncture of not till at last the British flag fluttered The stratagems by which down from the ramparts that he found

To delay was now Cornwallis' chief hope;



THE TEMPLE, NEW WINDSOR, N. Y.

all their endeavors were futile; the alternative came all too quickly, either to surcut off, and famine imminent; in an exposed and untenable position, shot and shell hurled with deadly accuracy into their faces-what a. ernative was left but surrender? Yet they fought on with all the heroism that comes so natural to British blood, east or west of the Atlantic, fought till redoubt after redoubt fell, stormed and carried by the allies at the point of the bayonet. At the last, and only the very last extremity, Cornwallis called for a truce. With wistful, anxious eyes he had long scanned the blue horizon for the signal that had been agreed upon announcing the arrival of Clinton in those waters. It was in vain; from the far verge of the horizon no signal smoke stained the bright blue of the October days. With a heavy heart indeed Cornwallis addressed himself to the unwelcome task of arranging for capitulation. On the morning of the 17th an armistice was roposed with a view to surrender. The conferences that ensued were prolonged until the 19th, on which day of October, 1781, the British under Cornwallis, to the number of about seven thousand men, surrendered to the combined American and French armies under Washington.

The task set for him in the south having thus been so signally successful. Washington's footsteps were once more towards the banks of the Hudson river. He was as yet unaware how forcible the blow had been to the proud Lord North, whose tenacity of purpose and devotion to the supposed interests of his king had till now never grown weary. Washington knew that the British still possessed powerful armaments in America. Having detached a considerable body of troops to the aid of Greene, hard pressed in the Carolinas, the rest of the Continental forces were ordered to resume their former position among the Highlands of the Hudson. By slow and easy marches they made this long journey, while the shouts and plaudits of the people hailed them in every town and hamlet as they passed along, echoes of the watchman's cries in Baltimore and Philadelphia: "Twelve o'clock, and all's well, and Cornwallis is taken."

Washington, the prudent strategist, might yet feel it a duty to prepare for other campaigns, but the people knew that

(To be continued.)

#### Meetings of Amateur Journalists

Fully realizing the advantages offered by cept through relief from the north. To the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for athold the position to the very last moment tracting attention to their institution, amawas his sole refuge. Cornwallis' lines had teur journalists have arranged there an exhibit of their work. Space has been secured in the Liberal Arts Palace, Section 12, in the midst of the exhibits of printers and publishers. The Exposition management has set July 2d as Amateur Journalists' Day, at which time a large gathering of amateurs from various parts of the country is expected at the Fair. Southwestern Amateur Press Association will hold its semi-annual convention at the Fair Grounds on that day and various other exercises will be participated in.

> On July 2, 4 and 5 the National Amateur Press Association will hold its annual convention at San Francisco, and on July 7, 8 and 9 the eighth annual convention of the United Amateur Press Association will take place at Baltimore.

> The fifth annual reunion of Philadelphia amateurs, past and present, was enjoyed by fifteen well known members of the "Junior World of Letters" on May 10, at The Devon. These reunions are held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Amateur Jourgalists' Club, which was in existence in the '80's The "old-timers" present spoke warmly of the P. A. J. C. in the old days, and one gentleman, now prominent in law circles, stated that his connection with the club in his youth had proven to be of wonderful educational benefit. A reunion of "old-timers" from the country that th timers" from various parts of the country, including many men of national prominence, was held at the Arena Hotel, New

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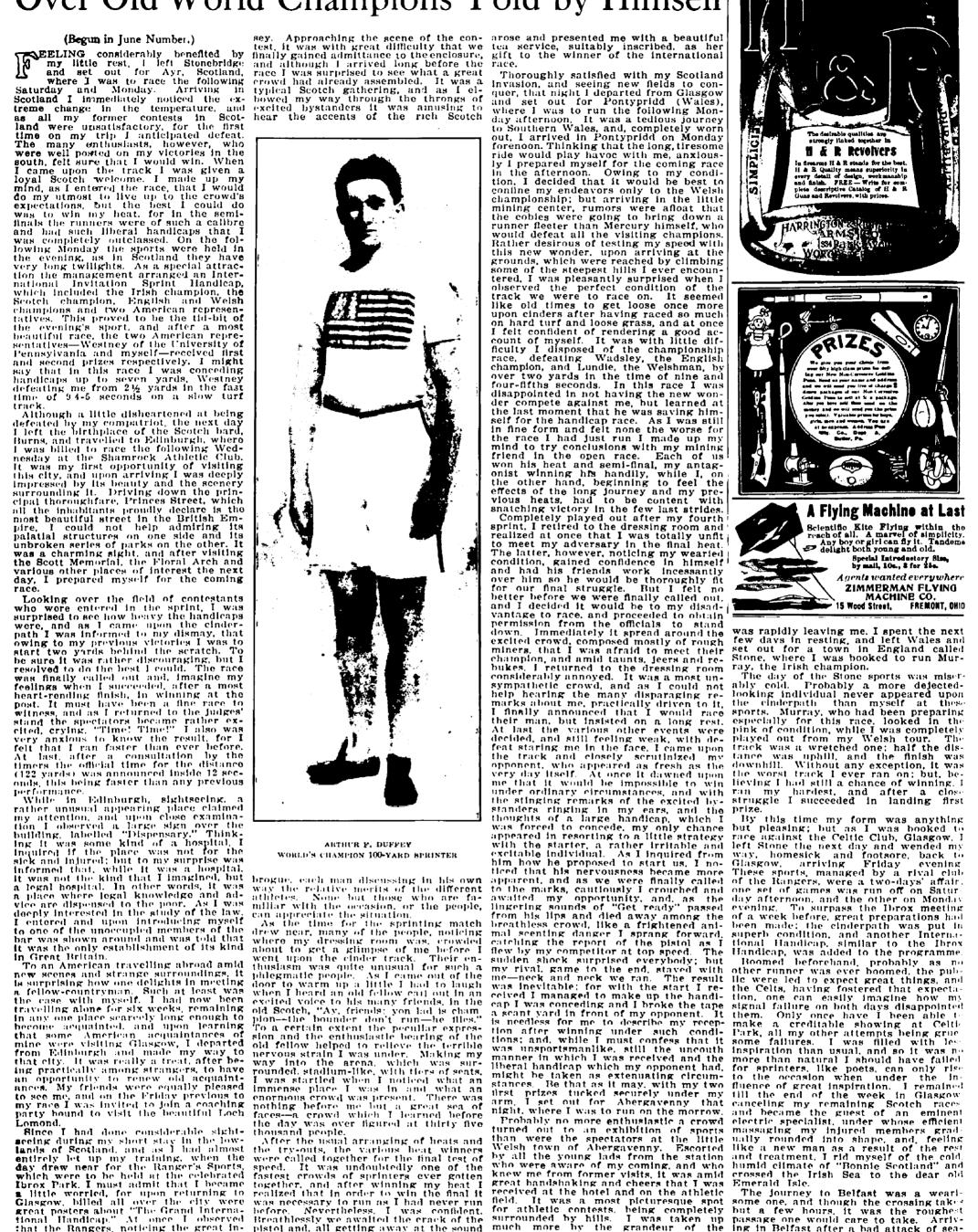
Is written as simply that every boy can understand some-taling about Electricity. It nanvers such questions What is a vait, an ampere, an obs. in wate? It sails hove to the the amount of wire, number of batteries, etc., required for any power. It explains magnetism, the dyname and the motor Bays, if you want to know asspecthing about Piectricity send Ten couts for this valuatic book. Catalog of bloys bleet. Assetties for samp. Address: Figure 1 seed from care for the valuable book (Salaign of Boys bleets - Noveltee for -tamp Address & CO., 415 & Washington Ave., BEWFORT, Et.

## The Story of Arthur F. Duffey's Triumphs Over Old World Champions Told by Himself

Since I had done considerable sightseeing during my short stay in the lowlands of Scotland, and as I had almost
entirely let up my training, when the
day draw near for the Ranger's Sports,
which were to be held at the celebrated
librox Park, I must admit that I became
little worried, for upon returning to
Glasgow, billed all over the city were
great posters about "The Grand International Handleap." At once I observed
that the Rangers, noticing the great interest that had been manifested in the
previous sprint at Ayr, and profiting by that the Rangers, noticing the great interest that had been manifested in the previous sprint at Ayr, and profiting by this knowledge, had added the same race with some of the marks changed a trifle. I saw here an opportunity to even scores with Westney, my conqueror at Ayr, and I hoped that it would be possible for me to repeat my Edinburgh performance.

A fine day dawned for the Olympian sports of the Rangers Athletic Club, and although I have competed in many con-

although I have competed in many con-tests both at home and abroad. I feel tests both at home and abroad. I feel justified in awarding the palm to the Brox meeting as the greatest athletle games in which I ever took part. My friends, desirous of seeing me hattle against the many foreign champions, were all present with American flags to cheer me in my difficult task, and, complying with their requests. I were a little attle American flag upon my running iersilk American flag upon my running jer- delightful little speech Lady Primrose



speed. It was undoubtedly one of the fastest crowds of sprinters ever gotten together, and after winning my heat I realized that in order to win the final it was necessary to run as I had never run before. Nevertheless, I was confident, Breathlessly we awaited the crack of the pistol and, all getting away at the sound pistol and, all getting away at the sound of the gun like one person, we fought the entire way. Without any exception it was the hardest race I ever ran; but as I was in my best form I gradually wore down my opponents and won by a close margin. It was probably one of the happlest moments in my life, and as I returned to the judges' stand I was announced that I had broken all previous Scotch records by going the distance in nine and four-fifths seconds on turf. But the best part of my victory was yet nine and four-fifths seconds on turf. But the best part of my victory was yet to come. I was escorted by the chairman of the committee to the invited guests' stand, and there had the honor of being introduced to the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Lady Ure Primrose, and other notable characters. All heartily congratuations in the property of the characters of the characters of the characters. All heartily congratuations in the characters of the characters of the characters. All heartily congratuations in the characters of the character

(Begun in June Number.)

Rey. Approaching the scene of the conservation of the international rest, it was with a read difficulty that we mailly grined admittance to the enclosure, and active the change in the temperature, and although I arrived long before the conservation of the international reads as all my former contests in Scotland as all my former contests in the scotland as all my former co

knew me from former visits, it was amid great handshaking and cheers that I was great handshaking and cheers that I was received at the hotel and on the athletic field. It was a most picturesque spot for athletic contests, being completely surrounded by hills. I was taken up much more by the grandeur of the scenery than by thought of my coming race, which I sincerely wished was over. On the way to the field I heard my little strategy at Pontypridd spoken of on all On the way to the field I heard my little strategy at Pontypridd spoken of on all sides. The whole town was talking of how I beat their popular starter, who was known for miles around as a man who had never let an athlete best him on the mark. Before a fine crowd, most of whom had some over from Pontypridd. who had never to the new of the mark. Before a fine crowd, most of whom had come over from Pontyprid and Cardiff to see the races, we all came to the mark. Completely worn out by to the mark. Completely worn out by my previous day's racing. I faced the starter with the determination to take my chances; but it was with great difficulty that I plodded through the dis-





crossed the Irish Sea to the dear old Emerald Isle.

The journey to Belfast was a wearisome one, and though the crossing taked but a few hours, it was the roughest passage one would care to take. Arriving in Belfast after a bad attack of seasickness, I summoned up courage enough to meet the Irish runners the next day. Unfortunately the day proved a most unsuitable one for sports, yet in a most unsultanie one for sports, yet in spite of the torrents of rain which fell incessantly throughout the day a great crowd of Irish enthusiasts were present to see the Booth-Hall sprint. Fearing crowd of Irish enthusiasts were present to see the Booth-Hall sprint. Fearing that the cold day and muddy track would defeat me. I picked my way through the preliminary heats, and though tired and drenched to the skin, in the final I gradually wore down my opponents and won on the tape in ten seconds breaking the Irish record. Never onds, breaking the Irish record. Never shall I forget the mad rush of spectators my chances; but it was with great difficulty that I plodded through the distance, and after a brush with my opponents I was beaten hadly at the tape. My Their enthusiasm knew no bounds, and showing was most unsatisfactory to the people, for the hest I could do was to receive third. Realizing that my form finally raced with the people lined up on



FINISH OF THE 9 8-5 SECONDS 100-YARD WORLD BREAKING RECORD MADE BY ARTHUR P. DUPPEY. SEE PICTURE OF START IN JUNE NUMBER.

both sides of the track and finish, so that after I hit the "worsted" I was totally engulfed by the surging mob, and only with great trouble did I succeed in getting safely to the dressing room. With the unpleasant prospect before me of recrossing the Irish sea, that night I left the "Ould Sod" and made my way to Bolton, England, racing there on Monday. Though in fine form in this race, I was outclassed, owing to the poor condition of the track and the handicaps I was conceding.

was conceding.

I now felt that my form still remained with me, and I was confident when I left Bolton and went to Leeds. My stay it. Leeds was one of the most delightful visits of my trip. There, on an admirable cricket course, I again succeeded in smashing the Yorkshire record by winning the handicap sprint in nine and four-fifths seconds. At these sports I also had the pleasure of seeing Robert Baker, the champion jumper, break the world's record for a high jump with weights. In our respective events we posed for the biograph, and the night after the sports we were invited by the management of the theater to attend the performance, and had the unique pleasure of seeing ourselves as others saw us. I remained till the end of the week with some American friends, sightseeing, and the next scene of my endeavors was Barrow-in-Furness, a shipbuilding town in Northern England. The town was gally dressed in bunting and flags in honor of the royal visit of Princess Louise, Duke of Argyle, and other nobility. As I was desirous of seeing the launching ceremonies by the Princess, the sports committee obtained for me a seat in the special stand for the Princess with dukes and earls, and, to a certain extent. I must admit that I felt considerably honored.

The races, which were held in conjunction with the Princess' visit, became the center of attraction after the hunching, and when I came upon the track I noticed in the audience many of the nobility whom I had seen at the hunching. Fortunately I was in fine form, and on a superb track I ran as I had never run before, going the distance in nine and three-fifths seconds, and winning by six or seven yards. As I was materially aided by a breeze in this race, the record was not allowed.

The athletic season was rapidly coming to an end, and the remainder of my races. was conceding.

I now felt that my form still remained

not allowed

The athletic season was rapidly coming The athletic season was rapidly coming to an end, and the remainder of my races at Burnley, Oakengates and Burton-on-Trent were productive of no extraordinary results. At Burnley on a water-soaked track I was hopelessly defeated, and at Oakengates, though I ran a heat in the handleap 120 yards in eleven and four-offthe geograph. In the final I was beaten by my opponents, who had generous handleaps.

After the Oakengates meet I had the In sliver music from its hallowed throat opportunity of attending one of England's greatest horse races, second only to the Derby, and called the St. Leger. While there I saw King Edward, who is a thorough sportsman, and other mem-bers of the royal family, and also met one of America's premier jockeys, Danny Maher, who successfully piloted Rock Sands, the favorite, to victory.

Leaving Doncaster, it was with great pleasure that I looked forward to my last race at Burton, where I ran in the Brewery Sports. Spending a few days in training here, previous to the race, it was surprising to notice what a depressing effect the atmosphere had upon me: this I learned from the inhabitants was the effect on all visitors. Upon inquiring the cause. I was informed that, as Burton was the station for all the larger brewerles, the fumes arising from the vals caused the atmosphere to become heavy caused the atmosphere to become heavy, and thus induced drowsiness in strangers.

Perhaps one of the happiest moments of

Perhaps one of the happlest moments of my life was when I hit the tape a winner in this, my last race, and many of the athletes and spectators present, upon learning that this was my last contest, flocked to my dressing room to obtain from me some athletic souvenir or other before I sailed for America. As a consequence everything I wore went to different athletes to whom I had promised them, and so I departed from England without a reminiscence of any of my hard-fought battles. True, it was rather hard to part with some of these remembrances, for it was with great satisfactions I looked back on my past year's racing, which I consider the most satisfactory period of my career. I now set out for Liverpool, from which place I was to sail on the following Friday for America, eager to see again my native land. The trophies and medals I had won and corefully packed away in my trunk sailed

from Liverpool, September 11th, on the steamship Cymric for New York.

In conclusion, boys, let me add that, while fortune has not been running after me. I find that success has been at my heels more than once during the past year; and though sprinting is one of the minor accomplishments, it is, nevertheless, gratifying to gain some sort of footing, even in the humblest of pursuits, in this great world of achievement. For

## The Liberty Bell



"—That bell, now hanging speechless, dead, Which rang for Freedom, broke, and rung no Philadelphia was built about more;

four-fifths seconds, in the final I was beaten by my opponents, who had generous handicaps.

more:

more:

Broke with the welcome tidings on its tongue:

Broke, like a heart, with joy's excessive note.

Tis well no cause less glorious ere hath rung.

America has no relic of the days of the Revolution more highly prized than the old Liberty Bell, silent since the year 1835, when it tolled its own death knell along with that of Chief Justice Marshall. A great rent came in its side at that time. and the bell has never been recast. Thousands of our American boys will see this historic bell at the St. Louis Exposition to which it has gone on a visit. Its home is in the old State House in Philadelphia. but now and then it goes on a journey, and when this happens it travels in state and hundreds of people gather at railroad stations to see it. This was the case when the old bell took a little trip to Boston to be present at the Bunker Hill day celebration in that city on the seventeenth of June last year. The mayor of Philadelphia es-

cast. It rang on a great many important been uncovered.

may now see above the old State House in seventy-five years ago, and it is, with very slight changes, a reproduction of the tower in which the bell hung when it rang forth its messages of joy or sorrow so many years ago, for it tolled solemnly when men like Washington and Adams and Jefferson and Franklin died, even as it rang joyfully when events that made the nation glad came to pass.

On the bell are the words: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

It is rather a curious fact that these words should have been inscribed on the bell nearly a quarter of a century before there was any thought of the colonies severing their relations with the mother country. The words were lettered on the bell under the direction of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and that body had no idea that the words were in a certain sense a prophecy and that they would come to have a special significance.

It is a long time since the old bell hung in the tower of the old State House in Philadelphia, and, when it has not "gone a-visiting" it stands under a great glass case in the State House corridor, and here it is an object of interest to thousands who come every year to pay their respects to it. Many men take off their hats when in its presence, and more than one man woman has stooped to kiss it when it has

been uncovered.

The Liberty Bell was to many one of the most interesting objects at the great Columbian Exhibition in Chicago in 1893, and it honored the Atlanta Exposition by its presence. Whatever the failings of the American people may be, they are not lacking in patriotism. We honor this silent old bell as we honor the fing, and he who would do violence to either would do so at his peril.



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Those who from experience know how much of pleasure is contributed to the vaca-tion in the choice of a route select the

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The Inside Inn, World's Fair, St. Louis, Makes Special Provision for Their Comfort and Care.

Comfort and Care.

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The fact that it is right inside the grounds and, therefore, eliminates all the annoyance of crowded street-car journeys to and fro, which, with little folks, is always a source of danger and annoyance, renders it especially desirable as a family residence. The management have taken special pains to provide every facility, comfort and convenience for families and parties, and ladies will be delighted to find that they can enjoy the pleasures and entertainments of the Fair, surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences of home life.

The rooms of this charming hotel, of which there are 2.257, are spacious and airy, many of them being fitted with bath rooms en suite.

The sanitary equipment is of the most modern and complete description absolute.

rooms en suite.

The sanitary equipment is of the most modern and complete description, absolut safety against fire is assured, and everything which money and skill can devise has been brought to bear to add to the comfort and pleasure of the guests.

The rates range from \$1.59 to \$5.50 per day, European plan and from \$2.00 to \$7.00 per day American plan. These rates include daily admission to the Fair in all cases. Iteservations and a booklet with full details may be obtained by addressing a postal to the Inside Inn, Administration Bldg., World's Fair, St. Louis.





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New Companies Organized

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#### Company News

Company News

FHE TRON BRIGADE COMPANY, No. 15.
South Milwankee, Wie, has elected the following officers: Robert Whitmore, Capt.; Walter Krenck, V. C.; Clifford Reed, See'y; Sidney Moore, Treas, also a flentenant and sergeant It has added new by-laws against smokin; or the use of tobacco in any form, liquor and a fine of 5 cents for absence from meetings. We have not yet been able to get a good form of initiation but are keeping the matter before us. THE RELIANCE COMPANY, No. 25. Brooksylle, Pa. has framed its charter, and has held a magic lancen entertainment. We are promised a pleture. The officers are: Gladstone A Carnull, Capt.; Alexander Sertbner, V. C.; John Weaver, Socy, Bernard Heldrich, Treas, and Thos Williams, Libn. Duce's cents a mouth; \$190 in the treasury WillTE SANDS ATH LETTIC COMPANY, No. 3, Alamegordo, N. M. ends us a printed cand "good for dish of lectern with cake!" at its social. Sorry we are ten far away to particle. TEXAS COWROY COMPANY, No. 20, Jacksboro, Texas, held a fine entertainm nt. of which I sends us printed negation consisting of 16 mombers. According to a clinding also sout the company and its friends had a fine time, realizing \$00 for the Demsury. It has decided to buy a gym outfit. Mr. Tom M. Marks is Company Counsel, CAP, FISAL CITY COMPANY, No. 2, Trenton, N. J., has now 11 members, holds meetings once a week. Its charter is framed and we are promised a pleture. NORTH STAR COMPANY, No. Mr. Tom M. Marks is Company Counsel, CAP-PTAL CITY COMPANY, No. 9, Trenton, N. J., has now M. members, holds meethins once a wock. Its chutter is framed and we are promised a pleture. NOICTH STAR COMPANY, No. E. Whenton, Minn. has 10 members and more to come. Its officers are. Nell Barrett, Capt.; Allison Sigford, V. C.; Llovd Erlekson, Socky, Leslie Invibion. Treas, and Clarence Thorson. S. A. It bus a bisoball feam practising for its game with the "Robenian Serubs." Holds its meetings once a week. Dues 5 cents a nonth with fines for offensos ∞THE AMERICAN BOYS COMPANY, No. 59, Edon, Oldo, has 7 members and has adopted the proposed constitution and by laws. ALJERT J. BEVERIDGE COMPANY, No. 5, Ricknell, Ind., has elected the following officers for 6 months; Arvill Bicknell, Capt.; Marce Preeman, V. C., Paul Bicknell, Capt.; Marce Preeman, V. C., Paul Bicknell, See'y; Brace C. Kexmiller, Treas.; Wm. Lemen Jr., Llon. Moets every two weeks. Dues 10 cents a month with about \$5 00 in the treasury. A camping trip will be held during the summer. «KIRK MUNROE COMPANY, No. 11, Marshfield, Mo., has elected the following officers. Sam Shelton, Capt.; Percy Hope, V. C.; Jesse Beckner, See'y; John Foster, Treas.; Elston Highfill, Libn.; Wallace Robertson, S. A. It will carry out the field day programs. MORRIS SHEPPARD COMPANY No. 28, Cooper, Texas, has the following officers: Wilford Harrison, Capt.; C. B. Janes, V. C.; Everet Cabsen, See'y-Treas.; Marshal Walker, Libn., and Jess Walker, S. A., and promises to be one of the companies of the Order—BRG POUR COMPANY, No. 23, Atlantic, Iowa, has it members and holds fine meetinss; \$1.30 in the treasury. The company has a dog as mascot,—Archie Roosevell Company, No. 41, California, Pa.; has the following officers: Rappid Defense as follows: Carl Ashe, Capt.; Karl Crouch, V. C.; Charlie Green, See'y; Albert Bell, Treas.; Lawring Pour Bell, Treas.; Lawring Lap., Libn., Dean Pyers, S. A. It has now 20 members, \$6 and its treasury, charter framed and a library of the books. It has

## The Order of The American Boy

A NATIONAL NON-SECRET SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN BOYS Under the Auspices of "The American Boy"

Object:--The Cultivation of Maniiness in Muscie, Mind and Morals.

The object more definitely stated: To promote mutual and helpful friendships among boys; to give wider circulation to high class boy literature; to cultivate in boys physical, mental and moral courage, and develop them along social, intellectual and moral lines; to cultivate purity of language and actions; to discourage idleness, and encourage honest sport and honest work; to cherish and emulate the examples of great and good men; to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country; to prepare boys for good citizenship; to cultivate reverence for the founders of our country, and to stimulate boys to all more than and course. worthy endeavor.

Boys desiring to organize Companies may obtain a Pamphlet from us containing Directions. It is sent for a 2-cent stamp.



CUPERTING COMPANY NO. 22, CUPERTING, CAL., ONE OF THE COMPANIES OF YOUNG BOYS

cvenings Dues 5 cents a month. D ill exercicles form part of its meetings. It has now it includers, lits officers are: John Heeter, Capt.; Edmand Zeck, V. C.; John Snyder, See'y; Earl Hyle, Ast. See'y; Norman Mailet, Treas; Robert Craine, Libn. It has \$1.25 in the treasury, will have its charter framed and promises a picture.—WILD BILL COMPANY, No. 7, Deadwood, S. D., has 17 members and \$8.25 in the tensury. A social, which it gave on April 22nd, netted \$5.00. It has a private club scome in the Congregational Church, and holds its meetings every 2 weeks.—JAMES LANE COMPANY, No. 3, Osaloos, Michigan, recently elected officers and took in PANY, No. 8, Water Center, Kans., has the following officers: Roy Ward, Capt.; Erle Palmer, V. C.; Royd Freeman, Treas, Membership 30. It has a good ball team which can put up a first class game.—STEPHEN DECATUR COMPANY, No. 28, Brooklyn, N. Y., Keeps up a first class game.—STEPHEN DECATUR COMPANY, No. 28, Brooklyn, N. Y., Keeps up a first class game.—STEPHEN DECATUR Company although only one is a subscience of the class game.—STEPHEN DECATUR Company although only one is a subscience of the class game.—STEPHEN DECATUR Company although only one is a subscience of the class game.—STEPHEN DECATUR Company well and the company although only one is a subscience of the class game.—STEPHEN DECATUR Company No. 29, Martine City, meetings every 2 weeks.—JAMES LANE COMPANY, No. 28, Osaloosa, Jowa, has added 4 new members.—Rich Central Roberts and salute to the day: 2. "Anvil Chorus"; 3.

"The Humming Bird"; 4. "Roll on site of Champany and salute to the day: 2. "Anvil Chorus"; 3.

"The Humming Bird"; 4. "Roll on site of Champany and salute to the day: 2. "Anvil Chorus"; 3.

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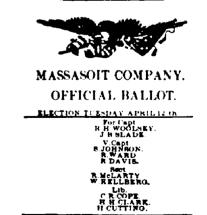
"The Humming Bird"; 4. "Roll on site of Champany and salute to the day: 2. "Anvil Chorus"; 4.

"The Humming Bird"; 4. "Roll on site Statement concerning the next meeting; IS.
Statement concerning the next meeting; IS.
Sulute to the flag and adjournment. The membership is now 21 and the company seems to enjoy the favor of all its friends. We wish it continued success.—FOICT HALL, COMPANY, No. 5. Pocatello, Idalio, has elected the following offleres: Arthur Quinn, Capt; Verge Samos, See'y. It has a library of 11 books to start with, and the best basebull nine in Pocatello. The flag to salute is always Old Glory.

MU KINGUM VALLEY COMPANY, No. 49.
Zanesville, Ohio, has 55 cents in its treasury and purchased a baseball mask and ball. Holds meetings every two weeks at the members' homes. Its nine has been victorious in all this season's games. CHIEF PETOSKEY COMPANY, No. 65. Detoskey, Mich., expects to go camping this summer. The Captain has been shot-putting with a 12-lb, ball, and has thrown if 20 feet. He asks if any of the members of the O. A. R. can do as well. Company color: red and green. It is going to purchase one of our pennants.—MAJOR CONSIGNY COMPANY, No. 33, Avoca, Ia.; has elected the following offleers: Capt., Percy B. Battey; See'y, Lewis Norton; Treas., Arthur Schmidt, L.ETOHLE DU NORD (Star of the North) COMPANY, No. 13, Cenoka, Minn., has the following new offleers: Perry Mitchell, Capt; James Allison, See'y; Frank Hare, Treas. It has resolved to discontinue its meetings during the summer months. It has \$3.50 in its treasury and will send us a picture soon.—SUMPTER COMPANY, No. 17, Sumpter, Oregon, has now the following offleers: Elmer Weatherford. Capt.; Jesse Edwards, V. C.; Prescott Lilley, See'y; Stanley Hicock, Treas, it has a base-hall team, thances in good shape and progressing finely. We are promised a picture—WESTball team, finances in good shape and progressing finely. We are promised a picture—WEST-FRN N C MOUNTAIN HOYS COMPANY, No 2. Wavnesville N C, bad a minstrel show recently and netted \$1.25. Where there are two brothers living together, both may be members

a social recently with 26 present and receipts \$3.50. This company has now 14 members.—
FARMER BOYS' COMPANY, No. 60, Kelsey, Ohio, has now the following officers: Fred Myers, Capt.; Fred Douglass, V. C.; Clyde Ault, Sociy; Cyrll Gladden, Trens.; Paul Timberlake, Libn.—THE UMATHLIA COMPANY, No. 2, Umatilia, Florida, has \$8.40 in the treasury and added 3 new members.—River View COMPANY, No. 1, Rio Vista, Cal., has the following new officers: Percy R. Foord, V. C.; and Harry Lauritzen, Company Counsel, who examines the members as to their reasons for absence, etc.—LESLIE M. SHAW COMPANY No. 48, Sloux Rapids, Ia., has the following officers: Morley M. Cabe, Capt.; Ira Gabritson, Soc'y; Joseph E. Jefferey, Trens.; Wn Farmer, Libn. This company has a nicely-furnished club room, its chatter framed, and will send us a picture.—MASSASOIT COMPANY No. 37, Rockford, Illinois, held its semi-annual election of officers April 12th which resulted as follows: Ralph H. Woolsey, Capt.; Ray Davis, V. C.; Roy McLarty, Sec'y and Treas.; Charlie Cope, Libn.; Entertainment Director. Hiram Carpenter. This company has a tastefully gotten up letter-head and sends us an official ballot, also neatly printed library catalogue and rules. On March 15 the members had a party at Capt. Woolsey's home at which ladies were present, and on April 26 they planted an Arbor Day tree, burying underneath a bottle containing a short history of the company and list of members. The company has a haseball team and a nice club room.—OHIO ATHLETIC COMPANY, No. 61, Middletown, O., has the following officers: Earl Margerum, Capt.; Charlie Murray, V. C.; James Shepherd, Sec'y; John Murray, Trens., and Homer Edson, Libn.—THE WM, J. SAMFORD COMPANY, No. 3, Opelika Ala., reports a fine baseball game with the Sidney Lanier Company, No. 2, of Columbus, i.a., in which the red and white of Samford Co. was victorious, the score being 17 to 10, This is another company which has a neatly printed letter-head with company and effects being; Grady McRae, Capt.; Bruce Phenix,

a library of 75 volumes. A picture of the company is promised. The Secretary asks if a member's subscription expires should be continue a member of the company. One of principal rules of the order is that members of any company must be yearly subscribers to THE AMERICAN BOY, and they remain members just so long as their subscriptions are in force.—B. W. CAMPIBELL COMPANY No. 34, Home City, Ohlo, held its semi-annual election of officers in February, which resulted as follows: Raymond G. Patterson, Capt; Ralph W. Matson, Sec'y; Marmaduke Dodsworth, Treas; Luther H. Carpenter, Vice Capt and Libr'n, and Albert Patterson, Custodian. It reports a flourishing company with \$6.00 in the treasury and many improvements on the club house.—G. A. HENTY COMPANY No. 31, North Cohocton, N. Y. holds weekly meetings at the Secretary's home, where a club room has been fitted up. It has eight of the lienty bnoks, is about to orsanize a baseball team and will send us a picture soon.—CONGIESSMAN HENRY COMPANY No. 9, Poquonock, Conn., has six members and hasheld four meetings since list report. The members expect to have good times this summer in a variety of sports.—OCEAN VIEW COMPANY No. 15, San Pedro, California, has elected the following officers: Harry Weaver, Capt.; Clyde Weldon, Vice Capt.; Charley Hartman, Treas, and Walter Oman, Sec'y. This company has a nice club room lighted by electricity and equipped with punching has, boxing gloves, dumb bells and Indianclubs.—COLONEL B. TRAVIS COMPANY No. 23, Alvord, Texas, has six members and expects to double that number as soon as it has a club room of its own. Its officers are library of provided that in the provided in the number of the members are month and fines for various offenses. The members are also planning to go camping this summer.—OLD GLORY COMPANY, No. 5, Senatobla, Mass, had a fine meeting on March 26. Each member is contributing to the library. It is taking up athletics, especially fending Dues 10 cents a month and fines for various offenses. The has various magazine RED STAR COMPANY, No. 12, Nappanee, Ind. held its semi-annual election of officers and the following were elected: Edgar Ringenberg, Capt; Arthur Price, V. C.; Edward Wilson, Sec'y; Clarence Pollock Treas; Harry Price, Lib'n It reports \$2.90 in its treasury and a set of loxing gloves added to its gym.—RIVER VIEW COMPANY, No. 14. Platismouth, Neb. has \$4.60 in its treasury, a ball and bat and a fine base ball team. It is planning to have a bask t social —FATHER DIXON COMPANY, No. 32, Dixon, Illa, meets twice a month. Held two socials and a Washington and Lincoln birthday party with a fine program followed by refreshments. It has \$2.40 in its treasury and has its charter framed.—RIVERVIEW COMPANY, No. 1, Rio Vista, Colo., has a baseball team which was defeated by the Johnny Gaspipes by the acore of 35 to 6. It expects, however, soon to turn that defeat into victory in its return game.—PLATTE VALLEY COMPANY, No. 15. Schuyler, Neb., has elected the following officers Geo. Little, Capt.; Louis Drefson, Treas.; Geo. White, V. C.; Chester Wells, Sec'y. It holds meetings twice a month and are planning to rent a club room. Dues 15 cents a month and a football and punching bag and promises a picture of the members.—PALMETTO COMPANY No. 1, Greenville, S. C., has a nice library and book case with about 80 books; a club room with pictures. Back of the Capitain's chair is a picture of a great American general draped with the Stars and Stripes. picture of a great American general draped with



PRINTED BALLOT USED BY MASSASOIT CO. NO. 37, ROCKPORD, ILL.

## American Boy Day

At the St. Louis Exposition &

See our Editor's letter entitled "Just Between Ourselves," in this issue; also inside front cover page. 🚜 🚜



## Just Between Gurselves



Dear Boys:

Look at the picture on the front cover page this month, and then hear me when I say that no boy in the world equals the American boy in physique and all those good qualities of mind and heart that show out through clear eyes and fine expression, in manly posture and free, independent bearing. These boys look as if they were ready to walk right out of the Picture into any sort of sport or work and excel. You want to know who these boys are. They are the members of General Lafayette Co. No. 3, Washington City, Order of the American Boy. I have traveled much on this continent and in Europe, and after seeing boys of all lands I take off my hat to the American boy. And I am vain enough to think that these boys are just fair samples of the quarter of a million of American boys who read this paper. On the 5th of this month when I face hundreds of these boys in the great Festival Hall at St. Louis I shall be sure that my vanity is warranted. You see my mind WILL run on American Boy Day at the Exposition, now so near at hand.

#### AMERICAN BOY DAY.

As I had given so much space this month to American Boy Day, I hoped to be able to write this page without saying another word about it, but that seems impossible, for there is so much to say on the subject. Let me tell you that on July 4th, 5th and 6th there will be great athletic contests in the Exposition Stadium. One series is for High school boys under 19 years of age and another for Elementary school boys under 12. The contests begin at 10 o'clock each morning. Entries for these contests closed June 25th. so if you have not already entered you cannot compete. I hope you will spend some time in the Stadium each of these days, but don't forget that from 2:30 to 6:30, July 5th your time belongs to the American boy exercises in Festival Hall and the Pennsylvania and Michigan buildings. I expect to make my headquarters on and after July 3d for several days at the Michigan building, and shall be glad to see you between 10 and 12 o'clock on any of these days.

#### MANLY BOYS.

Talking about manly boys, I am reminded that when I was in St. Louis a few weeks ago I had the privilege of seeing the West Point cadets on and off parade. I had seen this best drilled body of young soldiers in the world on several former occasionsnot identically the same boys, but they might as well have been. I saw them at the second inauguration of General Grant nearly thirty years ago as they marched down Pennsylvania avenue that freezing fourth of March, preceded and followed by the admiring glances and the brave huzzahs of proud citizens of a country that could boast such a magnificent body of young men. I saw them years afterwards in daring feats of horsemanship in Madison Square Garden, New York, and then at the Buffalo Exposition, and now at St. Louis. They swarmed in and about the hotel where I stopped and I marked how straight they stood, how clean and well-groomed they looked, how faultless their dress, how polite their manners, how deferential to officers and to the ladies. No matter where they might be standing, whether in or out of doors, when talking to ladies their caps were in their hands and their attitude and manner of address free, yet courteous and respectful. Would that every boy might have a soldier's training-not for war, but for the straight backbone, the clean body, the gentlemanly bearing, the courteous treatment of superiors and particularly of women. Speaking of West Point boys to one of my friends recently he said, "Yes, all this you say is characteristic of West Pointers, but best of all, these characteristics seldom desert these boys when they become men. The West Point officer in our regular army is the highest type of the American gentleman in appearance and bearing."

Do you know, boys, I believe the greatest lack in you today, fine as you are, is a lack of refinement of manner, which we call by various names—politeness, courtesy, gentleness; and a boy can have all these and be a big, brave, honest, true boy; for these same gentlemanly fellows whom I saw deporting themselves so delightfully in society that same aftertion had done feats of valor, on and off their horses, that almost made my hair stand on end, and had one of these boys been my boy, my heart would have been in my throat for him the whole blessed time, for a misstep or a stumbling horse might have meant his death.

#### A WEST POINT STORY.

This brings me to say that with our August numter the serial "Camps and Campaigns of Washington" will have run through six numbers and there end. Immediately thereafter we shall begin the publishing of a splendid serial entitled "My Four Years at West Point," written by a West Point graduate who has become distinguished not only in the military but in the literary world. It contains twentyseven chapters and is a truthful account of the writer's experience from the date of his appointment to the day of his graduation, covering the entire ground; such matters as the qualifications necessary to secure entrance to the Academy, the course of study, hazing, drill, and all the thousand and one



ALL ABOARD FOR ST. LOUIS, AMERICAN BOY DAY, JULY 5TH

things that go to make up the life of the future educated officer of the U.S. Army. I am gathering spirited pictures that will add interest to the story, and I hope every one of our readers will read every word of it.

#### GIVE EVERY BOY A CHANCE

I have received from a boy a very bitter letter, taking me to task because several times in the paper I have called attention to some success achieved by a negro boy. The letter is full of hatred of the negro race and bitterly takes to task President Roosevelt and the whole north, calling some very hard names and in every way snowing bad spirit. The American Boy prides itself on being above sectionalism. If an American boy, be he of the North or South, East or West, black, white or red, educated or ignorant, does something to distinguish himself and earn the applause of others, the pages of this paper are open to the limit of their capacity for a statement of the facts and an expression of encouragement and congratulation.

THE AMERICAN Boy has nothing to do whatever with the race problem, so-called. It is not in the field to settle great economic questions. It tries to keep above party strife and party spleen and hatred, and tries to be just to all boys, drawing no line excepting that between the good and the bad boy, believing that every boy living under the flag has a right to be ambitious, to do good and great things, and to expect encouragement in every laudable effort. Now, isn't this right?

#### ONE NATION. INDIVISIBLE

A Southern boy living in North Carolina writes, asking me to publish his letter: "I want the Northern boys to know that the Southern boys have no hard feelings against them, but that sometimes a hotheaded fellow stirs up my blood. The Spanish war united the sections as nothing else could have done, and no question of the South's loyalty to the Union will ever again arise. It will never be forgotten that the men of the Southern states rallied to the first call for troops." He closes his letter by saying: "Hurrah! for the Union and no more sectional troubles."

I am wondering what brought forth this letter. We have received a half a dozen letters this month from Southern boys something after the tenor of this one. It is strange, but in all the history of THE AMERICAN Boy we have never received a letter from a Northern boy saying one word with reference to sectionalism nor in any way claiming anything for the North in the way of devotion to the Union or pride in its achievements in war or otherwise. Let me suggest to the boys of both the North and the South that the best way to forget past differences is to quit talking about them. We all know that the Southern boys are loyal to the Stars and Stripes. There is no need that they keep on telling us there are no "sections." The Northern boys, I am sure, are not worrying about the loyalty of the Southern boys. Then what is the use of keeping up this talk? Are we not one land? Are we not all happy in that fact? No one in the North loves the South and the Southern people more than I do. I have friends scattered through every part of the South and my visits to the Southland have been the most delightful experiences of my life. And I have friends there

who keep constantly pressing upon me the statement that the South is loyal. I did not know there was any dispute about that. If there is anything that will raise a suspicion of a man's sincerity, it is the constant repetition of the cry that he is sincere. Come now, boys of the South, let's drop the subject. This country was made one by an awful war in which your fathers and mothers and ours of the North suffered enough for us and for all generations to come. We may misunderstand one another in some matters, but nothing will ever arise, I am sure, that can divide North and South as in the early sixties. So, let us quit talking about it. If our fathers had a difference in the past and have shaken hands and pledged their friendship, what is the use of our keeping alive the memory of the quarrel? I love the Southern boys. I know hundreds of them, some of them personally, and there are no better boys in the world. Let us quit looking backward.

#### THE SHUT-IN BOY

Among the letters that I receive every day there are always some that bring a feeling of sadness,letters from poor boys, boys who are sick and confined perhaps for all their lives to their beds, boys who are discouraged. Some of the saddest letters are letters written by grown-ups in which they tell about boys who have been unfortunate and ofttimes ask aid. Here is one from New Jersey, in which a mother writes about her sixteen-year-old boy who has been confined to his bed for eleven years troin spinal trouble, and has not the strength even to sit up. The boy is fond of reading and the mother wants to know if we can not send the paper to him free of of charge. Now, ninety-nine out of one hundred of you would say, "Of course you will do it." but in a few hours I shall pick up another letter pulling even harder on my sympathies than this one does, and then of course I am bound to do it again. Several years ago we gave it out publicly that we would furnish THE AMERICAN BOY free of charge to every "shut-in" boy in America. You cannot imagine the result. Our mails for weeks and months were filled with the most pitiful stories of suffering on the part of boys that you could possibly imagine,-letters written by physicians, by mothers and fathers, by brothers and sisters, and by the boys themselves. Hundreds upon hundreds of cases immediately came before us to be passed upon and ere long we found ourselves carrying an expensive and a harrowing burden. The time came in the history of THE AMERICAN Boy when we had to economize in order to successfully conduct the magazine for those who paid their money for it. There came a time when we had to tell the great army of 'shut-ins" that we were compelled to stop sending the paper, and still requests continued to come; even now, although we have repeatedly stated through our columns that we are unable to furnish the paper free of charge, the calls are frequent. We are just waiting for some Carnegie, or Rockefeller, or Helen Gould to say to us "Here is \$100 or \$500, or \$1,000. Give THE AMERICAN BOY to as many 'shut-in' boys as you can for that amount of money." We are ready to meet any such philanthropist half way and will give the paper at below cost. This offer does not apply to a single subscription, but to wholesale liberality such as suggested. There are several cases where good men are doing this very thing, as in Denver, where through the liberality of Judge Lindsay and several of Denver's rich men all the boys who come before the Delinquent Court are given subscriptions to THE AMERICAN Boy as an inducement for them to do better in the future, and the result is surprisingly good.

#### THE POOR BOY

A Cleveland boy, in a little confidential talk with us, says he is fourteen years old and the oldest of seven children, that his father is sick in bed all the time and that there is nobody carning anything for the family. There is a small income on which the family is just able to live, and he cannot afford to pay a dollar for THE AMERICAN BOY, much as he wants it. He expects to graduate from the public school in June and then "go to work for the rest of his life." It would seem to me that if this boy were really in earnest about wanting THE AMERICAN BOY he could induce some other boy to subscribe and in that way receive sufficient in the way of a commission from us to enable him to receive the paper himself for at least six months. The fact is we would rather that he would get another subscriber and take his commission in a subscription for himself than to simply send us one dollar for his own subscription, because we would rather have two readers than one. There certainly ought not to be a boy in a great city like Cleveland, and an intelligent schoolboy like this boy is, judging from the kind of a letter he writes. who cannot induce some other boy to subscribe \$1.00 for the best boys' paper in the world. There is no excuse for any boy in a city going without THE AMER-ICAN Boy for a single month. Poverty is not a good excuse, so long as there are scores of boys within easy walking distance of one's home who are not taking THE AMERICAN BOY but would do so if the paper were brought to their attention.

M-6 Sprague

## Amateur Journalism

By H. TECUMSEH COOK



HOWIN MARRIANT, ACTION OF THE MAN WITH THE HOE!" ENTERTAINING A GROUP OF AMATEUR

collecting, amateur photography and other with the writer he said; favorite pastimes are all very well for "The outcome of Joseph Pulitzer's magdays.

posed of young men and women who edit, orate scale, and it is not beyond the range publish or contribute to miniature news- of possibility that a daily paper will be papers and magazines circulated for the published, with the members of the faculty purpose of mutual assistance and improve- filling the executive positions. Thus the ment in literary work.

Nixon's History, amateur papers were pub- other way. lished as early as 1812, but it was not until . "At the same time, a three months' trial the close of the Civil War that they were as a reporter in a newspaper office would issued in any considerable number. The demonstrate whether or not a young man introduction of cheap printing presses a few years later heralded the birth of many new amateur publications.

In 1876, amateur Journalism was at the zenith of its popularity. It is said that fully 900 papers sprang into existence that year, which opened the era known as the thaleyon days of amateur journalism.

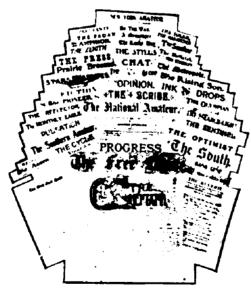
There is so much that is good in amateur Journalism, so much in it that mature minds can approve of for young people, that it is a matter of some surprise to me that the institution has not enlisted the interest of more young people than it has, Still, there are so many other things to attract their attention, that activity in amateur affairs has been somewhat lacking of late. An additional reason, perhaps, is the enforcement of a postal law which deprives amateur publishers of the secondclass privilege hitherto enjoyed by them, and they are now taxed one cent by Uncle Sam for every copy of an amateur paper mailed. Earnest efforts are being made, however, by influential persons for the return of the old rate of one cent per pound. and it is the prayer of every amateur that is fitted for journalistic work, and the fact they will succeed, so that prosperity may reign once more in their amateur realm.

The advantages of amateur journalism enn no longer be overlooked. It is, without doubt, one of the most fascinating, interesting and wholesome pursuits in which young people can enter; for it combines both pleasure and profit, and brings them in contact with other bright minds, broad- inary training for newspaper work is an ening their outlook, and giving them a affiliation with amateur journalism, proclearer insight into men, women and affairs generally.

journalism, no better training school can gains confidence with experience; he exthrough amateur work; for amateur jourism as a training school, it seems rather and confidence in himself to express them. graduated into the ranks of professional experience that lights him almost unconjournalism. Those who have taken this sciously from boyhood to young manhood, step, however, seldom lose an opportunity ter, their first love amateur journalism.

son took up newspaper work soon after calls. They are content to remain in the

a time, but once the charm has worn nificent gift to Columbia for the endowoff they are cast aside by the enthusiast ment of a practical school of journalism, and are soon forgotten. But not so in will be watched with keen interest by juvenile journalism. There is a certain at- every newspaper man who has ever had taken up the sterner responsibilities of life, spasmodic attempts to introduce courses in there will always cling to one a certain journalism at various American universithan the sword, and about which cluster so. University of Pennsylvania, but none has many pleasant recollections of amateur succeeded, because they have been entirely elementary. The Pulitzer School will, how-Amateur journalism is an institution com- ever, be conducted upon a much more elabstudents would derive a benefit from prac-According to the statistics published in tical experience that they could gain in no



GROUP OF AMATEUR PAPERS

that he is a graduate of a school of journalism would have no effect upon a city editor, at least not on any city editor with whom I have ever come in contact. Indeed, there is an inclination to sneer at such young men, for the veteran newspaper man is apt to be an iconoclast.

"In my opinion, the best possible prelimyided the aspirant is equipped with an ability to clothe his thoughts, no matter how To those inclined toward professional immature, in plain, terse English. He be asked than the experience to be gained changes his views through his own paper with the editors of other papers; he meets nalism is adapted particularly to those who these other editors at the annual convendesire to have their talent for literary work tions; he takes part in the factional fights cultivated. In fact, it is a good prepara- over the elections, he becomes accustomed tory school for any career; but, in view of to parliamentary usages; he takes the floor the many advantages of amateur journal- in debate, he has confidence in his opinions strange that so few of its devotees are -in short, he passes through a broadening

"But there he should stop. Too many to put in a good word for their Alma Ma- young men have allowed the fascination of the pursuit to restrain them from a higher Mr. Samuel C. Stinson, who was Presi- endeavor in the greater field beyond. These dent of the National Amateurs' Press As- are the lotus-caters, those who have tarsociation in 1987, is one of these. Mr. Stin- ried until ambition exhausted, no longer

thraldom of their early love. I can call | to mind a score or more of these lotuseaters who were active in my day, who are still closely identified with amateur journalism. I remember them as gifted young men, many of them older than myself, and on a much higher plane, young men to be looked up to-poets, essayists, thinkersyoung men who wrote Addisonian English, and whose conversation and correspondence possessed equal charm. And they are still amateurs. Why, bless me, some of them must be over forty!"

Mr. Dunlap is another successful newspaper man, and, like Mr. Stinson, is an Ex-President of the N. A. P. A. Speaking about amateur journalism recently, Mr. Dunlap said:

"I have never had occasion to regret my connection with amateur journalism. Perhaps the time and money might have been better employed, but I am sure they could have been put to worse purpose.

Amateur journalism is a valuable adjunct to school and college education, promoting an independence of thought and action scarcely to be obtained elsewhere by young people. It is a stimulus to mental development to those whose schooling ends with the district schools or a year or so in a high school or an academy. The amateur journalist has an incentive to study and to broaden his mind which professional teachers are not always able to instill into their pupils. The influence of amateur journalism is to make the study of literature, history, politics and the like a pleasure, instead of a task, as it is to so many young people who do not realize the value of these things until after they have passed the school age.

With all the immense sums spent in this country for education, it is surprising how poorly educated many people are in the fundamentals. When I see a poorly written letter from a man who ought to be able all the hobbies engaged in by this, and has been continually in the har- to do better, or when I see a man of standthe American youth, the most ress, while yet finding time to do consider- ing who is unable to correctly frame a fascinating of all is perhaps that able literary work in the magazine field, simple announcement which he wishes inof amateur journal'sm. Stamp During the course of a recent conversation serted in a daily paper, I wish that the person had, in his youth, been an amateur journalist, for in that fraternity he would speedily have learned better.

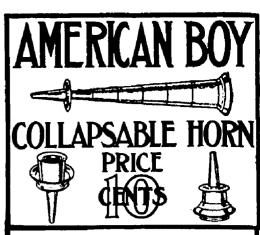
Scores of manuscripts are received daily by professional editors from inexperienced writers, and while a large proportion of traction about this that one cannot shake anything to do with amateur journalism these are meritorious, the writers usually off. Even after one has left its ranks and during his boyhood days. There have been lack the technical skill to construct their articles, and as the editor has neither the time nor the inclination to point out these hankering after the pen that is mightier ties, notably at Harvard, Cornell and the defects, he promptly returns the manuscript with a note, courteous or otherwise, regretting that the article is not available for his publication.

It is here that amateur journalism extends a helping hand to the aspirant. No matter how crude or amateurish his efforts may be, the amateur editor, to whom it is submitted, will give it a careful perusal, and if it contains any merit he will print it. Being non-professional work, it will meet with discriminating censure from the critics. They will point out to the novice the weak points of the story; where it lacks force, and how it may be improved.

Frequently some friendly editor will rewrite the entire story in order not to discourage an incompetent author. While the intentions of the editor are generous, this is not always the best policy, as it is apt to make the author careless, and he derives no real benefit from the remodeled article, unless he is an exceptionally bright fellow and will take the lesson to heart. Thus it is always best to print the story in its original form, as it gives the critics worthy work to do. While sometimes unpleasant, hard knocks profit the young and inexperienced author and spur him on to do better work the next time.

Amateur journalism never offered greater inducements nor promised higher attainments than it does today. Many of its raduates are men well known throughout the country, who have made successes in various vocations, and who all lay particular stress on the benefit derived from their active work in amateur journalism. The following list is given: Charles Scrib-ner, proprietor of "Scribner's Magazine," was a very enthusiastic amateur journalist, and at the present time takes a very keen interest in its affairs; John Wanamaker published an amateur paper in his younger days; Ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States, James M. Beck, was a famous amateur essayist, and Reed's "Modern Eloquence" classes him with the best writers of today; Cyrus H. K. Curtis proprietor of the "Ladies' Home Journal." published an amateur paper called "Young America" when he was twelve years old; John E. Wilkie, Chief of the Secret Service Department, Washington, D. C.; J. Austin Fynes, General Manager of Proctor's theatrical enterprises: Louis Kempner, Superintendent of Registry Division, Postoffice, Washington; Henry E. Legler, head of Milwaukee School Board; Warren E. Price. publisher of the "Booklover"; Edith Miniter, editress of the "Boston Home Jour-nal"; James J. O'Connell, special writer for

(Continued on page 281.)



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## Putting The Shot By L. E. J. FEUERBACH American, Canadian and Metropolitan Champion, 1903

T ALL athletic games of any prominence will be found among the field events the putting of the shot.

This contest has become popular because it is not confined to any particular class of men. A short man, with training, has the opportunity of becoming as good as the tall man, or the middle-weight as good as his heavier rival. It is a mistake to imagine that it is brute strength that makes a shot putter. It is not. It is rather a combination of training and intellectual studying of effects of movement. In learning to put the shot it must be done from the feet up. The principal thing to learn is the accurate movement of the feet and legs within the circle.

In acquiring the three steps or shifts which comprise the leg action it is not necessary to use a shot or to do any actual

Get the combination of movement down accurately first.

First stand at the back of the ring on the ball of the right foot, using the left toe to balance with. The right hand should be close up to the shoulder, elbow well in to side. Having made up your mind that you are prepared, take a side skip forward of about two and a half feet. This will bring the left toe well up to the mark. with the right leg about two feet behind the knee, well bent. Without hesitating, make a quick turn of the body, reversing the positions of the feet by a lightning shift. At the same time that this shift is being made and the body is coming around, shoot the right arm outward and upward at an angle of forty-four or fortyfive degrees. The arm movement should be timed so that its complete extension will occur at the same time as the shoulders are reversed.

This motion is the secret of success in shot putting and must be practiced assidu-



L. E. J. FEUERBACH

other to finish as near the footboard as possible.

In making the foot movements take care that the feet are not lifted from the ground, as it has a tendency to transform the arm motion into an overhand throw instead of a "put" in an upward direc-

As soon as the athlete thinks he has got ously with two objects in view: one to the various motions down to a fine point acquire speed in the combination and the he may commence handling the shot. This

should be held in front of his shoulder, with the elbow well in.

Don't try right away to make records, but be sure that every put is made in perfect style. Distance will come later. In practice it is well not to put the shot more than a dozen times in one day; rather do a little work with it every day.

Should the arm and shoulder become tired it is wise to stop, for these muscles are delicate ones, and in a weakened condition are liable to a strain.

There are many ways in which the arms and legs can be assisted for this event. Light dumb-bells and chest machines worked with movements similar to the "put" will strengthen without injuring the pliability of the body muscles, while jumping on the toes and skipping the rope will materially increase the power of the lower limbs for the shift.

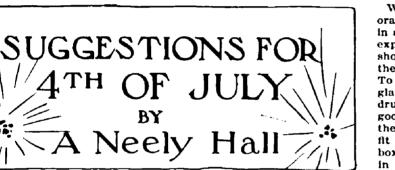
There is one thing that I would like to impress upon the shot putter who is after a championship, and that is at this game "he who hesitates is lost." When once he starts to go he must complete the series of leg and arm movements, which terminate in the shot being delivered into the air.

Everything must fit in and add to the impetus. A halt would mean the loss of previous motion, and consequently of the final momentum.

I would advise all athletes who wish to ex-cel at this sport that if they expect to have complete control over the nerves which command the limbs, smoking and drinking of liquor should be abjured. Care should be taken of the stomach; a bad one takes the vim out of a man. The muscles should be kept warm; cold muscles won't work in the way they are desired by the brain.

If any athlete is trying to attain cham-pionship form in a way which is not in pionship form in a way which is not in conformity with the suggestions herein laid down, he would do well to start all over again and learn the movements I have described and which won me many championships last year.

This method is also the one used by Gray, Horgan and Beck, who have held successively many records at putting the shot.



money.

simple formulae, but none which can be fect in the air. made up as cheaply as the powders can be bought prepared.

fireworks in the stores, the average attach the end of this string to the kitely true of the boy with a limited amount of of the Roman candle. After attaching the latter and lighting it, let out the kite string There are publications describing how as rapidly as possible, so that by the time amateurs may manufacture Roman candles, the punk has burned down to the fuse end, sky-rockets, nigger-chasers, etc., but it is the Roman candle will be well up in the air. hoped that no boy will venture to carry out. As soon as the punk burns down to the fuse any such experiments, for with the great- and ignites the candle, shake the kite est of care unforeseen accidents will occur string enough to make the candle balls which may result disastrously to him. At shoot off in different directions. Roman the same time the necessary apparatus and candles may be attached to the cross-wires material will cost him more than to buy of balloons by substituting wire for the the fireworks ready-made. This is also true string. Other fireworks may be set off simof colored lights, for which there are many liarly and colored lights produce a fine ef-

are also pretty, and, while they produce There are, however, many things a boy somewhat the same appearance of a fire can make for the Fourth, such as paper balloon, they are lasting and can be saved

> After procuring a number of lanterns of different shapes and sizes, securely fasten candles in them so that they will not ignite the paper. Figs. 2 and 3 show two ways in which the lanterns may be attached one below the other. The first method (Fig. 2) consists of pins, stuck through the bottoms of the lanterns and bent over into hooks. In Fig. 3 a small hole is made in the bottom of one lantern and the wire handle of another is slipped through the hole and looped over a burnt

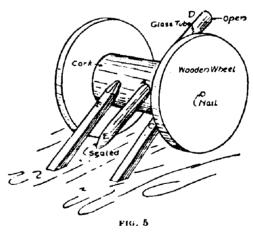
> kite, make small loops in the kite string at the dis-

schemes for firing crackers and fireworks provide the handle of each lantern with a which he can carry out. The suggestions pin hook. Now while you attend to letting offered below will be found interesting, and out the kite string have one of your companions hitch the lanterns to the loops. Fig. 4 shows a scheme which has proved

presents a novel feature for a Fourth of a success. It consists of a stick about July celebration, the aerial display making eighteen inches long with fire crackers a very pretty spectacle. bound around it with wire or cord. Twist Figure 1 shows the manner in which a the fuses together as shown in the figure Roman candle can be attached to a kite and the piece is completed. It is fired sim-

half long is bound to the fuse of the can- A pack of fire crackers with a piece of dle, and as the fuse is rather short it is punk attached to the fuses, may be susnecessary to cut through the paper bound pended from a kite or balloon and fired in around it and set the punk into the end of midair, and nigger-chasers shot into the air the candle. Attach a piece of twine two by means of a cross-bow presents another

While experimenting in the chemical laboratory, it was found that a match placed in a tube which had been sealed at one end explodes when the closed end is heated and shoots out of the opening. This furnished the idea for the toy cannon shown in Fig. 5. To make this, first buy a short piece of glass tubing at a drug store and have your druggist seal one end of it. Then secure a good-sized cork and cut a hole through the side at A, large enough for the tube to fit in. Cut a pair of wheels out of cigarbox wood, making them about three inches in diameter, and fasten them to the ends of the cork. Point two sticks for cannon shafts and stick them into the cork at B and C. The open end of the tube should be at D and the closed end at E.



To fire the cannon, slip a match into the E, and hold a match at the closed end. As soon as the heat ignites the phosphorus, the match shoots out of the open end of the

After firing off all of your fireworks, you should have a final set-piece to close the exhibition. Fig. 6 illustrates one which works very well.

Mark out the letters upon a board and then with a one-quarter inch bit bore holes about one-half inch apart along the outlines of each letter. Cut enough sticks of punk two inches long to fit all the holes and put them to soak in kerosene. The oil makes the punk burn much brighter than it would in its dry state. When the punk is thoroughly soaked, stick the pieces in the holes. A candle will be found convenient for lighting the punk.

Nall the board to a tree or post and place several cannon crackers in the holes bored near the bottom of the board. When the punk has burned fairly well down light the cannon crackers and blow up the set-piece as a grand finish.



FIG. 6

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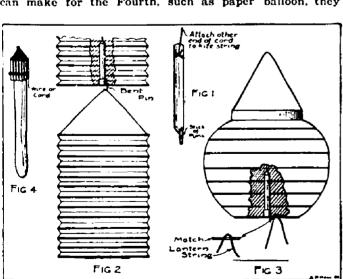
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balloons, set pieces, etc., besides different tances you desire to hang the lanterns and other ideas may suggest themselves.

Firing off fireworks from kites or balloons a very pretty spectacle.

string. A piece of punk an inch and one- ilarly to a Roman candle. feet long to the other end of the candle. novelty.

A Neely Hall FTER trying the various kinds of Then, after getting your kite fairly well up. boy wants to see what he can do to string and light the punk, being very care-increase his supply. This is especial-ful in doing so not to set fire to the fuse

> Japanese lanterns hung from kite strings for another year.

> > match. Before sending up the

Mountain Boys of North Carolina

eation season, only a sufficient number remain to perform the necessary work. It is not a free school, for those who conduct the school believe that such a plan would not pro-duce the best results; so every hoy is asked to pay what he can, and whether the sum is a trifle or meets the fixed fee, the boy feels that he is not

the boy feels that he is not the recipient of charity.

In order to give the boys a chance to earn, a number of them are employed at the farm during the vacation season, and the wages they receive are paid over by them to the superintendent of the school, by whom they are applied in payment of the bills for board, tuition and clothing. Besides doing farm work, the boys are employed at carpentering and other tasks akin to the trades, so really nkin to the trades, so really their studies go on during the period of vacation employment, except the work of the school room.
There are 420 acres of farm

land, 160 of which are under cultivation. The balance of the

EN miles from Asheville, where the Black Mountains frown on the beautiful Swannanoa river, is the school that is doing the most to teach the mountain boys how best to use their brains and hands—the Asheville Farm School, conducted under the fostering care of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church. Nine months in the year it contains 150 boys of all ages. During the other three months, the vacation season, only a sufficient

learn and improve. Some of the students have no thought of eventually making homes for themselves away from the sections from whence they came to the school. Their hope is to make as much of them-selves and their surroundings as the knowlselves and their surroundings as the knowledge they gain will permit. Others have already entered college, spurred on by professional ambition. These boys represent a splendid type of young Americans, the same from whose ranks came Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and McKinley.

Self-denial and sacrifice are Self-denial and sacrifice are everyday companions of the young men. Their efforts recall the stories of boys who studied by the light of the nreplace, or guided the plow with one hand, while the other badden accordance. er held a schoolbook. Incidents of the sturdiest perseverance are plenty. One instance that came to my attention is particularly impres sive as showing the spirit of the average boy of the Blue Ridge mountains.

Several years ago a farmer named Slagel owned a little named Siagel owned a little land and a comfortable home in Buncombe county, North Carolina, Times were hard with him and he was com-pelled to mortgage his home. Before the man had opportu-nity to lift the mortgage he died, leaving a widow and two boys, eleven and thirteen years old. In the most pros-perous section of the country this situation would have been bad enough, but bere, where money is rarely plentiful, and

This trio of mountaineers, the widow and the fatherless, looked fate in the face. It was determined that not only would they carry on the farm and pay off the mortgage, but the boys should have an education. There was no bank account, no savings, but there was a vast store of courage which in the end proved all-sufficient. What would have discouraged most men was accomplished by these boys and their mother in two years' time, and it was done by working every moment possible. The boys paid the mortgage with money earned by cutting and hauling wood from the mountains to the nearest town, where the wood was sold for one dollar a cord. Enough money was thus obtained to buy such of the necessaries of life as the farm did not produce, and enable the older of the two boys to enter at the Farm School and begin getting an education. When this boy finishes, the younger, who is even now working sturdily at the farm, will take his place. The road to success is plain to boys of this stamp. the farm, will take his place. The road success is plain to boys of this stamp.

opportunities for earning it restricted, a more serious situation would be hard to

This trio of mountaineers, the widow and

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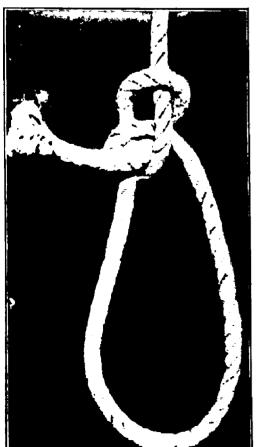


TYPICAL INTERIOR OF A BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAIN CABIN

cultivation. The balance of the tract is covered by a growth of Spanish oak, red oak and pine. One in the class rooms. Three hours daily are hundred acres of this woodland is being devoted to other work, sometimes out of cleared by the boys, and will be placed under cultivation as rapidly as possible. This done, the remaining timber will be allowed to develop according to forestry principles. The farm buildings consist of the main structure, containing class rooms, chapel, dlning room, dermitories, teachers' quarters, kitchen, laundry, etc.; the dairy, car-

## How To Tie Knots Every Boy Should Know How

No. 1—The Bowline Knot



boop in which to sit suspended over the side of a ship or from some dizzy point above the deck. The cliff climber uses this knot when lowering a companion down some precipitous

The bowline knot is one of the most useful. It is a knot that will never slip. It is the kind that a suilor makes when he wants a boy of thirty pounds. At a fire in New York City the other day a man who was quickwitted and who knew how to make this bowline knot succeeded in rescuing a family of five persons from a two-story window by means of a rope. Had the man tied the rope in the usual bungling way he would probably not have saved so many lives and might have lost his own because of the time that would have been lost in tying and untying. As it was he made a bowline knot which could be so rapidly made and unmade as that not an instant was lost. Special knowledge becomes extremely valuable in emergencies. The usual knot that a boy makes, or that anyone makes for that matter, when tying two cords or ropes together is what is known as the "granny." This is the very worst and stupidest of knots, it being slack to hold and slew to loosen, whereas the perfect knot should hold tighter the greater the strain and loosen easily. The picture will show you how the bowline knot is made. Practice making it so you will not forget.

Other knots to follow.

The only shots that count are those that hit.—Theodore Roosevelt.

A small boy who lived with his aunt and grandma noticed that the regular black pepper standing noticed that the regular mack papper shaker was filled with red papper. This startled him and, turning to his aunt, who sat next at the table, he said:
"You better not eat any of that red papper, Aunt Harriet; grandma says that red papper



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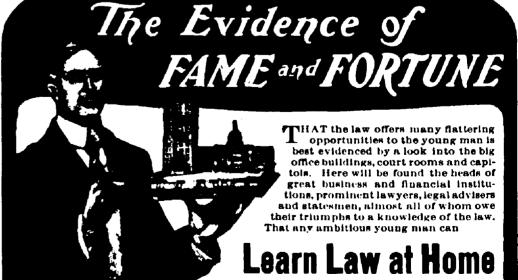
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#### Amateur Journalism

(Continued from page 278.)

the "New York Sun"; C. E. Chapin, city ditor of the "New York Evening World"; Juseph Dana Miller, the poet; Burton E. Stevenson, author of "Soldiers of Virginia" and other popular novels; Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe"; Thomas A. Edison, and many others were or still continue to be interested in mateur journalism.

One of the best testimonials as to the value of amateur journalism is the sentiments recently expressed by the Hon. John Winslow Snyder, one of the leading members of the bar in Missouri, and who had the honor of being the first President of the National Amateur Press Association.

Mr. Snyder writes: "Whatever I have



JAMES M. BECK FOUNDER OF THE NATIONAL AMATEUR PRESS ASS'N

ever written or spoken to the praise of amateur journalism, I can honestly endorse in the light of subsequent years. It supand minds are broadened; our love for literature quickened; our powers of thought and expression enlarged and our ambitions and self-confidence strengthened. Beside and beyond all this, amateur journalism is so strangely fascinating that the sacrifices demanded are converted into constant joys, and no one of its truest devotees can permanently forsake its altars."

Of no other amateur calling can so much be truthfully said, and if space permitted, I could quote others equally as enthusiastic.

Before concluding these rambling remarks on amateur journalism, I would like to say a few words about the National Amateur Press Association, for it is this organization that has kept amateur journalism alive. It was organized during the Centennial anniversary, and held its first convention in the City Institute Hall in Philadelphia, July 4, 1876, one hundred years after the Declaration of Independence was adopted. Sixty-five representative amateurs were present. The convention was a grand success, and the following efficers were elected, after a hot and spirned contest: President, J. W. Snyder; Vice-Presidents, Richard Gerner, Wm. E. Leaning, George Vertron, Chas. C. Heuman



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technical school, connected with the Engi-

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and Wm. \.inslow; Secretaries, W. T. Hall and E. R. Riale; Treasurer, J. A. Fynes, Jr. The "New England Star" was made the official organ. There has been considerable discussion indulged in as to whom the honor belongs for suggesting the National Amateur Press Association, as there are a number of claimants. Some say it was E. C. Williams, of Portland, Me., but the majority say the honor belongs to the Hon. James M. Beck. In a recent letter received by the writer from Mr. Beck, the latter has this to say:

"Let me add, that the Association does me too much honor in regarding me as its founder. I was among the first, if not the first, to suggest that a convention be held on July 4th, 1876. I think, however, the expression 'founder' is misleading and exaggerated."

Nevertheless, the society looks to Mr. Beck as its original founder. He certainly was the leading light of the organization, and their ever ready leader and spokesman. Twenty-eight years have gone by since the birth of the organization, but Mr. Beck's love for the Association has not waned. The Hon. James M. Beck was born in Philadelphia on July 9, 1861, which would make him but fifteen years old when he organized the National Amateur Press Association.

Mr. Beck is a graduate of the Moravian College at Bethlehem. He took up the study of law, and in 1884 was admitted to the bar, and, through hard work, he soon established a large practice in Philadelphia. In 1888, Mr. Beck was appointed Assistant United States Attorney, but resigned in 1892 to resume his private practice.

In 1896, he was again called into the government service, and was appointed by President Cleveland as United States Attorney of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. In recognition of his valuable services, President McKinley made him Assistant Attorney General of the United States, which brought him within one round of the top of the ladder in his profession. As a platform orator, Mr. Beck stands in the front rank of America's public speakers. He possesses a splendid voice, choice vocabulary, superb magnetism and graceful gestures. He never fails to hold the attention of his audience from start to finish.

The National Amateur Press Association was organized for the purpose of uniting plies a training of peculiar service and amateur journalists into one body, to enstrength to the thinker or actor in the courage literary work and cement good fel-practical affairs of life. Our scholarship lowship among its members. Another comand minds are broadened; our love for lit- mendable feature of the Association is the



ANTHONY E. WILLS EX-PRESIDENT N. A. P. A.

ner in each department is presented with ner in each department is presented with a certificate of the fact, and allowed to sign himself by the title, Poet-, Essayo-, Story-, Serlal-, or Sketch-Laureate during the following year.

A like reward is given to the delineator of the best design, the author of the best historical sketch, and to the editor of the

historical sketch and to the editor of the best paper issued during the year. Other prizes are frequently offered by various members of the organization, and these add in enhancing the value of the laureate-

add in ennancing the variable and in ennancing the ship.

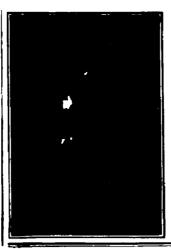
Many of the members publish papers varying in size from the 3x4 thumb-nall to the popular magazine size, issuing frequent numbers of over one hundred pages. "The National Amateur" is the official organ of the Association. It appears quarterly, and contains the official and general news of the organization. It is sent free to all members.

members.
The conventions are held annually in one of the larger cities during the month of July, alternately in the East and West. At these meetings a new board of officers is these meetings a new board of omeers is elected for the ensuing year, and the ama-teur enthusiasts always look forward to these conventions with a great deal of pleasure and expectation, for they give them an opportunity of renewing old friendships and forming new acquaintances which hitherto have depended upon corres-

pondence only.

These conventions usually last three These conventions usually last three days. The first is always a busy one, for candidates for the new administration are canvassed by the delegates. There are always two or more candidates in the field for each office who have been boomed by Bridgeport, Connecticut.

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CAPTAIN WM. H. KABLE, A. M., Principal, STAUNTON, VA.

gaged in by the antagonistic parties before the election takes place, as each, of course, is imbued with the idea that his candidate is the best man.

The election takes place on the second The election takes place on the second day, and the real struggle for supremacy now begins, for the various factions are arrayed against each other, and for hours contention is rife. The candidate who has the best orators on his side, however, usually carries off the honors. The election is followed by an elaborate banquet, at which all political rivalry is put aside and enemies become friends. Very little business is transacted on the last day, and it is usually spent in sight-seeing and other amusements.



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Any person who edits, publishes or con-tributes in prose or poetry to an amateur paper, and who resides in the United States or Canada, is eligible to membership in the Association.

in the Association.

Probably the best known amateur journalist is Edwin Hadley Smith, of New York. His hobby is collecting amateur papers and photographs. His collection consists of over 18,000 American and 2,000 foreign papers. The oldest of these papers dates back to 1846. Mr. Smith's collection also includes 325 amateur books and photographs of 450 well-known amateur journalists

Other men who have done much toward other men who have done much toward the advancement of amateur journalism are Anthony E. Wills, Charles R. Burger, John T. Nixon; Samuel J. Steinburg; Tru-man J. Spencer; Warren J. Brodie; Frank J. Martin, Frederic F. Heath, Edwin B. Swift, James F. Morton, Jr., Alson L. Brubaker and a host of others too numerous to mention.

The oldest living amateur journalist is Nathaniel H. Egleston, of New Hampshire. Mr. Egleston was born in 1822, and at the

Mr. Eglesten was born in 1822, and at the age of twelve published an amateur paper called "The Boy."

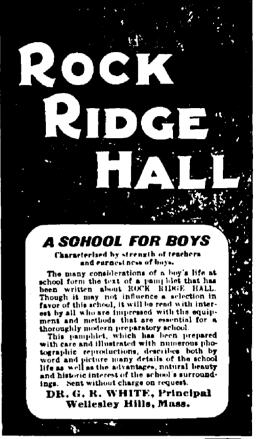
In conclusion, I would say that as time goes on I hope to see the press and public of this country pay to amateur journalism the attention it deserves, for it is to the ideals which the best class of literary work cherishes, that this great republic owes its foundation and its perfect Nation through "ages yet unborn." "ages yet unborn.

#### Charles Henry Russell

few years ago Charles Henry Russell, of Philadelphia, became interested in amateur journalism and in July, 1901, published "Good Things." He is official editor of the United



Amateur Press Association, ex-Eastern Manuscript Manager of the U. A. P. A. and editor of "Good Things." He at one time won a prize given by the Philadelphia Times for the best story by a boy under fourteen years of age.





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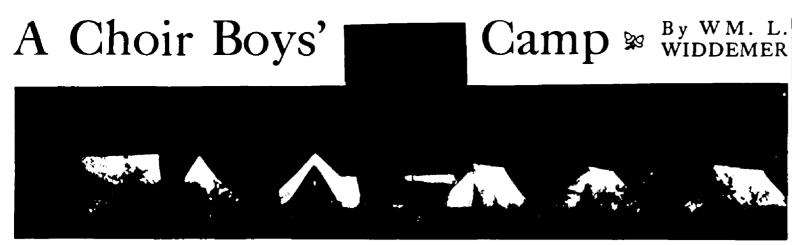
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THE TENTS STOOD IN A SEMI-CIRCLE

NO enjoy a camp thoroughly it is only necessary to be assistant organist of for two weeks in August. The party should camp. have a good proportion of ex-members who have preserved their connection with the church and who give tone to the outingand do most of the hard work. Our boys saw to the water supply. The cooking deranged in age from ten years to nineteen, and no happier crew ever found seats on the camp and with the remainder of yesthe soft points of coffee pots and camp terday's wood have a roaring fire in the chests than did the youngsters who piled stove and breakfast well started by the into the two hay wagons which were to time the adjutant fired the sunrise gun. carry us eighteen delightful miles.

nestled between two ridges of the Helderbergs and some two hundred acres surrounding it, and the proceeds of a winter tents at a cost of about \$125.00. There was

Billy was the mascot and was hired from how late the hour. an outlying Irishman who gravely assured for so valuable a specimen. Decatur, who is soprano soloist and a baseball pitcher of Billy behave, and Billy's owner handed over opposite ends of a rope.

The wagons were first loaded with the

a church which has a large boy choir been collected for our tent-also they were and to take some thirty of the boys good workers. A lazy boy has no place in

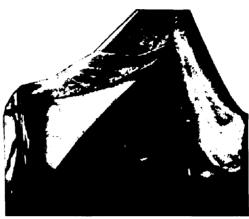
> Work was laid out each afternoon for the following day. Three boys took care of the day's meals, three procured wood and two tail must be up an hour before the rest of

Just here I must say that with all his The church had purchased a lake which admirable qualities Jared seemed to harbor some resentment against the sun, for the indignities to which he submitted the poor luminary were remarkable. One morning concert had purchased seven 14x14 army the gun would make him appear to rise at 6 o'clock-the next at 8:30-then at 5:30. also a large mess tent-and there was the However, as a camp, we did not love early rising and no one complained no matter

A table was constructed on three sides of Decatur that two dollars was very cheap the mess tent and here when breakfast was ready the party found seats, each boy bringing his own tin plate, cup, bowl, knife note, meekly asked the best way to make and fork. After breakfast, which generally consisted of some cereal, coffee, bread and a much-bruised Spalding bat. Decatur and butter, with perhaps flapjacks or scrambled Billy broke one or two running records as eggs, morning prayer was read and the they came down a leading residence street camp betook itself to cleaning up the tents, early on the morning of our departure-at arranging the cots and making things shipshape for the day.

The tent I knew best had all the cots side individual boxes mostly made by the boys by side with the heads against one wall; themselves. They contained the roughest against the opposite wall were placed the natives. of trousers, sweaters, gym. shirts, etc., chests which also served for chairs. A and in many instances a private stock of small table and chair with mirror above of wood and when the shadows had fallen,

goat disposed of them, and they were not missed. The morning was spent as indi-vidual fancy dictated. Small parties found their pleasure in the pine woods or on the water, looking for small game, collecting insects or fishing, and at one o'clock everybody was ready for dinner. A sample dinner menu was-tomato soup, fried ham, rice with maple syrup, bread and coffee. Afternoons were devoted either to baseball or to



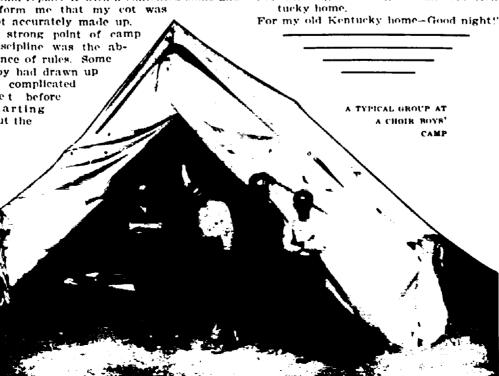
an expedition over some mountain or to a three mile-distant village. If to the latter our visit never failed to make an impression, particularly on the till of the sodawater man. The boys' singing, too, was a constant source of admiration to the

After supper the boys collected quantities sweet biscuit and the like for rainy days, occupied the rear and a clothes line a stream of fire would leap up in the midst of the camp and story and song would speed the mest delightful two hours of the day. By half past nine every one was in his tent, the flaps were closely tled and each might suit himself about going to bed. Generally there were sticks to be carved. clothes to be mended and private vendettas (of an innocuous kind) to be carried out. Quite often when all lights were out a boy at one end of camp would at the top of his voice express a cold, unfeeling conviction about the character of somebody at the other end, a reply would be returned in kind and the chorus would be taken up; but sleep always descended sooner or later.

Much of the success of such a camp depends on a good adjutant. We had the best. Jared is barely seventeen, but as an ideal disciplinarian who makes himself both respected and loved, he surpasses most men-

Perhaps my pleasantest camp memory is of a starlit evening when with Decatur I had slipped away from the noisy fun and had rowed out on the water. At the middle of the lake we rested on our oars and waited for a full in the noise on shore. Then supported by my improvised bass Decatur began to sing, and sing as he had never done in church. The camp was hushed as with his great, sweet soprano he took up one after another the dear, old ballads "Annie Laurie," "Loch Lomond," "Old Kentucky Home" and the rest. The bread, butter, milk, eggs and fresh vege- and right vigilantly did he superintend the high, clear tones filled the valley and

"For I'll sing one song for my old Ken-





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Then came the general supply of food, stretched across, completed the furnishing. Boxes of rice and oatmeal, cannel toma- The floor, cleared of stones and weeds the toes, hams, sides of bacon, coffee, sugar, first day, was smooth as macadam. sundries completed this list. For Decatur was head of this particul individual blankets and the tents were coma few odds and ends placed in convenient inform me that my cot was nooks, and all was ready.

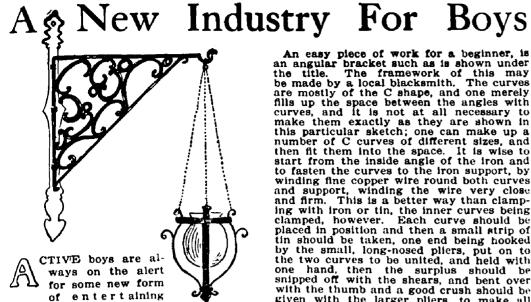
Jared, who is crucifer and choir librarian. had been appointed adjutant of the camp. and he now produced an imposing leather book and after calling the roll announced boy had drawn up that all were present. The bugle sounded, a complicated the goat was hoisted to a place of honor, set before everybody found a point (literally a point) starting of repose and we were off.

The boys had assessed themselves \$3.50 each for camp expenses and this sum practically covered cost of transportation and food. A gentleman of the congregation, who is Past Master of the Craft of Campers, was in charge of all camp details, and under his skilled direction the tents well pegged down stood in a ghostly semi-circle to greet the full moon as it rose over the east range. The camp stove and commissary tent had been erected first and a detail. told off to make coffee and cut bread. Bread and butter and coffee form a banquet after labor such as ours.

The parties who were to occupy each tent had been carefully arranged some days before, care being taken that there should be at least one older boy in each, upon whom rested the responsibility of administration. I had entered into a dark conspiracy with Decatur by which a particularly orderly but mirth-loving group had

tables we had contracted with neighboring housekeeping, and the conduct of chance seemed to rise to the stars and then fade farmers. Most of the boys had purchased guests from other tents. A rake is quickly away and disappear in the shadows which canvas cots at \$1.25 and these, with the converted into a weapon of offense, and in faintly re-echoed the words which were Decatur's hands it cleared the tent of coming to have a new meaning for us, as pactly folded and put in place. Then the belligerents more than once. Then he the camp had indeed become a home: cans of kerosene and gasoline were added, would replace it with a contented smile and not accurately made up. A strong point of camp discipline was the absence of rules. Some





work, and if pocket money may be earned there-

by the work is all the more eagerly taken

The very latest industrial pastime for boys is the making of ornamental and useful objects of bent iron. It is a new hobby and comes originally from Italy where much bent iron ornamentation is used.

With very little practice anyone can make these iron things. In the first place it is well to be able to rivet and solder a little, although one may easily have these things done by a professional artisan if one does not care to do it one's self; still it is more amusing to be able to do all the work and feel that the completed object is entirely one's own handiwork; so it is better to be one's own jack of all trades.

This is not an expensive pursuit, in fact it is far cheaper than any of the other fads. About a dozen tools are required, although many work with less. The absolutely many work with less. The absolutely necessary articles are first—a pair of stout, short shears; one pair of good-sized cutting-nippers or pliers, these are for holding a piece of iron while twisting, or for turning a curve; one pair of large, and one pair of small long-nosed pliers will be required. These are used for finishing curves and for riveting clamps, both pliers being frequently required at once. A pair of ordinary pincers will be found very useful for many things. Large and small round-nosed pliers are required for tightening coils in the beginning of each iron strip. Two bradawls, one fine, and one stout, are required for making rivet holes; also a rimer set in a handle for enlarging these holes made by the bradawls. A medium hammer, a small vise, and some small tin rivets complete one's bradawls. A medium hammer, a small vise, and some small tin rivets complete one's outfit of tools. The strips of iron are bought ready cut at hardware dealers, any width required, and it is well to have some chocolate or baking powder tins cut into strips for clamping, as this saves expense and the tin is easily blackened.

I might mention that tiny steel bolts and nuts, are very useful for fastening together the heavier parts of objects, such as candlesticks, lamps, lantern-frames, etc. These need a small screw wrench for tightening.

The iron work when finished, must be

The iron work when finished, must be The iron work when finished, must be blackened, not only for the sake of appearance, but to preserve it as well. A dead, rich black should be used, and never a bright Brunswick black, as that takes away the Italian character of the work and makes it hideous. A mixture of drop black, ground with a fine powder mixed with gold size and laid on thinly, is the best; it should be polished with leather or chamois when

mikes it hideous. A mixture of drop black, ground with a fine powder mixed with gold size and hid on thinly, is the best; it should be polished with leather or chamols when dry making a dead gloss. Although this is when dry making a dead gloss. Although this disease of clamped, as the weight is too and clamped in the usual way at each end of the polished with leather or chamols when dry making a dead gloss. Although this disease of clamped, as the weight is too and clamped in the usual way at each end of the polished with leather or chamols when dry making a dead gloss. Although this disease or copper strips, and a mixture of all three materials gives a very included curve, and the second with bent brass or copper strips, and a mixture of all three materials gives a very rich and pleasing effect, and is highly artistic.

Let the bent iron worker remember that it is wise to wear a pair of easy gloves, for the metal strips sometimes bruise the foundation of most of the forms employed. Take a strip of iron in the long-nosed, large pliers, hold the pliers very firmly in the left hand, leaving about an inch of iron to twist, and with the round-nosed pliers form a small, carefully rounded curve by bending a plece is twisted shift the holding large size. Having thus formed the two ends of the curve, take the heavy pliers and perfectly symmetrical and smooth curve. After this, the small, long-nosed pliers hold the used to finish up inside the curve. The wavy border up the sides of the curve, take the heavy pliers and perfectly symmetrical and smooth curve. The wavy border up the sides of the curve, take the heavy pliers and perfectly symmetrical and smooth curve. The care of a curve is a constant of the strip. The secret of success, and so on to the end of the copper flowers introduced, its should be used to finish up inside the curve. The wavy border up the sides of the curve, can be worked to curve are all C shape. The inches the iron for the main frame is the top. The curve are all to should be rich to provide and t

angularities.

The great secret in turning perfectly mooth, and regular curves, lies in the rapid fingering of the pliers with a quick movement up and down the iron, combined with a slight twisting movement. Very tightly-twisted ends must be avoided, for when there are many curves of small dimensions close together, the effect is not pleasing to the eye; and, moreover, these tightly-twisted ends are never found in the tightly-twisted ends are never found in the really and it is well for beginners to practice on a strip of tin. The bottom of the lamp holder is cut out of hardwood and a hole bored through it hy an auger; then a metal flower is fixed real Italian iron work, nor in the really exquisite work of the English iron workers who still follow the old English designs, such as were used hundreds of years ago, and are among the most artistic creations

An easy piece of work for a beginner, is an angular bracket such as is shown under the title. The framework of this may be made by a local blacksmith. The curves are mostly of the C shape, and one merely fills up the space between the angles with curves, and it is not at all necessary to make them exactly as they are shown in this particular sketch; one can make up a number of C curves of different sizes, and then fit them into the space. It is wise to start from the inside angle of the iron and to fasten the curves to the iron support, by winding fine copper wire round both curves and support, winding the wire very close and firm. This is a better way than clamping with iron or tin, the inner curves being clamped, however. Each curve should be placed in position and then a small strip of tin should be taken, one end being hooked by the small, long-nosed pliers, put on to the two curves to be united, and held with one hand, then the surplus should be snipped off with the shears, and bent over with the thumb and a good crush should be given with the larger pilers to make all

snipped off with the shears, and bent over with the thumb and a good crush should be given with the larger pliers, to make all firm. The ends of the clamp should join, but not overlap, as that looks careless and untidy. The join should be at the under side, or where it will show the least.

One of the prettiest things to make in bent iron, is a photograph frame, one such as is illustrated here, although many prettier designs may be arranged. This model is given because it is simple in its construction. To make this, rather stout iron should be chosen for the main part of the frame. In bending heavy strips of iron, it is well to heat it over the gas and bend it with a vice. Before bending this heavy strip, however, it is well to have eight holes, two at the top and bottom, and two strip, however, it is well to have eight holes, two at the top and bottom, and two on each side. These are to carry the clips which are intended to hold the glass and the mount from falling out in front, and also to secure the back in its place. These clips are merely bits of tin, half an inch broad and one and a half inches long. A hole is punched in the middle and they are riveted all round the frame, projecting equally on both sides. The sketch of the frame given here describes itself, as it is of the simplest curves.

the simplest curves.

Lanterns make the most elaborate of bent disks will be found stout enough.

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Interns make the most endorate of bent from work articles of the amateur. These lantern is suspended from a hook, and this lanterns are very decorative, and for a hall also has its circular plate and bridge curve or veranda or bay window, they are particularly ornamental. In the figure given here, one finds a real Florentine lantern.

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be obtained at a fancy window shop. These are clamped in with tin clamps.

When copper and brass flowers are introduced into bent iron decoration, the effect is charming, the rich color of the copper throwing the dark iron into re-J. L. NICHOLS & CO., Naperville, Ills.

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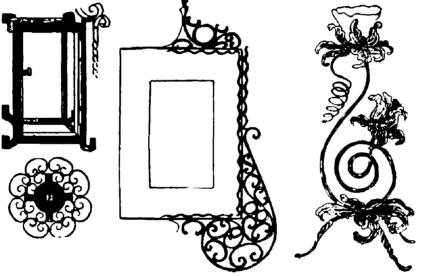
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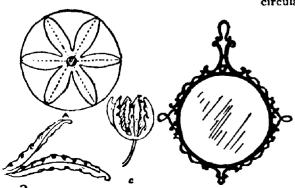


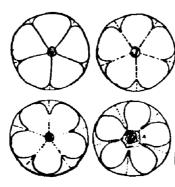
The wavy border up the sides of each upright of the lantern is done with large, round-nosed pliers. The iron is held in one hand, and being held short, is bent over one jaw of the pliers. Then they are not removed, but just turned over to complete hand, and being held short, is bent over one jaw of the pliers. Then they are not removed, but just turned over, to complete the down curve. It is difficult to describe, but very easy to do, and it is well for beginners to practice on a strip of tin. The bottom of the lamp holder is cut out of hardwood and a hole bored through it by an auger; then a metal flower is fixed to hide the bolt and nut which hold all together. The manner of making these flowers will be given later. The bottom means of two pliers.

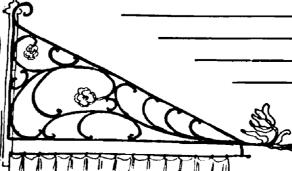
gether. The manner of making these flowers will be given later. The bottom curves are riveted to a small, loose, iron circular plate, or a double tin plate of two gether. The flowers will

slips must be cut at home. In making the flowers, the copper must be brightly burnished and

means of two pliers.







#### Henty's Victory By WILLIAM HEYLIGER By WILLIAM

ICK HENTY tossed a cushion across the room and scowled. "I won't do it," he said.

"But we need you," cried Darrow, captain of the nine; "we need you, man."

"Since when?" demanded Henty. "When I answered the call for candidates, the coach laughed at the thought of me pitching. Everything was Lang, and

Wilson had no use for me. Now, when he finds Lang's arm has given out, he suddenly discovers he has made a mistake. Why didn't he find that out before he needed me, before he had an ax to grind?"

"He has no ax to grind," said Darrow, stoutly. "Every man has his likes and dislikes, and Wilson has his. He made a mistake; he admits it. He doesn't expect to flatter you into pitching; he expects you to come forward for the honor of the school.

St. Paul needs to morrow's game, and she needs you."
"You didn't need me before," persisted Henty.
"We need you now." Darrow wiped the perspiration from his face. "We have not lost a game, and neither has Union. On to-morrow's game depends the championship. If you pitch, regardless of whether you win or lose, next year—"

"I'm not coming back next year," said Henty. "I'm going to Union.'

Darrow stiffened and reached for his cap. "You mean you won't pitch?"

"I mean I won't pitch. Good-day," and closing the door on his visitor, Henty walked across the room, sank down on a chair near the window, and stared out into the quiet street. "I'm glad," he said.

That night he had some studying to do, and early in the evening he lit his student's lamp. But try as he might, he could not concentrate his mind on his work. Greek verbs seemed to be chasing each other around a miniature diamond, and finally putting away his books, he blew out the lamp and sat alone in the dark. He wanted to think.

Over at the gymnasium the glee club were serenading the nine, and the sound of their voices drifted in faintly with the breeze. That was the way; -even though they knew they were going to defeat, they sang and cheered loyally for their college. He wondered whether they would do that in Union. In imagination he could see the team leaving the field on the morrow, dust-stained and defeated, but with that same crowd still around them, and with that crowd still singing and cheering. He came to his feet, stumbled across the room, and began to undress.

"It's nothing to me," he muttered, hoarsely. "Even though I won't help them they'll sing and— I guess they don't care much," he added, bitterly.

It was after midnight before he slept, and the sun was hours high and the streets of the little college town were noisy with cheers when he finally awoke. As he finished dressing, and began to brush his hair, he noticed that his hands were trembling. Once, as he stood at the window, a crowd of St. Paul boys stopped before the house, and with a face the color of

watched them until they were gone. If they had hooted him, he would have taken a savage joy in their dislike; but their silent contempt cut him to the quick. He held out his arm and twisted his supple, strong wrist from side to side.

"I'll show them yet," he muttered. "Next year I'll pitch for Union. I'll show them."

Up on the bluffs above the town, a factory whistle blew the noon hour, reminding him that he had not eaten. He did not care to meet any of the boys; he would go out and take his dinner alone. He found the restaurant crowded, and selecting a table far to the rear, he gave his order. Then for the first time he noticed that a throng of Union students were on his right.

"St. Paul hasn't even a chance," he heard one say. "Lang's arm has given out, and they haven't a pitcher they can put in.'

"Somebody said they might use a chap named Henty." cut in another.

The first speaker laughed.

"Who's Henty?" he demanded. "He can't be very much, or we would have heard of him. No, boys, we've got St. Paul beaten," and with another laugh he pushed back his chair.

Henty waited until they had left the restaurant. Then, rising from an untasted meal, he made his way to the street. Off to the left, in the direction of the athletic field, he heard the ponderous cheers of Union mingling with the sharp yells of St. Paul. Disgruntled though he was, the sound quickened his pulse, and following the crowd, he passed through the turnstiles and came out on the field. The black and gold of St. Paul showed everywhere in the stands behind third base, and muttering to himself, he climbed into a stand that quivered with brilliant red. He had taken off his college cap and stuffed it in his pocket, and now, even as one of them, he sat among the Union boys.

The students he had seen in the restaurant were directly in front of him. A bell clanged, and St. Paul came out for practice. Cross, the little short-stop, fumbled miserably, and the boys in front laughed.

"Take him out," they yelled.

Henty bit his lips. Cross was a friend-, He started. Would Cross be his friend after this day's work? Two little lines formed in his brow, and he stared dumbly across the field at the stands of black and gold.

The bell, clanging again, seemed to bring him from a waking sleep, and leaning forward, he watched Lang take his place in the box. A Union player stepped to the plate. Lang whirled his arm above his head, and the ball shot in toward the catcher.

The first man up hit to the outfield, and went to third. Then in rapid succession came four wide balls and a hit batter, and the bases were full. Amid cries of "Line it out, Phil," Darrow struck out, and Henty smiled. Cross came to the plate. The students in front of Henty were cheering on their nine, but Henty

bench, only to come back and sit down again. Twice Cross swung, and twice he missed, and all around Henty men fldgeted in their seats. The students in front of him rose to their feet shutting out his view. He did not leave his seat, and as a sudden, wild yell broke out across the field, and then spread and grew into a thundering cheer, a thrill ran through his body.

blinding shower of tears sprang to his eyes. When

passed, a frown gathered slowly over his eyes. He weakening. Every time the big pitcher sent in the ball, his face twitched with pain, and once Henty about that, and suddenly catching his breath as he

an uncertain hand in his pocket and drew out his college cap. For many minutes he stared uncertainly at its black and gold design; then, with shaking fingers he placed it on his head.

but he did not look around. The seventh inning was beginning. His eyes were on Lang, and as the pitcher's first ball was hammered to the outfield, he arose to his feet.

"Come on, Union! At them, at them," he heard a voice cry, and his lips began to move. Wilson was nervously pacing the coaching lines, and the stands of black and gold were silent. Had he made a mistake? Would they now take him? Should he go? Again a Union player hit safely, and turning, he began to fight his way through the crowd.

stand and start across the field. The club-house was chalk, he leaned back behind the curtains and deserted. As he slipped on a uniform, he heard the

"One strike."

Henty did not move, but as the batter swung twice again and walked away from the plate, the muscles round his mouth twitched. The next Union player flied out, and the third man to face Lang went out on three pitched balls. Then St. Paul came in to bat.

sat stonily silent.

Wilson, the coach, left his seat on the player's

"A home run," he heard somebody groan, and a

he looked out on the field again, the inning was over. "Two out." He turned his head and stared at the score-board: Union St. Paul "I'm glad," he muttered; "I'm glad Cross did it." His hands were clenched, and as inning after inning was watching Lang, and he knew that Lang was thought he saw him wipe tears from his eyes. But the distance between them was too great to be certain mouth bardened. saw him throw a wrist-breaking drop, Henty put Behind him he heard an exclamation of surprise, læst effort.

In the excitement nobody noticed him leave the

heavy "Rah! Rah!" of Union floating from the stands, and the sound added deftness to his hands. He caught up a glove and hurried out on the field. He found Wilson on the lines behind third base.

"I'm going in," he said. The coach turned away.

"I'm going in," he persisted.
"You cur," cried Wilson, hoarsely. "You wanted us to lose this game, and we've lost it. Now, when Union has scored five runs, you think you can set yourself right by pretending you want to pitch. I see through your little game-you cur."

Henty's face was white.

"I'm going in," he said, steadily, "and you had better let me stay in. I'll see you after the game, Wilson, and I'll break you in half for those words. I'm going in."

He walked out on the diamond, and the Union crowd suddenly stopped cheering. As he passed Cross, the little short-stop nodded encouragingly, and Henty smiled. At least one of the nine was with him.

"All right, Lang," he said, and with a sigh the pitcher handed him the ball.

The beating of his heart sounded in his ears like claps of thunder. The runner on first was taking a big lead. Henty stared at the stands- He turned. and as the runner slid for the bag, he sent the ball to first.

"Out," called the umpire.

A cheer swept across the field, and Henty's nervousness passed. "Good work, old man," he heard Cross cry, and then the catcher signaled for a drop. He threw the ball, and the batter dumped a puny fly to the infield.

Henty drew himself up. Five runs-he must hold them down. He sent the ball in swift and straight, and the bat met it fairly. Cross reached forward. straightened up and threw out his man at first.

He had held them down, and as he walked toward the players' bench, the sputtering, jerky cheers of St. Paul sounded in his ears. The coach did not come near him, but Darrow rung his hand, and there was welcome and gladness in his greeting. Ah! it was good to be a St. Paul man, but a cur- His

St. Paul did not get a man past second in her half of the inning, and neither side scored in the eighth. Henty was pitching magnificent ball, and the Union batters went down before his delivery like so many men of paper. In the ninth they were blanked, and then, grim and stern, St. Paul came in to make one

Darrow, the first man up, sent the ball along the left field foul line for two bases, and the crowd, flowing out through the gates, paused and came back. Black and gold were waving everywhere. With a thousand voices shricking about him, Cross put a single through the infield, and Darrow went to third.

In the stands they were telling each other that St. Paul would surely score. But the next batter struck out, and Wilson came over to the players' bench. His lips were dry; his hands trembled.

The Union pitcher was regaining his form. Twice the batter went after curves he could never have reached, and then, flustered and nervous, he allowed a good ball to pass. The umpire waved him aside, and Wilson groaned.

"Who's up?" he demanded.

"Henty."

The coach wet his lips and shivered. Henty selected a bat and walked away. The coach followed him.

"L-line it out, old man," he begged. "I—! take back that cur talk; I didn't know what I was saying. Line it out, Dick."

Henty's lips quivered. The coach apologizing, Darrow and Cross his friends- It was too good to be true, but he would try to deserve it, and squaring his shoulders, hfaced the pitcher.

Would he succeed? He let the first ball pass, and as the umpire called "Strike!" the Union crowd cheered. Henty's lips straight ened out into a thin, cold line. The next ball was too high, the next too low. Then-A little laugh quavered in his throat, and stepping in, he met the ball as it began to curve.

He saw Wilson throw his hands in the air. and he began to run. Was it a good hit? He did not know. A mighty roar was sounding in his ears, a mighty roar that soon developed into steady, organized cheering. As he passed first, he looked back and saw the crowd climbing from the stands. What did it mean? He turned second, and ran into Darrow's arms. Behind Darrow was a waying sea of black and gold.

"It's all right," called the captain. "We've won, we've won. That was a fine hit, Dick. a fine hit. Here, boys, take him," and in a moment Henty found himself in the air, rid ing on the shoulders of the crowd.

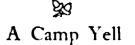
'Henty! Henty! Henty!" they shouted and his eyes filled. Ah! what a fool he had been. He looked down at the crowd, and his eyes met the eyes of Cross.

"I hear you're going to Union," cried the short-stop.

A hush fell over the crowd. Henty took

off his cap. "St. Paul," he cried, "St. Paul first, last and all the time.'

The cheering began again.



Take off your shoes and stockings And let your feet go bare; For we are the Boys of the Boys' Club Camp And touch us if you dare.

Copyright, 1904, by Waldon Fawcett KERMIT ROOSEVELT-TAKEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE AMERICAN BOY

Written for THE AMERICAN BOY by Frank J. Sullivan, of the Central Y. M. C. A., Chicago, alled by some "the human duck," who on February the 20th last swam two hundred and wenty-eight feet under water, smashing by just nine feet the best previous amateur mark in the United States. Again, on April 16th last, at the contests of the Central Amateur Athletic Union, add in Milwaukee, he won the under-water swimming contest, equaling his February record two hundred and twenty-eight feet and winning the title of "Champion under-water minimer."

WIMMING and running are pernaps the oldest forms of exercise known to man; the former I believe to be the most health-promoting sport known. I myself, in my day, have engaged in all of the routine sports of the American boy, but never have I telt from any of them the exhibitant of the them to the them to the tell by the swimmer after a stiff 220 or an eight-minute half of water polo. The langs are immeasurably benefited by the quick full breaths taken in swimming, and the legs and arms develop not the land, knotty bands of the gymnast, but the long, symmetrical hard, knotty bands of the gymnast, but the long, symmetrical muscles so prized by the lover of art. A recent experiment at the University of Pennsylvania has conclusively shown that the number of red corpuscles in the blant of a swimner is many blood of a swim.ner is many times those contained in that of a numer; and these red corpuscles are not to be despised as factors in health.

Having, I hope, convinced the reader of the value of the swim, I turn to what is a more important part of my article, namely, instruction of the beginner or novice in the art of swimming, with a few more ad-

swimming, with a few more advanced saggestions to the boy who knows how to swim the rimitive breast stroke, but wishes to tearn something of racing swimming.

The breast stroke consists of three definite movements. The would-be swimmer takes a horizontal position upon the water—or rather in the water, as he is a beginner—and stretches out both hands and legs as far as he is able, supported by a life-preserver, a rope from above, or by the hand of a friend gripping his trunks at the back of the waist, the last-named method being perhaps the best. To a mental od being perhaps the best. To a mental count of one-two-three he brings his arms, with palms spread against the water, to a position directly opposite his shoulders, taking great care to keep his legs motionless. At the count of two he brings his legs, with At the count of two he brings his legs, with knees not more than a foot apart, up under his stomach, and at the same time drawing his hands from their outstretched position to below his face, with clows close to the sides. At three he does what he has felt only too much inclined to do all along—kicks out his legs wide apart, and thrusts his hands, palms together, forward, while with straight knees he brings his feet tokick into bringing the feet together, not in straightening them out. For the first-named movement is the one that keeps the body in motion, and it is the motion forward which keeps one from sinking. Remember not to spend yourself trying to keep above the water, but to make all your work tell toward propelling yourself. These instructions, if followed, will make you what is often called a swimmer, but you must practice every time it is possible, for without almost daily trials you cannot learn to swim.

without almost daily trials you cannot learn to swim.

The next stroke to be learned when you have mastered the breast stroke, is the single overband or side stroke. With his first attempt at this the swimmer encounters his first breathing troubles, and before anything can be accomplished further towards becoming an expert, he must learn the art of breathing as it is done in the water. The breaths must be short and regions, taken above the water and exhaled which is submerged. Nothing can about the idea of being submerged; but anything can be accomplished further to-wards becoming an expert, he must learn the art of breathing as it is done in the water. The breaths must be short and reg-dar, taken above the water and exhaled child the face is submerged. Nothing can trouble the swimmer in trying either for speed or endurance, so much as not being able to take quick, deep and absolutely regular breaths.

The motions of the single overhand are must from those of the breast stroke in both arm swing and kick. The solve must first be put in motion by either dive or a few strokes on the breast. The consistency of the stroke in both arm swing and kick. The water stunts. In even the dive there is a wonderful source of pleasure. It sounds to the uninitiated almost foolish, then a position on either right or left side. preferred, having been assumed, the unbr arm outstretched with palm against the oter is brought down to the side, while the upper arm is stretched out ahead and the upper leg is reached forward as if to limb or the stretched stretched.

the upper arm is stretched out ahead and the upper leg is reached forward as if to limb, and the other is stretched out beind in much the same manner. Simultanelly the upper arm is carried down close at the body, back as far as the reach alwa, and the two spread legs are brought gether with a strong selssor-like motion ich shoots the swimmer ahead. Before a motion has ceased, the under arm is min pulled down under the water and anier stroke is commenced. This method flers from the breast stroke in that a mounced coast should follow each stroke, bough no pause in the forward movement ast be allowed. On the other hand, in first named method each move should intain a part of the one which precedes it to face should be kept half under the ster, allowing the mouth to rise on the k and go under during the recovery, a breath is drawn through the mouth, smaled with the kick and exhaled on the sing of the under arm. A slight roll from the to stomach as the legs are brought gether is permissible and by some swimers is found advantageous both for restrs is found advantageous both for rest-

F is found advantageous both for rest-K and as a means of increasing speed. Having mastered the single overhand, here now remains but the double over-and to be learned of the three prominent brokes used in swimming, and it is quite asy to learn this when one first knows the ther two, for it is a hybrid of these, so

To speak.

The double overhand may be swum in two mite different ways. In the first, which is sentially a distance stroke, the seissors kick and a long roll is used; in the second the swimmer uses the straight breast stroke biots and memains on his breast throughout the swimmer uses the straight breast through the swimmer uses the straight breast through the swimmer uses the straight breast through the swimmer uses the straight breast stroke kick and remains on his breast throughout fach set of motions. The first is the Double (werhand proper; the second is named the Trudgeon stroke, after its originator. Perhaps the best way to learn the double overhand is to begin by swimming the single, and after acquiring the roll which



FRANK J. SULLIVAN

is easily given in that stroke, gradually increase the length of gradually increase the length of the roll until you are able to bring the under arm clear of the water when it is pushed forward. Now cut off the roll at the end you began with and add a little more at the other end, and you have a double overhand. The finished stroke is only to be acquired by practice. You may turn clear over upon your side at the finish of the stroke, or you may swim it the stroke, or you may swim it entirely upon the breast, sim-ply turning the face for the breath.

The Trudgeon movement is a

little more difficult, perhaps, and is not necessarily one of the attainments of an accomplished swimmer, although when well executed it becomes an excellent speed stroke. The swimmer starts either with a dive or a strong breast stroke kick, and using that leg motion and alternation. using that leg motion and after-nately reaching his arms out in front of him and pulling them back under the water, he uses one with his kick and one for re-covery. The head is held high above the surface through the aid of the arms, thus present-ing very little resistance to the water. In general, however, the stroke is hardly one to be at-

water. In general, however, the stroke is hardly one to be attempted until one has been swimming long enough to have developed both endurance and perseverance, as the stroke, although not really difficult, requires trained strength, especially for holding up the head without straining in such a way as to deter progress. But as I said before when properly swum this stroke proves a mine of speed for all distances up to a hundred yards.

There are many other more form

hundred yards.

There are many other more fancy strokes for the enthusiast to learn, but few of them are of practical value. However, there is one other that may well be mentioned. This is the so-called, and well-named, crawl stroke. This stroke, although the main support of that clever clique of Australian swimmers—Cavill, Healy and Wickham—who are without doubt the fastest swimmers in the world, is hardly known and would scarcely be recognized on this side of the Atlantic. The stroke as described to me by Handy, the crack Chicago middle-distance swimmer and one of the few American exponents of the crawl, is as follows: "The crawl stroke is little more than a scientific exposition of is little more than a scientific exposition of the well-known 'dog fashlon' kick with a more effective arm motion. The would-be crawler lies flat on his stomach and swimwith straight knees he brings his feet together. He is now back in the first position and is ready to start once more. Care must be taken to put the better part of the kick into bringing the feet together, not in straightening them out. For the first-named movement is the one that keeps the hody in motion, and it is the motion forward which keeps one from sinking. Remember not to spend yourself trying to keep above the water, but to make all your work tell toward propelling yourself. These instructions, if followed, will make you must practice every time it is possible, for fect equilibrium of the body which gives the swimmer his speed. There is no form

surface, there is not much attractiveness about the idea of being submerged; but the swimmer who really enjoys and loves the water feels a wonderfully strong fascination for remaining below the surface. You will rarely see a large crowd of swimmers remain in the water for a length of time without starting some kind of endors.

I have no doubt, but I can yet remember the mental and physical exhilaration I used to feel when trying to see how great a distance I could cover while "under." The mere staying under was monotonous, but the racing against time, and the (as it seemed) hand to hand combat with that mighty element, water, was exhilarating in the extreme. It seems now no less so, and the farther the distance covered, the more agger does one feel to do more. It was the eager does one feel to do more. It was this feeling that made me specialize upon the

feeling that made me specialize upon the under-water swimming.

In 1902 I took up this branch of aquatic sports, and have devoted almost all my practice since to perfecting myself in it, which probably accounts for my success. Time and again my friends have told me that I was in great danger of hurting myself, but I can honestly say that I have never felt anything but beneficial effects from it. On the contrary, I feel that I owe a great deal to my work in that line, having not only increased my lung capacity to a great deal to my work in that line, having not only increased ray lung capacity to three hundred and ninety-five cubic inches, but have rendered myself immune to colds and lung troubles. Thus I feel safe in recommending this sport to those who have weak and undeveloped lungs.

The chief requisite of the under-water swimmer besides good lungs, is a knowledge of how to breathe. The breath is not the quick-drawn breath of the sprinter, nor the regular inhalation of the distance swimmer, but a long, deep breath, repeated un-

the regular inhalation of the distance swimmer, but a long, deep breath, repeated until the farthermost corner of each lung reeks with oxygen. When the lungs are thus filled the swimmer is ready to go under. These deep breaths spoken of, it must be remembered, are not to be taken on going in the water, but before you are ready, the object being rather to thoroughly oxygenate the blood, than to fill up upon air. The body must be so full of this element as not to require it for some moments. The surplus air is in the way, and should be expelled little by little as the oxygen is used, the nitrogen and carbonic acid gas being harmful when held too long. The beginner should go through daily breathing exercises, and each day in his



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practice should try to go a little farther. The stroke to be swum by the under-water swimmer is the breast stroke with water swimmer is the breast stroke with the face held down. A great number of swimmers find no trouble in remaining un-der the water, but if those who do will give a slight upward turn of the palm of the hand and point the head well downward they will no longer be troubled. The over-

educational value.

hand strokes may be swum under water, but they are extremely trying; for dis-tance no one will dispute the superior value of the first named stroke.

Frank J. Sullwan.

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hoys had read in the newspapers within the week

This is Jack's story

#### LITTLE FRANK

Little Frank Robinson was a poor boy. His father was a man who didn't work much because there wasn't any work for him to do. Frank was a good boy, and he liked to go to school. He wanted to build a factory where they built engine But he didn't have any money to bulld

the factory.
One day he read in the paper how there was a thing called radium, and he said, "I will go out and find some."

So Frank went out in a place where there was a hill and he dug in the hill, and he didn't find any, but he said to himself. "The teacher told me when he read it in the paper that radium was worth eight million dollars a pound."

So Frank kept on digging in the hill. After a long time he found a ton of radium and he took to her factors.

After a long time he found a ton of radium and he took it back to his father, and his father took it to the radium store, and sold it for eight million dollars

Frank found a lot of other pounds of it, and he gave a pound to each of the boys who had helped him dig in the hill, and all the boys sold the radium for eight million dollars a pound, and they lived ever afterward.

And Frank Robinson built a big factory, and made an engine so that his mother could run her sewing machine without the treadle. And then he went to school and went to college, and he learned a lot of things about things he didn't know anything about before. When he knew all these things he graduated, and the professor gave him a diploma and he went away. gave him a diploma, and he went away and built another factory, and made some more engines, all because he was a good how and learned his lessons and knew where to go and find the radium mine.

# 



#### Making A Stamp Collection

the stamp and the other half to the album, so that the stamp can swing on it like a door on a hinge. Then if the stamp is to be removed at any time there is no need of tearing or injuring either the stamp or the album. These stamp hinges are put up in packages of one thousand, and are sold for ten cents a

Third, every collector should have a catalogue. At first, most collectors think that a stamp is a stamp, and strive only to secure a large number of varieties. Later, he will find that each stamp has a value, some being worth only one cent, while other stamps are worth many details. while other stamps are worth many dol-lars, and sometimes he finds to his sor-row, that he has parted with his valuable stamps in trading for the common ones. There is a catalogue printed every year that is just as complete as the album, and this is absolutely necessary to the intelligent collector. This catalogue can

be purchased for about sixty cents, and is worth many times its price.

Thus with the expenditure of a little over two dollars the beginner can secure his album, hinges and catalogue, and is ready to look over the stamps he has accumulated, find their value, place them in his album and call himself a collector.

The foregoing article was written by Rev. George A. Joplin, Pastor of the First Presby-terian Church of Mt. Sterling, Ky., who says that as a pastor it has been his privilege to organize a number of stamp clubs among the boys and that he has found few things so useful and helpful, where boys are properly directed in their work. in their work.

#### Stamp Inquiries

H. G. L., Fergus Falls, Minn. The 10c Columbian unused sells for 12c. O. R. Dielyt, Phila. Pa. Stamp No. 1 cats. 5c The 5 orc. Sweden cats. 1c. The 5 sh. Samon. Exp. cats. \$12.00. The 50 sen. Japan cats. 5c. The 15c Hayti cats. 15c. The 1s St. Lucia cats. 30c. The 8 var. Kiantchow cats. 79c. The Chinese stamp cats. \$1.00. (Many answers held over till next month.)

teen cents each.

#### The Numismatic Sphinx

Making A Stamp Collection

GROBIES A. JOSHA

Making A Stamp Collection

J them in good condition.—R. G., Moorefield, Ontario: Your rubbing is from an Indian rupee worth about seventy five cents. The Persian inscription translated would be. "He who is the shadow of divine favor, the defender of the religion of Mahomet, the Emperor, Shah Alum, coins money for seven climates." The coin was struck at Calcutta.—Harold Burch: Your coin is one of Charles II. of England (1600-81). As you do not give the metal or size of the piece, I cannot give you the numismatic value.—J. Harnist: Your coins are all common. Dwight C. Smith, good Roman coins of Constantine and Valens sell for a quarter each. Your drawing is from a Denmark 5 ore coin. This and the other coins you mention are all common. Coleman Molloy, your drawing is from a 2 double piece of the Island of Guernesey, worth ten cents. Others common, Glover Giles, current Canadian coins are worth only face value. Wm. Pflefer, your coins are from Waldeck and Lippe, and though old, 1822 and 1872, are both quite common, selling for a quarter each. Alex Knapp, the half eagles of 1834, 1836 and 1849 will hardly bring a premium C means Charlotte (N. C.) mint. J. F. Trowbridge, Piqua, O., wants a \$5 gold piece of 1830. Adam Gerlach, old Spanish silver, as a rule, will not bring a premium. The same might be said of old and modern Mexican silver. Roger G. Dayton, see May issue of AMERICAN BOY, Fred B. Wilson, ordinary Chinese cash have little value with collectors, and yet when we take into consideration that they have been issued for upwards of 2,000 years, there must be, and are, many rare pieces among them. R. E. Ellis, a good 1821 quarter there must be, and are, many rare pieces among them. R. E. Ellis, a good 1821 quarter sells for \$2.00. "Confederatio Helvetia" means the Helvetic Republic or Confederation, (Switzerland). Your coin with the strange lettering the Helvetic Republic or Confederation (Switzerland). Your coin with the strange lettering is a 10 kopeck of Russia. R. Bloomerg, your Mexican and other coins are of little value above face. Audrev Pavell, your rubbing is from a common Austrian kreutzer of 1860. Your other queries are answered elsewhere in this column. E. C. Yercke, 1808 half cent, twenty-five cents. Irish (Hibernia) half penny, ten cents. Others face value, Jessie Wetzell, there were no half cents coined in 1813. Army & Navy is a common War Token of 1863. We do not purchase coins. C. K. Topping, 1796 cent. \$1.25. 1807 English half penny, ten cents. 1800 and 1801 cents. \$1.00 and 75c respectively if they are in good condition. Your drawings are from Overvessel (1768) and Brunswick 1 pfennig, 1776 (Wild Man). They are worth from ten to fifteen cents each.



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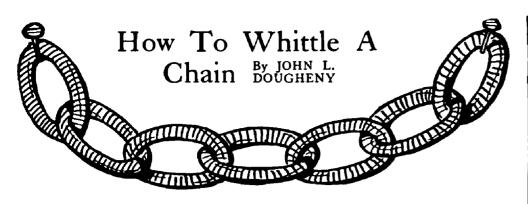
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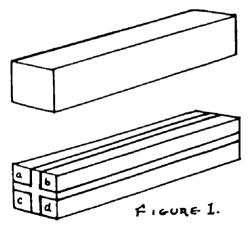
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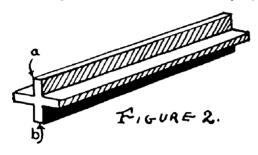


one solid stick into a chain having mov- is nothing more than common, everyday able, inseparable links, may seem a marvelous feat to those uninitiated in the art of wood-sculpture; but considered expertly, step by step, it becomes simple and easy to accomplish. The beauty of the finished article depends, of course, on the ingenuity of the maker and the time and care he expends in perfecting it. Tools, even in this case, where so few are required, are an important consideration. A knife having two finely tempered blades (one large, one small) is the proper kind to use. Material, you can select at your pleasure. Any wood that is clear and straight-grained will do. Hardwoods are more difficult to work than the softer grades, but are not so apt to warp, and take a better finish. Basswood, boxwood or pine are suitable. A discarded flour-barrel head is easily obtainable and answers the purpose admirably. The piece to begin on should be one inch wide, one-half inch thick and twelve inches long. The first thing to do is to mark the piece with guide lines as shown in Fig. 1. The lines are made in the following manner: Find the center of width and the center of thickness; draw two parallel lines on each of the four sides, one line one-eighth of an inch to the left of the central point and the other one-eighth to the right of it. These lines reach from end to end, and are also drawn on the end; the latter pattern resembles a cross, the arms being at right angles to each other. It is somewhat difficult for a beginner to get these lines straight and carefully. Study Fig. 1 until you get the right idea. The square sections ("a," "b," "c," "d") are to be cut away. This, too, requires some skill. Be careful not to bear too hard or the knife point will sink deeper than the center, and spoil the whole job. A fine-toothed steel hack-saw can be used to advantage wherever a portion of considerable size is to be cut away. After the gated cross like Fig. 2. Next comes the



isk of dividing it into links. In order to it them of uniform size you should mark he whole piece before doing any farther atting. If the stick is twelve inches long nd you wish the chain to have twelve links is obvious that each will be one inch in ingth. If you want only six links, each ill be two inches long, and so on. Lay out · edges opposite each other, on what apwars to be the horizontal arm of the cross and "b") in Fig. 2. The two remainor edges are also divided into inch spaces, at because the links of a chain overlap ich other, you must mark the point midnches from end, the second two and a alf, the third three and a half, and so on.
The bridge was saved, and, in my judgdistance between the points consecument, saved by the preachers and boys.

ATHITTLING has always been a tively will of course be one inch. Now cut. favorite pastime for the younger not on the marks but an equal distance to generation, and judging by the each side, say one-sixteenth of an inch, enthusiasm that some of my thus making the space between links onehumble efforts in this line have created, it eighth of an inch (in the rough). When is by no means on the wane. The list of you have done this and properly curved articles an ingenious lad can make with the corners your work will look like Fig. 3. the aid of a common pocketknife is almost And now comes the interesting task of endless. There is as much difference in loosening the links. Study the drawing whittlers as there is in poets or painters, thoroughly, or better still, your work at its I think a great majority of boys prefer present stage, and you will readily see what may be called problematical whit- what parts have to be cut away. This part tling, that is, the carving out of a design of the work will give you a chance to which at first seems impossible. To whittle exercise your ingenuity, which, by the way,



Use the small blade of your knife and dig away carefully. Be content to take out a small splinter at a time; it is by far the safest method. When the links are all made movable, smooth them with sandpaper. You can get at the interior of the links by wrapping the paper around the knife blade, or a small stick. The picture at the beginning of this article is an exact likeness of a chain I whittled out in one hour. This idea of making movable, inseparable links out of one solid block opens up the way to a score of beautiful designs, some of which we will describe in subsequent numbers.

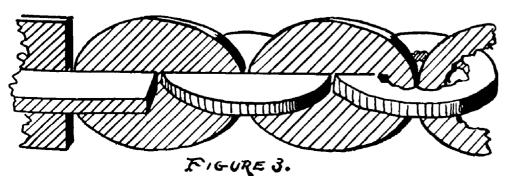
#### Schoolboys Defend A Bridge

An order came from Gen. Lee for every sick and wounded man who was able to report at Staunton River Bridge, as Gen. Cortz with 2.700 men was advancing to burn beginner to get these lines straight and true, and as they are a very important part the bridge. I mounted my horse and of the work, we advise you to draw them started at once, says W. C. Marshall, of carefully Study Fig. 1 until you get the Morgantown, W. Va., in the Richmond Times-Dispatch. When I arrived I found Col. Farrington in command and the artillery under an officer who had never fired a gun, and I might add that his men were in the same predicament.

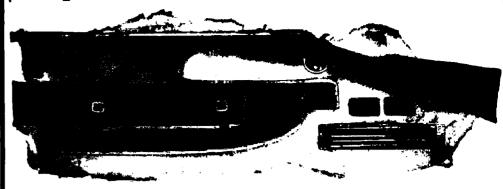
Col. Farrington put me in command of the artillery. After telling each man what I expected him to do and how to do it, I first operation the piece will be an elon- received an order from Col. Farrington to report at once to his headquarters. I found he wished to hold a council of war. During our talk, two, and. I think, three old grayheaded ministers reported that they were there with their schoolboys to help save the

It occurred to me at once that this was our chance, and I advised Col. Farrington to put the boys in the breastworks on the other side of the river, the river being behind them and the enemy in front of them. The colonel agreed at once. The ministers began to protest on account of the age of the boys. The colonel asked if they did not come to help save the bridge, and he insisted upon their holding their position. This seemed fearfully cruel, but the result proved to the satisfaction of the ministers it was the right thing to do

The rest of the command was then place in breastworks on the south side of the river. I then went at once back to the artillery. I had scarcely reached it when I saw the enemy come out and form in line of battle to charge the brigade, four times of battle to charge the brigade, four times our number. My heart went out to these boys. I opened from the enemy at once with the four gun, and did all the harm I could. I tried to make them think that we had a large force in their front. At this time the order on the other side was given to "Charge." Down came 2,500 men on those boys and disabled soldiers. Not a word did we hear from the boys until the word did we hear from the boys until the enemy were within about 290 yards of them, when one of the dear old ministers sprang upon the works and gave the order: "Fire low and fast!" The little fellows swarmed up from the ground like "yellow jackets, do not know that they killed many, but be first mark will be one and one-half and as badly frightened as I ever saw. They rallied and made a second charge,



#### Hopkins & Allen Vacation Outfit

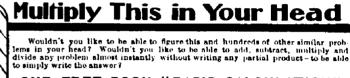


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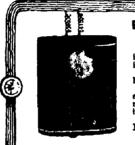


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The black Japanned case to which the bell is attached (see cut) also holds the dry batteries.

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se send me your booklet, "roor Stories of cess," and explain how I can qualify for the position before which I have marked X.

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directed.)

Horace Franklin Lenhart, of New Han-over, Pa., though but seven years of age, handles a gun to perfection, whether it be a rifle or a shotgun. He learned to be an expert marksman by the use of an air rifle. His second venture was a rifle with



BORACE F. LENHART

oon learned to hit the center mark of either the flying or the stationary board. At the age of six he was the proud possessor of a breech-loading shotgun, and woe he it to the sparrows or cottontails that came within his vision.

#### From a 70-Year-Old Boy

Although hearly seventy years young, I am intensely American and, at times, quite hoyish. I very much admire THE AMERICAN BOY. My grandson sometimes brings me his copy, after he has read it. The May number has an article about "Old Abe," the War Eagle, which makes me want to put in a few words. It was my fortune to see the noble bird several times one day, on the march, near Vicksharg, Miss. About two years later there was a sale of pictures of "Old Abe," realizing about \$16,000, which was used by the "Christian Commission" in their work of mercy and goodness. Those selling the pictures were given a commission in "The Army of the American Eagle," My brother Although hearly seventy years young, I Army of the American Eagle." My brother (then about twelve years old) sold 20 pie-

(then about twelve years old) sold 20 pictures, at 15 cents each, and received a commission as corporal. I do not know if he has preserved the document.

The most amusing thing I heard about "Old Abe" was related by a lady speaker in Jackson, Mich., about twenty-live years ago. I am not certain, but think it was Rev. Atma Shaw, who said that after being returned to Wisconsin, he laid a number of eggs. I was very sorry to learn of the cremation of the remains.

12. W. SEDGWICK.

Parma, Mich., May 16.

MONG the heroic deeds which re-cently prompted Andrew Carnegie to contribute a five million dollar fund contribute a five million dollar fund for American heroes and heroines, there were few more commendable than those performed by some of our American boys, aged seven years old and upwards. To risk one's life to save the life of another requires true heroism, a qualification which is admired the world over. Especially is this true when it applies to one who is young in years and experience. The incidents referred to in this article were all truly heroic, and the better for the fact that they were performed prior to the announcement of Mr. Carnegie's hero endowment, and, therefore, without any thought of reward.

Frederick Ridder, of Springfield, O., aged

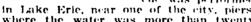
Frederick Ridder, of Springfield, O., aged 10 years, recently rescued his brother, George, who is a year younger, from drowning just as he was going down the third time. Frederick cannot swim a stroke, but he succeeded in performing the rescue by weating in the water as to be stroke, but he succeeded in performing the rescue by wading in the water up to his neck, the current several times nearly taking him off his feet. When he had succeeded in bringing his brother to shore, another playmate helped to get the unconscious boy out of the water and up on to the bank. Then the two rolled the half drowned boy over several times and stood him upon his head, and afterward walked him home, a distance of nearly two miles, and these heroic methods saved his life. When George complained of being cold, Frederick took off his own coat and placed it about his brother, although he himself It about his brother, although he himself was as wet as George. The methods which Frederick employed to resuscitate his half-drowned brother were familiar to him from having read them in a book some time pre-vious. Frederick is a regular bookworm.

vious, Frederick is a regular bookworm.

Lawrence Templeton, of Toledo, O., is seven years of age. He is the son of Judge Templeton, of that city. One day while out at the skating place on Swan Creek, a companion, Arnold Ward, broke through the ice and struggled helplessly in the water. Lawrence, with great heroism, crept out upon the thin ice and grasped the hand of his companion. His hold broke but he made a second attempt, and again but he made a second attempt, and again clutching him, succeeded in holding Arnold until help

came and rescued both of them from the perllous posi-tion into which they had gotten. tion Otto Bay, a four-teen-year-old lad of the same city, rescued William Mc-Cormick from the river at Walbrige park in a similar

manner.
Charlie Fife, son
of Patrolman K.
Fife, of 61 Boliver
street, Cleveland,
O. is another
young here who for young hero who is deserving of more than passing non-tion. At the age of





when the Moskowitz boy came along and slipping, fell into the water. Charlie cried for help, but there was no person in sight. He soon saw that the struggling lad was going down for the third time, so, without removing any of his clothing, he jumped in and caught Moskowitz by caught Moskowitz by

CHARLIE FIFE

CHARLIE FIFE

CHARLIE FIFE

the arm. The Moskowitz boy held to Charlie and quickly both were under the water, but Charlie, Leing a good swimmer, soon had the other lad to the pier. Here he rested for a moment, all the time holding Moskowitz's head above water. Then finally he got him up on the pier, where he patted him on the back and rolled him over until he had regained consciousness, then took him regained consciousness, then took him home. When asked why he had risked his life to save another. Charlie replied: "I did not want to see the other kid drown."

Sammy Davey, of North Claremont avenue, Chicago, while at Silver Lake, Wisasa a master mechanic,

A Successful Young Sportsman

Horace Franklin Lenhart, of New Hanover, Pa., though but seven years of age,
handles a gun to perfection, whether it be
a rifle or a shotgun. He learned to be an
expert marksman by the use of an air

MONG the heroic deeds which re
MONG the heroic deeds which re
feet deep. Charlie, in company with sevented down to the lake to
fish. He was using a throw-line which was
just pulled his line in
when the Moskowitz
how came along and

A Boy Locomotive Builder

#### A Boy Locomotive Builder



Frank C. Newell, of Burlington, Ia., a g e d fourteen, has construct-ed a miniature locomoed a miniature locomotive that may be seen in the Transportation Building at the St.
Louis Exposition. The little locomotive is said to be perfect in every respect and creates a great deal of interest as it stands beside the giant monsters of the Exposition. A pocket knife, a case knife and a small file were the tools used in constructing the engine. The boiler is madfrom a tin coffee-can, the cab wheels and tank from cigar box wood; spools were used for the strate oxidation and headlight.

tank from cigar box wood; spools were used for the stack, cylinder and headlight. The steam and sand pipes, as well as the hand rails, are made of wire. A can of paint, a bottle of glue and a bell were the only materials purchased. This boy has a right to look forward to a successful career



#### Cue Alley Team

We present herewith the picture of the Cue Alley Team of the Monitor Club of Brocton, Mass. In a recent tournament three of this team won prizes offered by the Y. M. C. A. The boys of the club say they are all enthusiastic over THE AMERICAN BOY. The club itself contains eleven boys, and in addition to the Cue Alley Team it has a basket ball team, a football team, a baseball team and a track team. The average age of the boys is fourteen.

tion. At the age of 12 years, he took his own life in his hands, to rescue a lad much larger and older than himself. The name of the rescued boy is Herman Moskowitz. He resides on Eric street in Cleveland. The rescue was performed in Lake Eric, near one of the city, piers, where the water was more than twenty

#### Floral Photography

(Continued from page 271.)

object being nearer, will require a greater exposure than an interior or other distant object. Ordinary plates may be used; but if the flowers have any red or yellow in them, better results will be obtained with the so-called isochromatic plates. Whichever is used, they should be backed with some caramel or red backing paper, as the flowers, being of a light color against a flowers, being of a light color against a black background, are very liable to have a halo round them, which the backing will prevent.

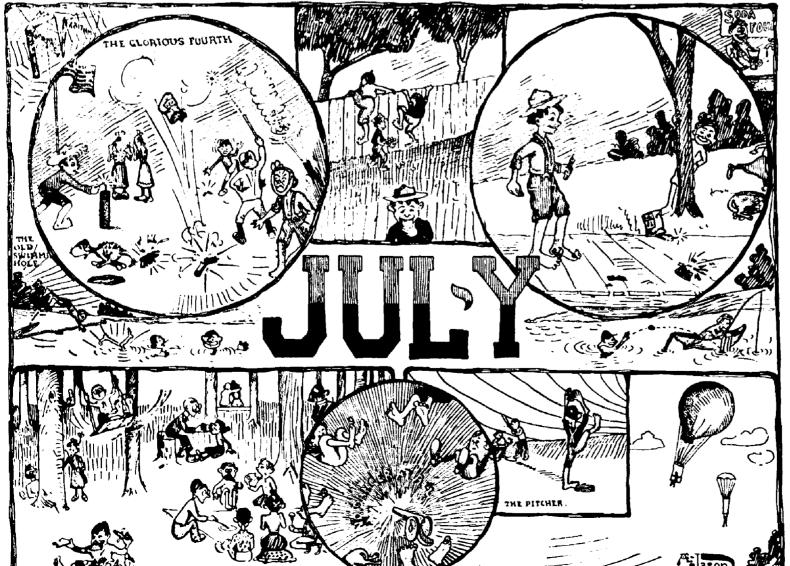
It must be remembered that isochromate plates will considerably shorten the exposure if the flowers are of a yellow or red color, as they are more sensitive to these colors than ordinary plates. If ordinary plates are used to photograph a yellow flower, it will come out considerably darked than it ought to, unless the exposure is very long, then the stems and other part being over-exposed, come out flatly; therefore it is best to use isochromatic for colored flowers, but white ones are best photographed with ordinary plates. Splendigraphed with ordinary plates. Splendigraphed with ordinary plates. Splendigraphed with ordinary plates, can be obtained with either of the artificial lights mentioned above, if care taken in illuminating the flowers.

Ordinary plates are almost useless for photographing flowers by night, as all artificial lights have a certain amount of yelowness in them, which these plates are not yery sensitive to. Isochromatic plates must be used, and a rapid brand selected, so to shorten the exposure as much as posble. The focusing must be done by arraeling lighted candles near the flowers, taking that they are not too close, or the It must be remembered that isochromati-

ble. The focusing must be done by arrae ing lighted candles near the flowers, take care that they are not too close, or the heat will cause them to rapidly fade. Greare must also be taken in focusing, as small stop cannot very well be used, account of the increase in the already be exposure. The candles must be removed.

before exposure.
Lustly comes the development, which to give a very brilliant or harsh negat should not be used, but one which give soft one is best. A mixed developer, so as the following, will suit admirably:

A. Metol ...... 40 gro Hydroquinone 50 gr o Sulphite of soda 120 gra Bromide of potassium 15 gr Water to make up 20 our Caustic potash ......150 grad Water to make up.... For use, take equal parts of each. The eikonogen developer is also suita-The "Paget" formula is a very good on-No. 1. Eikonogen 52 oum
Sodium sulphite 1½ oum
Potassium bromble 8 gr
Distilled water to make 30 oun No. 2. Potassium carbonate .... 1 out Distilled water to make,10 our For use, take 3 parts of No. 1 to 1 part of No. 2. The effectiveness of the results will of course, depend upon the artistic skill of the operator; but if the above is careful followed, good results ought to be obtained. Color sensitive plates are also known orthochromatic plates.



AT THE PICNIC.

### The Science of Jumping

Written for "The American Boy" by W. S. Farrant, :: Western Champion A. A. U. and W. A. A. ::



EXERCISE NO. 1

It is a well known fact that the practice of broad jumping hinders the speed of a sprinter, but many a sprinter has learned that while he has not quite sufficient speed that while he has not quite sufficient speed for championship honors, he has developed the ability to "get there" in the "long jump." This fact amply repays him for the triffing loss of speed. All that is necessary to make the change from sprinter to jumper is to devote a few weeks' times to careful, gradual effort along the following lines:

The most necessary quality for a broad jumper to have, is the ability to reach his "take-off" under full speed, without the dightest waste of energy, in order that at the moment of leaping, every nerve and muscle in the body is concentrated into one supreme effort to "raise" properly.

The proper way to avoid either overtoaching or falling short of the take-off, is to start gradually into a rapid sprint over-

to start gradually into a rapid sprint over clear piece of cinder path, where the pike marks from the shoes will leave their imprint. Care should be taken to notice the very exhausting, but if persevered in daily, marks spot where full speed is attained; at weeks time.



EXERCISE NO. 2

down mark No. 2.

Now start your run from mark No. 2, and work gradually faster so that you will be in full speed and regular stride when you reach mark No. 1 with the foot from which you jump. This will bring you squarely to the take-off with the proper foot, so as to avoid either a foul from over-reaching, or a loss of distance due to take-off too far back. A trial or two will show you whether or not your marks are correctly placed. A head wind may make it necessary to advance mark No. 1 a few inches, or put it back a trifle for a wind from behind.

On the day of competition, these marks

On the day of competition, these marks should always be correctly placed and tried before the contest starts. The field judge's tape is always available for this purpose. Place the marks to the side of the path where they will not be interfered with by

where they will not be interfered with by the other contestants and pin them to the earth with small wooden pegs.

Jumping is a rather severe effort for the beginner, and full distance should never be striven for only in competition. During practice and training, full speed to the take-off should always be the aim, but the jump must be merely a gentle effort, say two to three feet short of your capabilities. There are three exercises which will develop the raise or spring far more than actual effort. The first is stand erect in military position with the heels together, slowly lift to the toes and drop back to original position. Repeat until tired, never longer or shorter.

The second is started in the same posi-

longer or shorter.

The second is started in the same position, slowly stoop until the buttocks strike the heels, raise to the toes at the same time, and then raise slowly to an erect position again, repeating until tired.

The third is the same as the last on one foot, holding the free limb extended in front. Repeat until tired. Change to the other foot and repeat.



EXERCISE NO. 3

These exercises should never be indulged in during the three days prior to competi-tion; they tend to slow the speed. Perfect rest is better than any exercise at this

#### Boys' Books Reviewed

BTEPPING STONES TO MANHOOD; a Book of Inspiration for Boys and Young Men, by William P. Pearce. We question whether among helpful books of today there could be a better placed in the hands of the boy from twelve years up to twenty-one. From the first to the last of the thirty chapters making up this volume every aspect of relationship to oneself, to others and to God is discussed. There are many problems encountered by the boy as he begins the serious part of life's journey wherein he needs assistance, advice and encouragement, and he will be dull indeed if he falls to receive them from these pages. and encouragement, and ne will be dult indeed if he falls to receive them from these pages. The best and noblest ideals are here inculcated. while the stirring, inspiring, helpful illustra-tions and stories cannot but rouse and enthuse the reader. The introductions to the chapters the reader. The introductions to the chapters are contributed by such men as Rev. Robert J. Rurdette, Major-General O. O. Howard, Marshall Field. Booker T. Washington, General Thomas J. Morgan, Anthony Comstock, Lyman J. Gage, Rev. George C. Lorimer. Bishop McCabe and others. No boy should fail to read this book. 352 pages. Price \$1.50. Harper & Brother Company.

CHILDREN OF THE TENEMENTS, by Jacob A Riis. Every one of the forty stories told in the pages of this, the latest of Mr. Riis's books, actually happened in the course of his twenty-five years' struggle for improving the condition of the dwellers in the slums of New York. There is pathos to draw tears and humor to make laughter. The condition of the children of the tenements is described. children of the tenements is drawn by a mas-



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ter hand, the reader instantly realizing that nothing is exaggerated or set "down in malice," that every word is true. But through all the misery and squalid wretchedness so well depicted, there runs a strain of hope, comfort and encouragement which could only come from the man who has fought so bravely and won so many glorious victories in the face of well-nigh insuperable obstacles. To every lover of children and every sympathizer in the work of making child life what it should be, we cordially recommend this book. The flustrations by C. M. Belyea and others are sympathetically drawn. 387 pages. Price, \$2.00 net. The MacMillan Co. ter hand, the reader instantly realizing that nothing is exaggerated or set "down in malnet. The MacMillan Co.



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# Jim In Fishing Time By WILL S. Then Sat'dy mornin' pa he says, "I think the garden's ready For workin'—Jim, you git the for

1 jest hate school an' jogerfy, An' 'rithmertic an' all! It makes me sick to see them maps An' blackboards on the wall! An' teacher (mean ole hateful thing!) Jest doin' all she can To spoil our fun! Oh golly! Don't I wisht I was a man!

It's orful, drivin' us to school An' crowdin' us together Inside a hot ole smelly room This bully fishin' weather; An' makin' us set jest as still, (Won't even let us speak!) My! Don't I wisht that me an' Bob Could git off to the creek!

Las' Friday evenin' after school Bob he went home with me: I sneaked up in the garret stairs As kyeerful's I could be

To git my pole; an' Bob he took The spade an' dug some bait, An' then laid low till I could slip Out thru the hoss-lot gate.

But jest as I was sneakin' out, Ma caught a glimpse o' me An' hollered "Jim!" I broke an' run But she yells "Yo-o-u-u Jim-me-e-e, Come right here an' split some wood!" Well, sir, I like to've died! I th'owd my pole jest far's I could An' flopped right down an' cried!

An' purt' near cussed! Leastwise I said 'Doggon the doggen wood!" My! Wa'nt I hot! But gittin' mad Don't do a speck o' good With ma-you bet I've found that out Of settin' on a tree-root An' so I had to ston An' split 'hout forty-leb'n cords Till I jest thought I'd drop!

For workin'-Jim, you git the fork An' hit them plant beds steady Till dinner time: I'll bring the seed An' you can he'p me sow it." Well, say! Now maybe I wa'nt sore! But shucks! I had to go it!

Las' Satd'y! Now I've got to wait Purt' near another week 'Fore me and Bob can git a chanst To make another sneak; An,' like as not, when Sat'dy comes There'll be some work to do, Er else they'll make me work my sums An' learn my lessons too.

Aw, shucks! It's almost 'nuff to make A feller wisht he's dead, To set an' fool with jogerfy, Or workin' sums, instead Where the water's deep an' slow, A-watchin' for your cork to jump-By jings! I've got to go!

# What Hop Thief Did A Fourth of July Story By ROSS B. FRANKLIN

cabin on Teton Mountain one sum- forgiveness always resulted. mer day. He was in a bad fix, for possibly an eigle or a large hawk. Anyso thoroughly frightened that he allowed the Austin boys to pick him up. He was carried into the house, where, after an hour's rest, he painfully hopped out into the center of the room, shook himself and sought his corner, where he remained during the balance of the day.

It was decided to keep the newcomer, a limp occasioned by the loss of the toe. Later, when Hop had been with the Austins several weeks and had developed into a mischief-maker and a great thief, the boys lengthened his name to "Hop Thief." A droll specimen, indeed, he was, for his tall never grew again and he never got over his limp. These infirmities, however, did not prevent this funny magple from getting around as lively as any other bird, for he was swift on the wing and never quiet for any length of time between daylight and sunset. He pestered the cattle of the valley below by perching on their backs and clawing until the animals ran, bellowpulling wool from the range sheeps' backs, and seemed to especially enjoy carrying rocks to the cabin roof and dropping them down the chimney, a proceeding which always brought Mrs. Austin to the door in a scolding mood, when Hop Thief would take to the air with a hoarse cry, "Awhiding for several hours, reappearing generally at meal-time, to perch on a window-

omitted.

"I can't afford it this year, sons," Mr. Austin said kindly. "I'd like to send down house-top. town for fireworks and crackers and such for you; but dad's poor this year. If we be a hard matter to get next winter's food

A shade of disappointment passed over and the boys named him "Hop," because of the boys' faces, but they did not remonstrate, for children reared in the humble home of the mountaineer have few enjoyments other than those which nature pro-They are taught frugality from babyhood, and know that disappointment must be taken philosophically.

When their father had gone to work, the Austin boys held a council. It was agreed that some sort of exercises must be devised cussion a program was outlined. would take a few sticks of giant blasting the explosion, where the Declaration of In- breeze. dependence would be read; Hop Thief made" manner.

Accordingly, towards evening the boys sesill, peck in at the family, and wink one lected a spot for the early morning salute, how did he light the fuse?

THIEF came to the Austins' yellow eye in such a comical manner that putting the charge carefully in place, while Hop Thief stood near, chattering as if he It was the day before the Fourth. The knew just what it all meant. The flag was his feathers were ruffled, his tall Austin claim had not panned out well dur- set nearby, and the boys, chuckling at the nearly all pulled out, and one too ing the season, for the mineral vein had surprise planned for their parents, returned was missing. It was evident that the dwindled away and pay rock was to the cabin. They retired early, with a bird-he was a large magpic-had just scarce in the mine. Therefore, it was an- handful of matches near their bed. Long ceived a sound thrashing from some foc- nounced at the breakfast table that the afterwards, Hop Thief, who came home customary elaborate preparations for the late from a prowling expedition in the how, Hop Thief was so badly used up and morrow's celebration would have to be woods, knocked at the window until he was tired. None heard him, and he was obliged to settle down for a roost on the

The serenades of the night minstrels were dying away in the thickets and the eried: "Aw-ou-ou" after which he again don't have better luck soon, it's going to woods. Only a few persistent katydids sawed here and there their monotonous lays, followed by the occasional chirp of a cricket. The owls and the bats were homeward bound, and the first gray streaks of dawn struggled through the gloom, when the Austin boys awoke, and, grasping their clothes, began hastily to dress. Finishing, they tiptoed to the door, succeeded in lifting the letch without alarming their parents, and were in the act of passing to the outside for the purpose of setting off the salute which was to awaken many an echo to be used as stated. in the canons and along the drowsy mounfor the Fourth, and after a lengthy distain sides, when something happened. There was a terrific boom; the earth trembled, followed quickly by a crash here and powder, a dynamite cap and a few feet of there, as pieces of rock and dirt fell from fuse from their father's stock; back of the above. Bits of gravel tattooed on the cabin cabin, on the mountain side, they would roof. The boys were astounded, and, runing with fright and pain; he delighted in dig a hole and prepare the charge to be ex- ning to where their powder had been The spot would be placed, found a gaping hole in the mounploded at daylight. The spot would be placed, found a gaping hole in the mounth is fifteen years of age. He is already marked by a flag. After breakfast, the tain side. The flag still stood, somewhat master of higher mathematics and of somewhat mathematics and higher mathematics and higher mathematics are not somewhat mathematical mathematics and higher mathematics are not somewhat mathematical mathematics and higher mathematical mathematics and higher mathematical mathematics and higher mathematical mathematics and higher mathematics are not somewhat mathematical mathematical mathematics are not somewhat mathematical mathematics and higher mathematical mathematics are not somewhat mathematical mathematics and higher mathematical mathematical mathematics are not somewhat mathematical mathematics and higher mathematical mathematical mathematics are not somewhat mathematical mathematics and higher mathematical mathematical mathematics are not somewhat mathematical mathematics and higher mathematical mathematical mathematical mathematical math family would be marched to the scene of torn, but waving proudly in the slight

"Who could have done it?" cried the diswould be the veteran at the ceremonies. It appointed youths; and an instant after, as was determined that the natal day of the if in reply, from the uppermost branches which sounded not unlike a laugh, greatest country in the world should be of a tall tree came a hoarse cry uttered After such performances he remained in celebrated, even if it must be in a "home- partly in triumph, partly in fear: "Ah-ouou! Not me-e-e! not me-e-e!"

There, indeed, was the guilty fellow, But

"Not me-e-e! not me-e-e!" screamed the bird, as his young masters began to in vestigate. The fuse, bearing no sign of having been lighted, was found some dis tance away. It was evident that Ho; Thief, who witnessed the placing of the powder sticks the evening before, revisited the spot and, through pure mischief, dug down to the charge. Upon reaching the explosive a loose rock probably struck th dynamite cap as Hop Thief clawed, thereby setting off the blast.

How the magpie escaped being blown to atoms was a mystery, but the fact of hi being in the tree-top and lustily endeavoring to exonerate himself, proved that hwas not seriously injured.

Mr. Austin soon arrived on the scen-He was greatly alarmed, fearing some ter rible catastrophe, but after a hasty glancat the surroundings, he grasped the situa tion and his eyes filled with tears. Ten derly placing his arms about the shoulder of his two sons, he silently led them to the cabin.

"Lads," he said, arriving at the door "your dad has but fifty cents to his name. and luck seems to be against him. If he could give you a decent Fourth, he'd do it lads; but he can't, he can't. The old hill won't give up its treasure. Maybe, next year, if we're all alive-"

"Not me-e-e! not me-e-e!" Hop Thief interrupted Mr. Austin's words. The bird was following close behind, limping morthan ever, and greatly excited. "Aw-ou-ounot me-e-e!" he cried continually; and even later, while devouring his breakfast, he often paused to look up at the family and avow, "Not me-e-e!"

At 'ten o'clock the Austins repaired to the flag, where the program was finished Hop Thief sat on the flagstaff looking very solemn and remaining silent throughout the reading of the words which our forefather fashioned one hundred and twenty-eight years ago in the Declaration of Independence for which Washington and his patient, humble followers fought, bled and

Before the party left the spot, Mr. Aus-Before the party left the spot, Mr. Austin in an inquisitive spirit examined the hole which Hop Thief's salute had made From force of a miner's habit, he picked out pieces of rock here and there and looked them over. Suddenly a cry of exultation startled the family. Mr. Austin grasping a small specimen, threw his hat into the air and ran excitedly towards the house. Arriving at the cabin, he feverishly sought his magnifying glass, and when his wife and boys reached him he was dancing with glee.

"The mineral vein! The mineral vein' We've found it again, richer than ever' Look!"

In another instant the bright sunlight ri another instant the bright sunlight glistened upon the silver-streaked hair of the old miner, who sank, bareheaded, to his knees before a large boulder, where with clasped hands, he sang the first few words of the Doxology:
"Praise God from Whom all blessings

The canon echoed the words to the low-lands, and the songs of the birds in the pines seemed to grow louder. From a dis-tance came the deep, rolling sound of a mighty blast which some neighboring miner

had just set off. It seemed that the whole country was joining in to emphasize the words of thanksgiving.

Mr. Austin arose and, turning to his boys, exclaimed: "Sons, years ago powder gave to a patient, God-fearing people the independence of our country. To-day, an independence of our country. To-day, an anniversary of that event, powder has given to your struggling old father and he family an independence from want. Your family an independence from want. Your morning salute to this glorious Fourth of July has laid bare the secret of our mine. "Not me-e-e! not me-e-e!" chirped Hop Third.

Thief.

"Yes, it was you. Hop Thief, you blessed magpie!" laughed the old miner. "You! never regret this morning's work while w

And so it happened that Hop Thief's michief on Independence Day brought ind pendence to the Austins.

#### The United Association of Amateur Printers

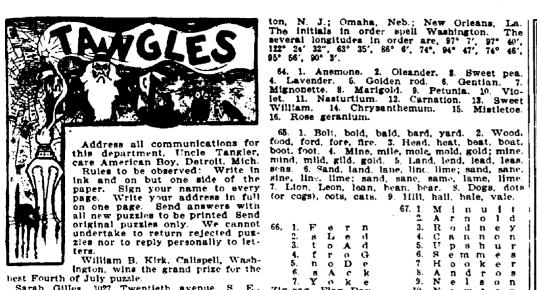
An association for young printers con posed of eleven boys between fourteen at nineteen years of age has been formed u der the title of "The United Association Amateur Printers." The first number. The United Amateur, the official organ the association, has been received by It is printed by E. W. Pape, secretary.

#### Louisville Boys' Work

The English department of the Louisvil Ky., High School exhibits at the St. Lo Exposition a volume containing five h dred essays written by Louisville boys some interesting place or phase of life Louisville. There were two thousand says produced. Five hundred of the bewere selected and bound in five volun

#### A Youthful Prodigy

Norbert Weiner, the nine-year-old son Professor Leo Weiner, instructor of Slav at Hartford, Conn., is said to be near ready to enter Harvard University, but I father will not permit him to enter un ! he is fifteen years of age. He is already eral dead languages. He is also much i terested in chemistry, spending an homevery day in the little laboratory that father has fitted up for him. He receivery day a little Latin. German in French. Professor Weiner does not permits little son to think himself brighter the professor lad earlings that he date. the ordinary lad, saying that he dete-the practice common with parents of teac ing their boys to imagine that there anything out of the ordinary in their make



undertake to return rejected purzies nor to reply personally to letters.

William B. Kirk, Calispell, Washington, wins the grand prize for the best Fourth of July puzzle.

Sarah Gilles, 1027 Twentieth avenue, S. E., Minneapolis, Minn. wins the prize for the best list of answers to the May Tangles.

Honorable mention is accorded the following for excellence of original contributions or answers, or both: J. Klahr Huddle, Jerome A. liulte, Joseph M. Heinen, Walton Keene, A. Knapp, Thomas DeWind, Oscar I. Koch, Romaine L. wdermilk, Will Holmberg, B. E. Seigman, Lot W. Armin, Merlin Sisson, Herbert W. Hicks, Osborn J. Dunn, W. Earl Berry, Ralph R. Williams, Leonard Steburg, Adam G. Quandt, M. B. Yoder, S. Ward Seeley, Harry Dicken, Irvin Hedrick, Charles L. Stewart, Fred H. Gunkel, Jr., Morton L. Mitchell, Dana Kinsman Merrill, Elery Kohn, Homer C. Nycum, Eustis T. Rowland, George H. Stanbery, Charles A. Lufburrow, I. Klenzle, Claude L. Winslow, Arthur K. Loomis, Holland R. Cooke, Whitney H. Shepardson, Wm. B. Leitch, Walter T. Horton, Harold H. Wilkins, Davis, Marochulek, Clarence N. Freyman, Harold R. Norris, Walter W. Wilson, Carleton Hutchings, Warren E. Hall, Edward Langdon Fernuld, George C. Ogle, A cash prize of two dollars will be given for the bost list of answers to the July Tangles received by July 20.

A prize of a new book will be given for the best lot of original puzzles of any kind suitable for this department received by July 20.

#### Answers to June Tangles

63 Commencing with the upper circle and reading to the left, the American cities in order are, Winnipeg, Canada; Austin, Tex: San success, cession. 5 Eva. at, rate, evaporate, or, Francisco, Cal: Halifax, N S; Indianapolis, Ind.; New York, N. Y.; Galveston, Tex., Tren-lads, 8, Session, possession, possession.

ton, N. J.; Omaha, Neb.; New Orleans, La. The initials in order spell Washington. The several longitudes in order are, 97° 7′, 97° 40′, 122° 24′ 32″, 63° 35′, 86° 6′, 74°, 94° 47′, 74° 46′, 95° 56′, 90° 3′.

64. 1. Anemone. 2. Oleander. 8. Sweet pea.
4. Lavender. 6. Golden rod. 6. Gentian. 7.
Mignonette. 8. Marigold. 9. Petunia. 10. Violet. 11. Nasturtium. 12. Carnation. 13. Sweet
William. 14. Chrysanthemum. 15. Mistletoe.
16. Rose geranium.

						67.	1.	M	1	n	u	1	t	
							2.	A	r	n	0	1	d	
66.	1.	F	•	T	n		3.	$\mathbf{R}$	0	đ	n	e	У	
	2.	8	L	•	d		4.	C	a	rı	n	O	n	
	3.	t	0	A	đ		5.	ŢŢ	р	8	h	u	r	
	4.	ť	r	o	C)	-	8.	8	e	m	m	e	8	
	5.	n	0	$\mathbf{D}$	e		7	н	0	0	k	e	r	
	6.	5	A	C	k		Ь.	٨	n	ď	r	0	9	
	7.	Y	O	k	e	!	9,	N	e	1	8	O	n	
Zig-zag, Flag Day.			1	u.	N	e	w	t	O	n				
						1	۱.	A	r	t	h	u	r	
				Initials, 3			Marcus Hanna.							

	Initials, Marcus Hanna
68. 1. Kchelathah 2. EUroclydon 3. KiRjathaim 4. JehOnathan 5. ZeloPhehad 6. ShephAtiah	69. P O W E R O L I V E W I G A N E V A D E R E N E W
7. Ammoni Tess 8. BenojaaKan 9. Sepharvaim 10. ShephuphaN	A M E N D S M I N I O N E N A B L E N I B B L E D O L L A R
Diagonal, Kuropatkin.	SNEERS

70. Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. (On knees E lies) TH e H ead TH a T W cars

1. Ftanford U. 2. Harvard. 3. Chicago U. 71. I. Stanford U. 2. Harvard. 3. Chleago U. 4. Michigan U. 5. Yale. 6. Illinols U. 7. Notre Dame 8. Grinnell. 9. Amherst. 10. Princeton. 11. cornell. 12. Carlisle. 13. Wisconsin U. 11. Colorado U. 15. Lake Forest. 16. Pennsylvan a U. 17. Brown U. 72. Wader, wager, wafer, water, waver.

73. Every dog has his day.

74. Bogey, borrow, brassy, bunker, bye, caddy, carry, cleek, cup, dormy, drive, driving, foregreen, heeling, holes, book, fron, ite, links, loft, lofter, made, matches, putter, putt, round, scratch, swing, tee, toeing, up.

75. Every cloud has a silver lining.

# New Tangles GOOD BYE FAREWEL 8 FOURTH OF JULY CIRCLES. Interpret all pictures by words of uniform Interpret all pictures by words of uniform length. In the large circle, read the initials in a certain direction and find the names of six signers of the Declaration of Independence. Using the finals of the same words and reading in the opposite direction find seven more signers. The initials of the words pictured in the small circle are the names of four states, the third letters, reading in the opposite direction, are three more states. —William B. Kirk. 12 600001

#### HISTORICAL ENIGMA.

My whole contains forty five letters, and is five decisive battles, each won by the U. S. forces, and each in a different war.

and each in a different war.

My 22-8-39 17 18-55-13-20, 5-26-31-9-6-3, 14-6-6-32-15-2-16-9-29 are three Presidents of the U.S. My 28-34-1-30-46-32 is a Secretary of War under President Madison My 33-36-4-7-27 is the Confederate commander at Chickamauga. My 13-2-3-9-45 is the Confederate commander at Winchester, opposed to Sheridan My 10-4-44-43-42-37-21 is a celebrated Confederate privateer My 24-28-37-37-12-1 is her commander. My 11-15-29-36-24 27-6-34-39-25-38-23-29 is a battle of the Revolution.

—Klahr Huddle

#### PATRIOTIC DIAGONALS.

All words of uniform length. The diagonals from upper left to lower right, and from lower left to upper right, spell two things for which our forefathers fought.

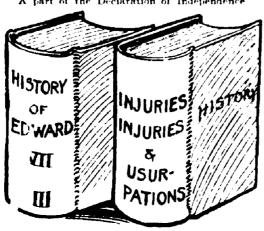
Our forefathers rought

1. A space of five years 2. That which widens 3 A town in Eastern Rumania, 4. Goddess of wisdom, in Roman mythology, 5. In a lucid manner 5. Name for the state of New Hampshire, 7. Name for the kingdom of China.

—Edward Langdon Fernald

#### INDEPENDENCE REBUS.

A part of the Declaration of Independence



-Morton L. Mitchell

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previous works
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(3) Numbers XXIII, 22. (4) Ezektel V, 1, (5) Ezektel V, 1, (6) Deuteroromy XIV, 15, (7) Numbers XI, 5, (8) Luke XIII, 32, (9) Numbers XXV, 7, (10) Leviticus X, 4, (11) Numbers XXV, 9, (12) Acts XXVI, 4, -M, B, Yoder

FLORAL ACROSTIC.

FLORAL ACROSTIC.

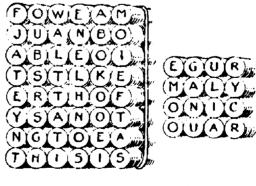
All the words have the same number of letters. The initials spell a summer flower.

I. Greatest of the Reman gods. 2. The here of the Odyssey. 3. The chief marine deity of the Romans. 4. The muse of lyric poetry. 5. The fabled founder of Rome. 5. A mythical personage who enchanted with beasts, trees and rocks with his music, 7. The atyr who was the constant companion of Barchus. 8. A monster half woman and half serpent, the mother of the Sphinx.

—F, W. Hammil.

FIRE-CRACKER SQUARE.

Vinite the two bundles of fire-crackers into one lamble of at baying clinit both vertically and horizontally, so arranged that the letters shall form a sentence describing American boys' in a ntion—regarding a celebration at the Louisiana.



Purchase Exposition. To accomplish this, cut the small lunch into four equal parts, the large burch into four equivalent parts, and rearrange the eight pieces.—The Gopher.

TANGLED SAYINGS.

Transpose the following 23 words into four common savings:
Somer no iron than the neal no better done White the mill said no better. To hot day the strike is the deed.

—Branson Tharp.

#### ACCUMULATIVE BLANKS.

Fill the blanks in each sentence with the same word, the added letters forming new words, as:

word, the added letters forming new words, as:
Buy, Boyne, Royentt.

1. He—— to sell his—— to get money to huy
a—ra. 2. To—— his argument, he thought
——er to quone a——het 3. He wore the—
of the——thin when he cut that——er 4. His
a——e the people only on——ant days, 5. I
saw —— speak to the——mit who was a——allof sorrow 6. I could not ——my——e with a
——abte reason for my answer 7. That—
was made in the——ine of my tooth by a——ist
g. The—— who came to fix our——fel word a
queer——tile. 9. There is a———in the——per
near the——mock ——Let W. Armin

10.

HOLIDAY ACROSTIC Interpret the twelve pictures by words of uniferm length. Bearranged in correct order, the initials pell an American holidae.



INDESENDENCE CHESS.

Find the Christian names and surnones of six signers of the Declaration of Independence by moving to adjacent squares, using the letters

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-	I	8	В	T	R	13	1;	Ъ
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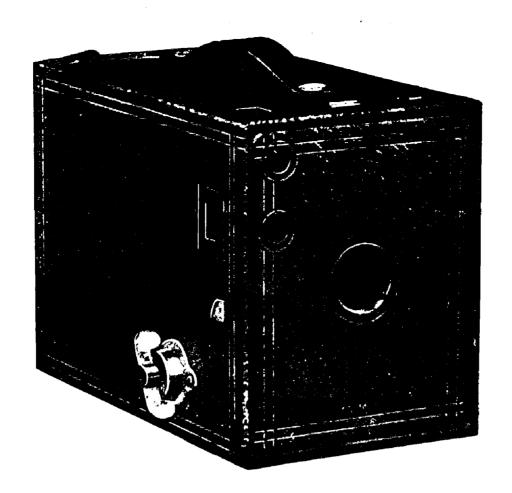
-- Bomaine L. wdermilk.

SIGNERS' ACROSTIC. Fill the blanks with in these of certain sign-ers of the Deciaration of Independence. The star path, read down-ward, spells a holiday observed by all Amer-icans 

1. A signer whose birth and death oc-curred in Boston 2. Afterwards Governor of Connecticut, 3

13. — Of Connecticut, 3
14 — Burn and died in Dover,
15 — Wards Senator from
Connecticut, 5 Wrote "History of the Planting
and Growth of Providence." S. Afterwards
Vice-president 7. Afterwards Ambassador to
Court of France S. Afterwards Member of
Congress from South Carolina S. Afterwards
Senator from Virginia 1. The first signer 11
Afterwards Governor of Maryland 12. A signer
who was boother to another signer, already mentioned 13 Afterwards President 14 Born and
died at Hopewell, New Jersey 15 Was lost at
sea in 1779. — Leonard Sceburg.

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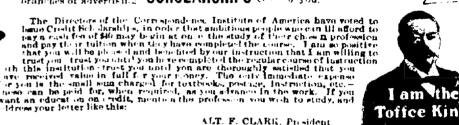
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READ EVERY WORD THAT FOLLOWS

NENT INSTITUTION? our announcements, setting some particular day in the year 1905 as American Boy Day, the country over. We call upon good men and

women to enroll their names as our assistants in culisting the best boy

talent everywhere, and planning for the day. No one can calculate the immense good to come from such a day. The Fourth of July, which should be consecrated to holy ends, has degenerated into a day of noise and bluster and bunkum, leaving no

real impression for good on the youth of the land. Let the boys themselves make a start for a day of real patriotism, commemorating some great event in our country's history and devoting it to uplifting and inspiring American youth to wider ideas and loftier ambitions. The same concentrated zeal and love for the hows of America that made possible the wonderful success of American Boy Day at the World's Fair can carry out this new and greater undertaking, and we now pledge ourselves to accomplish it.

We invite correspondence on the subject, particularly from men and women whom we can depen t upon to assist us in rousing interest and planning for local celebrations. As to the boys we shall depend upon them, especially, for our success,-and greatly shall we depend upon THE ORDER OF THE AMERICAN Boy, which now has companies in a thousand American towns.

Awaiting your assurance of support, which we

know will be sure and hearty, but proceeding in the meantime at once to the carrying out of this great project, we remain,

Sincerely yours.

The Publishers of The American Boy.



The great's ices of American Boy Day at the St. Louis Exposition held ander the auspices of The American Boy and the letters received by the cliffor of that publication since that day indicate that the boys of Are given will had with delight the announcement of

a permanent American Boy Day which shall become as neich a feature of American life as the Fourth of J. ly. Thanksgiving or Christmas is now.

If talented boys can produce a successful and inspiring celebration on a day called American Boy Day at the St. Louis Exposition, why may they not do se ou some certain day in every city, town and country village in America? There are talented Loys in every community. There are good men and we men who appreciate boys and love to help them. There are bundreds of boys in every community who need the encouragement and inspiration to be received from an American Boy Day, not a day of fire-crackers, pichies and general hurrali, followed by headache the next morning, but a day on which Young America shall celebrate the achievements of American boyhood and gird itself for the coming years of citizenship; where talented boys may be giver an opportunity to display their talents, and thus encourage and inspire their fellows; where grown people may eatch the in-piration of youth and form something more of their own daties and responsibilities; where boys may imbibe from one another a spirit of loyalty and of independent

thought and effort. Why not? Who is there to object?

We, the publishers of Tite American Boy, will lead the way. We shall for a few weeks listen attentively to any suggestions with reference to the day, the character of the program, etc., etc., then we shall make



CAPTAIN H. G. ELLIS Of the La Grange (III., Stars Company of the O. A. B.

# American

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CHAPTER XXIV.

#### THE TIMELY EXPLOSION OF A BOILER.

Greatly depressed by the unexplained disappearance of their Chinese engine driver, our lads, ignorant of everything connected with machinery, set themselves the hazardous task of running a locomotive. They got it started without difficulty, and two minutes later were running at tremendous speed over the level line that extended without grade or curve as far as they could see. While Rob shovelled coal until his back ached and his face was as black as that of a negro, Jo occupied the engine driver's seat and anxiously stared ahead. Neither of them spoke, for the strain on their nerves was too great; since each knew that at any moment they were likely to be blown up, flung from the track, or sent plunging through some weakened bridge. They were facing death in a dozen forms, but stuck to their posts without flinching, for they knew that a like fate, absolutely certain, awaited the unprotected foreigner who should be caught attempting to cross those plains on foot.

So they drove on mile after mile, dashing past the station of Sing Yang without a pause or even a slow down; and shortly before sunset came within sight

of the gray walls of Pao-Ting-fu. "Shut her off, Jo. We've done the act so far, all right," said Rob, speaking jerkily and with ill-repressed excitement. "Now comes the real danger. What a crowd there is about the station. There's an engine, though, with a single car attached. Waiting up by the tank. Perhaps our bluff has

worked. Steady! Here they come.' The stolen locomotive had stopped at the lower end of the station platform, pant-

ing as though exhausted by its long run, and a group of Chinese officials were hurrying to meet it.

"Where is his Excellency Yu Hsien?" asked one of these, peering with an expectant air into the cab.

"He is following on a special train," replied Jo, promptly, but I am his representative sent ahead to prepare the way for him. Is the track repairing car ready as the Governor requested? If not he will cause the officials of Pao-Ting-fu to suffer the same bitterness that has gained for him fame among the foreigners of Shan

"It has been prepared according to the most noble Governor's defire, replied the official hesitatingly, "but-

"Let us then go to it," interrupted Jo stepping from the locomotive as he spoke and starting up the platform.

Rob followed him closely. As he left the cab he caught a glimpse of a be-

grimed, dishevelled, and nearly naked man, crawling from beneath the tender. In an instant it flashed across him that this was their lost engine driver. Looking back a moment later, he saw the same figure following them.

They, in the meantime, were being conducted towards the agent's quarters, in the station house, where refreshments had been prepared for Governor Yu Hsien

"If he were but here," remarked the official spokesman deprecatingly, "of course everything would be at his disposal; but we have been so expressly ordered not to allow the passage north of any save troops, or mandarins of the highest rank, that we are at a loss how to act.

"Am I not a representative of one of the greatest mandarins of the Empire?" demanded Jo flercely. "And am I not come to prepare the way for him? Has it not already been told to your dull ears that, upon his reaching the imperial city within two days depends the very life of the Son of Heaven?" At this august name, every one present, excepting Rob and including the speaker himself, made a deep reverence.

"But the Emperor is no longer in danger, since the Ocean Devil army has been driven back, and now is being cut to pieces by his own invincible troops." boasted the official.

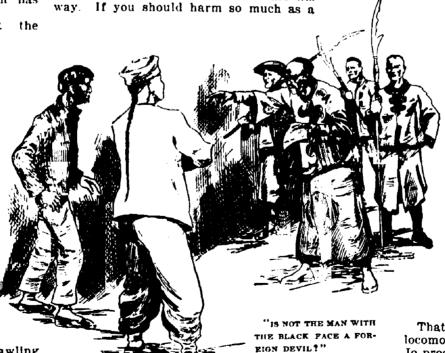
"What do you mean?" asked Jo. "No such news has come to the ears of his Excellency the Governor."

"It is nevertheless true that from the ships gathered off Taku bar thousands of Ocean men were landed to go to Pekin. They traveled by the road of iron-fire, restoring the track, even as you now propose to do. Slower and slower they moved, being beset on all sides by sons of the Great Sword. Beyond An Ting they could not go; for there they were met by Imperial cavalry from the South Hunting Park and turned back in disorderly flight. Hundreds were killed and hundreds more are being cut down at this moment. All their guns and banners are captured, and it is certain that not one of them will escape alive. The Ocean Devils still on their ships, have threatened to fire on the Taku forts, but they dare not do it. General Nieh has made answer that with the firing of the first shot, every foreigner in Tientsin and Pekin will be put to death; for so commands an edict from the Imperial City

"What has all this to do with us?" inquired Jo. pretending not to be at all affected by this startling news. "The Governor of Shan-si must pass in spite of everything. Let him be delayed by so much as the fraction of an hour, and those whom he will hold responsible may tremble in their shoes.'

"Is not the man with the black face standing by your side at this moment a Foreign Devil?" suddenly demanded the official, ignoring Jo's threat and pointing an accusing, claw-like finger at Rob.

'No," answered Jo, stoutly. "He is a native of the Middle Kingdom; but he comes from the far south, where he was born. He is also wise in the science of iron-fire, and has been sent on in advance of the Great Governor to make safe his



hair of his head, the vengeance of Yu Hsien would be swift and terrible as that of Heaven itself."

"He is Yang Kwei!" (Foreign Devil, Northern dialect), cried a voice from the back of the room, and Rob, turning quickly, caught a glimpse of the begrimed engine driver, whom he had seen crawl out from under the tender, and who afterwards had followed them.

At that same instant he, together with every one in the room, was hurled violently to the floor, the walls of the building were blown in as though they were of cardboard, and the city of Pao-Ting-fu was shaken by an explosion so terrific that its inhabitants ran shricking from their houses into the streets.

Some of the occupants of the station agent's room fled from it unharmed, while others, and among them our lads, more or less bruised by falling bricks and tiles, crawled out from the debris and made exit more slowly. Only one remained behind, crushed to death beneath a heavy roof timber, and he was the engine driver, killed in the very act of denouncing Rob, by the blowing up of his own locomotive. It had been left with a roaring fire behind its closed furnace door and very little water in its boiler.

'Are you hurt, Rob?' "Nothing to speak of. Are you?" "No."

"Then, what do you say-shall we take advantage of the confusion to light out? The situation seemed to be getting pretty hot for us when that blessed old engine interrupted the proceedings."

"What do you mean—run away? No, indeed!" replied Jo earnestly. "Things are just as we want them now. Don't you remember that I was telling them what Yu Hsien would do if they interfered with his plans. He is the head Boxer, and just now the I-Ho-Chuan are credited with being masters of magic. Wait till I speak to these big men.'

The official, or, as Jo called him. "the big man," who had been foremost in examining our lads, was excitedly chattering with one of his fellows when Jo and Rob stepped up to him.

"You are alive and not harmed?" he gasped at sight of them.

"Of course we are not harmed," replied Jo. Did 1 not tell you that we are the servants of Yu Hsien, and do you think he would harm his own?"

"Is this terrible thing the work of the Great Box-

"Certainly it is. I warned you how it would be. He has killed one who defied him, that you may have evidence of his strength; and if you still go against his wishes, your own sons will shortly erect a new ancestral tablet."

"It is true, most honorable one," admitted the frightened official humbly, "and we are not so dense but that we can learn the lesson thus plainly stated. Tell us, then, how we can serve you, and thus appease the wrath of the mighty Boxer, that he may not visit farther destruction upon us.'

Give us the slight thing for which we asked—a few rails, a few track-layers, and a fresh enginethat we may go about our work, and prepare the way for our master," replied Jo boldly. "Then shall all go well with you, and with this city of Pao Ting, which otherwise might be bereft of its walls by the next exhibition of Yu Hsien's wrath."

So superstitious are the Chinese, so dreaded were the mysterious incantations of the I-Ho-Chuan, and so unnerved were the officials of Pao-Ting-fu by the explosion of a few minutes before, that they yielded to Jo's demands.

A locomotive, attached to a car holding rails and a gang of coolies, had been made ready in anticipation

of Yu Hsien's coming. This train, standing by the water tank at a distance from the scene of explosion, had remained uninjured, and now was placed at the disposal of our lads. They were told that for fifty li the track still was in good condition. After that, they could readily repair it with the means at their disposal until they came to the great bridge at Cho-Chou, which had been hopelessly de-

So our young adventurers left the of ficials of Pao-Ting-fu, promising them that Yu Hsien should be informed of their efforts in his behalf, and were thankfully seen to disappear in the gathering twilight.

"Well!" exclaimed Rob, who had not spoken during all these negotiations, and heaving a great sigh of relief, as they pulled out from the deadly neighborhood. "our bluff worked after all, but, take it all around, it was about as close a call as I ever want to experience."

"Yes," replied Jo. "I never expected to be saved from sudden death by the blowing up of a boiler.'

That night they remained on board of their new locomotive at the little town of An-Su-Hsien, where Jo procured for each of them the red hats, sashes and shoes worn by Boxers. At daylight they again were under way, and, though they were obliged to stop a dozen times to replace missing rails, they had reached Cho-Chou, only forty miles from Pekin, before dark. Here they were able to hire horses, that, by late afternoon of the following day, had carried them within sight of the far-extended walls of the great Chinese capital. Beyond the wall rolled dense clouds of smoke, as though the whole city were on fire, while distinct above all other sounds rose the sharp rattle of musketry mingled with the deeper roar of heavier

At these evidences of a deadly strife, our lads drew rein and looked inquiringly at each other. After all, was the city of Pekin a good place for a young American and a Chinese who had befriended him to enter at that moment?

"Yes," said Rob at length, "I think we will keep on, only we will give up our horses here. I don't see that we are any worse off in any event inside the city than where we are. There is fighting going on. to be sure; but it must be between our friends and our enemies. If the former are getting the worst of it, they need our help; while, if the fight is going the other way, we have nothing to fear.'

"I wonder," remarked Jo bitterly, as they moved slowly forward on foot, "which side will prove friendly to me, or will all prove enemies of the Chinese

who has befriended a foreigner?"

#### CHAPTER XXV.

#### IN CHINA'S CAPITAL CITY.

China's capital, the great Northern city of Pekin. is situated on a plain, one hundred and twenty miles from the sea, and near the eastern base of a low mountain range, known as the Western Hills. It is divided into two nearly equal parts, the Northern being the Manchu or Tartar City, while the other is called the Southern or Chinese City. The Northern City is surrounded by a vast brick wall, nearly square-sided. eight miles in length, fifty feet thick at the base, sixty feet high and forty feet wide on top; it is pierced by nine massive gateways, two on the north side, two on the east, two on the west and three on the south. These last open into the Southern City, which is about the same size as the other and also is surrounded by a lofty wall having seven gates. In the Southern City, standing in the middle of a fortyacre park, is the great Temple of Heaven, in which the Emperor alone may worship.

In the centre of the Northern or Tartar City, and occupying one-eighth of the enclosed space, is located the Forbidden City, surrounded by a fifty-foot wall of red brick, coped with tiles of imperial yellow. This wall has but four gates, and within it are the yamens or palaces of high rank mandarins, besides parks and pleasure grounds. Inside of the Forbidden City is yet another known as the Imperial City, strongly fortified and containing the palaces, pleasure grounds, lakes and lotus ponds of the imperial family.

While Canton, in the far south, has been called the most wonderful city of the world. Pekin is almost as remarkable, although in an entirely different way. Canton streets are noted for their extreme narrowness, and those of Pekin for their width, some of the latter being one hundred feet wide. In Canton there are no wheeled vehicles and no beasts of burden, while Pekin streets swarm with blue-covered twowheeled carts, very heavy, and drawn by large, finelooking mules: two coolie jinrickishas, bullock carts, wheel barrows loaded with passengers or freight, pushed by one coolie, and pulled by another, long caravans of shaggy, two-humped camels, besides innumerable riding ponies, and donkeys. Also in Pekin may occasionally be seen the smart European brougham, drawn by a high-stepping American horse, of some wealthy mandarin, though most of those who can afford to ride, prefer to do so in sedan chairs. Of these chairs, those used by members of the Imperial family are roofed and curtained in yellow, those of the higher class of mandarins are red, those of the next lower grade are blue, and so the descent is continued through green to black, while mourning chairs of every class invariably are white.

In Canton a large proportion of the houses have two stories while in all directions tower the lofty six to nine storied pawnshops, looking like flat-topped grain elevators; but in Pekin all dwellings and shops, even including the Imperial palaces, have but a single story. The only buildings in all the city that exceed this height are the pagoda-like Temple of Heaven, the great drum tower, the great bell tower, the fortifled gate towers surmounting the city wall, and certain foreign establishments belonging to missions, legations, or business firms, that have been erected since 1900.

Pekin is well provided with wide breathing spaces in the shape of temple and palace grounds, and shade trees are fairly abundant throughout the city. Most of its broad avenues are unpaved and it is visited by suffocating dust storms at certain seasons of the year, while at others it wades through fathomless mud.

In 1897 the capital was connected with Tientsin. eighty miles away, and with the sea by rail, but the track was compelled to end two miles outside the southern wall. In 1900 came the great Boxer uprising, the siege of the foreign legations in Pekin, and the capture, occupation and terrible punishment of the city by the troops of nine foreign powers. These retained possession for a year; during which time they carried the railroad into the very heart of the city, largely increased the area of legation "Concessions," established a clean swept neutral zone three hundred feet wide around the legation territory paved Legation street, built commodious barracks for the foreign troops that are to remain as permanent legation guards, and erected handsome legation buildings, while the United States and Germany have taken possession of, and will permanently control a quarter of a mile of the city wall adjoining their legations. After a year of foreign control, Pekin was restored to its Chinese rulers and the self-exiled Imperial Court returned to their capital city. During 1903 a number of large foreign buildings, including a European hotel, banks, hospitals, chapels, schools, etc., were erected, and many more were projected for this year (1901). Electric lighting on an extensive scale. as well as electric trams, are already planned for. The Pe-Han (Pekin-Hankow) Railway, over a portion of which our lads traveled, and which was wholly destroyed by Boxers immediately afterwards, has been restored and the track extended southward to the Yellow River. Beyond this construction is being so rapidly pushed from both ends that the completion of the whole line is promised by 1906.

Thus China's capital, rudely roused by foreign guns from the sleep of ages, is now awake and in a fair way speedily to take a prominent place among the progressive cities of the world.

None of these things were thought of, however, on the June day of 1900 when Rob Hinckley accompanied by his stanuch friend. Chinese Jo, hesitatingly approached the great city, for at that moment it was shadowed by the darkness of despair. The tidal wave of Boxer uprising had reached and overwhelmed it. The I-Ho-Chuan were in complete possession, and Pekin, with its teeming population, its accumulated wealth of years, and above all with its hundreds of hated foreigners, diplomats, missionaries, business men, and legation guards, lay at their mercy. They had nothing to fear from Imperial troops, for these, always in sympathy with their movement, already had begun to co-operate with them in their killing of

Christian converts, their burnings and their lootings. Bolder and bolder they became, wilder and wilder grew their excesses, until shortly before the arrival of Rob and Jo, they had started flerce conflagrations in all parts of the city, had destroyed two Roman Catholic cathedrals, and were regularly besieging a third with cannon and rifle fire. In this great fortress, and within its spacious wall-enclosed grounds, ninety foreigners, forty-three of whom were French and Italian marines, and more than three thousand native converts, had taken refuge. For sixty days this isolated stronghold of Christianity was shelled and bombarded with cannon ball and rifle bullet, without a moment's intermission, but it held out to the end, and stands to-day a monument to the heroic endurance of its defenders. The attack on it had been begun three days before the arrival of our lads; and the sounds of heavy firing that had so aroused their anxiety was the cannonade directed against its walls.

With many misgivings they skirted the Southern City, which seemed a seething caldron of riot and flame, and sought an entrance to the Tartar City through one of its western gates. Here, to Jo's great satisfaction, he found, in the officer of the guard, who examined them, an acquaintance, not only willing to admit them, but of whom he could ask questions. Believing Jo to feel even more bitterly than himself, concerning foreigners, this officer did not hesitate to give him the very latest news. He confirmed the report heard at Pao-Ting-fu of the defeat and driving back towards Tientsin of the combined American and British relief expedition, under Admiral Seymour, told of the siege of the Northern Cathedral, and, most startling of all, informed Jo of the Imperial edict. issued that very day, ordering the destruction of every foreigner within the walls of Pekin.

"Already," he said, "have the invincible troops of Jung Lu entered the city, and with them are the Kansu tigers under the terrible Tung-Fu-Hsang, who thirsts for foreign blood as does a babe for its mother's milk. To-day they are placing guns to command the legations, and to-morrow at four o'clock if the Ocean Devils have not left the city, they will be attacked and killed like rats in their holes."

It was fortunate that Rob failed to comprehend what the officer said, for he could not have listened unmoved as Jo did. That the latter did so was because he was not quite certain that he did not approve the plan for driving all foreigners from China. Foreigners, and especially Americans, expelled Chinese from their countries; so why should not his people in turn expel foreigners from China? Still he did not express any views on the subject at that time, but changed the topic of conversation by asking the officer if he could tell him where his father might be found.

For a moment the latter hesitated and his face assumed a peculiar expression. "Did you not know that his excellency, Li Chong Chee had been given a position on the Board of Punishment? It is doubtless at the yamen of that illustrious Board that you will find him."

Thanking the officer for his courtesy, Jo and his companion took their departure; and, making their way through alleys and the quieter streets as remote as possible from conflagrations, and all scenes of disturbance, they finally reached the yamen of the Board of Punishment, which corresponds to what in an American city would be a combined courthouse and jail.

A main entrance through the street wall led to a court, reached by the descent of several steps. This court was surrounded by low buildings occupied as offices of the Board, and in its middle was a pond of water. As no person of whom they could ask questions was to be seen here, our lads passed on to a second, or inner court, that opened from the first. It also contained a stone-bordered reservoir of water, and was surrounded by fantastically ornamented buildings. In one feature, that was immediately noticeable these low buildings differed from any other that Rob had ever seen in China. They were provided with cellar-like basements, divided into small compartments, from each of which a little grated window opened into a tiny outside well-hole.

About one of these well-holes stood a group of half a dozen Chinese officials, towards whom Jo made his way, intending to ask one of them where his father might be found. As he drew near and was about to speak, he glanced downward to see what had so attracted their curiosity, that no one of them turned at his approach. What he saw was a human face, tortured and livid, pressed against the grating and straining upwards in mute agony. The man was supporting himself by hands clenched about two bars of the grating, and evidently was standing on tin toes.

Rob, looking over Jo's shoulder, also saw the awful face, and for an instant wondered at the black line that seemed to cut it at the uplifted chin. Then it flashed across him that this was a line of black water, slowly, but surely rising, and that in another moment the man would be drowned. And no one dared try to save him even were it possible to do so, for he was a condemned prisoner, suffering one of the innumerable ingeniously awful forms of Chinese capital punishment.

"What was his crime?" asked one of the fascinated spectators of another.

"He was that member of the Tsung Li Yamen, who, before circulating the palace edict *Feng Yang jen pi sha* (whenever meeting foreigners kill them), dared alter *pi* (kill) into *pao* (protect)."

"It is enough, and his punishment is righteous," declared the other.

Rob did not quite understand this; but Jo did, and seizing his comrade's arm with so flerce a grip that the latter winced, he dragged him from the awful scene. As they gained the street, he whispered in choking voice:

"From this moment I am with you and with the foreign people, until the Empress is overthrown. Let us get to your legation."

"Was it any one you knew?" asked Rob, not yet comprehending.

"He was my father."

#### CHAPTER XXVI.

#### WAR CLOUDS.

China, in her ignorant self-confidence, and goaded to desperation by foreign aggressions was defying the world. Not only was she killing missionaries together with their converts wherever found, and putting to shameful death such of her own people, from highest mandarin to lewest coolie as dared lift a hand to save them, or speak a word in their behalf, but by Imperial order, Chinese troops were preparing to attack foreign ministers in their own legations. Thus China deliberately was about to commit the gravest of international crimes. For sometime the foreign ministers, foreseeing the dangers of the apparently uncontrollable Boxer uprising had been calling upon their respective governments for protection. In response an ever-increasing fleet of warships was gathered off the mouth of the Pel-ho, which was as near as they could approach to Pekin. From those ships which first arrived a mixed force of marines. four hundred in all, and representing eight nations, was sent to the capital to act as legation guards, and the train that brought them was the last to reach Pekin for many weeks.

These marines arrived on the first day of June and forty-five of them immediately were detailed to protect the Great Northern Cathedral, while twenty more were sent to the compound of the American Methodist Mission. A week later the Empress Dowager returned to Pekin from her summer palace in the western hills. From that moment the situation grew so rapidly worse that the ministers again telegraphed the foreign fleet to send at once a strong force for their further protection.



In response to this urgent request Captain McCalla, the senior American naval officer with the fleet, declared that he should start for Pekin the next day. The British Admiral Seymour promptly proposed to join him, and other commanding officers entered so heartily into the project that on the following morning when the expedition started by rail from Tong Ku, the nearest landing point, it comprised 2,066 troops. Of these 112 were Americans, 915 British, 450 Germans, 312 Russians, 158 French, 54 Japanese, 40 Italians and 25 Austrians.

This force, made up of sailors and marines, well provided with light artillery and rapid fire guns, set forth in high spirits expecting to reach Pekin that very night, or at any rate within twenty-four hours. Nine days later saw them still twenty miles from their destination, short of ammunition and food, encumbered with two hundred wounded men, cut off from their base of supplies by the destruction of the railway behind them, as well as in front, and unable to communicate either with Pekin or the outside world on account of the telegraph line having absolutely disappeared, while couriers with despatches were caught and killed as fast as sent out.

From the beginning they had been harassed by hordes of Boxers, and now they were confronted by five thousand Imperial troops, including a strong body of cavalry, armed with modern rifles and well supplied with artillery. Under the circumstances a farther advance was impossible, and a retreat was ordered. At the end of another week, the unfortunate expedition reached Tientsin exhausted, demoralized and sadly depleted in numbers; but having learned the bitter lesson that no small force of foreigners, no matter how brave and well-armed, could traverse the interior of China against the wishes of the Chinese.

During the absence of this expedition the fleet of warships lying off the Taku bar at the mouth of the Pei-ho had been strengthened by numerous additions, the Taku forts had been captured after six hours of fighting; and an army of ten thousand troops had advanced to the relief of the foreign portion of Tientsin, which was being besieged by Boxers, from the walled city of Tientsin proper. Next the allied foreign troops turned their attention to this stronghold and set about its capture; but it held out for three weeks and did not fall into their hands until the 14th of July.

Now let us return to the middle of June and the city of Pekin, where a handful of foreigners, cut off from all communication with the outside world were anxiously, but confidently awaiting the coming of the

McCalla-Seymour relief expedition. All sorts of rumors were afloat concerning its progress and position, and one of these so persistently asserted that it would reach the city by the very evening on which Rob and Jo entered Pekin, that many persons ascended the lofty wall near the American Legation and remained there for hours straining their eyes for a sight of the exsected troops. But they did not come; and as the sun, turned to a blood-red ball by the smoke from many conflagrations, disappeared in the lowering west, the disappointed ones returned to their homes. loubly weighted with anxiety.

After dinner that evening two guests sat with the United States Minister and his wife, earnestly discussing the situation. They were an American tourist and his daughter who, not realizing the danger of their position, had lingered one day too long in Pekin. and then, owing to the sudden destruction of the railway, found it impossible to leave. The subject of their present conversation was a note from the Tsung Li Yamen (Chinese State Department) received by the minister a few hours earlier. It declared the situation in Pekin to have reached such a stage that the authorities could not undertake to protect the ministers longer than twenty-four hours from the date of the note, which also urged their departure under Chinese escort for Tientsin.

Are you going to accept that proposition?" asked the tourist.

"Frankly, I don't know," replied the minister, "cerrainly we cannot leave within the time limit specified. It won't do for us to abandon the missionaries, and they declare they will not desert their converts, whom we, of course, could not take with us."

"What means of transportation should we have if you did decide to leave, now that the railway is no longer in operation?"

"We have demanded carts, boats, provisions, and that a member of the Tsung Li Yamen, high in authority, shall accompany us. This, of course, is playing for delay, that we may have more time in which to hear from Seymour's expedition. It is now four days since the last word came from it, and we must know its position before starting. No. I don't believe we will leave within twenty-four hours, though some of my colleagues think differently and already are packing their effects.'

"My daughter and I will not try to carry out anything but our hand-bags, which can be made ready at

a moment's notice," said the tourist.
"You are wise. I shall attempt to carry very little myself, and my baggage will consist largely of state papers, which already are packed for transportation.' "Then you are pretty certain that we will go sooner or later?

"Yes, sooner or later, for the city is growing untenable. The hour of our departure probably will be decided by the morning advices from the Tsung Li Yamen. If no word should come from them Von Ketteler, who does not agree that it is necessary for us to leave Pekin, declares he will go to them and de-

mand satisfactory guarantees for our safety." "It would be a bold thing to do."

"Yes, it will, especially as Von Ketteler recently incurred the additional ill-will of all Boxers by personally beating with his stick one of them whom he caught parading Legation street in the full regalia of his infamous society. He is a brave man, but unfortunately he regards the Chinese with a contempt that will, I fear, lead him into difficulties.'

At this moment, a servant announced Lieutenant Hibbard.

"Excuse me, sir, for disturbing you," said this individual, after he had saluted those present, "but it seemed best to report a rather peculiar case. Two young Chinese, wearing the Boxer uniform, have just been arrested, and are now held by the guard at the

gate. They demand an interview with the American minister, and, curiously enough, both of them speak English remarkably well. At least, so the corporal of the guard says, for I have not yet seem them my-

"Are they armed?" asked the minister.

"Yes, sir. That is, they were armed with revolvers; but of course those were taken from them.'

ery well, let these English-speaking Boxers brought in, under guard, and we will hear what they have to say for themselves. Unless this young lady objects to their presence," he added.

"Oh, no, sir! Of course I don't," exclaimed the girl, who hitherto had listened in silence but with intense interest to the conversation between her father and the minister. "I want ever so much to see a Boxer, whom I can be certain really is one."

In another minute the prisoners, guarded by two carines, were ushered into the room.

"Pretty tough looking customers, aren't they?" asked the lieutenant of the girl by whose side he had taken a position as though to project her in case of

"Yes," she replied, hesitatingly, "But do you know," he added in a low tone, "the face of one of them -eems very familiar. I mean the one with the queue.'

"Oh! all Chinamen look alike," replied the officer carelessly. "I've seen a hundred that you'd think were twin brothers of the other one, the tougher appearing of the two. I expect he has murdered more converts than he could count."

Just here the minister who had stepped for 3 minute into his office, returned, and at once proceeded to question the prisoners.

"I am told that you speak English. Who are you? and why do you come here?" he asked.

"Are you the American minister?" cautiously inquired the one whom the lieutenant had indicated as being the tougher appearing of the two.

"I am."

"Well, then, we've come to tell you that the American and British relief expedition you are expecting has been attacked by more than five thousand Imperial troops. It has already been badly cut up and now is in full retreat towards Tientsin.

"Impossible!" gasped the minister.

"It is true, sir; and if you leave this city to-morrow in the hope of reaching Tientsin, you will be killed as soon as you pass the city gates. An edict was issued from the Palace to-day for the extermination of all foreigners in Pekin, and an attack on the legations will be begun at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon.'

"Who are you?" demanded the startled minister. "and what proof can you give that your astounding statements are true?'

"I am an American, of course," replied Rob in a tone expressive of surprise that anyone should question his nationality, "and my friend here is a son of Mandarin Li Chong Chee, recently a member of the Tsung Li Yamen. He was put to death a few hours since for having tried to protect foreigners, instead of killing them. My friend and I got acquainted in the States where he was being educated, and-

"His name is Joseph Lee!" cried the American girl, no longer able to restrain herself, and springing to her feet in her excitement; "I knew I had seen him before."

"Lut who are you, sir? What is your own name?" interrupted the minister sternly.

"Hinckley," replied Rob; but not withdrawing his eyes from the flushed face of the girl; and, speaking to her he added: "I knew you and your father as soon as I saw you, Miss Lorimer, but I thought that perhaps you wouldn't care to recognize me in this costume.

"As if anyone could!" cried Annabel Lorimer. "I am sure you wouldn't recognize yourself if you could see how horrible you look. Even now I only recognize your voice. Should you have known him, papa?

"No," replied Mr. Lorimer, staring hard at Rob, "and I am not certain that I do even now."

'Is your first name Robert?" asked the lieutenant of marines, "and were you ever on board the United States monitor Monterey?"

'Yes, my name is Robert Hinckley. I was on board the Monterey about four months ago, and you are Ensign Hibbard," was the reply.

"He's all right, sir!" exclaimed the lieutenant turning to the minister. "I know him well, and can swear that somewhere about him he's got skin as white as mine."

"Well," said the minister, his stern face breaking into a smile, "I'll take your word for it, Mr. Hibbard; but even you must acknowledge that its whiteness is pretty effectually concealed at present. Mr. Hinckley, I am much pleased to meet you, especially as you must be a son of Dr. Mason Hinckley, whom I long have counted as among my friends. But the news you bring is of such momentous character that I must ask for further details, even before extending to you the hospitalities of the legation. Will you and your friend sit down and kindly tell us everything that you know concerning the situation?"

#### CHAPTER XXVII.

#### CHINA DEFIES THE WORLD.

The startling news conveyed to the American legation by our lads was transmitted to all the other ministers that same night; and it at once put an end to the preparations for departure. It was further discussed at a meeting held the next morring when it was determined that their only chance for safety lay in remaining where they were and defending them-

selves to the best of their ability. It had been hoped that some members of the Tsung Li Yamen would attend this meeting, but none appeared. The German minister. Baron Von Ketteler, thereupon reaffirmed his intention of going to the Yamen and demanding a conference. Moreover, to show his contempt for the Chinese, he declared that he would go unarmed and unescorted save by his official interpreter, Mr. Cordes.

No entreaties served to deter the brave but obstinate man from his mad enterprise. Entering his sedan chair, which he had furnished with cigars and reading matter to aid him in passing the time if he should be compelled to wait at the Yamen, he set forth, followed by his interpreter in another chair, and preceded by a Chinese outrider attached to the legation.

Just before this departure, the American minister had requested Rob Hinckley, who, still disguised as a Chinese might traverse the streets without detection as a foreigner, to proceed to the Methodist Mission, nearly a mile away, and warn its inmates to make ready for a speedy retreat to the lega-

special note of what the people of the city were saying.

So the two lads set forth, going by way of Instruct the People street, called by foreigners Legation street, past the Hotel de Pekin in which the Lorimers were staying, and where Rob wished he might make a call. From there they held their way eastward to Ha-ta Great street, which they found thronged with citizens and soldiery. They walked slowly up this broad avenue, paying close attention to scraps of conversation until they came to Filial Piety alley, into which they should have turned to gain the Mission compound by the shortest route.

Instead of doing this, they hesitated, attracted by a decided and excited movement of the swarming populace towards the north. Involuntarily they joined it and continued slowly to make their way up Ha-ta Great street until they had nearly reached the Pai-lou or wooden arch that spanned the middle of

the roadway just below Tsung Pu alley. At this point they saw two sedan chairs preceded by an outrider in the livery of the German legation come from the street of Permanent Peace into Ha-ta Great street, and turn north ahead or hem. As they halted in their walk and stood watching this little procession, Jo was saying:

"In case of serious trouble, Rob, I believe I could do more good outside than if I were to stay shut up in a legation. There I always should be an object of more or less suspicion on account of being a Chinese. Of course I shan't leave you unless it seems best to do so; but if we are separated don't forget the old academy call."

'Do you mean the 'Hi-ho' call?"

"Yes, and isn't it queer that it should be the same as the first two names of the I-Ho-Chaun?"

At that instant the sharp report of a rifle rang out, a short distance up the street. For a moment it was followed by a death-like hush. Then pandemonium broke loose. Other shots were fixed in quick succession, and the street populace transformed into a howiing mob, swarmed towards the scene of tragedy yelling like demons: "Kill the foreign devils! Kill! Kill! Kill!"

A horseman fled before them. Two sedan chairs were dropped by their terrified bearers, who also took to their heels. From one of the chairs a man leaped and ran for his life; but from the other came neither sound nor motion. In it sat Baron Von Ketteler, the Kaiser's representative in China, shot to death by a Chinese officer of Imperial troops. To-day a magnifi-cent memorial arch of marble spans the busy roadway above the spot where he was killed.

'Come!" gasped Rob, as he realized the awful na ture of the tragedy. "That shot is China's declaration of war against the world. We must warn the Mission."

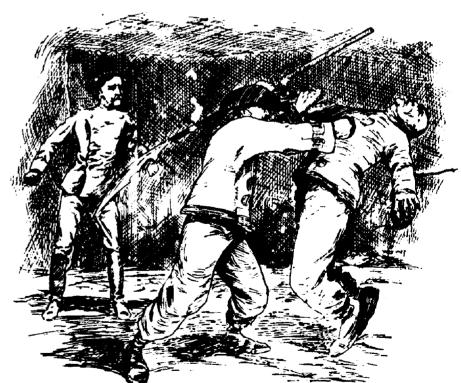
With this the lads darted into the nearby Tsung Pu alley. At first their progress was impeded by people running in the opposite direction, but in a couple of minutes these had been left behind, and they were free to hasten on at full speed. All at once a foreigner, hatless, haggard and bleeding, dropped from a low compound wall into the alley close beside them. Behind him sounded the fierce cries of a pursuing

"It is the interpreter!" exclaimed Jo; "Go with him and get him to the Mission! Take the first right and second left. I will lead those who are after him another way. Quick! Good-bye."

Rob instantly comprehended and started after the fugitive, who now was staggering from weakness caused by loss of blood. At sight of the lad's Boxer uniform, the German tried to beat him off, but on hearing the words in English: "It is all right! I am American," he submitted to Rob's guidance.

As they hurried around the first right hand turn they came face to face with a Boxer armed with a spear. Without giving him time to recognize them. our young American sprang upon him, knocked him down, took away his weapon and left him in a state of dazed uncertainty as to what had happened.

After running a little farther the fugitives paused to listen, but could hear no sounds of pursuit. Jo had succeeded in diverting it to another direction Then they proceeded more slowly, the wounded man Icaning heavily on Rob's shoulder. Curious faces peered at them from dark portals as they passed, and more than one whom they met turned to give



OUR YOUNG AMERICAN SPRANG UPON HIM

tion grounds. Jo also was asked to go out and make them a wondering look, but Rob's uniform and spear protected them from interference, and finally they reached a side gateway of the Mission compound. Here the wounded man fell in a faint, but the American marine on guard sprang to his aid and, recognizing in Rob's voice that of a fellow countryman, assisted him to carry the German inside.

"Call your officer, quick as you can," ordered our lad as he knelt beside the wounded man and dashed water in his face. "It is a matter of life or death for us all."

In another minute Captain Hall came running to the post and in a few words Rob explained who he was and what had happened, at the same time exhibiting a proof of identity given him by the American minister.

"He sent word," continued Rob, "for all foreign inmates of this compound to pack up immediately and be prepared to retreat to the legation at a moment's notice. Now I will leave this wounded man in your

care; for I must hurry back and let him know what has happened. Can you let me have one of your men to identify me at the Italian barricade across Legation street? If I go alone I am afraid they won't let me pass, for they vice ugly and threatened us when we came out.'

"Certainly. Turner, go with Mr. Hinckley and see him safely past the barricade."

"This is a rum go," said the marine as they left the gate and hurried towards the Hada street. "I've done a lot of funny things in the Philippines, and seen a lot more in China, but I'm blest if ever I expected to safe conduct a bloody Boxer through the streets of Pekin."

"Perhaps he is safe-conducting you," replied Rob, indicating as he spoke a group of Chinese soldiers wearing red Boxer hats who were regarding the marine with very ugly looks.

"I don't know but what you are right," admitted Turner. "They do look wolfy and I almost wish I had another pukka Johnny along to come back with

"I'll come back with you if you will go all the way to the legation with me."

"Done! The Cap'n didn't say how far I was to escort you. He only said, past the barricade, and may be there's more than one by this time. But what's the matter with riding? We'd get there twice as quickly. Hi there, 'ricksha coolie,' you wanched catance one piecee dollar? You makee go ossoty Melican Consoo house, savvy?"

"All litee sojo man can do," was the reply, and a big double jinrickisha drawn by two coolies and pushed by two more rolled up to where the Americans were standing. Even on the eve of open hostilities the thrifty Chinese of Pekin were perfectly willing to make an honest dollar by serving their enemies.

Jumping in they set off at a great pace, the ricksha men yelling at the top of their voices for pedestrians to clear the way, and not hesitating to knock right and left those who failed to heed their warn

Acting on Turner's advice, Rob took off his red hat and, sitting as low as possible, was partially screened from observation by the marine, who held himself very straight and sat well forward. The guard at the Italian barricade made a motion as though to halt them, but Turner yelling to his coolies to keep on or he would jab them with his bayonet called out:

"It's all right, Dagoes! Official business! Can't stop! So long! See you later"

Then they bowled up Legation street at a rattling pace, clattered over the Imperial canal bridge and in another minute were at the American legation. Five minutes later the electrifying news of Baron Von Ketteler's assassination had been told.

"That settles it!" cried the minister, who was a veteran soldier of the great American Civil War. "Now we know exactly where we stand. The Chinese have declared for war, and they shall have war to their heart's content. As for us who are in Pekin, we will stay right here and fight for our lives. If we are wiped out, the Chinese nation will cease to exist shortly afterwards. Even if we survive to be rescued the punishment visited upon it for this day's crime will be one of the bitterest in history. But

now we haven't a moment to lose. Are you willing to return to the mission with an order for its inmates to set out for this place within half an hour?"

'Of course I am, sir," replied Rob. "Then go, and come back with them. I will at once

notify the German legation of this terrible happening and advise that they send a squad of marines to bring back their wounded interpreter. God bless you, lad! I am glad to have you with us in this time of our trouble.

"And I, sir, am mighty glad to be here."

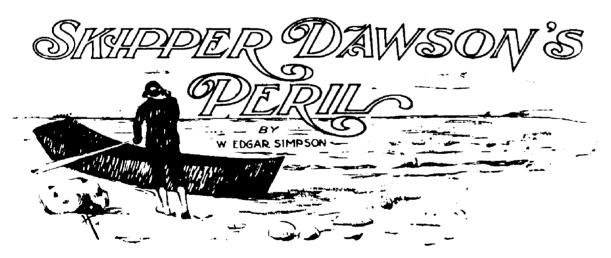
In less than an hour after Rob's report to the minister a long procession of refugees issued from the mouth of Filial Piety alley and turned into Ha-ta Great street, where it was watched by crowding thousands of impassive Chinese. First came twenty American marines, hardy-looking fellows, bronzed by long service in the Philippines, under command of Captain Hall. These were followed by the American women and children of the mission and 126 Chinese girl pupils of the mission school. Then came Chinese Christian women with their children, followed by a large body of Chinese men and boy converts. After them marched a stern-looking group of German marines. bearing and guarding a stretcher on which lay the wounded legation interpreter whom Rob had been so instrumental in saving. The rear was brought up by a body of resolute appearing missionaries armed with rifles and revolvers; with these marched Rob Hinckley, no longer disguised as a Boxer, but clad in the costume of his own people, and bearing himself with the self-confidence of one who had undergone a long experience in affairs like the present. The Chinese converts numbered over one thousand, and every member of the long procession was laden with food, clothing, household effects or whatever portable things had been considered of greatest value.

At the Italian barricade on Legation street it was met by the remaining marines of the American guard and escorted to the legation. Although the streets were crowded with Chinese soldiers, Boxers and citizens, no attempt was made to interfere in any way with the flight of these refugees, and that afternoon they were quartered within the spacious walls of the British legation compound, where all foreigners, except those already sustaining attack in the Roman Catholic cathedral, were gathered for protection.

Here was a scene to beggar description. Streams of carts and swarms of coolies laden with provisions, baggage and household effects were pouring in from every direction. The numerous low, one-story buildings of the legation were being assigned to different nationalities, or set apart for specific purposes. Men, women and children, diplomats, soldiers, missionaries, railway engineers, bank clerks, customs employes, servants and coolies speaking every language under the sun; dogs and ponies, rapid-fire guns, jinrickishas, carts and wheelbarrows, furniture, bedding, provisions, cases of wine, barrels of beer, and a thousand other things all were mixed in apparently inextricable confusion.

At precisely four o'clock General Tung Fu Hsiang's soldiers from Kang-Su opened fire with a sharp volley of musketry from the city streets and the siege of the Pekin legations was begun.

(To be concluded in our next number.)



10 HE waters of Pelican Bay glistened in the light of the full moon. Now and then the glorious effulgence of its rays, was hidden from sight by the thickening mist that came rolling landward from the ice-fields of the North, and finally eclipsing the sirvery rays entirely, shrouded Deadman's Point with its dangerous canopy. Slowly, but with ever increasing density, the fog rolled in tantastic wreaths over the highland bounding the bay; and crept like some gigantic phantom nearer Bennet's Tickle until, save for the rappling water moving the shingle on the beach to and fro with musical notes, the location of this cleft in the hills was lost,

On the edge of the bay, close beside the place where the Tickle yawned, lay one tiny fishing dory drawn well up on the beach. Projecting over it. upheld by a number of pine trees, denuded of branch and foliage, stood the fish-flake of Skipper Dawson. A rude ladder led from the beach to the top of the flake whose yielding flooring of spruce boughs. interlaced securely, bent under the fread of a youth who had stood on the edge thereof until the fog obscured his gaze, which had been directed seaward for some time.

Tom Dawson, clad in blue guernsey and sou'wester, hitched his belt a hole or two tighter as he walked over the flake toward the welcome light of a blazing fire shining through the open door of his father's tilt, and giving the fog a crimson glow. Once or twice he paused in his walk and peering through the fog listened intently.
"Mary! Mary!" he shouted at the last pause in his

"Aye, aye, Tom!" came the response from the tilt. "Be a kimmen out here, lass. Th' fog's that thick th' night, that every place I moves I lave a hole after me. Be a takin' care, lass. There-that's me! Hush! Hear the noise av Spoutin' Rock.

Bad th' skipper's kimmen in th' nigl . Better ee ud stan' off an' on till sun-up; though no one knows Deadman's Point better nor ee."

What fear, Tom? Certain 'tis th' skipper knows ees way home. I've caplin afryin': an' ee allus says 'tis this ee smells ten mile away, whun th' wind's a blowin'. 'Tis better nor a light to give th' lay uv th' land.' says ee."

'Aye, aye, lass! True 'tis, too. I've a smelled et half across th' bay, but thur's nowt wind th' night; and here's what I be a fearing. Th' eddy makes ashore aff th' Point. 'Tis three mile away: but many is th' hand layin' thur in Davy Jones' locker waitin for ees watch aloft-

Just at this point in the lad's conversation a deep T-h-rrr-oom. T-h-rrr-oom" sounded on their ears. "A steamer! Th' Coastal boat, like's not. Her do be havin' a thickesh night to be a creepin' along shore," he continued.

"T-h-rrr-oom-T-h-rrr-oom," again pierced the fog: but fainter now.

"Her do be standin' aff to set. Skipper Norman kin tell whur ee be, fog or clear, light or dark, lass; niver better sailorman hoisted 'Tis bad, though, having none on steamers. Gettin' home, lass! I ull traipse along beach an' help fayther along uth ee's catch. Mayhap et wull be a biggish load. Maundy Phil is nowt so spry on ee's legs, lass, as whun ee used to go out uth th' skipper. Bide ye quiet in th' tilt until I be a kimmen' back. Fetch I th' oliskin, lass. dampnin'-th' fog: and like's not 'twull rain afore long. Thanks, lass," he added a few moments later as he donned the yellow coat his sister brought him and left her side,

Young Tom Dawson picked his way to the edge of the fish-flake with cautious steps. Instinctively he reached the ladder whose side rails projected a

couple of feet above the platform of the flake. Swinging himself on to it, he descended quickly to the beach. Here he sought the little dory. It was a very small craft not made for any real work but built by the lad during the long hours of winter; when, after all the duty had been done, the time hung heavily on his hands. Unlike most of the youths on the bay Tom had no liking for the pleasures of the grog shop and he had taken genuine joy in fashioning the little craft, naming it the "Mary," and setting it aside for his sister's own use; when, during the summer, she could take a line and fish in the waters that lapped the beach in front of their tilt and gain twofold experience in thus doing.

The stillness of the night was broken a few moments later by the sharp rasping noise of the dragging dory as his sturdy arms pulled it toward the water leaving one end ashore at the tide-wash. Following this came the sound of oars tossed into the boat; and, with a soft splash as Tom jumped into it, the falling of the oar blades into the water, and the creaking of the thole pins, gave evidence that the lad was rowing out into the mist.

Hard work it was for the inmate of that little boat to see either end of the small cockleshell; but, with an intelligence born of his calling, his sharp eyes could discern through the fog the darkish coloring of the rocks along shore, and he pulled steadily onward, keeping well within touch of this guiding shade.

The steamer's whistle sounded now and then, fainter and fainter; and the noise of the sea breaking on Spouting Rock, guided him somewhat in the direction he was going.

Deadman's Point lay on his left three miles out to sea; while, on his right, lay an unbroken stretch of water reaching to the other shore of the bay; and right ahead the great bosom of the Atlantic Ccean rolled, peacefully tossing his little boat up and down on its broad swell.

#### CHAPTER II.

Far and wide Deadman's Point held its record for treachery to the mariner. Its low point of rocks. standing a half mile seaward, rose gradually into a massive mountain at whose base the sea thundered and broke as though in constant effort to destroy its rugged walls; only to fall back in a whirling spume of seeming despair. Many a form lay buried beneath the sea at this point; and, of those washed ashore, the little village churchyard at Babe's Cove. across the bay, with the little white crosses bearing no name dotting its green sward, bore mute evidence of its cruelty.

Slowly but steadily Tom Dawson rowed on. Past the "Hen" with its half dozen stony "chickens" clustering about its base; past Lobster Cove. past a long stretch of bluff rocky shore when, still enveloped in the white pall of fog, he rested on his oars and the deep "boom—swish" of Spouting Rock sounded close at hand.

"Gar, but it do be thick!" he muttered as he passed the handle of one oar beneath his knee and wiped the moisture from his eyes. "Skipper's nowt in good company ith Maundy Phil an' th' dory th' night along shore. Better 'tis outen sea. God be a keepin ee offen th' breakers at th' Point." from beneath the shelter of his oilskin coat, he drew a match and tried to light a torch of pine knots he took from beneath an overturned bucket resting between his feet. He knew too much to attempt to strike the match elsewhere than on one of the buttons of his coat from whose surface he carefully wiped the moisture. One-two-three-a half dozen matches he lit; but the torch would not ignite. Try as he might, the resinous knot would not yield to the moisture covering it, and he threw it down into the bottom of the boat with an exclamation of disgust.

It was no unusual thing that Tom Dawson tried to do in lighting his torch. It was the well-known means of signalling between the dories of the fishermen when fog enveloped them at sea. The crimson rays of light penetrated the fog a much greater distance than the light of any other portable means of illumination known to them. He hoped in doing this to let his father and Maundy Phil in their dory. there they had been since break of day fishing, know that some one was within reach, in case of need.

Though but sixteen years of age Tom knew the ways of the fishermen thereabouts in their entirety. The perils-the pains-the slight, very slight, pleasures; the latter mainly consisting of the intermittent Sunday services of the parish priest on his rounds of the coast. This visit was always welcomed by the fishermen with cleanly attire, profound reverence. and studious faces; as though realizing through their calling, how ceaselessly they were under His sheltering care on the mighty deep, they would on this day of days render homage in His house.
"Boon:—swish!" sounded Spouting Rock, as Tom

resumed his oars. He had rowed perhaps a half mile farther leaving the sound in his wake, when he felt something strike the side of his dory. It was not a plow sufficiently strong to suggest the possibility of his boat touching the beach; besides he could hear the breakers rolling shoreward. Again it struck his boat: and quickly slipping the oars inboard he leaned over the side and groped about in the water. This way and that, he swept the surface with his hands, and was on the point of ceasing and resuming his oars, deciding that it was only some piece of soft drift wood, when his hand came in contact with something. In an instant his fingers closed over the handle of an oar: and in another instant the oar itself was within his dory and his fingers were busily engaged in determining its shape. At last he reached the blade which he examined most carcfully. Something in the manner in which the metal strap bound it held his attention and he fingered if most particularly. Over and over he turned the blade until he was assured that it was one of the oars used by the fishermen: and not one that had come ashore from some passing ship. At last he recognized it as belonging to his father, by the nails in a cluster on the blade and his heart stood still at the possi-

bilities staring him in the face. It might, true, be a spare oar, for no dory ever put to sea that did not carry one or more of these useful articles, which were often lost in the struggle with the fish.

"What be et doin' floatin' athout no dory?" he asked himself; adding, "mubbe 'twas lossen from th' thole pins. It do be th' skipper's, too. I 'ud know et an' th' night be blacker nor this-if so may be. Nobbut doubt th' skipper lossen et, but 'tis no night to be affoat near shore uthout ivery oar thut kin be kept aboard.

Could it be possible that the dory had been cast ashore by the breakers at the low ledge of rocks off the Point, and breaking up given two more victims

to the cruel grasp of the sea? He felt a strange weakness in his arms torally unnatural to one who had, from his childhood, n' ard about the terrors of the sea; and in later years had, himself, participated in them. He could hardly and the oars belonging to his own boat. The fog still hung heavily about him but the sound of his voice as he muttered "God pity ee an' it be so, roused him to a realizing sense that something must be done. To row in the direction of the Point where the breakers would soon draw his little craft within their clutch, and engulf him also, was utterly impossible. He must keep away from this dan-

Suddenly he rose in his dory, put his hands about his mouth and gave one wild yell. "Boat ahoy!" Then he stood and listened. Nothing but the roll of the sea, the sound of Spouting Rock, and the breakers on the Point answered him. Again, and again he shouted, "Boat ahoy! Boat ahoy!" Hark! Was he right? Did his

"Ahoy!" or was it but the echo of his own call, mockingly thrown at him, from the bluff at the Point?

#### CHAPTER III.

"Boat aboy! Boat aboy!" "Skipper!" Tom called louder; and to his waiting ears came faintly—very faintly—the answering call, "Where a-w-a-y!" Then silence. The fog rolled from his sou-wester in sullen drops upon his shoulders; and they sounded like the loud ticking of a clock, so regularly they fell. "Where a-w-a-y!" came again from the distance. He could not locate it, except generally; but, bending to his oars, he left the guiding shadow along shore and pulled straight out into the bay. Every few strokes he paused and again shouted. The answer came nearer and nearer until it was so close that he recognized the voice as that of Maundy Phil. A quick pull on the oars, a sudden flinging of them into the boat, and Tom seized a form floating by him.

It was Maundy Phil, and it required the youth's utmost strength to haul the heavy form into his boat. "Whur be th' skipper?" Tom demanded of the halfdemented old fisherman who now lay on the bottom of the dory crying and wringing his hands.

'Outen thur-outen thur!" he replied, pointing with his trembling hands into the distance.

"On th' Point?" he demanded, for the direction in which the man pointed might as well have been toward that dreaded place as in any other while the fog

held so thick. "Be ee affoat?" he queried anxiously.
"Aye, aye," was all the answer he received and bending to his oars, Tom forced the dory with vigorous strokes out into the wide expanse of water and thick mist. He again resumed his cry of "Boat ahoy!" while rowing and an instant later the faint answer came to him. Redoubling his efforts the lad shouted in reply, "Be a keepin' up, Skipper. Be a keepin' up." A few more strokes and he came alongside a pitiable object clinging to the shattered hull of what had once been their staunchest dory, now

replied while his father, feeling the security offered by the rope beneath his arms, remained quiet.

Tom knew that this situation could not be maintained for any length of time; he also realized that his boat could not hold any greater burden, and he was greatly troubled to find a means of completing the rescue he had so far been successful in mak-

Brighter and brighter grew the dawn. The breeze. faint at first, freshened with the rising sun; and the for curtain thinned—thickened—thinned again and rolled majestically out to sea, exposing to the sight of this little group the high bluff of Deadman's Point, distant many weary miles.

Alone on the broad ocean they floated; and the sun, now piercing the fog with its welcome rays, warmed their weary frames.

What could be done? How could Tom complete the rescue? It was a problem not easily solved; until, after revolving many schemes in his mind, the lad threw aside his oilskin and drawing off his heavy sea boots dropped over the side of the dory and worked his way around the hull until he was beside his father. "Be agettin' t'other side dory. Phil," he commanded. "Climb aboard, Skipper," he added, seeing that Phil's position would balance his father's weight as the latter left the water; thus preventing the upsetting of the little craft.

Assisting his father all possible, Tom saw him safely into the dory. where utterly exhausted the aged fisherman lay upon the bottom.

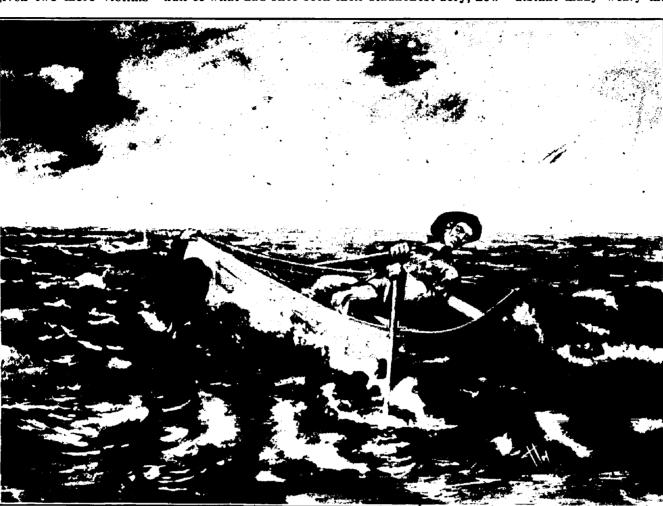
"Ship oars, Phil, an' be a pullin' steady like towardth' tilt," the lad said.

"An' ye, Tom?" Phil stammered; at the same time obeying the order, and putting the oars between the

"Niver fear uv I. Do as told, Phil. I ull hang astarn, an' ye be a pullin' steady. Give way, now! Tom replied, as he moved cautiously toward the seaward end of the dory, where he held fast with one hand and then the other

All that Sabbath morn the little boat toiled slowly toward shore; while within the chapel at Babe's Cove the grave-faced clergyman prayed for the safety of "they who go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters." little thinking that the heart of Mary Dawson, on the dreary tilt at Bennet's Tickle, was made glad through God's mercy; using as His instrument her younger brother; while the lad, worn with his night's successful endeavor. lay sleeping beside the chimney-hearth where, wet as he was, he had thrown himself down not being able even so much as to drink the dish of steaming tea she held to his lips.

Today, years having flown by, the tale is told in many households. How the Coastal boat's sharp prow, piercing the fog, cut the dory in twain; and how, but for the lad's faithfulness. Skipp'r Dawson would be lying beneath the sea instead of resting neacefully beneath the pine trees in God's acre at Babe's Cove.



hearing strained to the utmost point receive a faint a battered mass of broken plank; upturned and rearcely affoat. Upon it lay his father grasping in his hands a plank that held its fastenings only at one end; and which the motion of the sea threatened to dislodge momentarily.

Crasping his father by his oilskin coat at the shoulder, Tom tried to haul him aboard the little dory now overloaded with the two men within it, but his strength, worn and spent with the night's exertion and anxiety, was not enough.

To ask Maundy Phil, in his present condition, to assist him would, without doubt, result in throwing them all into the sea. For an instant he paused: then he said, "Bear up, Skipper," while the father realizing that help was at hand lay quiet, tossing up and down on the ocean's swell. Tom untied the anchor rope and commanding Phil to lie quiet in the dory he quickly passed the rope about the shoulders of his father and bade him slip into the sea. When he had done this Tom carefully drew the form of the fisherman toward his little boat and holding the rope beneath his feet placed his father's hands on the gunwale of the dory.

"God be praised!" the old man said. "Ye never failed I yet, lad! an' nowt but His mercy set ye afloat th' night."

"Be a restin' quiet, Skipper. 'Tis lightening to east-ard an' thurs a bit of a breeze stirrin'." Tom

# The Death Plant of Guatemala

#### By ARTHUR J. BURDICK

'La yerba muerta allah!" cried Martina, the Carib in a tone of horror. "Death, senor, death! Come back, come back! Him suck yo' blood fo' suah!"

Alfred Wiston, a New Mexico gold-miner, his fourteen year old son Willie, and Martina, their Carib guide and servant, were on a prospecting tour through the interior of Guatemala. It was unfamiliar ground to the Wistons but not to the Carib, who had several times traversed the wilds of the territory.

The party had encamped, the previous evening, on the bank of a small stream that followed along an ancient watercourse of much greater caliber, judging by the deep channel it had cut through the tablelands. Tropical foliage abounded in the valley made by the ancient river, but the mesa above was devoid of timber and for the most part bare of vegetation, little soil having found lodgment upon the rocks of which it was composed. Here and there over the rocky wall of the cliffs to the west of the camp could be seen the trailing foliage of vines which had taken root upon the level above, indicating that some soil had found a resting there.

In places the rocks rose perpendicular and smooth from the valley, offering no opportunity to scale their heights, but not far from the camp the elements had worn a series of ridges in the face of the bluff not unlike steps, and it was here that the party determined to attempt an ascent.

Mr. Wiston took the lead and was closely followed by Willie, the Carib bringing up in he rear. The climb was not so difficult as war expected and all

were soon safely landed at the top. At the particular point at which they gained the summit of the mesa the rocks were bare for several rods around, but beyond the bare space was to be seen a luxuriant mass of green vines extending in

had advanced but a few steps, Mr. Wiston being still in the lead, when Martina uttered the excited warning: "La yerba muerta!"

"What is the matter, Martina?" asked Mr. Wiston. 'What do you mean by 'ia yerba muerta?'

"Oh, senor, de vine yonder upon de mesa. It is de vine ob death, 'la yerba muerta?'

"Do you mean that it will poison me to go near it?" asked Mr. Wiston.

'Oh, worse dan dat. Much worse dan dat! It will drag yo' down an' suck yo' blood. Dat vine am alibe, sah, an' it am a fiend fo' suah. He show mercy to no one.'

"I think you are the victim of an idle superstition," said Mr. Wiston, "and I propose to investi-gate." So saying, he started toward the stretch of

The Carib fairly blanched with fear and earnestly begged Mr. Wiston to return and not venture within reach of the "monster," as he termed the vine. Willie wanted to be allowed to go with his father, but Mr. Wiston would not consent to his doing so.

As he neared the mass of green, Mr. Wiston saw that the vine was a species of cactus, the foliage consisting of long, slender, roundish leaves and pipelike stalks, the under sides of which were covered with needle-like thorns. In the center of each leaf was a cup-shaped sucker, not unlike in appearance those found upon the arms of the octopus.

When within ten or twelve feet of the vine a strange agitation began to take place in the foliage. First the mass of vines heaved and squirmed as though some living things beneath were struggling to get out. Then the separate tendrils and branches began to quiver and the long arms of the vine reared several feet in the air, waving to and fro, for a few every direction and covering many acres. The party moments, as though feeling for something, then

swinging toward the astonished man, who sprang back and beat a hasty retreat.

"I believe the Carib is right about that vine," said he to Willie. It certainly acted as though it meant to encircle me with its spiny arms.

"It did, 'deed it did," urged the Carib. "It would suttenly hab cotched yo' ef yo' hadn't run, sah. Doan' yo' nebber go ncan him again.

"Papa." said Willie, "let me go back to camp and get that rabbit I shot this morning, and let us throw that to the vine and see what it will do.'

Mr. Wiston gave his consent to this arrangement, and in a very short time Willie returned with the game he had intended for their dinner. Mr. Wiston took the rabbit and again approached the vine, notwithstanding the emphatic warnings and earnest pleadings of their guide. When within a few steps the vine again became agitated and soon the swaying arms were reaching toward him. Then he tossed the dead rabbit toward the vine and hurried back to the watchers at the edge of the mesa. He turned in time to see the branches settle down upon the carcass of the rabbit, curling about it so thickly and quickly that it was soon lost to view. The vine, seemingly alive in every part to the fact that a victim was at hand, became agitated for rods around and thousands of sinister branches were seen waving in the air. Soon the leaves which hid the rabbit began to change color. From a pale green they became first pink and then blood red, as they became gorged with the blood of the rabbit.

Willie, his father, and the black man stood spellbound watching the gruesome vine at its strange feast. Half an hour later the arms of the vine uncoiled and the branches dropped back from the concentrated mass and out rolled the bones and skin of the rabbit—all that the greedy vine had left. Its feast being ended, it resumed its normal composure and the spectators clambered down the rocks and returned to camp to discuss one of the strangest sights they had yet seen in a land abounding in strange sights.

# The Boy

#### How to Build a Cheap Though

AIIIS type of small boat, as its name within bounds as regards cost. It can be constructed by any amateur of ordinary ability provided with the necessary simple tools on the outlay of less than a dollar. The writer himself built one of this stamp in the summer of 1901, and, up to the time of writing, it has proved itself thoroughly efficient in every way, though the unbleached called with which it is covered is at last growing rotten and will have to be renewed before this summer. As regards portability, the boat can easily be carried by one person for any distance up to a mile, though the writer constructed a small boat-carriage for the purpose. For fishing, also, this sort of boat would be very serviceable, though a slightly broader beam would be required than that given below.

The main dimensions are as follows: Keel, to ft by 3 in, by 1 in.; bow and stern posts, 1 ft by 1 in, by 1 in; gunwale and stringers, 11 ft. by 12 in. by 1 in; side ribs (from gunwale to bottom stringer), 1 ft. by 1 in, by 4 in; seat, 8 in, by 2 ft by 1, in

Keel \_.\_ \_. Saw Cut

On beginning to build the boat, the part to start work on is, of course, the keel. This should be of some well-seasoned should now be measured off one side and wards. the corner cut off.

Now take the bow and stern posts, which should be 1 ft by 1 in, by 1 in. and either halve or mortise them into the keel, and peg or serew them together securely. A dummy board, two feet long should now be screwed to the middle of the keel. Round this the two bottom stringers (11 ft. by 12 in. by 1 in.) should be strained and fied to the bow and stern posts. A groove should next be cut in each post and the stringers fitted and screwed into them. The same should now be done with the two middle stringers and the two top stringers, which act as a gunwale. Another dummy board as a gunwale.

standing upright on the first should be fitted before putting the last stringers on. Its di-mensions should be 1 ft. high and 2 ft. wide at the bottom, widenin to 2 ft. 4 in, at the

FIG. 2.-Marrion of Jouvish Bow at a Stern Posts to the Keel.

exactly where the upright board taken away from, and should be of exactly the same dimensions. The seat itself should be 2 ft. wide by 8 in. by 4 in, and should be fixed slightly in front of the back.

Ribs should now be fitted to the sides, reaching from the bottom stringer to the gunwale. These should be 1 ft. by 1 in.

gunwale. These should be 1 ft. by 1 in. by 14 in. and should be screwed at intervals of about nine or ten inches.
Bottom boards should next be fitted for about four feet in front of the seat.
The frame of the boat is now finished, and attention should be turned to the covering. This can either be of canvas or unbleached calico. The latter is the easier to put on and is the cheaper, but wants renewing in three or four years. Canvas, on the other hand, is slightly dearer and heavier, and the creases canput be stretched out as they can with calico; but, as against this, it wears longer.

ow to Build a Cheap Though
Efficient Canvas Canoc

His type of small boat, as its name implies, aims at combining portability and compactness with lightness, at the same time keeping well n bounds as regards cost. It can

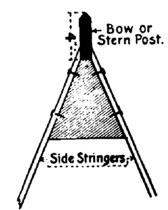
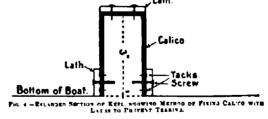


FIG. 3.-TOP VIEW OF BOW OR STERN.

operation must be continued until the calico lies quite evenly all over the frame, when the tacks may be driven right up to the head. Care must be taken, however, not to drive them in too far or the heads will fall off. Strips of wood must now be screwed along each side of the keel so as to prevent the tacks from tearing out (Fig. 4). Light strips may also be placed along the gunwale to serve a similar purpose.

When the calico has been satisfactorily stretched on, it should be thoroughly waterproofed with the following composition: Three pints of linseed oil, three ounces of candle grease, four ounces of white lead. These ingredients must be boiled together and painted on operation must be continued until the

ounces of white lead. These ingredients must be boiled together and painted on the boat while hot. It will probably take about three or four days to dry, but when it is dry, it should be treated with two coats of paint, one outside and one inside. When this is quite dry the boat is ready for use. A readile may easily be wood, such as ash; in fact, it is advisable to build the heat throughout with that wood, as in such small dimensions the wood, as in such small dimensions the extra strength does not seriously detract from its lightness, and the extra slight outlay will certainly not be regretted. Into return to the keel. It should be carefully and evenly planed. One inch as to give the mast a slight slant backwards



The mast should be a six-foot bamboo with a ring screwed into the top. The sall should be a lug-sall, about five feet at the leech. The boat will easily carry this in a fair breeze with eight to ten stone on board. Of course, if a mast is fitted, a rudder must also be made. This can be easily fitted, however, to work with the foot on a lever.

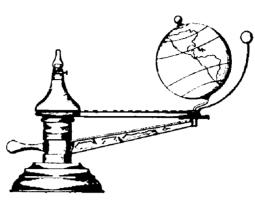
Finally, if any sticks or stones happen to puncture the calico, it can easily be mended by sewing the hole up with thick twine and coating the mend over with some of the waterproofing mixture men-

some of the waterproofing mixture men-

When all the stringers have been securely fixed cross-stays should be inserted wherever it is thought necessary, and firmly acrewed. The cross-stays should of course be introduced only between the top and bottom stringers and not between the two middle ones. When this has been done triangular wedges should be screwed between the two top stringers where they ioin the bow and stern posts after which the dummy boards across the center of the keel can be removed and the sent and its back put in in their place. The back of the seat should be screwed. SEYMOUR BLISS, Holly, N. Y. writes us a

in reference to the sun, moon and Teachers may talk wisely about the daily revolution of the earth on its axis, its yearly revolution about the sun, at the monthly revolution of the moon about the earth, and about the inclination and parallelism of the earth's axis gone down. and variation in the length of night and day with latitude and season, without making these subjects altogether clear.

The inventor of the appliance shown must clearly have had young folks' interest in mind when he produced this



machine to make all these things clear. on the standard you will notice he has placed a lamp, which represents the sun. On the movable arm he mounts a globe, representing the earth, with its axis correpresenting the earth, with its axis correctly inclined, and from the support of the globe projects a long arm carrying a small ball, which represents the moon.

By means of a belt he connects the

support of the earth and moon so that when the long arm is rotated about the lamp, representing the movement of the earth about the sun, the globe—that is to say, the earth—not only rotates upon its axis, but the moon revolves about this axis, but the moon revolves about this earth, and when the room is darkened the light from the lamp, falling upon the nearest side of the earth, lights it up, illustrating in a very impressive manner the cause of day and right. Many other troublesome facts which young folks have to learn about the earth and its movements are illustrated by this ingenious device. ous device.

#### A Snow Skate

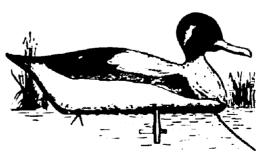
Skating has always been considered to Skating has always been considered to be a sport to be enjoyed in winter only by those to whom some sheet of ice is accessible, but the invention of what might be termed "land skates" promises to make it possible for this sport to be enjoyed wherever there is packed snow or crust. The broad runner of the skate illustrated keeps the wearer from sinking into the snow or breaking through



crust, while the sharpened downwardly curved edges prevent lateral slipping and give the skater a hold upon ice or packed snow. As this skate is intended for use on somewhat rough sur-faces, the runner is made of metal having sufficient elasticity to take up the shock and jars caused by the irregular-Itles in the skater's course

#### A Knock-Down Decoy Duck

Some boys will never know nor ever care anything about duck shooting, and it is hoped none of them will ever have any part in the senseless and wicked shughter of wild fowls in the numbers sometimes mentioned in the papers in giving accounts of results of some hunting trips. All boys will, however, it is thought, be interested in the invention of a decoy that can be folded so as to occupy but little space when not in use,



and which can be inflated so as to have the appearance of a life-size duck. The inner part of the decoy consists of a casing of sheet rubber having a tube connected therewith which enables this casing to be inflated by the breath. This outside covering of the decoy consists of muslin or canvas painted to resemble the different fowls which are to be decoyed, as teal, mallard or canvasback duck,

#### A New Baseball Bat

Boys who keep posted in reference to matters pertaining to baseball should give more than a passing notice to this



Baseball players know that, to use a Other interesting debat effectively, it must be properly bal-forthcoming numbers.

Mechanic and Artisan What Inventors Are Doing For Boys

Astronomy by Demonstration

Astronomy by Demonstration

Astronomy by Demonstration

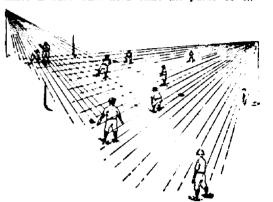
T is no easy matter for boys, or girls either for that matter, to understand the movements of the earth in reference to the sun, moon and the striking the ball with the greatest so as to utilize his strength most effectively. It also appears that the ridge would be of advantage in preventing the batt slipping through a player's fingers when he is striking the ball.

#### Base Ball at Night

Base ball is never played at night; in fact, it has generally been thought to be impossible, even with the most powerful searchights, to illuminate a base ball field so that the game could be played after the sun has

gone down.

The trouble has been, not to get light enough, but rather to throw a light upon the field and into the space above, where the batted balls may pass, sufficient to make the ball clearly visible at all times, without so dazzling the eyes of the players that they would be unable to play their parts in the game. By a system of illumination, recently invented, it has become possible to so illuminate a base ball field that all parts of the



same are brilliantly illuminated without having the direct glare of the searchlights thrown into the faces of the players, no matter what positions they may occupy. As shown in the accompanying illustration, the light which illuminates the part of the field occupied by each player, is so located that it is thrown from the backs of the players so that the glare of the lights is never thrown into the faces. The light in front of each player is provided with an obstructing shield which prevents such light being visible to such player.

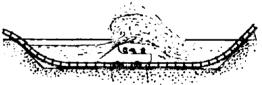
to such player.

If this invention comes into use, the reports of baseball games "called on account of darkness" will be a thing of the past.

#### A New "Shoot-the-Chutes" Apparatus

In shooting the chutes it has generally been thought that sufficient anusement and excitement are provided by the cars striking the water of the basin with a sudden splash and then sliding smoothly over the surface to the landing place.

A recent invention provides a startling innovation over the accustomed form of this amusement by providing a car which is intended to plunge beneath the surface and fol-



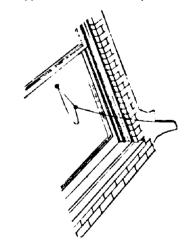
low the track from one side of the basin to the other like a miniature submarine boat. The front of the car is so shaped that its rapid movement through the water deflects the water above and to each side of the car in such a way that the car passengers, while exposed to the water, do not come in contact with it.

with it.

It is probable that most people would want to see other passengers take the plunge be neath the water a number of times before they would themselves care to try the experiment

#### A New Form of Tick-Tack

Most boys are familiar with some form of tick-tack by means of which a startling tap-ping on a window pane may be produced. An improvement in the form of this in-genious toy consists in providing a flexible rubber support which, when pressed against



the window pane, will adhere thereto by the suction of the elastic rubber. Attached to a knob on this suction support, by a rubber connection, is a tapping device which may be thrown against the window pane, from a considerable distance, by manipulating the long cord shown.

#### Bicycle Roadway

The bicycle path shown is not intended for the entertainment of the rider, but for that of the on-lookers. You will notice that be-tween the right and left hand sections of the



track there is a space about three times the length of a bicycle; this the rider jumps on his wheel by reason of the momentum he has acquired in his plunge down the long steep incline shown.

Other interesting devices will be shown in

# PIRATICAL TRAMP at a loss to know what to do. We were in a very lonely neighborhood and I knew it would be useless to shout. No one would hear us.

By WILLIAM MURRAY GRAYDON

HE Conewago Creek rises in the southeastern part of Pennsylvania very near the Maryland line. It flows to the north-east, and after a very crooked journey of nearly seventy miles, empties into the Susquehanna River I wilded the paddles briskly, wishing which are so justly dreaded by all raftsmen from Lake Otsego to Havre leftrace.

For a long time Ralph Forgton and I will be the mobile dog who was only trying to protect his master's property.

from time to time that we were enabled to get our proposed trip into definite

we chose the latter part of August as the most favorable time, and after a pourney of a day and a half, partly by mail down the Cumberland Valley, and the remainder in a farmer's big wagon, we reached the Conewago Creek at a point where it was barely navigable for a small boat. We had decided to make a change in our usual method of traveling, which was by canvas canoes, and had brought with us a light cedar boat out with lockers fore and aft, and a canvas awning. This we proposed to use as a covering at night, and a protection from rain or sun by day. The boat's seats could be lifted out to give us sleeping crackers that the pound of the could be lifted out to give us sleeping crackers that the country and the could be lifted out to give us sleeping crackers that the country and the coun

Our baggage consisted of provisions, simple cooking utensils, rubber coats, blankets, and a change of clothes. We had fishing-tackle, of course, and Ralph brought along a small muzzle-loading

brought along a small muzzle-loading shot gun.

Nothing worthy of special note occurred during the first two days of our cruise. We paddled very slowly, and owing to the shallowness of the channel were compelled to do a great deal of wading.

Farm houses were few and far between, and the scenery was very beautiful; high rocky ledges and hills timbered with spruce and pine overhung the creek on both sides, and it was possible to travel in a cool shade most of the time. The fishing proved to be splendid, and we caught some very large bass and pike.

At night we always chose a good camping place, and lifting the boat on shore, slept snugly under our blankets, without minding in the least the chilliness that came with sunset.

On the third day, the creek became wider and deeper. Late that afternoon the boat was drifting sluggishly with the current toward a sharp bend not far below us, and Ralph and I were trailing our fishing lines from the bow, hoping to book something for supper in the deep calm water.

ook something for supper in the deep

colk something for supper in the deep calm water.
Suddenly we heard the angry barking of a dog at no great distance away, and then a man's voice chimed in shrilly:
"Get out, you brute! Consarn you—ouch! help! help!"
With one accord, Ralph and I jerked in

With one accord, Ralph and I jerked in our rods, and then, seizing the paddles, we sent the boat swiftly down stream. As we swept around the bend, the scene of the struggle was before us—a narrow tretch of level ground lying on the right bank of the creek beyond which rose a thickly wooded hillside. Close to the water's edge stood a man swinging a short club at a huge yellow dog which was making desperate efforts to seize his legs.

Even as we looked the brute darted in, Even as we looked the brute darted in, nipped the man's ankle, and then retreated in good order, narrowly missing blow from the club.

The unfortunate fellow was in a bad plight, and his outcries only seemed to enrage the dog the more.

"Stick to it!" cried Ralph loudly; "we'll be there in a minute."

This encouragement was well meant

be there in a minute."

This encouragement was well meant but the result was disastrous. The stranger was thrown off his guard and as he turned to look the dog made a rush and seized him savagely above the knee. A brief struggle followed during which the club pelted the brute's head in vain, and then man and day went into the

The former climbed in over the stern and with Ralph's assistance, while I throughly agreed with him. It looked as though a stern retribution was at the sharing brute with my paddle and drove him sullenly back to hore.

A swift current now caught the boat, A sword with the boat, a stern retribution was at the share of the island.

As soon as the keel grated, Clegg was soon as the mill came in sight Mr. Hickson began to pull for the shore.

A swift current now caught the boat, and as it swept us rapidly down the stream the dog followed along the bank barking hoarsely, until a steep ledge of tooks made farther pursuit impossible.

"You fellers just come in time," said our new passenger as he stood up and shook the water from his dripping garments. "That was a savage critter, and no mistake; it wasn't me he wanted as much as he did these here," and drawing from the lining of his coat a chicken and a duck, both dead, he flung them to the

a duck, both dead, he flung them to the bottom of the boat.

"I was out buyin' supplies," he added with a chuckle. "My name's Dick Clegg, in' I'm a perfessional walker. Sorry I sin't a card about me."

Ralph and I ceased paddling and turned in our weets to look at the follows.

round in our seats to look at the follow, life appearance told his character as plainly as the presence of the stolen fowls. His clothes were torn and shabby, his coat was buttoned tightly over a

ollarless shirt, and his sinister unshaven face was crowned by a faded greasy derby.

The man read mistrust in our faces, and resented it with an ugly scowl.

"Yer judgin' me by my looks," he said sullenly. "That's the way with this 'ere world, when a feller's poor an' unfortunate, then every one give a small over a small over a small of the paddle could no longer world. "Well," said Ralph bloom a sign and the faint dip of the paddle could no longer world, when a feller's poor an' unfortunate, then every one give a small of the paddle could no longer world. "Well," said Ralph bloom was a sign and then heading the strained our eyes into the gloom until he disappeared from sight, and the faint dip of the paddle could no longer world, when a feller's poor an' unfortunate, then every one give a small of the words of which were lost, and then heading the strained our eyes into the gloom until he disappeared from sight, and the faint dip of the paddle could no longer world, when a feller's poor an' unfortunate, then every one give a small of which were lost, and then heading the strained our eyes into the gloom until he disappeared from sight, and the faint dip of the paddle could no longer world. "Well," said Ralph bloom until he disappeared from sight, and the faint dip of the paddle could no longer world. "Well," said Ralph bloom until he disappeared from sight, and the faint dip of the paddle could no longer world. "Weil, world, when a feller's poor an' unfortunate, then every one gits down on him. Yer wouldn't think I was a circuit minister travelin' my district now, would ver?"

We candidly admitted that we would water is deep but it is only a short distance to the shore."

"Weil, worst case of ingratitude worst

An I ain't neither," he replied. I'm "It might as well be twice as far," said a tramp, that's what I am, an' I don't Ralph, "I can't swim six yards, you care who knows it. There's a farmer know." back here what's mighty anxious ter interview me, an' I reckon you fellers gotten that fact. For a little while I was

For a long time Ralph Forster and I rad contemplated a cruise down this little stream, principally because it flowed through a comparatively wild country, and was said to afford splendid fishing. Its head waters, however, were very difficult of access, and it was only through stray bits of information gleaned from time to time that we were enabled to get our property.

The tramp paid little attention to our movements, but watched the shore furtively, as though he feared to see the farmer coming in pursuit. It was now almost six o'clock, and the usual hour at which we looked for a cambing place, but our unpleasant passenger scowled so feroclously every time. we slackened speed that we paddled on, round bend after bend, until the sun was

round bend after bend, until the sun was almost below the horizon.

Mr. Clegg began to shiver visibly in his damp clothes, and finally he coolly appropriated one of our blankets that was lying at his feet and wrapped it about his shoulders. In doing this, he exposed to view the stock of Ralph's gun which lay partly under the front seat.

Neither of us paid any attention to the incident at the time, and the tramp merely glanced at the weapon in a careless manner.

less manner.

The shadow of twilight was now on the water, and we were beginning to feel rather blue at the prospect of paddling on in the darkness. We were ravenously hungry, too, having eaten only a few crackers that noon.

Presently a dark object loomed out of the shadows in front of us, and, as we paddled nearer, it proved to be a small bit of an island—a mere patch of weeds and gravel fifteen or twenty yards long with a ridge in the center.

Our passenger, whose back was turned

All at once a possible expedient flashed into my mind. I hurriedly searched through the weeds and bushes that covered the island and found just what I wanted—a quantity of drift-wood that had been left there by high water. Among this was one good sized log three feet long by a foot and a half in diameter. feet long by a foot and a half in diameter, and another slightly smaller.

I dragged them down to the shore, much to Ralph's curlosity.
"Now," said I, "get undressed as quickly as you can. I'll soon have you across the creek."

I dropped the logs into the water and

I dropped the logs into the water and tied them together with a piece of fishing line so that they could not roll. On this hastily improvised raft we piled our clothes, and then waded out into the creek pushing it before us. After the first plunge we did not mind the cold.

The water soon reached to our necks, and then bidding Ralph cling to the raft as lightly as possible, I swam by his side pushing the logs towards the shore a little at a time.

Our progress was painfully slow, for we had pretty swift current to combat, but with every three feet that we drifted down straum we moved at least one foot toward the goal. The wooded bank of the creek was still eight or ten yards away when we heard the steady click of cars some distance up stream. "A boat is coming!" exclaimed Ralph joyfully. I stopped swimming and clung gently to the edge of the raft. At first we could see nothing in the darkness, but the rattle of oars grew more distinct, and when the boat did come in sight it was moving so rapidly that we narowly missed being run down.

Our loud hail brought the craft to a stop within three feet of us. The two

Our loud hail brought the craft to a stop within three feet of us. The two men who were in it rose to their feet, and with many exclamations of surprise

helped us on board.

"Are you the fellows what took that thieving tramp away in a boat?" demanded the elder of the strangers. "I got down to the creek just in time ter see the rascal disappearin' round the bend."

We saddy admitted that we were and with a ridge in the center.

Our passenger, whose back was turned down stream, did not see this until we were fully abreast of it.

"An island," he muttered. "Say, what's that moving on it?"

Ralph and I incautiously turned sideways to look but saw nothing, of course, and when we faced about again we were staring directly into the barrel of Ralph's shot gun.

"Are you the fellows what took that theving tramp away in a boat?" demanded the elder of the strangers. "I got down to the creek just in time ter see the rascal disappearin' round the bend."

We sadly admitted that we were, and related our story with chattering teeth, as we slipped into our clothes, which had fortunately escaped a wetting.

"Wal, my name's Hickson," replied the



WITH AN OAR DASHED THE WEAPON FROM CLEGG'S HANDS

He stepped from the side of the boat into water knee deep and I followed him very reluctantly. As we waded through the shallowing water to the pebbly shore Clegg seized one of the paddles and with a single stroke sent the boat half a dozen yards into the current, keeping a careful

eye on us meanwhile.
"You will pay dearly for this." cried Ralph, forgetting prudence in his anger.
Clegg made some harsh reply the words

A brief struggle followed during which the club pelted the brute's head in vain, and then man and dog went into the creek with a great splash.

A few strokes of the paddle brought as within half a dozen yards of the spot.

The combatants had become separated and the man was swimming for the boat, alarmed to see that the scoundrel was in and the man was swimming for the boat, and the man was swimming for the boat and the man, "an' this is my son John. If that island," said Mr. man, "an' this is my son John. If that island," said Mr. man, "an' this is my son John. If that island," said Mr. man, "an' this is my son John. If that island," said Mr. man, "an' this is my son John. If that island," said Mr. man, "an' this is my son John. If that island," said Mr. man, "an' this is my son John. If that island," said Mr. man, "an' this is my son John. If that island," said Mr. man, "an' thi

"Now, don't make any noise, John," he cautioned: "we'll catch him just about the time he is draggin' the boat round the dam." the dam.

We were now under the shadow of the trees, and the farmer was about to land a dozen yards or so above the mill.

At this juncture I heard distinctly a couple of low splashes, and glancing out

along the breast of the dam saw a dark

along the breast of the dam saw a dark object midway between the shores.

I touched Mr. Hickson's shoulder, and silently pointed to the spot.

"By gum!" he exclaimed in a tone of suppressed excitement: "thar's our man, sure enough; the creek's purty low now, an' he's run the boat aground on the edge of the dam."

an nes run the noat aground on the edge of the dam."
"Give me one of the oars," I whispered. "and I'll paddle right alongside of him without any noise."
"That's the idea," said the farmer.

handing it over.

I quickly headed the hoat obliquely down stream, and sent it quietly toward the dark object. We were soon close enough to discern the situation. The stolen bateau was projecting partly over the breastwork of the dam, and the thief was tugging at the stern end waist deep in water with his back toward us.

I was trembling with excitement as we drew nearer and nearer. When less than ten feet intervened, some slight noise drew Clegg's attention, and he wheeled suddenly about. He uttered a savage cry and snatched up the gun which was lying on the stern seat of the bateau, but be-I quickly headed the boat obliquely

(Continued on page 314.)



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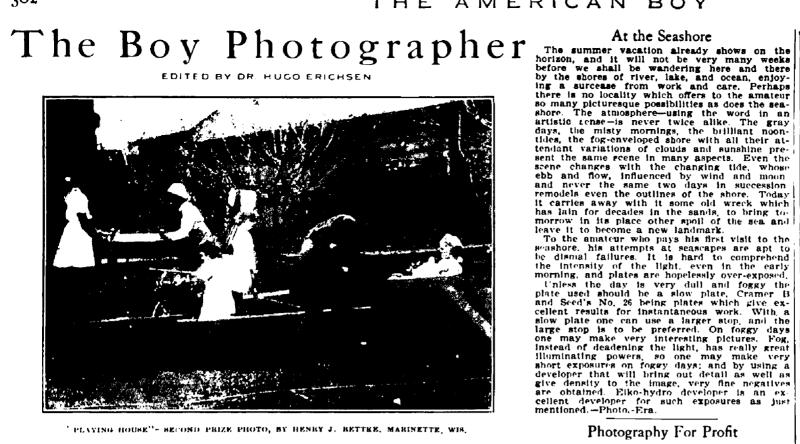
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" PLAYING HOUSE" - SECOND PRIZE PROTO, BY HENRY J. RETTER, MARINETTE, WIS,

#### World's Fair Photographs

For the benefit of those of our readers who failed to visit the Louisiana Purchase Exposition on American Boy Day, owing to circumstances over which they had no control, and who propose to see the great exhibition at a later date, we wish to call attention to some of the pictorial photographs from nature at the fair, which are really remarkable and will prove very instructive. In the Danish section of the Varieu industries building, there are a number of time photographs that are particularly interesting on account of the lighting effects and should not be missed by those who are fond of portraiture. Some of Sir Benjamin Stone's historical photographs in the Liberal Arts building illustrative of the ancient customs of Great Britain, are also worthy of inspection. A large collection of the artistic photographs of the most notable amateurs of England is exhibited in the French section of the Liberal Arts building and includes some of to circumstances over which they had no the reach section of the Liberal Arts building and includes some of the beautiful lan iscapes of Horsley Hinton and some of the ethereal flower studies of Carine Cadby. Of our own photographers, Mr. Rudolph Elckemeyer is prominently

represented.
It seems the "Protest And Pleat" of the It seems the "Protest And Plea" of the undersigned, in the American Annual of Photography for 1993, had some effect on the exposition management. At any rate, no fees are exacted for the use of small cameras on the grounds. Amateurs may take snap-shots to their heart's content. For changing plates or loading film cameras our readers will find it convenient to have recourse to the dark-room the official photographer has kindly placed at the disposal of the public.

THE EDITOR.

THE EDITOR.

#### Black Paper Vignetter

One of our triends, W. H. Crooks, of Forest, chio, writes us as follows: Thor those who have film cameras. I would suggest the trial of the black paper as a vignetter. I have used it and it does very well. You can take a pair of set fors and cut out an opening for any part of the negative. The paper is lable next to the wlass in the printing frame.

#### Pyro Development For Amateurs

The tenoda recommended enables the worker to keep his pyro in a dry state until ready to develop:

+J. E. Taggart in May Camera and Dark Room.

#### The Roll of Honor

This month the roll of honor includes the mines of: Peter C Whyte Carlondale, P.1.; E E Trumbull, Plattsburgh, N Y.; Petry N. Trusk, Silver Creek, N Y; F L. Venning, Chleuge, III.; John Edgar Thomson, New York City, F B Pavis, Ivanhee, Ks; Win, Lund, Milwankee, Wis, Trol Potter, Woodbridge, N. J. M A. Yanch, Rochester, N. Y., and Henry G, Ellis, La Grange, III.

#### Current Comments

Extreet, Webster, Colo.: Your photograph of a mountain qualt is very interesting and would be suitable for reproduction if the picture of the birt were not so small. Photographs of living birds should be taken by means of a relephoto lens, which acts similarly to an opera glass and makes it possible to take a large-sized picture of a distant bird or animal—clinton Y. Wilgus, Frankford, Pr.: Your photographs are poorly toned and the negatives soon to lack density; at least one would infer as much from the difference between the builted to crusters and the sky.

#### A Concentrated Developer For Sepia Tones on Velox Paper

Pormula:

Water, 100 c. c. Metablishbite of potash, 25 grms, Salihity of soda, cryst, 8 grms.

Anidol 8 grins Chloride of sodium (common salt), 2, 5 grms. This concentrated solution, which will keep for some days, must be diluted with 10 parts of witer, and yields sopia tones when a ten-fold exposure of the paper has taken place.—The Photographic

#### How to Clean Lenses

Brashear, the great astronomer, says that anyone may venture to clean a lens, provided he does it carefully. In the first place, he states: "Do not use either the chamels skin, tissue paper, or an old silk hindkerchief. Use cheese cloth. It is not the wiping material, that is apt to do the missipaper.

chief, but the fine dust particles, which may become attached to the glass. Take a wooden bowl, cleaned with soap and water, then half ill it with clean water of about the same temperature as the glass, and put in a teaspoonful of animonia in half a pail of water. First wash a piece of cheese cloth thoroughly with soap and water, and rinse and clean. Then place it in the bowl or pail, so that the lens won't slip. When thoroughly washed, take the lens out, lay it on a bundle of cheese cloth, previously washed clean, and dry it."

#### Queries and Answers

Queries and Answers

E. D. Sargent, Ezra, Ky.: No, the absence of a view-finder is not to blame. Two by two is an odd size for plates, I would advise you to procure them through the dealer who supplied you the camera.—Harold Loch, Cincinnati, O.: Yes, three ruby lamps in a dark-room might fog a 25 sensitometer Seed plate. This plate is very sensitive, as I found out the other day at the World's Fair. I made two instantaneous exposures, with a full opening. The day was very cloudy, yet both were over-exposed. The size of a diaphragm to be used depends upon many things, the nature of the hight, etc. Perhaps one of our readers can give you the formula for a solution that would take the scratches out of a leather carrying case. I cannot The Eastman paper referred to is for smillyth printing. There are several systems by which the diaphragms are numbered. That in which the diaphragms are numbered. That in which the diaphragms are numbered. That in which the diaphragms are numbered from any dealer in photographic supplies, provides such a solution. Cat.: Sensited, obtainable from any dealer in photographic supplies, provides such a solution. Hielart Place. Milwaukee, Wis: Your inquiry concerning film could be most readily answered by the Eastman Kodak Co., and we wild advise you to address them, giving full particulars—H. D. Lippincott. Germantown, Fa: Photographs schmitted in our contests may be mounted or unmounted Wm. Pearce, Denver, Colo.: Any soull light-tight box will do. Insert a thin metal plate, plerced with a minute hole, at one end in place of the lens and provide some rrangement to hold your plate at the other—Robert Fithian, Bribleton, N. J.: Yes, any one end in place of the lens and provide some transcement to hold your plate at the other—Robert Fithian, Bridgeton, N. J.: Yes, any lind of a photograph but a blue print.—Clarence A Rocce, Pittsburg, Ua.: Dark-rooms may be ventilated in various ways. Probably a large Z-shaped tin bipe that admits air but no light is most satisfactory. Some amateurs praise the paper you mention very highly

#### Wonders of Photography

Two novel applications of photography have been recently made, that are interesting and worthy of special attention. One is testing but-ter by photography, the other is tailoring by photography

J. A. Hummel state chemist of Minnesota, by a combination of Nicol prisms, microscopes,



'AN OLD TIME BAND". FIRST PRIZE PHOTO, BY SETH HART, OTHO, 1A.

a lensless camera, and a sensitive plate, has hit upon a plan to detect good butter from the spurious article at a glance. It appears that pure butter contains only amorphous fat, and try heating process will generate crystals. Consequently, if the butter is free from crystals, and therefore pure, when it is photographed, there are no polarized rays and only a dull translucent light will pass through to the plate. But if there are crystals as in alcoplane. But if there are crystals, as in oleo-margarine, butterine, etc., the bright and dark spits will come together and form a peculiarly shaded pleture on the negative that is unmis-takable. The proof is said to be absolute and

shaded picture on the negative that is unmistakable. The proof is said to be absolute and
convincing.

From Paris comes a new patented process, entitled Tatloring by Photography." The person
to be measured is placed before the camera,
and between them is introduced a network that
is photographed at the same time and serves
as a standard. Certain artifices are necessary
to obtain a complete result; thus, certain hid
den parts, like the armpits etc., must be ine
cated by objects visible from without, and,
the ally, several views must be taken from various standpoints. These parts may, however, he
marked afreetly on the person instead. The re',
ative positions of the camera, the network, and
the subject are carefully adjusted so that the
subject appears always on the same scale, and
then the photograph is taken from the various
necessary standpoints. And now photography,
like Alexander of old, is seeking for new worlds
to conquer.—Photo-Era.

#### Photography For Profit

Photography For Profit

The pursuit of amateur photography is, as a rule, a state of continual outgo and no income. Unless one has an unusually deep purse this constant taking out and juitting nothing in comes in time to the bottom, and one must either give up his favorite avocation, or clee devise, some means of making his camera earn its keep. This latter plan is not so difficult as one may imagine, especially in this day of pictures when even our "ads" are passed by if they have not some catchy i'lustration to arrest the eye.

There are more roads to Italy than the one across the Alps, and there are more ways than one to use the camera as a financial aid. A young woman who, like the clan of the amateur photographers, loved an out-door life, was wandering one day in the woods when she came across some very interesting and rare specimens of mushrooms. She had a friend who made a specialty of the study of mycology, and she longed to send her the heautiful specimens she had found; but unfortunately the friend lived in Minnesota, and she lived in New York, and mushrooms object to transportation. She had her camera with her, and it occurred to her that she might photograph her "find" and send the pictures, which would be the next best thing to the mushrooms were transferred from the ground to a study hear being taken with them so as to preceive the effect of still being on their mative heath" The photographs turned out to be everything that could make photographs of rare species of mushrooms, she could find and would make photographs of rare species of mushrooms, she could ind for them a ready sale. So our amateur began the pursuit of rare and curious specimens of fungits has had the good fortune to dispose of many of her prints to colleges and societies, liarvard having a number in its natural history collection.

Our amateur was clever enough to seize her opportunity, and there are plenty of such our

collection.

Our amateur was elever enough to seize he opportunity, and there are plenty of such op-portunities, for as Van Dyke says, "Oppor-tunities are swarming around us all the time thicker than gnats at sundown."—Photo.-Era

#### Photographing Animals

Photographing Animals

According to Mr. Ringling, the circus man. "The hardest of wild animals to photograph is the kangaroo. He is forever hopping around, getting out of range and out of focus, and his color is of that dark, neutral tone that requires long exposure to get the details.

The head of the giaffe, with its long neck for a stem, is exasperatingly like the pendulum of a big clock inverted. This ladylike animal has a soft eye and graceful pose, which the camera man makes good use of for picture effect. It is not hard to get the giraffe's attention, and its movements are not nervous, or swiftly changeful. Hence, this shapely beast generally looks at her best in the photograph.

The leopard is a restless beast and difficult to catch just right. With him the chances are that just as you press the bulle a fly may be twitching on the small of his back, with tho result that, in addition to his spots, you develop a caudal appendage on your plate that looks like a watermelon.

Thut the monkey makes the picture maker earn his wages He is a half human cuss, with a sense of humor all his own He is as full of mischlef as a healthy boy, but he has the boy distanced when it comes to wit. Jasper is the prize 'caser and fighting master of the troupe of our show. He has a long head, and is a wonder for spelling ways and means to cut up didoes and escape the blame. He can

troupe of our show. He has a long head, and is a wonder for spelling ways and means to cut up didoes and escape the blame. He can tell a camera man a block away. By the same intuition he can pick out a clergyman, an actor or a detective. His expression changes to suit the occasion.

The cassowary is a pretty girl, in that it knows its heatity and puts on its best manners before people. It is a sure prophet of the weather, and always squeals in a rasping way just before a storm. She makes a good picture, and acts as if she knew what the photographer was about and wished to be taken at her best.

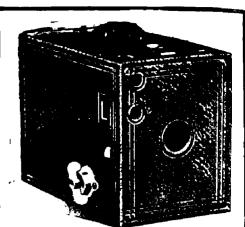
and acts as if she knew what the photographer was about and wished to be taken at her best. "For vanity, however, the lion is easily a leader. He is aptly called 'King of Boasts.' The ideal of a king, I suppose, is imposing flaure, loss and bearing. The lion has all these points, His fighting reputation is overrated. He is a fine actor, as a self-sufficient and almost contemptions air he wears before people in his steel lar cage suggests.

"He rather fancles the commerc was and

"He rather fancies the camera man, and whenever one comes in view will seitle him-self into a graceful pose and keep it until the self into a graceful operator turns away

operator turns away.
"A camera seems to terrify the tiger. At first he looks at it in quiet amazement. When the operator draws nearer the look of wonder gives place to one of annoyance, and the pre-sed back ears suggest a trace of anger."—The Photographic tographer.

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In greater or less profusion, come mostly from dust, in the camera or the plate holder, or on the plate. Dust out the camera once in a while with a soft and dampened cloth. Extend the bellows to the full, and wipe well into the corners. Plate holders should be wiped out clear Camera and holders yield the dust—not the plate. The heat tool for dusting plates is not the usual flut camel's hair brush, but a bit of otten plush, lined with swansdown or cotton and by ted into a strip of wood.—The Photographer



WASHINGTON ELM, CAMBRIDGE, MARS

#### Boys in Foreign Countries

M. LEIGHTON WADE. Kamloops, B. C. sends us a copy of the Boys' Weekly, Volum-113, a little two page sheet edited and published by himself. He is fourteen years ole and would like to correspond with boy edi-tors.—H. T. HOUF, Fulton, Mo., wants to correspond with some South American boy.

#### The Best Out

THE AMERICAN BOY is all O. K. 'Tis the best hoys' paper in every way. It makes me laugh and sing and shout Because 'tis the best hovs' paper out. Ray Allen, Callender, Ia.



LEO JULIAN LACROSSE'S WORE IN THE TEXAS BUILDING AT THE EXPOSITION

HE editor of THE AMERICAN BOY expected to be able to introluce an exiral number into the Festival Hall program on American Boy Day by introducing to the audience Leo Julian LaCrosse, of Luling, Texas, age thirteen, who has shown talent to a remarkable degree as an artist with the saw, the plane, and the hammer. Young Lacrosse built the cabinet which you see in the picture, and the people of Luling had it placed among the Texas exhibits at the strong the boy a handsome gold medal to show their appreciation of his work. Mr. Sprague's proposal was to have this medal presented to the boy on the stage during the Festival Hall exercises but at the last Race Done?

Moment it was found that the young man could not be present, altiough our correspondence led to the hope hat the correspondence led

Race Done? Not a Bit of It.

A man who thought his race was run hade a food find that brought him back

made a food find that brought him bles to perfect health.

"One year ago I was unable to perform any labor in fact I was told by my physicians that they could do nothing further for me. I was fast sinking away, for an attack of grip had left my stomach so weak it could not digest any food sufficient

"There I was just wasting away, growing thinner every day and weaker, really being snuffed out simply because I could not get any nourishment from food.
"Then my sister got after me to try Grape-Nuts food which had done much good for her and she finally persuaded me and although no other food had done me the least bit of good my stomach handled the Grape-Nuts from the first and this food supplied the nourishment I had needed. In the Grape-Nuts from the first and this food supplied the nourishment I had needed. In three months I was so strong I moved from Albany to San Francisco and now on my three meals of Grape-Nuts and cream every day I am strong and vigorous and do fifteen hours work. teen hours work.
"I believe the sickest person in the world

could do as I do, eat three meals of nothing but Grape-Nuts and cream and soon be on their feet again in the flush of best health like me.

Not only am I in perfect physical health

"Not only am I in perfect physical health again but my brain is stronger and clearer than it ever was on the old diet. I hope you will write to the names I send you about Grape-Nuts for I want to see my friends well and strong.

"Just think that a year ago I was dying but today, although I am over 55 years of age most people take me to be less than 40, and I feel just as young as I look." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creck, Mich.

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Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in each pkg.



Texas and is inlaid, the hair being of walnut, the fiesh of maple, the tunic of holly and the mantle and cap of red cedar. Lack of space precludes our mentioning other interesting features. The designing and most of the ornamenting was mainly suggested by the boy and drawn by his father. All the work was actually executed by the youngster except slight assistance given by the father and mother in sawing the wood specimens from the rough timber and putting the work together. The boy spent nearly three months on the work, giving his nights to study that he might keep up with his classes. That he succeeded is indicated by the fact that in the examinations he passed with a general average of ninety-five per cent. The boy has been a lover of tools from his infancy. He was happy as a very small boy with has been a lover of tools from his infancy. He was happy as a very small boy with hammer and nails and at the age of five he surprised everyone by his ingenuity. When he was seven he sold his first lot of work and realized nearly twenty dollars for it. Later he attended state fairs where he gave exhibitions of his handicraft. At four fairs he has taken first premiums and diplomas, among them the fair at San Antonio in 1900. He is accurate in his work, discovering errors in form and pr. portion at sight. Since his seventh year he has practically supported himself by his tools which, together with materials he has collected, are easily worth a hundred dollars. Leo crayes a classical education and from Leo craves a classical education and from the sale of his exhibit at St. Louis and the work he has on exhibition at home he expects to realize enough to begin at least a college course.

Messages From Authors of Boys' Books to American Boys on American Boy Day at the St. Louis Exposition, July 5

Kirk Munroe

July 5th, 1904.

My dear American Boys:-My dear American Boys:—
Although circumstances prevent me from accepting Mr. Sprague's kind invitation to visit St. Louis at this time, and so rob me of the pleasure of meeting you face to face. I hope you will believe me when I say that I would rather be with you today, than to be anywhere else in all the world.

How I should enjoy meeting those correspondents whose multitudinous letters greeted me a year ago at Hong Kong, with cheery messages and loving words from my

cheery messages and loving words from my own, far away, home country. Many more letters from American boys, that came a little late, followed me north to Pekin and Port Arthur, and still others only overtook me in Japan just as I was about to start across the Pacific for San Francisco. But you may be sure that every one of them was most gladly welcomed and eagerly read. In fact I think that maker is all two cheery messages and loving words from my was most kindly welcomen and eagerly read. In fact I think that never in all mylife have I so appreciated a lot of letters as I did those from hundreds of my American boy friends that found their way to me on the other side of the world last

year.
Then, too, how I should love to meet those other lads who were too busy to write, but who are all the time doing things of the greatest interest to themselves, and to all who care for boys. I should be proud to know those who are striving to gain the head of their classes, or who are earning money, in spare hours, for some coveted prize, which, when finally gained, will be appreciated and enjoyed a thousand times more than if it had been a gained, will be appreciated and enjoyed a thousand times more than if it had been a gift. What a pleasure it would be to shake hands with the sturdy young fellows who are winning their way upwards, in spite of obstacles, in spite of temptations, an! in spite of failures. How I should like to talk with them about these things, and especially about their failures; for it is our failures; that teach the most valuable losfailures that teach the most valuable lessons of life, and often result in our greatest good. They show up, as could nothing else, the weak points of our plans, or our methods, that must be strengthened before success can be attained. One little weakness, in an otherwise perfect structure, will surely bring it to the ground sooner or later. If the weakness is discovered early in the process of building, it can be remedied at slight cost; but the expense of correcting errors or eradicating flaws increases rapidly with the growth of the edifice, until finally it is too heavy to be paid. Then, for good or ill, the structure must stand as it has been built. Therefore, my dear young friends, be grateful for the failures that come to you early in life; study them carefully, discover the reason of each one, do away with that reuson promptly and thoroughly, and in a surprisingly short time you will find weakness replaced by strength, sorrow by joy, and triumphant successes crowning your every effort.

You lads of today are the men of tomorrow. By your strength or weakness must our great, splendld nation stand or (Continued on page 323) sons of life, and often result in our greatest

(Continued on page 323)

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I was an inveterate stammerer from infancy. Many eminent doctors and specialists treated me at great expense, and yet did not cure me. My case was pronounced incurable. My stammering tormented me. I became very sensitive about my defect and was daily becoming a recluse, avoiding the companionship of people because of the annoyance of my affliction. I grew desperate. Finally I began to experiment on myself, and with patient study and persistent hard work from day to day I at last, when almost ready to give up in despair, originated a method, which accomplished what money and time had failed to secure for me—my perfect, normal and fluent speech. was an inveterate stammerer from infancy

time had failed to secure for me—my perfect, normal and fluent specch.

After I cured myself I became an entirely changed man. My general health improved because of the great change my cure made in me-I gained self-confidence immediately and myspirits became bright and cheerful. I could join in general conversation, and in fact could converse freely under any conditions or circumstances. As I realized through my own experience the terrible difficulties under which u stammerer must labor I decided to devote my future life in curing other unfortunate stammerers, whose success I knew depended upon their perfect speech.

their perfect speech.

Since I originated this method, cured myself and scores and scores of other sufferers, it is no longer necessary for any one to continue stammering. By the application of my method I can mering. By the application of my method I can positively cure any case of stammering or stuttering no matter how severe, or of how long standing. My common sense method will cure, absolutely cure any person of stammering, regardless of the cause of the difficulty, whether acquired from catarrh, scarlet fever, typhoid or brain fever, measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, fright, mimicry, accident, heredity or an unknown cause. It cures stammering in a simple, sure and scientific way.

It is highly recommended by physicians, teach-

ple, sure and scientific way.

It is highly recommended by physicians, teachers, clergymen, bankers, presidents of colleges, business men and prominent persons in every walk of life, everywhere. I have enrolled pupils from all parts of this country and abroad. My graduates stand ever willing and glad to testify as to the me it and efficiency of my method.

Persons who wish to know of my experience and bow I circul myself can

Persons who wish to know of my experience as a stammerer, and how I cured myself, can secure a copy of my book, "Advice to Stammerers," free of charge by writing me. The book contains much valuable information for stammerers, and also gives the names and addresses of persons I have cured. Wite to-day, stating your age, length of time you have stammered, cause, etc., and I will send you my advice toyour age, length of time you have stammered, cause, etc., and I will send you my advice together with my book and full information concerning my method. Ask also for a copy of "Practical Information for Stammerers." The entire package will be sent free of charge. Address Benj. N. Bogue Founder and Principal, The Bogue Phono-Logic Institute for Stammerers, 203 State Life Bidg., Indianapolis, Ind.



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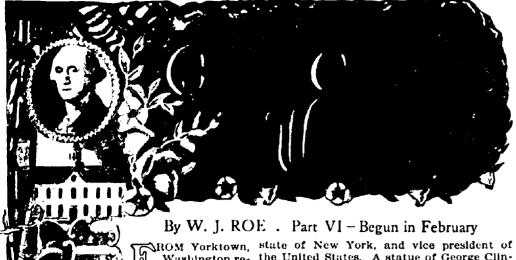
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non. Towards the of him. end of November he All th he remained until March, when he set out for the Highlands of the Hudson. In May, Sir Guy Carleton relieved Clinton of the command at New York, and in this month also word came to America of the Proceedings in Parlament, the votes having for their

object the restoration of peace on the western continent, and the changed and pacific intentions of the British ministry. Independence and peace are two grand words to conjure with, but they availed the magician only when a real and vital and imminent danger threatened. Now, after more than six years, when at last the dove seemed to have replaced the raven in the heart of Great Britain, they served no other purpose than to full the feelings of the great mass of the American people into a serenity that the leaders could not but believe might, after all, have but slender foundation. To cease due and strenuous preparation for further conflict; to grow lax in the finances and in recruiting men; to cease laying up treasure of hard cash and powder and ball, and in fortifying and maintaining adequate armies; these were by no means the best methods to advance the two great causes for which the war had been begun; peace and independence. If he is "thrice armed who bath his quarrel just," four times is he whose cause is not only good, but whose battallons are full, and whose guns are shotted. Washington's heart was for a long time, almost a full year, illied with anxolus forebodings. On this, his second long tarrying on the banks of the upper Hudson, he made his headquarters at the house of Colonel Jonathan Hasbrouck, at Newburgh, about two miles from his previous resting place at New Windsor. The disquietude which at first he felt as to the possible attitude of Great Britain, turned to another sort of anxiety, not less deep, as time went on. From this time, March, 1782, until the final disbandment of the army in November, 1783, the interest centers at Newburgh and the vicinity on both sides of the Hudson. At first. in excellent spirits and full of Joy for their great success at Yorktown, the troops went into their cantonments on the heights in the township of New Windson, about two miles from the Hasbrouck house, Here, more than at any other of the numerous headquarters which from time to time were occupied by Washington, was a genuine home. There was little damer, after the first few months, of being suddenly called to take the field, and here, more than anywhere else in America, was there peace and safety. Mrs. Washington came from Mount. Vernon, and a reality of social and domestie life was established under far more favorable conditions than when at Valley Forge and Morristown there was some attempt at sociability. The major generals had their quarters in the neighborhood; La Pavette was at the settlement called "Little Britain;" Gates and St. Clair were



GREENE'S HEADQUARTERS, NEW WINDSOR, N. Y.

quartered together in the same vicinity; Baron Steuben was across the river at Fishkill in the Verplanck house; while General Knox, who afterwards became the first Secretary of War, lived with his wife at a large stone editice in New Windsor, built by that the old colonial aristocrat whose house by the river Washington occupied in 1779 Colonel Thomas Ellison. Here also General Greene had his quarters. In ad-

Washington re- the United States. A statue of George Clinturned for a few ton stands in one of the public squares of days to Mount Ver. Newburgh, and as a work of art is worthy

All the historic buildings, with the single was in Philadelphia, where exception of the Ellison house, at New Windsor, occupied by Washington, are still standing; the headquarters building at Newburgh is owned by the state and is kept in admirable order. The mementos of Washington collected here are well worth making a pilgrimage to see.

> The remains of the cantonments are still to be seen, though now overgrown with forest trees; the huts were built of logs upon solid stone foundations, and it is these latter that time has spared. Upon a height overlooking the Hudson and the entire



VERPLANCK HOUSE, FISHKILL, N. Y.

country for many miles around, was erected a large frame structure for public meetexample of Washington's character and of revolt, and the appearance of the troops the vast influence which his personality had acquired over the officers and men.

It has been told how many times during

the course of the long struggle the troops had been reduced to the verge of penury. At Newburgh they were called upon once more to face the spectre of distress, with the addition of something akin to hopelessness. The prospect of the dawn of peace, which ought to have animated the Congress with the liveliest sense of responsibility to the gallant defenders whose exertions had procured it, seemed rather to have dulled their ideas of duty, and rendered them apathetic to the just claims of the army. Petition and appeal were alike unheeded, and the memorials of the sufferers met with scant attention and no fitting replies. It seemed to the army clustered upon the Highland hills as if they were of the Pennsylvania line, quartered at Philbeing abandoned, if not actually betrayed. by those delegates of the people to whom the doors of Congress. of right they were entitled to look for justice. The proverb concerning the ingratitude of republics (stated in homely fashion that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business") seemed never to have found fitter application. Stirrers up of sedition were now not lacking. A committee of officers, at the head of which was General McDougal, was selected to proceed to Philadelphia, and urge as best they could some action. The Congress, hardly alive to the condition that confronted the country. passed resolutions, full enough of tine phrases, but empty of real assistance. The committee returned to the camp with little but an engrossed copy of compliments and good intentions. At once the smouldering tires of indignation burst forth. Quietly and insidiously a few prime movers in a movement which was in fact seditious and mutinous, prepared for a sterner and more portentous action than that of any memorial or petition. The leaders selected as their mouthpiece a young officer, Captain John Armstrong, whose literary ability fitted him admirably for the task of inciting the army. He was not known to be the writer of the address that was now circulated, and his identity remained concented for upwards of forty years.

The address, distributed throughout the camp, consisted of a lengthy statement of the condition of the army and a calm and exceedingly able review of the many and futile efforts that had been made by peaceful means, by prayers and petitions for redition, this vicinity was the home of the dress of present grievances and for a guar-Clinton family, a name dear to every New antee of justice in the future. Having in Yorker, dignified by many distinguished temperate language (stronger and more insons, one of whom was a major general fluential for its tone of moderation) called during the Revolution; another, George, a attention to the utfer failure that had atbrigadier general, first governor of the tended all their endeavors, the writer sud-

denly dropped his calmness and mild mannered words:

"Faith," he exclaimed, "has its limits as well as temper. There are points beyond which neither can be stretched without sinking into cowardice or plunging into credulity. Hurried to the verge of both, another step would ruin you forever. To be tame and unprovoked when injuries press hard upon you is more than weakness; but to look up for kinder usage, without one manly effort of your own, would fix your character and show the world how richly you deserved the chains you broke. If this, then, be your treatment while the swords you wear are necessary to the defense of America, what have you to expect from peace, when your voice shall sink and your strength dissipate by division; when those very swords, the instruments and companions of your glory, shall be taken from your sides, and no remaining mark of military distinction left but your wants, infirmitles and scars? Can you then consent to be the only sufferers by the Revolution, and, retiring from the field, grow old in poverty, wretchedness and contempt? Can you consent to wade through the vile mire of dependency, and owe the miserable remnant of that life to charity, which has hitherto been spent in honor? If you can, go, and carry with you the jest of Tories and the scorn of Whigs; the ridicule, and, what is worse, the pity of the world! Go, starve, and be forgotten."

It is thus, with consummate ability, the writer of the anonymous letter delineates the picture of the distress and sketches with cartoon boldness of stroke the consequences of further patience and forbearance. In closing his tone changes again. He is calm, cool, cautious, deliberate and practical in his advice, especially so to men with swords in their hands and a great wrong in their souls:

"I would advise you, therefore, to come to some final opinion apon what you can bear, and what you will suffer. If your determination be in proportion to your wrongs carry your appeal from the justice to the fears of government. Change the milk-andwater style of your last memorial; assume a bolder tone, decent, but lively, spirited and determined; and suspect the man who would advise to more moderation and longer forbearance. Draw up your last remonstrance; for I would no longer give it the suing, soft, unsuccessful epithet of memorial.

Such language, firm in its facts, dignified in its presentment, and flery in voicing the ings and worship and for use by the fra- universal sentiment of the army, was well ternity of Freemasons, to which society a calculated to bring about the purpose for considerable number of the officers be- which it was written, even though that longed. This which came to be known as purpose was to be enforced by the sword. 'The Temple," was the scene of a most re- Though, as will be seen, it failed of its markable meeting, and furnishes, perhaps effect at Newburgh, the ideas thus exof all the incidents of the war, the best pressed resulted the following June in open



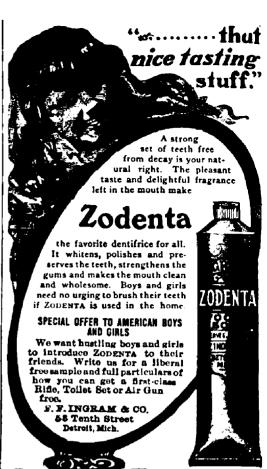
ETTRICK'S MILL, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

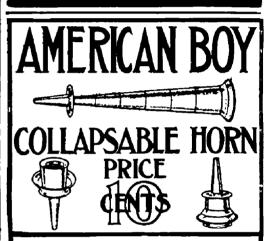
adelphia, with arms in their hands, before

Armstrong's address closed by calling a meeting to be held the following day at the public building on Temple Hill. The document was in Washington's hands immediately. He determined (rather than attempt to check or discourage them) to guide and control the proceedings. He issued an order directing the officers of the field and staff and one from each company, to assemble at the Temple building, there to discuss the subject matter of the address. The meeting was held at the time appointed: General Gates (though generally believed to be the chief instigator of the movement) was called to the chair. Several who were present have left accounts of what happened. Washington arose to read a paper he had prepared for the occasion. He endeavored to read it, but, finding the light too dim, he laid the manuscript down, and took out his glasses, saying as he put them on: "You see, gentlemen. I have grown, not only gray, but blind in your service."

Washington then resumed his manuscript and read without a pause to the end.







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WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, ROCKY HILL, N. J.

There are men, men of influence, even men reckoned to have been great, of whom some one at least might have been found to say and to believe that the opening episode was artfully dramatic. Bonaparte, we know, called in Talma, artist in deportment, to instruct him. But, with Washington, such an incident was felt intuitively to he no more than natural, and it was known to be natural chiefly that it was known to

I will not attempt to paraphrase, even briefly, on the substance of Washington's reply to this "Newburgh letter." "Exitus acta probat;" this, the motto of the Washington family, justly gained and wisely borne, never found ampler justification.

After reading his reply, Washington retired without a word. He had arranged no plans for the action of the assemblage; he left them free to act, as he had been to speak. Such was the effect of his words that they immediately and unanimously re-"Thanks to their chief for the course he had pursued; their unabated attachment to his person and to their country; their unshaken confidence in the good faith of Congress, and their determination to bear with patience their grievances until in due time they should be redressed. In allusion to the sentiments of Armstrong's letter one of the resolutions was as follows: "That the officers of the American army view with abhorrence and reject with disdain the infamous propositions."

Serious as this attempt was to commit the army to a course of usurpation, it has not had the extreme notoriety attaching to what has been called (without perhaps due regard for accuracy) the offer of the crown of America to Washington. This event occurred some time previously, and was, in a manner, the culmination of much discussion concerning the probable course of political affairs, and especially as to the character and form of government which the states should adopt after the tle that bound them to Great Britain should be finally severed.

The laxity and inefficiency of the Articles of Confederation were well known and understood. Nothing better appeared even as a suggestion; the admirable constitution which, six years afterward, became Ameriea's "Magna Charta," was then unthought of, or if already taking shape in a few discerning minds, deemed no better than a too glorious dream.

Confusion and divided counsels were supreme; none could look forward to anything like political certainty. With im-

#### Fair Folks

#### Don't Blame Nature But Investigate.

Many claim they are nervous "by nature" when it is really only because they are is easily proved by cutting out the coffee or tea for 10 days and using well boiled Postum Food Coffee instead-then comes the change.

"I seemed endowed by nature with a nervous constitution," says a lady of Knox- themselves into an association with a view ville, Tenn., "and although I felt tea and coffee were had for me the force of habit was so strong I just couldn't give them up.

"Someone suggested that I try cereal coffee, but I remembered what insipld drinks we used under that name during the Civil War and so without ever looking into the subject or realizing what progress science has made in this direction I just wouldn't ive Postum a trial until finally the W. C.

. I'. in our city started an exchange where there were so many calls for Postum it was rved regularly and many were thus inneed to try it, myself among the number. How delighted I was to find it so agreeable. d licious and satisfying. As I had suffered from nervous prostration a change from teaand coffee was imperative, but all these troubles disappeared after I had used the Postum faithfully for a few weeks.

"A sister and a son-in-law were converted to Postum at the same time and now we all enjoy it as well as we ever did coffee, but instead of making us nervous like coffee we enjoy steady nerves, sleep sound and are in every way better for the change." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

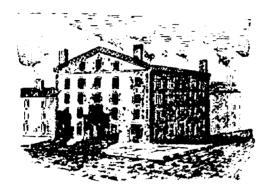
This lady found what she thought was natural nervousness was only due to an acquired taste for coffee that is to some people a sure destroyer of nerves and health. Like her, anyone who cuts off coffee altogether and uses well boiled Postum in its place will be greatly benefited after a few days and the return to health is a joyful journey.

There's a reason.

book in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

paired credit and no real authority, the expression "United" as applied to the thirteen states was a delusion. The people had achieved liberty; but Webster had not yet said: "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable."

In this chaotic condition the thoughts of many of America's most sagacious men looked longingly back upon the stable and secure institutions of England. In these they found the best guarantees which the wit of man, precedent after precedent, had established in the world. The violence and folly of the French Revolution had not then burst upon that unhappy country, else, it is certain, the final choice would have taken shape quicker than it did. Still some, deeply alarmed at the prospect of an unrestricted democracy, sought to prepare against it. As Armstrong had been the mouthpiece of a present discontent, so the remote fear now found expression in the person of Colonel Lewis Nicola, an officer of merit, whose weight of character entitled his words to consideration. Nicola wrote a lengthy letter to Washington, in which, after recounting the various difficulties under which the country staggered, he entered upon the question of the future form of government. His conclusions were that a republic was "the least capable of securing the rights, freedom, and power of indi-



PRAUNCE'S TAVERN, N. Y.

viduals." The alternative, he believed, lay in establishing a constitution based upon that of England, whose head should be given some title less likely to offend than that of a monarch; though, he adds: "If all other things were once adjusted I believe strong arguments might be produced for admitting the title of king."

There is no doubt that Nicola wrote thus as representing a very large and influential public opinion; and there is little reason to believe that if Washington had permitted his name to be so used, no power or title would have been too great for an enthusiastic people.

In soberly, seriously and decidedly replying to Nicola's letter; in expressing himself as being "at a loss to conceive what part of his conduct could have given encouragement" to such an offer, and in declining it as a "scheme most disagreeable," Washington may be said to have refused the throne.

In August, by which time peace had been proclaimed amid great rejoicing, and the larger part of the army had been disbanded, Washington received a summons from the Congress, requesting his attendance. In consequence of the insulting attitude of the Pennsylvania troops (of which mention has been previously made) the Congress had adjourned from Philadelphia to Princeton, and it was thither Washington proceeded.

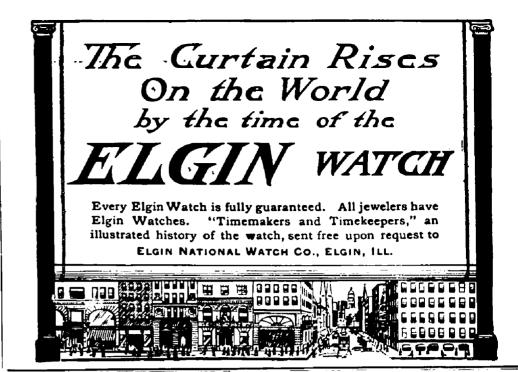
Before following farther the fortunes of Washington, now become peaceful rather slaves to the coffee or tea habit, and this than warlike, one event seems to demand mention: When it had become assured that the war was indeed over, the officers began to experience the stirring of those fraternal feelings which inevitably link companionsin-arms together. They resolved to unite



STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

to perpetuating their brotherly union and to keeping alive for themselves and their posterity the memory of "the times that tried men's souls." They met first at the Temple, and there effected a temporary union, which was afterwards elaborated at the Verplanck house in Fishkill, and became the association known as "The Soclety of the Cincinnati.'

The kindly and brotherly objects of this association; its tendency towards liberty and equality, as well as fraternity, and above all the avowed principles of its members, might well have shielded it against the jealousy or distrust of the country. But the jealousy or distrust of the country. But all these, embodied in the motto of the society: "Omnia relinquit servare republicam," were afterwards no protection against the carping criticism of red and rabid populism. So great, indeed, was the enmity excited by its continuance that the majority of the members withdrew from the order. There were thirteen branches, one for each state, and of these, within a few years, all but five were disbanded. It was



claimed by ultra republicans that the society was aristocratic, and had for its prime object the founding of an aristocracy based upon a recognition of the inheritance by the eldest son of each member of the privileges of his father. Those who still kept up their organization hastened to disayow all feudal intentions, and were careful for many years that as little attention as possible was called to their proceedings, though these were, first or last, sufficiently though these were, first or last, sufficiently

Harmless they were, and yet, to do ample justice to the foibles and suspicions of the newly emancipated, these were not altogether destitute of at least a verbal foundation. In revolutions it is seldom that the true lovers of liberty find themselves in power; the mild Girondists give room to the control of the c in power; the mild Girondists give room to the Jacobins; so in the approaches of tyran-ny, class privilege is the first step. Both in the new world and the old, time has taught the lesson that in revering the old we are under no obligation to neglect the new; that we may be radical against evil, and yet conscrivative of good. In the republican Society of the Cincinnati is to be found a verificile order of nobility. I know not how it may be now, but a few years ago a member of that society was entitled by custom if not code to the salute of "present arms" at any French military post.
And yet it may be safely affirmed that
American institutions are safe from all encroachments from this direction. Many of the present members of the order are men of large wealth, and high social and politi-cal standing; but others are quite "of the

The village of Fishkill, where the old Verplanck house still stands, is full of reminders of the Revolution. The "Dutch" church was used then as a prison, and the 'English" church as a hospital, while the



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

ancient graves of the cemetery bear many

ancient graves of the cemetery bear many an inscription of a soldier's record.

Washington, accompanied by his wife, remained near Princeton until November, when he returned for a few days to West Point preparatory to entering New York with the remnant of the Continental army. While in attendance upon the sessions of the Congress he occupied a mansion at Hocky Hill, on the banks of the Millstone river; this, in its day a comfortable abode, is now in the last stages of decay, if it has not, in fact, within the last few years been torn down, as so many of the lesser "war homes" of Washington have been.

After the occupation of New York by the Americans (November 25th, 1783) Washington left for Annapolis, Maryland, where the Congress was then in session. At the building known as "Fraunce's tavern," at the corner of Broad and Pearl streets in New York, Washington bade a final farewell to the higher officers of the army, close companions of his long and arduous campaigns, sharers of his bivouacs and cantonments, partners of peril and privation, and partakers with him, when such

campaigns, sharers of his bivouacs and cantonments, partners of peril and privation, and partakers with him, when such came, of the infrequent plenty. One by one they approached and took their general's hand. Few, indeed, were there whose eyes were not filled with tears at the severance of friendly relations so long held and so highly esteemed.

A few days afterwards, before the assembled Compress at the State House at Analysis.

bled Congress at the State House at Annapolis, Washington surrendered his commapous, Washington surrendered his commission. General Mifflin, whose ardor had once led him to join, if not instigate, the "Conway cabal," with a view of substituting Gates as commander-inchief, presided. His reply to Washington is noteworthy. "You retire," said Mifflin, "from the theatre of action with the bloomings of your fellow-aftigens; but the blessings of your fellow-citizens; but the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command; it will con-tinue to animate remotest ages."

The next morning Washington set out for his home at Mount Vernon.



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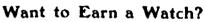
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American Boy Advs. Bring Results



# American Boy Day at the St. Louis

Exposition

A Splendid Success, Viewed From Every Standpoint-5,000 People Participate in Parts of a Five-Hour Program

American Boy Day at the St. Louis Exposition, July 5th, has passed into history, and with thousands, old and young, it will continue for the remainder of their lives a very happy memory. Fully five thousand people participated in some part of the five-hour program which began at 2:30 o'clock with the neals of the great organ in Festival Hall and ended at 7:30 at the Michigan Building with rousing cheers for Mr. Sprague. who had conceived the idea of American Boy Day and carried it to a successful completion.

The success of the affair is not to be attributed to the weather, nor to the Exposition management, for rain, which threatened all the morning of the eventful day, began to fall just before the exercises began in Festival Hall and continued for nearly two hours, and the Exposition management, while co-operating in a general way toward the success of the enterprise, yet in all matters relating to the program and the arrangements for the day, proved utterly indifferent and incompetent. Nothing. however, can daunt the ardor or weaken the spirit of the American boy, so that despite all obstacles he went ahead and made the 5th of July one of the most notable days in the history of the Exposition. From 11 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon Mr. Sprague, the Editor of THE AMERICAN BOY and President of the Day, welcomed in the Michigan Building his boy friends and their fathers, mothers, sisters, cousins and aunts, while Mr. Hugh D. Montgomerie, of THE AMERICAN BOY office, assisted in distributing badges and making the boys feel at home and at ease.

A few minutes before 2:30 o'clock the great doors of Festival Hall were thrown open, and within thirty minutes every one of the two thousand flags provided for distribution among the audience had been handed out, with hundreds of people arriving later who could not be supplied. Handsome programs, on the front cover of which appeared a picture in red, white and blue of the American flag, had been printed by the publishers of THE AMERICAN BOY for free distribution among the audience. These were taken charge of by the Exposition Program Company, and sold in the hall at 5 cents each, notwithstanding the fact that the publishers of THE AMERICAN Boy had paid the entire expense of printing the programs and had proposed to give them away free of charge. The result was that the program which was intended for everyone found its way to only about one in ten of the audience. This was one of the many instances where the Exposition management stepped in to endanger the success of the day.

Promptly at 2:30 o'clock Professor Henry B. Roney, Trainer and Manager



GEORGE T. COXHEAD General Secretary St. Louis Y. M. C. A.

of "Roney's Boys' Concert Company," took his seat at the grand organ and young manhood of this city would gladbegan the "March from Tannhauser." ly, if they could. Seated on the stage at the time was the unite heart and voice World's Fair Indian Band, fifty pieces, in a welcome as furnished by the Government, through the kindness of Mr. S. M. McCowan, ern clime, as low! as Superintendent of the Government In a thousand college cheers, in words as the dian exhibit. A burst of applause followers in words as the lowed the appearance upon the stage of the President of the Day, Mr. William C. Sprague, Editor of The American Boy, who held by his right hand little beautiful as the tandscape and architant poetry of this exposition, and architant poetry of this exposition, and architant poetry of the equipment of the poetry of the exposition, and architant poetry of the exposition and poetry of the exposition and present poetry



rapped upon the table with his gavel, made for the occasion from a piece of the hull of the "Porcupine," one of the boats that helped win Perry's victory on Lake Erie, nearly 100 years ago, and announced that the Address of Welcome in behalf of the St. Louis boys would be made by Charlie N. Fenwick, of St. Louis. Applause followed the appearance of the proudest days of the world's history—we shall observe that everything here exhibited is the most perfect of its kind. May I venture, therefore, to call upon you, as I give command to myself, to make our lives such, that if there were to be added to a universal exposition like this, an exhibit of the sturdest, truest, most studious, most God-fear-ing and manifest boys of all the world, you all and I might be selected.

Applause followed the appearance of the proudest days of the world's history—we shall observe that everything here exhibited is the most perfect of its kind. May I venture, therefore, to call upon you, as I give command to myself, to make our lives such, that if there were to be added to a universal exposition like this, an exhibit of the sturdest, and manifest boys of all the world, you all and I might be selected.

Applause followed the appearance of the proudest days of the world's history—we shall observe that everything here exhibited is the most perfect of its kind. May I venture, therefore, to call upon you, as I give command to myself, to make our lives such, that if there were to be added to a universal exposition like this, an exhibit of the sturdest.

cd a remarkably word of greeting. He said:

Mr. President and Boys of America:

It has seldom fallen to my lot to have so pleasing a task to perform as the one b ore me now—that of welcoming you to St Louis, the World's Fair city.

I believe I but

voice the sentiment of every boy in the city when I say that manhood of the boyhood

who asked for divine blessing on the boys of America, the entire audience standing and joining in spirit in the standing and joining and joining in spirit in the standing and joining a earnest appeal. Mr. Sprague then position which contain the natural and in-rapped upon the table with his gavel, distributions of the earth-the proint-

Applicate followed the appearance at the front of the stage of a cleancut, manly appearing boy, who in firm, even tones, without a sign of fear or that I had been privileged to put into words, the appreciation, deliverthe stage of a cleantences of welcome a word of thanks to the control of the stage of a cleanreflection who in firm, and the stage of a cleanreflection which ought to show it is to put into the show in the show it is to put into the show it is to put i

be shown toward efforts as happily conceived and as conceived and as fruitful of pleasure

st these.
So now, in order that these poor words of welcone may include I they should. I repeat to you, Boys of America, the warm and hearty recent on St. hearty reception St. Louis would have me give you; and to you. Mr. Sprague, and to a hundred years.

The applause that greeted this ad-

sponse would be made by Jack Skinner, of Detroit, and there appeared at the front of the platform a little, trim-set fellow of eleven, in soldier costume, with snapping eyes and handsome, intelligent face, who from the first opening of his lips showed that he was master of the situation. Every word of his little address, which was in verse. was heard to the farthest corner of the great auditorium, and when he finished and started to retire to the back of the stage and was stopped by Mr. Sprague and given a kiss, thunders of applause went through the building, which threatened to bring down the roof. His address was as follows:

Mr. Chairman, and Boys of St. Louis: In behalf of the boys of our nation, Whose hearts are most loyal and true, Whose watchward is—Freedom forever, Whose banner is—Red, White and Blue, We offer our thanks for the welcome So graciously tendered today. From near and from far we have gathered Our tributes of honor to pay.

To heroes who labored and struggled For what they belleved to be right; Who laid the foundation here built on, Who walked more by faith than by sight. To heroes who've shouldered the E'er since the foundation was laid. We boys here assembled, acknowledge
The debt, which by us must be pa.d.

We'll pay it, by lives that are noble. By lives fraught with purposes strong To stand firm for truth and for honor, We'll shun e'en the semblance of wrong, We'll tread with unfaltering footsteps "The paths that our forefathers trod."
Our march shall be onward and upward T'ward purity-principle-God

As sons we revere our blest country, And pledge her allegiance anew; We meet here together as brothers Determined each one to be true. Our hopes of the last days of waiting Are crowned with unspeakable joys; Exultant, we hall the proud dawn, of A day for American boys.

Then the World's Fair Indian Band played a medley of popular airs, followed by Mr. Sprame's introductory address. He said in substance:

There was a time when it was a great thing for a man to say "I am a Roman citizen." The time came in the history of the world when it was an infinitely greater thing for a man to say "I am an American citizen," but better than all is to be an WILLIAM C. SPRAGUE

Editor of The American Boy and President of the Day

Jack Skinner, an 11-year-old Detroit boy, and by his left, Louis Youpee, a 10-year-old Chippewa Indian boy, and was followed by some twenty boys who were to take part in the program. Immediately at the conclusion of the organ solo an invocation was delivered by George T. Coxhead, General Secretary of the St. Louis Y. M. C. A., who asked for divine blessing on the



JACK SKINNER, Detroit Who Responded to the Address of Welcome

publishing associates, and to your editorial and publishing associates, and to your monificent publication. THE AMERICAN ROY, to you all the boyhood and young manhood of the World's Fair City, give a hearty and a perpetual welcome. May you stay a hundred years. schools than there were people at the time this country was founded, every one of them proud of his country, reverencing her institutions, and ready when the time shall come to hand this nation down to posterity with ever increasing glory. What this nadress was repeated on the announcement that the Rement that the



JAMES G. CARD. Cleveland Address on "The American Government"

hand was a little flag and a slip of paper on which was printed a pledge of allegiance. A boy made his way down the main aisle carrying an immense American flag, followed by the cheers of the people, which increased as he approached the stage. Upon the stage, at the side of the president stood Blakeslee White, son of Governor Albert B. White of West Virginia, who was to be flagbearer. The boy handed the flag over the footlights to Blakeslee, who waved it in unison with the strains of the great national anthem, amid an ever increasing volume of cheers. When the band had ceased, the audience, from the smallest little tot on the stage to the gray heads that made up a part of the audience, every one, extended the right hand toward the flag and repeated the following pledge:

"I pledge allegiance to my flag, whose stars and stripes stand for bravery, purity, truth and union. I pledge my life, my heart, and my sacred honor to love and protect it. I pledge alleglance to my country-one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

The scene at this point was inspiring in the extreme, and many a handkerchief went to the eyes as a sure evidence that the ceremony was producing a profound effect. At once on the conclusion of the pledge the leader of the band stepped to the front and with a wave of his baton three thousand people to the accompaniment of fifty instruments sang the first and last verses of "My Country, Tis of Thee." When the audience had again taken its seat, Grover C. Aker, a 16-year-old lad from Blair, Nebraska, stepped to the front and delivered an oration on "The Coming Men." As in the cases of the boys who preceded him, his tones were clear and distinct, the audience giving hearty and frequent applause.

James G. Card, a fine-looking boy from the Central High School of Cleveland, silence was obtained Courtland Feuquay, the platform had to request persons greater had there been a place where all Ohio, who several months ago was sent a Chandler, Okla., boy of fine presence standing in and crowding the main could have gathered conveniently in one to Washington by the choice of his and good voice, stepped to the front of aisles to come forward to the few vacant great group and time had been given for schoolmates to examine the workings of the platform and delivered a fifteen-seats scattered immediately in front of all to assemble. As it is the reader sees the Government and return to them minute oration on "The American Boy" the stage. The program was proving to only a portion of the great crowd that with a report, spoke on "The American without a skip or tremor, deliberately be an audience holder, and only those filled Festival Hall and enjoyed the Government." His manly appearance and with the confidence of a grown man, who had most urgent engagements, as American Boy Day program. In the and well-turned sentences caught the audience from the start.

Everyone waited with breathless interest for little Charlie Lenzen to come



GROVER C. AKER. Blair, Neb. Orator



ANGUS M. BERRY, Logan. Ia Author of The American Boy Prize Poem

American Boy Day! Professor Roney,



Who Played the Violin



CHARLIE LENZEN, Chicago Of"Roney's Boys' Concert Co ." Who Sang

hearty.

Cooper, a little red-headed boy from Van among the great successes of the meet. Japan. ing. Then Mr. Sprague read a message



EARL STANZA, St. Louis Who Recited

who has trained the boy, took his seat program did not contain a hint, when voice rang out clear and sweet as that form a little Chippewa Indian boy, of a bird. There was breathless silence seemingly not over four feet high, who mendous volume of applause swelled up a comical, fetching way that the people

number as the people seemed determined to give place to others who crowded in. the steps. The number of heads in the to have Charlie sing again. When Time and time again Mr. Sprague from picture might have been several times As in the case of the other orators who many informed the sergeant-at-arms front sits the Editor of THE AMERICAN preceded him, his oration was punctu and ushers on leaving, gave up their Boy, his visage somewhat distorted, as ated with applause prolonged and seats. It was noted that none in the in the case of others, by the glare of the body of the house within easy hearing Another hero of the day was Albert of the stage left during the two hours.

The next number was a greeting from Buren, Ark., who "ecited Beecher's the boys of Japan to the boys of Amer-"American Flag." This was one of the ica, delivered by a Japanese boy. Kiyo surprises of the day not only to the Sue Inui, a student from the University audience but to Mr. Sprague, who had of Michigan. The boy appeared in nagathered these boys from various parts tive costume and spoke in surprisingly of the country without having heard good English. So earnest and impasthem, and solely upon recommendation, sioned was his oratory that he forgot One hardly knew whether to smile, the passing of time and had to be recheer, laugh or cry when this little minded two or three times that he was fellow with an accent perfect, and overstepping the limit, but the audience with every word as clear as a bell, with did not seem to sympathize with the every gesture fashioned exactly to fit President, who was trying to bring the the point and with the most perfect com- program within the limit of two hours. mand of himself, recited the beautiful so the Japanese boy kept on every senwords of the great preacher. The aptence bringing down applause, particuplause that greeted Albert when he fin- larly the declaration that the American ished was evidence that he had won his boy was the greatest boy on earth and spurs and was entitled to be numbered that next to him only was the boy of

Next on the program were messages from Theodore Roosevelt. President of from prominent authors of boys' books, the United States, which was as follows: but Mr. Sprague deferred the reading of "Of course, what we have a right to these until later. This course had also turn out to be a good American man. Now to be taken with the recitation by Earl



EDWARD LANGDON FERNALD, South Med ford, Mass., Author of The American Boy Hymn

world pleid that the boys be surrounded by uplifting and ennobling influences and that every home shall be the abiding place of purity and peace.

Following Mr. Sprague's remarks the band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," and everyone in the audience and on the stage arose to his feet. In every hand was a little flag and a slip of paper.

Stanza, of St. Louis, and the oration of much of a man unless he is a good deal of first notes of his beautiful vocal solo, a boy. He must not be a coward or a which were to follow. The chairs were dean-ninded and clean-lived, and sung this song before President and Mrs.

Roosevelt and five hundred invited stances and against all comers. It is only on the stage arose to his feet. In every hand was a little flag and a slip of paper.

The Deathless Army." Charlie had sung this song before President and Mrs.

Roosevelt and five hundred invited alle to hold his own under all circumstances and against all comers. It is only on these conditions that he will grow into the kind of American man of whom American beautiful vocal solo, much of a man unless he is a good deal of which a boy. He must not be a coward or a boy. He must not be a coward or a bully, a shirk or a prig. He must be clean-nineded and clean-lived, and the oration of which were to follow. The chairs were cleared from the from the from the cleared from the from the stances and against all comers. It is only on these conditions that he will grow into the kind of American man of whom American man of who Then came a surprise of which the markably clever work. Harry Steele Morrison's address on "The Heritage of at the piano and then Charlie's little Mr. Sprague led to the front of the plat- the American Boy" and messages from the governors of states had to be deferred to part three of the program. Benthroughout the singing, but scarcely had on being introduced as a real American ton C. Farra, of St. Louis, then rendered the last note died away when such a tre- boy spoke for some five minutes in such a two-part violin solo, being (a) Ber ceuse of Jocelin by Godard; (b) Mazurka from the audience that Charlie was com- were captivated and led to give round Russe by H. Wieniawski, and won hearty pelled to come again to the front of the after round of applause. It now seemed applause. Then little Charlie Lenzen, to platform. As an encore he sang a touch- as if every number was better than the the accompaniment of hand clapping ing little ballad entitled "Daddy," which one preceding it, so that the bulk of and waving of handkerchiefs from all brought tears to hundreds of eyes, the great audience remained, even over the hall, stepped to the front, and, Charlie had won his way into the hearts with the program extending itself in choir boy costume, sang the beautiful of old and young and was the hero of out longer than anticipated. Only those soprano solo, "Angels Ever Bright and the occasion. It was with difficulty Mr. in the very back of the great hall moved Fair," by Handel. In this Charlie Sprague was able to announce the next restlessly, some going out but only showed his splendid talent to the best effect. His singing is from the heart; he feels every word. Time and time again, says his manager and trainer, he has come off the stage, after singing some tender song, with the tears running down his cheeks. In "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" he sang like an angel. The people could have sat and listened to him for the remainder of the afternoon, but an encore at the late hour could not be allowed.

With the singing of "The Lost Chord" by a quartette of Indian girls from the Government Indian School, the great Festival Hall meeting was at an end. The audience then took up the line of march from Festival Hall to the Pennsylvania Building, under the direction of Professor W. C. Skinner, of Detroit, late superintendent of the Toledo University Manual Training School, marshal of the day. At the foot of the grand stairway in front of Festival Hall the head of the procession halted for the taking of the photograph, a reproduction of which is given in connection with this account. It may be said that the picture was taken before the entire audience had left the building, as may be seen from the number who are coming down



COURTLAND M. FEUQUAY, Chandler, Okla.

sun in his eyes. Immediately behind him is little Jack Skinner, and on his right is his son, in military costume, with the wreath of flowers in his hand with which to crown old Liberty Bell in the Pennsylvania Building a little later. Professor Roney is seen a short distance to the right and in the rear of Mr. Sprague, with his hand upon the shoulder of little Charlie Lenzen, the singer. Interspersed among the crowd will be seen a few of the St. Louis newsboys who came as the invited guests of THE AMERICAN BOY, and who were admitted to the exposition free of charge. They numbered some fifty, and sat in the front of the hall in charge of F. Frederick Bliss, Tom Robodou and J. E. How, of St. Louis, prominent patrons of the newsboys of that city.

Immediately after the taking of the picture Blakeslee White stepped to the front with the big flag and led the procession to the Pennsylvania Building. A great crowd had preceded the procession, and when all had gathered not only in the rotunda of the building around Liberty Bell, which rested upon a low platform, surrounded by a railing and guarded by four Philadelphia policemen, and filling the galleries above, there was scarcely room to breathe. A box covered with a flag had been placed immediately behind the bell, on which the young orators of the occasion stood, so that as they spoke they were immediately over the famous relic of Inde-pendence Hall. Little Willie Sprague, son of the Editor of THE AMERICAN BOY, took his place within the railing, holding in his hands a large wreath of roses. Mr. Garvin, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Building, mounted the extemporized platform, and in a few words welcomed every one to the Pennsylvania Building, and then introduced Casper S. Yost, jr., of St. Louis, the son of the assistant managing editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who pronounced a beautiful apostrophe on the bell, which many declared to be the best written. Thou could'st not be more prized by true many declared to be the best written and best spoken production of the after- A royal guard surrounds thee night and noon. It was as follows:

#### APOSTROPHE TO LIBERTY BELL.

By Casper S. Yost, Jr. From north, from south, from east, from west.

west,
From every part of Freedom's land,
The boys have come, O sacred bell,
To pay thee tribute; to place a wreath
Upon thy hoary crown, and let thee know
That youth as well as age beholds in thee
The living link that binds us to the past.
The splendid past when this our land was
The born

All well

All well born,
And thou, O honored bell, announced its All's well-well-well-well-

Who could have guessed thy mission sweet? What dreamer in a vision could have seen The glorious work that thou would'st have to do?

Yet some unknown, unconscious prophet

Upon thy brazen side thy destiny. How thou didst nobly fill it is a tale
oft told to us; but still it never falls
To make the blood course swifter through

our veins,
To kindle in our souls the living flame
That makes of man a hero. And boys, O Tomorrow will be men

sound.

"All men-are free-and e-qual born-all free!" from beginning to end
But no! Thy tongue is mute. Thy poor,
cracked side.

from beginning to end
Mr. Sprague then res
Boy prize hymn for w But no!



WILLIE SPRAGUE. Detroit Who on Behalf of the Boys of America. Crowned Liberry Bell with a Wreath of Roses



PROF, HENRY B. RONEY, Chicago

Trainer and Manager of "Roney's Boys' Concert Co.," Who Presided at the Big Organ

Reverberates no more. Ungrateful ones Might call thee naught but broken worthless bronze.

Americans.

day And kings might envy thee the homage

paid. Thou art enshrined in every loyal heart, And though thou'rt dumb, that voice of long ago, With broader, better, grander, meaning

In ringing notes that all mankind may 'Go tell-the world-that all-is well-

That free-dom reigns-for ev-ermore-

For thou hast seen and heard and been a posure and clear enunciation, and win- equal to the production. ning his share of the applause which the In that great epoch of our country's life, ning his share of the applause which the Speak to us then, O bell! Tell us of men audience seemed more than ready to And pealing down the dim and distant in good humor and on tip toe of interest

Mr. Sprague then read The American A coming man! Undaunted, brave, oy prize hymn for which The American A coming man! Undaunted, brave, He stands before your searching gaze; Keen-eyed, athletic, kind and true, And sterling in an hundred ways. Boy prize hymn for which THE AMERI-CAN Boy had offered \$10, and stated that the 14-year-old author, Edward Langdon Fernald, of West Medford, Mass., had hean unable to be present—the only one in the entire program, excepting President Francis of the exposition (who had Come, gather round. I'll tell you how not even deigned a reply to the invitation to deliver an address of welcome) that had failed to take the part assigned

#### AMERICAN BOY PRIZE HYMN.

Tune, "America."

Author, Edward Langdon Fernald, West It is a sultry summer day. Medford, Mass. Age 14.

Sons of our native land. One firm unbroken band, This day we meet. Gathered from far and near. We come as brothers dear And give a rousing cheer, Our flag to greet.

Brave sons of worthy sires, Glowing with freedom's fires, We tribute pay. We stand in courage strong, And lift glad hearts in song; Pass the proud word along This festal day.

Where'er our boys are found, There valiant hearts abound, Loyal and strong. Our watchword ever be "Live lives of purity, Speak truth, whate'er it be, And right the wrong."

Dear brothers, one and all, Here in this festal hall We conquerors are: Join hands, as now we stand, Sing loud, a noble band, "God bless our mother-land, America."

poem was recited by its author, Angus the Declaration of Independence, three M. Berry, a 17-year-old Logan (lowa) cheers for Thomas Jefferson and three Note:—The messages of the bell were in-oned by the speaker in imitation of the boy, who, on being introduced by Mr. cheers for the President of the United boy, who, on being introduced by Mr. States. The cheers were given with a Sprague, was handed the \$25 prize States. The cheers were given with a At the conclusion of the apostrophe awarded to him by THE AMERICAN BOY will, and then Professor Roney stepped Willie Sprague placed lovingly upon the as the successful competitor. The to the front. "Boys," he said, "we have top of the old bell, in behalf of the boys poem won the admiration of every cheered every one to-day excepting one of America, his wreath of roses, amid one, but not more so than did person, and that is Mr. William C. applause from all sides. Earl Stanza, a the rendition of it by its author, Sprague, Editor of THE AMERICAN BOY, bright St. Louis boy, was then intro- a tall, intelligent looking boy, whose who has made this splendid occasion pos-duced, and recited "The Unknown performance was in every particular sible and to whom we are indebted for Speaker." This had been set down for graceful and finished. There was some all that we have enjoyed this day. Let the Festival Hall program, but it proved question in our minds when we first saw us give him three cheers and a tiger." to be especially appropriate for this occa- this poem, and before we had seen the To say that they appeared to be given sion, as it referred to the signing of the author, whether a boy could write it, but from whole hearts and full lungs would We know the tale. And yet, couldst thou Declaration of Independence. Earl was on meeting the author and hearing his be putting it mildly. In these few brief but speak.

How different would the deathless story a fine appearing boy. He had perfect rendition of the composition we were moments it seemed to Mr. Sprague that command of himself, speaking with com- satisfied that he had a mind and heart he realized ample reward for his weeks

#### THE AMERICAN BOY PRIZE POEM.

and deeds
That filled the scene of action in thy youth.
Tell us of that great day,—that greatest day, save one.
That earth in all its history hath seen.—
When from thy beifry in the Quaker town.
Thou sent'st the message ringing round the world.

And pooling down the dim and distant in good humon and on tin too of interest.

Give to the performers. Victor A. Bullman, of Bunker Hill, Ill., called by some the boy orator of Illinois, then deliviered and distant the boy orator give to the performers. Victor A. Bull- By Angus M. Berry, Logan, Iowa; Age 17, tention. It was a welcome announce-When all is pure and bright and fair.
Our country's boys, we think of three!

> Strong in his zeal to stand for right, Too noble to abide the wrong; Faithful and carnest, thoughtful too. But ready for a jest or song.

The passing seasons bring him joys: It seems that all the years were made Expressly for the good of boys.

Springtime—does that word not recall Long rambles in the forest land? Great hunting trips and swimming holes.
And sports that train both mind and hand?

Around me gleam the waters blue. The sail is set; the bounding keel In gladness cuts the surges through.
Oh, summer days, on summer seas,
Your joys forever will be mine
As long as mem'ry's halo glows. Or fancy pours her magic wine,

A bright October day has come.
The youthful throng goes wild with glee. A football circles through the air:
The sport's begun. Look! look! You'll see A gallant fight of blue and gold.
Against the men in red and green.
Hurrah! Hurrah! The vict'ry's won!
Was such excitement ever seen?

The scene has changed. The gleaming hills
Are clad in virgin snow.
Up, up we climb and haul our sleds
Beneath the moonlight's silver glow.

Get on; hold tight. We're off! Hurrah!

Down, down we go at lightning speed.

On winter nights like these 'tis joy To ride on such a gallant steed.

Sometimes in roseate dreams I see, Beyond the skyline's narrow rim Where templed domes and spires rise That point to far off regions dim. I see the dawn. Its gilded haze Floods, flames and flushes into fire: The daybreak of a golden day Hangs o'er the city of desire!

In those inviting ways of gold Are pomp and pride of vanished years. Are point and pride of vanished years.

I see an arch triumphal stand
For victories born in hopes and tears.

A flood of fancy bears me on;
The glowing day in grandeur lies
But half removed from common clay,
And half exalted to the skies.

When nighttime comes the dream is done. All, all the world has sunk to rest.

The stars come out to gem the skies,
And e'en the sunset leaves the west.

The changing hours have come and gone
With all their toll and pain and joy,
Look down, oh, heavenly hosts, and bless
The fortunes of each sleeping boy.

Oh, God, we ask that day by day
Our hearts shall beat more near to thee.
May heaven grant that right may rule
Where somber evil now may be.
And when the coming years have fled.
And twilight shadows darkly fall.
Bring riches, honor, fame,—but, Lord.
Bring virture more than all.

There now remained part three of the program, which was slated to take place at the Michigan Building from 5:30 to 6:30 o'clock. The hour of 5:30 had long passed, but the great company that filled the Pennsylvania Building, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, joined in the procession to the Michigan Building, where they crowded the main floor. Secretary Hal Smith, of the Michigan Commission, delivered an address of welcome, standing on the stairway leading to the second floor. When Mr. Smith had concluded his happy remarks and the applause had subsided. Mr. Sprague read letters from authors of boys' books among them Dan Beard. Kirk Munroe, Edward Stratemeyer, and J. L. Harbour.

Harry Steele Morrison, the "boy traveler," then addressed the boys, after which Mr. Sprague took up a bundle of letters, over thirty in all, written by governors of states, all addressed to the boys, and from these selected the words of Governor Bliss of Michigan, Governor Herrick of Ohio and Governor Dockery of Missouri, which he read, promising that the remainder would appear in the pages of THE AMERICAN BOY. Dan Beard Then The American Boy Day prize in his letter proposed three cheers for of effort on behalf of American Boy Day.

The announcement was then made that a bowl of punch was awaiting atment, as most of those present had been in continuous session during a warm afternoon for nearly five hours, was long after the time for the usual evening meal. Mr. Sprague, standing upon the bottom step of the stairway that led to the second floor of the Michigan Building, was kept busy for over half an hour shaking hands with men, women, boys and girls who pressed forward for

(Continued on page 322.)



CASPER S. YOST, Jr., of St. Louis Who Delivered an Apostrophe to Liberty Bell

# How Wild Animals Earn Their Keep fare better in our zoos and menageries, where they are petted and fed and substands transportation from his native wilds is usually in clover when he finds his proper niche in some museum in this country.

By KATHERINE LOUISE SMITH



PEEP behind the scenes at the animals in a menageric is one of the most interesting sights in the world, especially in winter, when the animals are in rest quarters. Bridgeport, Connecticut, has been famed for many years as being the winter home of one of our largest menageries, but this place is now eclipsed by Baraboo, Wismenagerie in the country. When the winter season comes and business shuts down, this place is made lively with the largest menageries and trappings for the winter are reserve stalls or stables for those on sick leave or dation of elephants, who travel on a bishing up charlots and trappings for the coming season. While animals are seldom sick on the



TRAINING A ZEBRA

road, long experience has shown they need periods of rest. Especially is this so with elephants and other animals who travel by foot or draw heavy loads. For this reason it seems to be a season of joyous satisfaction all around when the menagerie goes into winter quarters.

A somewhat more practical use for draw the town, many citizens turn out, the animals appear glad to get back, and it is with difficulty that the keepers keep them in line. As the cars are unloaded the lious, tigers, hyenas and leopards prance with joy, and their cries mingle with the trumpeting of the huge ciephants, who march joyfully to their road, long experience has shown they

crowds are trying to animal nerves, and even the hippopotamus bellows with content as he sinks into his accustomed tank. During the first days the animals have to draw the tents and materials used on the road, but within a week the rush is over and they settle down to some months of solid comfort. Everything is provided for their well-being, even to the hospital, where there are reserve stalls or stables for those on sick leave or undergoing the "rest cure." Before the menageric arrives the animal houses are washed with whitewash and thoroughly cleaned. This process is repeated several times a week, and in the early morning the elephants and other beasts of burden are taken to a neighboring pond or some stream of water for a bath pond or some stream of water for a bath

of burden are taken to a neighboring pond or some stream of water for a bath and exercise.

As a rule the trainer is kind, for he knows a bit of sugar will accomplish more than a whip, and the performing elephants, dividing pigs and trick dogs must go through their paces or by spring they will have lost their cunning. Even the Shetland pony comes in for his share of culture, and dozens of these tiny ponies are imported from Shetland, for ponies born in this country are larger than their progenitors, a fact attributed to our climate, which is more salubrious than their native home. Of course the death of a fine animal, especially an elephant, means a loss of many thousand dollars, a fact that is appreciated in the zoos as well as in the circus, for in these places the elephant has a greater earning capacity than any other animal. It is said that in one of the largest zoos three elephants net ten thousand dollars a year. They carn this by carrying on their backs the patrons of the gardens, and on holidays one elephant has been known to carry one thousand persons. The animals seem to enjoy it as much as the boys and girls, and look condescend-The animals seem to enjoy it as much as the hoys and girls, and look condescendingly at the camels, who earn about one thousand dollars a year, jogging people around the track with the uneven motion

animals were brought to this country with the greatest care, and might not have lived were it not that they were with their masters.

Quite as much care is expended in the transportation of other animals, for Hagenbeck, the noted animal trainer and owner of the best menageric to be found, is said to have once carried leopards, hyenas and rhinoceroses across the desert in padded cages and litters laid across the backs of camels. In India railway carriages are provided for the accommodation of elephants, who travel on a truck with a steel hood in front to protect the animals from draught and dirt. The rear of the truck is arched over with steel, and elephants trained in the service of the railroads are kept for the express purpose of coaxing and pushing finid stranger elephants, who have never seen a train, into the compartments provided for them.

The good care given elephants in India is largely the result of the determination of the British to not let the race die out. A regular department of the government looks after them, and bands of wild elephants are often corralled. A curious thing about this process is that as soon as an elephant becomes tame he seems to experience great delight in assisting to catch his wild brethren, and on a scouting expedition will try to lure the wild elephants so that they are easily captured by the trainers. While the maintenance of these elephants has cost England a tremendous sum, they pay their way by carrying commissary stores in places where horses cannot go. They drag the heavy cannon, and even partici-

their way by carrying commissary stores in places where horses cannot go. They drag the heavy cannon, and even participate in battles, for whole hattalions of elephants have been trained to stand at attention and salute as well as a corresponding number of Tommy Atkinses. Not a little of the gorgeousness of the lote Durbor was due to these magnificent animals, and it is sad to note that recent reports say that, though the ordinary life of an animal is about one hundred and tifty years, they frequently die in three years after capture from disease or injury. As a matter of fact, most animals, unless left in the wild state,

#### The Rocky Mountain Canary

The Rocky Mountain Canary

Were you asked if you had ever heard
the song of a four-legged canary, one
which is a faithful friend, a watch dog
and a beast of burden, you would, perhaps, smile skeptically. But the fourlegged canary exists. His native home
is among the western mountains, and it
would indeed be hard to find a prospector for the precious metals which Mother
Earth has hidden in her strong boxes,
who has accomplished anything without
the aid of the canary which trudgealong behind his master, bearing upon
his back the folded tent, the pick and
the shovel, the roll of blankets and the
food. And this canary can follow at almost any place where man can lead. At
night, when camp is prepared and his
burden is removed, he gleans his evening
meal from the sage-brush and the wire
grass, keeping close always to the camp grass, keeping close always to the camp



fire, never deserting. When his master sleeps, his four-footed friend stands quietly nearby, with ears braced to catch the slightest sound of approaching danger; for this canary has monstrous ears, and the coming of man or beast is sure to be heralded by a song which echoes and re-echoes in the solitudes of the range. The only time that the Rocky Mountain canary sings is when startled or when in distress. Although he has no feathers, cannot fly and possesses a head almost half as large as his body, crowned with two extravagant ears, he is never called anything but "canary" in his native haunts. If you were to ask for a burro in the Rocky Mountain regions, half the people would not know what you wanted. The origin of the name "canary" is not known, but it has clung to the funny little animal through many, many years, and came to him, perhaps, because of his ludicrous song, "He, ah he, aw he-e-e!"

#### Prize Essavs on Rose Growing

In our March number we offered prizes for essays on rose growing. Some of the essays sent says on rose growing. Some of the essays sent in were quite amusing, particularly that of one-boy who said that he planted sdips. According to his story he accomplished something that no tose grower ever accomplished hefore. We aristraid that this essayist drew a little too much on his imagination. In many cases the boy-evidently did some copying. There are several essays that we are sure were copied verbating. There are really few of the essays in that are natified to be considered. Of the few that are halfway good that of Alden McGann, Midway Kv., is best and that of John S. Davis, New purg. N. Y., is next best. They will receive the prizes.



Two Boys Who

THIS is a true story of two boys who of the American spirit,

James Hackett was not in need of additional help, but an indescribable something about the latest applicant compelled his attention.

period his attention.

"So you want work," he said, after a moment's thought.

"Yes, sir," came the quick and decisive reply from the lips of the applicant.

"It strikes me that you're pretty young for a lumber-millman," Mr. Hackett could not refrain from smiling at the thought.

"I'm eleven, sir, and, if you'll give me a chance, I will show you that I can

Hackett was evidently in good Mr. Hackett was evidently in good humor, for he called the foreman and told him to give the boy something to do. Thus it was that John Alron gave the first evidence of the character which the first evidence of the character which should some day make him a power in the state of Washington. His mother was dead, and his father was away in the woods, thus leaving John and his brother Carl, aged thirteen years, to fight their battles with the world. One day the foreman of the mill said to Mr. Hackett "That is a bright boy you turned over to me." over to me.

"Good," said Mr Hackett, "raise his wages to one dollar a day."
"He is worth it," replied the foreman. John was elated at this turn in affairs, but, to the surprise of Mr Hackett he requested permission for his brother Carl to take his place at the mill.
"If he is like you, it will be all right," said Mr. Hackett.
"Indeed, sir, he is just as good a worker

"Indeed, sir, he is just as good a worker as I am," said John, and his face lightened with a look of pride.

foreman to see that Carl's salary went on just the same. In due time, John and Carl compeleted their "mansion" It has two rooms and the same num-

thas two rooms and the same number of doors and windows. The roof is well shingled. Carl has returned to work in the mill, and John continues to attend school when not engaged in household duties. In the evening the two lads study and read. They are happy in their independence.—Success.

#### An Up-to-Date Bio-🕦 graphical Story 🔊

By VIRGINIA S. PATTERSON

NOTE.—The Publishers will give to the first person who sends the following story cor-rectly filled out, a copy of Mr. Sprague's new book, "The Boy Courier of Napoleon."

rew book, "The Boy Courier of Napoleon."

Find the names of people now in the public eye in the blanks.

Two boy friends who lived not far from (a leading negro of the t'. S.) had planned to go fishing together one day during the spring vacation.

Waking up early, they got their fishing tackle and hurried to the (eccentric American traveler recently deceased), which was to take them within two (Major General U. S. Army who exposed embalmed beef frauds) of Blue Mountain River, which was their destination. They had just settled themselves in the car when one of the boys discovered he had lost a ring which had been his Christmas gift from his mother.

his mother.
"How can I bear to -

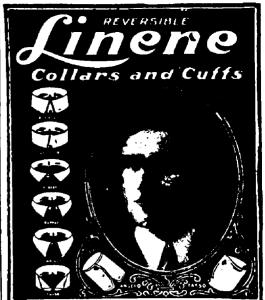
loss.



thicket."

"There are lots of Indians in these mountains," replied the brakeman, winking slyly. "But if they attack us we'll they are lots that the trial moved off without further —— (American writer of fables), and in due time the boys got safely to Blue River, where they caught many fish.

"Oh! for a good cold drink of lemon-delight of the cold length and a postor of a drink of water or any and the cold length and the hele and over the board light sand. The good form Indiana. It is spent lever postates and in trying to reach the hele and over the board light sand. The good file of the cold length reproves the cold length reproves



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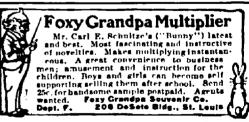
Simply send your name and address and we will mait our knife for your approval. It is extra good quality; imported; 2 blades (one a file) of finest hand-forged razor steel; handle real buckhorn; very neat and strong. We will send one to each boy in a family, and if you are not satisfied, send it right back. Circulars free. Write for knife, you run no risk.

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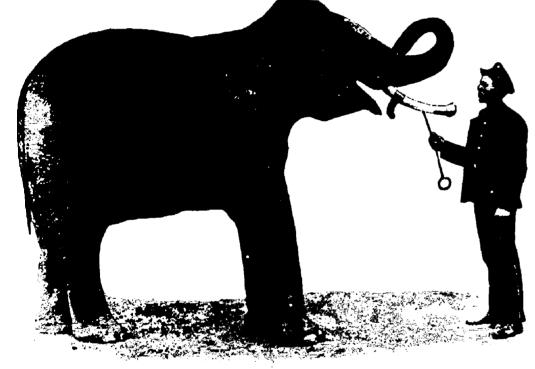
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Send \$1.20 for Mr. Sprague's new Book. just out -- "THE BOY COURIER OF NAPOLEON," Address THE AMERICAN BOY



he prepared for them. There's an old ——— (Speaker House of Representatives) in the baggage car that we can use on them."

"Will there be a fight?" gasped the

"Maybe there will, but if the worst comes to worst we'll —— (President of Mexico) heroes should," was the cheerful reply.

We don't want to miss our day's fish-

wed have an earthquake, shivered the old lady.

"That poor old woman is a regular—" (an ex-boss of Tammany), whispered one of the boys. "What is the use of scaring us to death?"

"Would you run, Jimmy, if the Indians got after us?"

"I

Jimmy firmly. "I'd stand my ground. I'm not so — (ex-Mayor of New York) and cowardly as to run."

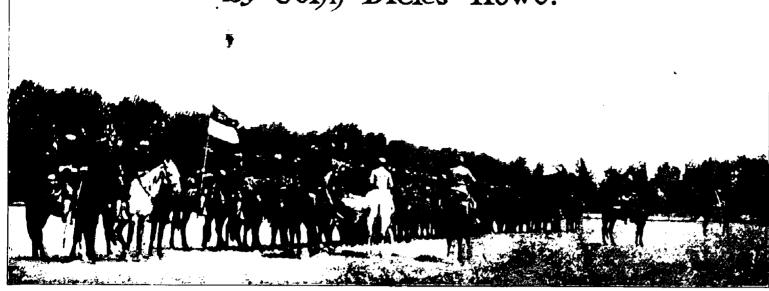
"I do believe the bridge is washed out" called out a man.

It was a fine structure—one that — (multimillionaire of New York), and had been considered storm-proof.

"I used to gather bouquets off the — (ex-Premier of England) bushes close to the old bridge." said the old lady. "There was a fine house over there at one time with a porter's — (II. S. Senator from Massachusetts) at (II. S. Senator from Massachusetts) at the entrance to the grounds. That was years ago. Before the war there was a (Confederate General recently deceased) where now is nothing but fields. They never rebuilt the place.



#### SIX MONTHS IN THE UTE COUNTRY By John Dicks Howe.



thing would happen to bring about a change of station.

guard house, an orderly rapped loudly at ing letters to friends and relatives. my door, stating that the troop com-

uprising?" I asked, opening the door.

"Don't know, sergeant, but I heard the sergeant major say that some of the troopers would be out of the post before dashed away to deliver other messages,



community of the oracle "COME ON"

Hurrledly slipping into my uniform, I started across the parade ground, confident that something unusual had hap-

As soon as I stopped into the captain's vice, in case of an emergency.

'In thirty minutes, sir, if necessary," I replied.

he asked.

emergency," was my reply.
"That's good," he said, knocking the ashes from his cigar. "I have just been advised, unofficially, that a messenger has arrived from Cheyenne, with important telegrams for the commanding officer, and it is quite likely that our troop may be ordered out before morning."

As I crossed the parade ground lights were noticed in a number of the officers' quarters; orderlies were seen hurrying towards the adjutant's office, while messengers were running back and forth, all more or less excited.

Ten minutes later we were told by one of the orderlies that the commanding officer had received orders to select two troops of cavalry for field service, to be ready to leave on short notice.

"No particular hurry, sergeant—the troop cannot leave before morning," said the captain, when I again reported. "Our orders are to proceed by rail, and the railroad officials will not have the equipment ready before eight o'clock in the morning. Get everything in shape for an early start, and have the troop, fully armed and equipped, on the parade ground at daylight, ready for inspection '

When I again returned to the troop barracks, I found the men busily engaged in packing in their saddlebags such articles of clothing as they intended taking with them, dress uniforms, extra

Third United States cavalry, was packed in lockers, to be stored at the ably headed for the Shoshone reservation, stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, a post. Everything was bustle and con- to enlist the sympathies of that tribe, and frontier post situated three miles fusion. Noncommissioned officers were that the local sheriffs were offering cownorth of Cheyenne, Wyoming. The troop issuing one hundred rounds of ball carthad been at the post for about a year, ridges to each trooper; carbines, sabers with little or nothing to do, and both and revolvers were being oiled and officers and men were hoping that some- cleaned; the sergeant in charge of the troop mess was arranging to draw field One evening early in May, soon after and coffee, from the commissary departtaps had sounded and lights only ap- ment, while here and there men were peared in the adjutant's office and the gathered around flickering candles, writ-

At eight o'clock the next morning mander desired me to report to him at Troops C and L. Third cavalry, marched out of the post with guidons gayly flying, "What's the trouble-unother Indian and started for Camp Carling, between Fort Russell and Cheyenne, where a special train was in waiting. An hour later the horses and mules had been loaded. army wagons had been taken apart and daylight," replied the orderly, as ne loaded on flat cars, the forage, baggage River, now mind what I'm a-tellin' yer." and camp equipage placed in box cars. The troopers, with few exceptions, were all veterans. The noncommissioned officers went about their work quietly and systematically, and in a short time the conductor shouted "All a-b-o-a-r-d!" Three short blasts of the whistle were given and we were soon speeding along at the rate of forty miles an hour.

Not until Laramie City was reached Rawlings, Wyoming, where we were to disembark and proceed to camp on White River, now known as Meeker, one hundred and forty four miles south of the main line of the Union Pacific railroad.

The morning papers contained dispatches that the Ute Indians had again broken out and were on the warpath; that settlers were fleeing for their lives, and that Uncle Sam was rushing troops to the scene of the disturbance. This was the only information obtainable until we reached Rawlings at six o'clock that evening.

As our train pulled into the town our curs were surrounded by an excited crowd of men, women and children. We were told that runners had arrived from the camp on White River, who stated that the Utes, the same tribe that massacred Major Thornburg and the greater part of his little band of soldiers in 1879. had gone on the warpath; that they were pened that required my presence at that murdering prospectors and ranchmen, burning bridges and driving away stock. No word had been received from the two quarters and reported, he asked how soon companies of infantry stationed at the the troop could be prepared for field ser- camp, and it was assumed that all had been massacred.

THE spring of 1881. Troop L. blankets and surplus clothing being war party was moving north, presumboys ten dollars a day "and grub" to head off the renegades and drive them

> the ranchman. "I've got just as much rations, consisting of hard tack, bacon sand in my craw as the next man, but I wouldn't be in you all's place for all the gold mines in Colorado. I know what I'm a-talking about when I say them they'll git yer scalps sure as can be, now mind what I'm a-tellin' yer. I've lived nigh 'em ever since the Thornburg massacre, and I'm ready to go back to old Missoury on the fust train-ef it'll stop long enough fer me to climb aboard. If you soldier boys is looking fer trouble. you'll find it 'fore yer gits ter White

our horses and baggage unloaded and the wagons set up, our command moved over to the south side of the town and went into camp for the night.

We were up bright and early the next morning, and by the time the people in Rawlins were astir we were on the march. As we were unfortunately hampered with wagons and the roads were did we learn that our destination was not in the best condition, we made but twenty eight miles the first day.

In the command were six or eight recruits, recently assigned to the troops from the recruiting rendezvous at Jefferson barracks, and it so happened that two were placed on guard the first night out from Rawlins. While the troopers were wrapped in their blankets, and just after the "Ten o'clock and a-1-1-'s w-e-1-1!" had been passed by the sentries, a shot was fired, then another and another, from one of the outposts. Instantly all was confusion-men slipped on their boots, buckled on belts filled with ammunition, snatched up carbines and responded to the sharp command. 'Fall in'" Members of the guard rushed through the camp in the direction from whence the shots were fired, but before they had passed beyond the camp limits one of the sentries was observed running towards us, firing his carbine at every jump and yelling at the top of his

"Indians! Indians! Look out, boys, they're coming!" he shouted, stopping as he finished the sentence and firing a shot into the darkness.

Skirmishers were hurriedly ordered to he front, to locate the enemy, While we were waiting for the cars to proved to be a long-horned cow, standbe placed on the sidetrack, to enable us ing by the side of a badly wounded calf. "How about rations and ammunition?" to unload our stock, an excited ranch- These the recruit had observed apman, riding a horse that was covered proaching his beat, and when they failed "We have five days' rations on hand, with foam and ready to drop from hard to respond to the challenge. "Who comes and ammunition sufficient to meet any riding, arrived and reported that a large there?" he concluded they were Indians.

back upon their reservation.

"I'll tell yer what it is, boys," shouted blamed Utes is on the warpath, and

As it was eight o'clock before we had

voice.



UTES MARCHING IN TO POST TO HOLD A POWWOW

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endeavoring to force their way through the picket line.

The next day at noon it commenced snowing, and for three hours the big flakes came down thick and fast, making the troopers look like a lot of phantoms. At four o'clock we struck camp near a small stream, where we found a couple of trappers cooking the evening meal. They had heard some of the settlers talking about the Indians being uneasy," and had been warned repeatedly to get out of the country before they lost their scalps. As the country was full of game and the stream furnished good fishing, they had concluded to remain "a spell longer." as one expressed it. We exchanged some bacon and coffee for fresh meat, and entertained the old hunters and trappers at supper that afternoon.

On the afternoon of the fourth day out from Rawlins we reached Coal Canon. The canon was about twenty miles in length, and in some places so narrow that two teams could not pass each other. When we first learned of the canon and were informed that we would have to pass through it or make a long detour, we concluded it would be an ideal place for the Utes to attack us, if they intended to give us battle. They could have rolled huge boulders down the sides of the mountain, which would have caused as much damage as a gatling gun or mountain howitzer.

ling gun or mountain howitzer.

Camp was made about half a mile from the mouth of the canon, the commanding officer deciding to march through it the next day. As the troopers were scattered around the camp fires, eating their rations, two horsemen dashed out of the canon and headed for our camp. They proved to be "Hank" Baker and "Yellowstone Kelly," two government scouts stationed at camp on White River. They were out on a scout, and noticing our command, rode up and volunteered to conduct the command through the canon the next day. They informed us that the reports sent out regarding the Utes had been greatly exertial large parties ready to take the warpath at a moment's notice. The Indians had beld a number of now wows and had path at a moment's notice. The Indians had held a number of powwows and had made threats, which had frightened a number of the ranchmen and caused them to desert their ranches and stock, fearing they would be killed if they remained.

During the night we noticed a dozen or more signal fires on the mountains, indicating plainly that the Utes had been advised of our movements and were exadvised of our movements and were exchanging signals concerning the strength of our command. As a precautionary measure, the guard was doubled and the sentries instructed to be on the alert. Just as the camp fires were dying into ashes, and we were all dozing gently off to dreamland, there arose on the frosty air a long, blood-curdling shrick. Instantly sleep was dispelled. A sergeant and a corporal, sleeping in my tent, sprang from under the warm blankets, every hair on their heads erect with horror, and huddled together in the corner.

the corner.
"W-hat w-was t-hat?" gasped the sergeant, whose teeth were chattering like an alarm clock in action,
"What a dreadful n-o-i-s-e! Did you hear it?" whispered the corner,
Others too had heen awakened, several

ing still farther in the corner.

Others, too, had been awakened, several stepping out of their tents, with carbines in hand, just as that unearthly wail again pierced the air.

There was no sleep for either the serkeant or the corporal that night. As soon as the camp was astir, they hunted the "Hank" Baker, told him of their extreince, and asked if he knew what made the frightful noise.

That? Why, it wasn't nothin' but a blamed old mountain lion, hangin' round the camp, lookin' for somethin' to eat."

the camp, lookin' for somethin' to eat. The answered, with a disgusted look.

As soon as breakfast was dispatched, "Boots and Saddles" was sounded, and flankers were thrown out, under command of the two scouts, who climbed to the top of the mountains on both sides of the canon. When they reached the top and signaled that the coast was clear the command, "Forward, march!" was given, and we proceeded on our way, the wagons containing our mess outfits and camp equipage bringing up the rear. Owing to the difficulty experienced by the flankers in picking their way along the mountains, we were obliged to travel very slowly. Although satisfied that the Indians were carefully watching every move we made, they allowed us to pass through the long canon without an ambush or even a skirmish. Camp on White River was reached at

Camp on White River was reached at three o'clock in the afternoon, a number of the "doughboys," as the infantrymen are styled by the cavalrymen, coming out to meet and escort us into their camp. Sentries were doubled at night and strict orders issued for them to fire upon any person approaching their beats after "taps" had sounded, who failed to respond promptly to the challenge.

The timely arrival of our little command of one hundred troopers no doubt

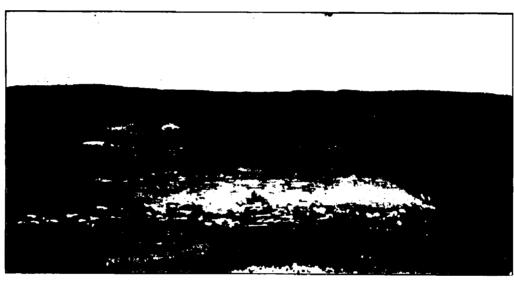
caused the Indians considerable uneasiness, for it showed that the government had taken prompt measures to check an uprising, and they could not tell what larger bodies of troops were hastening to the scene by forced marches.

The scare soon subsided, and as game was pientiful in that section, hunting parties of eight and ten men were kept in the mountains all the time. A dein the mountains all the time. A detachment would remain out for a week or ten days, when another party would relieve them. When the hunters would come into camp, with their horses loaded with bear, elk and deer, the troopers would cast aside their allowance of greasy bacon and subsist almost entirely upon game and fish. White River, which was within five hundred yards of our camp, was filled with mountain trout, and in half an hour a few men could catch sufficient to last the command for the day.

Six months having passed without an opportunity to raise a scalp, our com-mand was ordered to return to Fort Russell for the winter. A young cub, cap-tured by the troopers. was taken along and became a great pet.



lowed by a cloud of hay and bedding. Two or three troopers rushed to the assistance of the colonel's dog, but all they were able to find of the animal was a part of one foot, its tail, a piece of an ear and a silver-mounted collar. The colonel was so angry over the loss of his pet that he issued an order directing that the cub be taken out and shot. Whether the troopers detailed for this duty carried out their orders or not will never be known, but there was a rumor cur-



ROUNDING UP THE CATTLE

Soon after our return to Fort Russell, the department inspector visited the post, on a tour of inspection, and was escorted through the buildings and stables by the commanding officer. The latter owned a flat-nosed pug, which had a habit of sticking its nose into every hole and corner. While the inspector and the colonel were examining the troopers' saddles, the dog rushed into the stall where our pet cub was confined. Instantly there was a yelp, fol-

Soon after our return to Fort Russell, rent to the effect that the cub was dis-

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It is said that only fifteen per cent of the young men born in our great cities acceed in business. As a rule the country ads become the strong, resourceful men in ther life, and much of this is due to the that they have ten times better that they have ten times better should follow his bent.

The children of to-day are under too many restrictions, too much discipline.



DR. G.O. P. SHRADY

merous gymnasia with their complicated and so-called developing apparatus.

Nothing is better for a boy than exercise in the proper way. A sensible way of liv-

velopment. Give a boy plenty of good food and plenty of sleep, but do not experiment with him on the basis of mere muscular development. He is a child of nature and should follow his bent.

The children of to-day are under too many restrictions, too much discipline. The child of the rich is under the eye of the autocratic nurse; the poor boy is under the discipline of the imperious and exacting employer; as to opportunity for ra-tional exercise, they are all growing up under unnatural restraint. The nurse tells the rich child what he shall eat, and for this reason many of the young millionaires are starving for want of proper, wholesome food. There are now so many absurd theoretical notions concerning the relative value of different food products that the children who have apparently the most care are really the ones that are most neglected. The poor boy who eats everything

he can get is always more than a match for the machine-fed weakling.

Too much cannot be said against the growing use of cigarettes among our city boys. There is never any excuse for this hurtful habit. Tobacco in any form is in-furious to the brain and nerves of the nurtrul habit. Tobacco in any form is in-jurious to the brain and nerves of the growing youth, besides being harmful to his digestion, his throat and his lungs. If he must smoke when he comes to the years of discretion he may then be able to decide on his own account if it is worth while to try.

Of liquor the same thing and more may be said of its detrimental influences. It has never been of any essential benefit to a healthy person, though it may be used

a healthy person, though it may be used to great advantage in cases of sickness when prescribed by a physician.

There is in fact no degree of moral or physical degeneration that cannot be reached by a persistent indulgence in the habit. Not only does it dull the intellect, weaken the will, lower self-respect and degreed the moral responsibility of the indigrade the moral responsibility of the individual, but there is hardly a chronic or ing i
incurable disease of after life that does else.

Dangers of Overtraining

By Dr. Geo. F. Shrady: Editor Medical Record

It is said that only fifteen per cent of the young men born in our great cities velopment. Give a boy plenty of good food to huse its beginning to this abuse of motor of the freedom to have its beginning to this abuse of motor of the matter of exercise I am strongly opposed to all matchine methods. Let our boys have plenty of exercise, but give them freedom to have it in their own way. True exercise is not a matter of so many motor of the positions of particular muscles, so many exercises with a weight and so much running cises with a weight and so much running

on a level floor.

By all means let the boys get out into the open air and they will find some more the open air and they will find some more legitimate way of amusing themselves. A boy does not vault by rule, nor turn somersaults by music, but if left to himself he will get as much free and healthful exercise as an unhaltered colt in pasture. He is a colt, only in another sense, and should kick, jump, gallop and roll in his own way. We have recognized the importance of physical development, but we should be careful and not overdo the thing. There is too much overtraining. Our physical instructors are not satisfied with going ahead gently, but spur their pupils to make absurd records as if each of their subjects were destined for a circus or race track. Health is not benefited by the mere development of muscle. The integrity of the vital organs constitutes real health. Aman with hig bleeps may have a weak heart. He may be able to lift hundreds of pounds and still have poor lungs.

pounds and still have poor lungs.

As a rule the school hours are too long.

A child cannot keep his attention riveted on mental work for more than three hours. continuously; anything over that is usually wasted, and more would be gained by glving our boys more opportunities in the open air.

It has been said, and with some justification, that our city children are under a disadvantage physically as compared with the children of the country, but they do not use even the opportunities which are open to them. If every boy would make it a rule to run around three or four city squares every morning he would not need a gymnasium.

Our gymnastic teachers are too prone to forget that the harmonious development of the body is the main thing. Many a strong body has been ruined by overtraining in an effort to do better than some one

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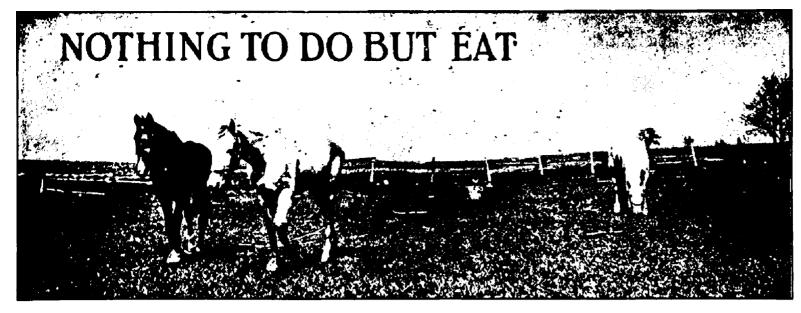
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The interest in athletics is often going too far and in the wrong direction. Boys will conceal their physical defects for the sake of gaining a place in the boat crews or football teams of our schools and colleges, and even those who are physically fit break down because of overtraining. In old college days the ambition of the student was to graduate at the head of his dent was to graduate at the head of his class; but now he vents his best energies in kicking the ball. These methods of overdoing result in athletes getting stale before they are forty. They burn their fire with the blower up.

A person has only so much fuel to con-A person has only so much fuel to consume, and if he uses it up before he is forty he cannot have it at eighty; and it is one of the greatest arguments against overtraining that the man who lives normally, quietly, and takes his exercise for health and nothing more, always lives the longest a fact which should be home in longest, a fact which should be borne in mind by the well-meaning people who are doing their best to bring un boys to the old ideal of "a sound mind in a sound body."



fulness have a better fate in store Ryerss Infirmary. for them now than the bone-yard. Through the generosity of Mrs. Rye- a for equine heroes who have had their day, and to this unique establishment, owners of horses no longer fit for and be permitted to end their lives in rest- and send him a print." ful contentment. It costs nothing to keep almshouse for horses is called. The horse tution; after that all expenses are borne by the executors of the Ryerss will.

About two score animals are at present enjoying the placid seclusion of the home. Among them are old fire horses, heroes of cient Shetland pony, the prettiest of the himself. lot even in his ragged age.

The oldest horse in the home is Ralph, a thirty-five-year-old, who is the terror of the rest of the clan, despite his great age. When the writer visited the colony Ralph pare notes and rub shoulders, and then, was found grazing far apart from the rest of the almshouse inmates. The latter, for the most part, seemed to live together in amity, although one or two of the ancient animals were disposed to display a kittenish activity at times that was not relished by the more staid steeds. But



A THIRTY FIVE YEAR-OLD WHO IS THE TERROR OF THE OTHERS

Ralph was given a wide berth by every horse in the herd and seemed to want

none of their company.
"He's the oldest here," said James Keenen, superintendent of the home, "and Le's the worst of the lot. His lay is breakng through fences when none of the men-Then he's especially + inding a swift pair of boofs into the lace of some quiet old bag of bones too oid to retaliate, or rather too feeble to fight back, for they are all younger than this loosky villain of thirty-five. We have to keep Ralph roped as you see him in order to prevent his doing more damage than he does. If we let him loose he would be over the fence at a jump and off up the road in search of some mischlef. He may be too old to work, but he isn't too feeble to keep the peace with the rest of the family."

A great gray horse ceased grazing at the sound of voices and ambled towards the superintendent. A camera leveled at him attracted his attention and he turned towards it and drooped his muzzle in search of oats in the interior of the machine. Not finding sustenance there, he looked reproachfully around and ambled off towards the barn. What recollections of days of activity crossed the equine mind. or what sagactous promptings were responsible for the old horse's action, it is impossible to say, but when followed to the barn yard he was found standing against the side of the structure, head erect as he could hold it, feet in the conventional attitude for borse photography, calmly waiting, it seemed certain, to have "his picture taken." For fully five minutes the old gray stood thus, not a hair moving. Then he looked intelligently at the camera man, whisked his tall and trotted out of the yard to the grazing ground

It was Chief, a famous old police horse, who served as a patrolman's steed and afterwards did duty in the police

"He always acts that way when he sees camera,'' rss, of Fox Chase, Pa., \$70,000 was suppose he remembers that he was always boat right to the spot, with a vigorous willed for the founding of a home lined up in that attitude when one or an- turn of the paddle. other of the several hundred pictures were made of him, and he has some pride left an uplifted oar and dashed the weapon leges and courts and churches." even in his old age. If he were a man from Clegg's grasp just as he was about the only one of its kind in the world, he would ask you to wait until he twisted to fire. his mustache. Being a horse, he tries to duty may send their favorites, assured look as he did in his younger days. It's you now." that they will receive the best of treatment a wonder he doesn't ask you to be sure

Jim, a veteran of the fire department. a horse at the ltyerss Infirmary, as the is Chief's particular chum. The horses are seldom far apart in the grazing field. In must be brought to the gate of the insti- a sedate, semi-official way, the two old nags wander around together, taking no notice of the rest of the herd, occasionally stopping to stretch their necks over the fence and gaze at the placid fields, allowing their minds to wander back, perhaps. over their separate stirring pasts, until the police patrol, family pets, veterans of the call for stables is sounded and the the shafts from the commercial world, horses are put to bed in their stalls, where bony old carriage horses, and one an- each has the luxury of a compartment to

> The little Shetland has but one chum, a gaunt pony who seems but a collection of hide-covered bones. These two stop on their rambles around the pasture to comafter a few whispered confidences, they separate and crop their way across the field again. The Shetland was once the property of a wealthy family, but reverses came and the pet pony in his old age had to be sent to the almshouse. With his long tail and short mane, his plump proportions and pretty head, the little old pony is a handsome sight still. He probably remembers his aristocratic bringing up, for hefamily, with the exception of the one dilapidated equine wreck referred to,

A certain allowance of hay and oats is made the horses night and morning. They are not expected to do anything but eat, drink and sleep. They are attended by a veterinary surgeon when they have any ailment, are watched and cared for with the utmost solicitude by the superintendent and his assistants, and live lives of quiet ease, with nothing to do and all day in which to do it. When they d.e they are given over to the "knacker." The Ryerss will made no provision for the burlal of the horses, as some think it should.

At first the Ryerss Infirmary was a home for aged dogs as well as horses, but the dogs so harried the lives of the poor old steeds and proved such a burden on the management because of their unfortunate tendency to go mad on the slightest provocation, that it was decreed by the executors of the will that they must be ban-ished from the scheme of things at the Ryerss Infirmary, Nothing now disturbs the peaceful serenity of life at the Almshouse for Horses. Far removed from the as far up the creek as the little island, beaten track of travel, for Bustleton, de- where, for purposes of security, we chose spite its formidable name, is one of the to spend the night. quietest and most humdrum of little villages, the aged animals revel in contentment until the time comes for them to give up the ghost.

#### ORSES that have outlived their use- wagon until sent to end his days in the THE PIRATICAL TRAMP

(Continued from page 301)

"You scoundrel" he roared, "I've got

Clegg faced him for an instant, and then, with a savage imprecation, he burg and Quebec. I carried the cross of splashed through the water to the edge



JIM, A VETERAN OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

of the dam. There he hesitated for a second or two, and then jumped into the foam and spray ten feet below.

I paddled the boat close to the breastwork and we eagerly watched the spot here the daring man had disappeared.

"He'll be drowned, the reckless fool!" muttered Hickson, but almost as he spoke a dark object rose from the brawling shallows that lay twenty yards below has nothing to say to the rest of the the dam and dashed with great leaps for the farther shore.

It was Clegg beyond a doubt, and a moment later he vanished in the gloom. "Let him go" exclaimed the farmer. It's a good riddance of bad baggage."

Ralph and I were too much elated over the recovery of our property to care what became of the thief.

We accompanied the farmer and his son



AN ANCIENT SHETLAND PONY

We resumed our cruise on the follow-We resumed our cruise on the following morning, and a week later reached the Susquelanna, but without seeing or hearing anything more of our disreputable friend, Mr. Clegg.



PERMITTED TO END THEIR LIVES IN RESTFUL CONTENTMENT

#### America and The Philippines

Without expressing any opinion as to the position of Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, with relation to the course of this country in the Philippines, we quote, as an example of finoratory, the following from the Senator's speech in the United States Senate, delivered in May 1903.—The Editor.

HAVE sometimes fancied that we might erect here in the capital of the country a column to American the country a column to American liberty which alone might rival in height the beautiful and simple shaft which we have erected to the fame of the Father of the Country. I can fancy each genera tion bringing its inscription, which should recite its own contribution to the great structure of which the column should b but the symbol.

The generation of the Puritan and the Pilgrim and the Huguenot claims the place of honor at the base. "I brought the torch of freedom across the sea. I cleared the forest. I subdued the savage and the wild s acts that way when he sees (Continued from page 301) beast. I laid in Christian liberty and law explained Mr. Keenan. "I fore he could make use of it, I drove the the foundations of empire." The next generation says: "What my fathers founded I builded. I left the seashore to penetrate Farmer Hickson rushed forward with the wilderness. I planted schools and col-

> Then comes the generation of the great Colonial day. "I stood by the side of England on many a hard-fought field. I helped humble the power of France. I saw the lilies go down before the lion at Louis-St. George in triumph in Martinique and the Havana. I knew the stormy pathways of the ocean. I followed the whale from the Arctic to the Antarctic Seas, among tumbling mountains of ice and under equinoctial heat. As the great English orator said, 'No sea not vexed by my fisheries; no climate not witness to my toil.'"

> Then comes the generation of the Revolutionary time. "I encountered the power of England. I declared and won the independence of my country. I placed that declaration on the eternal principles of justice and righteousness which all mankinj have read and on which all mankind will one day stand. I affirmed the dignity of human nature and the right of the people to govern themselves. I devised the securities against popular haste and delusion which made that right secure. I created the Supreme Court and the Senate. For the first time in history I made the right of the people to govern themselves safe and established institutions for that

end which will endure forever."
The next generation says: "I encountered England again. I vindicated the right of an American ship to sail the seas the wide world over without molestation. I made the American sailor as safe at the ends of the earth as my fathers had made the American farmer safe in his home, I proclaimed the Monroe doctrine in the face of the Holy Alliance, under which sixteen republics have joined the family of nations. I filled the Western Hemisphere with republics from the lakes to Cape Horn, each controlling its own destiny in safety and honor.'

Then comes the next generation: "I did the mighty deeds which in your younger years you sow and which your fathers told I saved the Union. I put down the rebellion. I freed the slave. I made of every slave a freeman and of every freeman a citizen and of every citizen a voter.'

Then comes another who did the great work in peace, in which so many of you had an honorable share: "I kept the faith I paid the debt. I brought in conciliation I paid the debt. I brought in conclusions and peace instead of war. I secured in the practice of nations the great doctrine of expatriation. I devised the homestead system. I covered the prairie and the plain the beauty homestead and with mighty states. with barry homes and with mighty.

system. I covered the prairle and the plain with happy homes and with mighty states I crosed the continent and joined together the seas with my great railroads. I declared the manufacturing independence of America, as my fathers affirmed its political independence. I built up our vast domestle commerce. I made my country the richest, freest, strongest, happiest people on the face of the earth.'

And now what have we to say? What have we to say? Are we to have a placin that homorable company? Must we engrave on that column, "We repealed the Declaration of Independence. We change the Monroe doctrine from a doctrine cernal righteousness and justice resting on the consent of the governed to a doctrin of brutal selfishness looking only to our own advantage. We crushed the only republic in Asia. We made war on the on Christian people in the East. We converted a war of glory to a war of sham we vulgarized the American flag. We it troduced periody into the practice of war. We inflicted torture on unarmed men textort confession. We put children to death. We devastated provinces We bar

We inflicted terture on unarmed men textort confession. We put children teath. We established reconcentrate camps. We devastated provinces. We basefied the aspirations of a people for liberty. No, Mr. President. Never! Never! Other and better counsels will yet prevail. The hours are long in the life of a great people. The irrevocable step is not yet taken. Let us at least have this to say: "We too have kept the faith of the Fathers We took Cuba by the hand. We delivered her from her age-long bondage. We welcomed her to the family of nations. We set mankind an example never beheld before of moderation in victory. We led hesitating and halting Europe to the deliverance of their beleaguered ambassadors in Chim We marched through a hostile country—a country cruel and barbarous—without anger We marched through a hostile country—a country cruel and barbarous—without anger or revenge. We returned benefit for injury and pity for cruelty. We made the name of America beloved in the East as in the West. We kept faith with the Phillippine We kept our national honor unsulled. The flag which we received without a rent we handed down without a stain."

# Scientific Running

Written for The American Boy by Philip Everett Curtiss, Member of the Trinity College Track Team



THE CHOUCHING START, POSITION 1. MARKS " "ON YOUR

to give a few general hints by which a boy may be able to improve greatly his form and speed in running.

First, always bring the knees up 'n front of the body as high as possible. Do not make a hop or spring into the air (in fact the shoulders should be on nearly the same level all the time) but as each leg comes forward raise the knee to as near the height of the waist as posto as near the height of the waist as possible. It is even advisable for a beginner to exaggerate this movement. Watch a fast trotting horse and see how he does it. Incline the body forward slightly.

from the hips.

But while the knees should be raised But while the knees snound be taken as high as possible in front of the body, the feet should hardly leave the ground, behind the body. Some boys almost kick their backs when they run. This is en-

behind the body. Some boys almost kick their backs when they run. This is entirely wrong. A step once taken should be finished as soon as possible.

The position of the arms, in running, varies according to the distance to be run. In any race longer than a quarter of a mile the arms should be allowed to take their own position—any that is the easiest and requires the least effort. the easiest and requires the least effort. On the contrary, in a short race, where the highest possible speed is required, the arm motion is of almost as much importance as the leg form. The arms should be kept fairly stiff and rigid, with a slight bend at the elbow, and should be moved backwards and forwards close to the effect of the motion to the sides and in time with the motion of the legs, the right arm coming forward with the left leg and vice versa. By bringing the fists well up in front of



THE CROUCHING START, POSITION 2. "GET SET"

the face and putting lots of force into the arm strokes, several inches can be added to each stride.

the arm strokes, several inches can be added to each stride.

In regard to starting. For a sprint, the crouching start is the best. For this, put the fingers on the ground, close to the starting line, with the thumb and tart finger both on line so that the hand takes the position of an acute angle. Place the left foot, or the right, if more natural, about six or eight inches back of the line, and the other knee on the cround beside the instep of the first foot. This position is called "On your marks." for these words form the preparatory command given in a race. The next commind is "Get set." When this is given, raise the knee from the ground until the back is perfectly horizontal and fix the eyes on the mark at the finish. Have the muscles all braced, put at least half the weight of the body on the arms, and when the pistol is fired spring off like a rabbit. Do not straighten up at once as impulse leads you to, but straighten up gradually during the first four or five strides. It is well, when starting a race, to scratch little holes, two or three inches deep, in the proper places, to fit the feet into and prevent slipping.

The start described above may seem yerv absurd to one who has never seen it, but it is the start used by all sprint-

very absurd to one who has never seen it, but it is the start used by all sprintit but it is the start used by all sprint-ers, and when perfected by practice gives a runner using it an immense ad-vantage over one not using it. In fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that in a race between a trained starter and an untrained one, the experienced man would be from six to nine feet down the track before the other man had even left track before the other man had even left

his marks.

The start for a long distance race is much simpler. It is an upright start and

Of course every able-bodied boy can run, after a fashion, and some boys can advancing one foot and the opposite arm, run very well; but real running, the kind of running that wins races, is something that needs as much study and practice as good boxing. It is possible, here,

a quick, long one.
In a long distance race, never set the In a long distance race, never set the pace unless you are absolutely sure that you can hold a fast pace longer than all your opponents or unless you are poor in sprinting and strong in endurance. In that case get a big lead and keep it. Otherwise hold an average position in the race until the last sprint; then cut out for yourself. In a long race, on a circular track, keep a position on the inside. If you don't, you will have to run a great many yards farther than the others.

A short race is a scrabble from start to

A short race is a scrabble from start to finish. Start the instant the gun goes finish. Start the instant the gun goes off, don't wait to see somebody else go, and run for all there is in you until you have passed the finish. Even if there is somebody 'way ahead of you when you are close to the tape, don't relax a bit but run all the harder. More than one race has been won in that way.

The above hints apply in particular to racing but a great deal of fun may be had by practicing them all by yourself. Running, either in short sprints or in cross-country runs over the hills, is one of the best forms of exercise that there is and can be practiced profitably by any one.



THE LONG DISTANCE START

#### Duffey to Make Extended Tour

Arthur Duffey, of Georgetown University, Arthur Duffey, of Georgetown University, the holder of the world's record of 93-6 seconds for the 100 yard dash, has planued during are they that they are forever deto undertake the most extensive sprinting tour of any American athlete this summer. In addition to going to England, Scotland, and Wales, as he has done for the last four years. Duffey has decided to make an excursion to Australia and New Zealand, where he will give exhibitions and compete in 100 yard and shorter sprint races throughout the island colony.

Duffey's foreign itinerary has him scheduled to make his first appearance at the

During the remainder of that month he Handsomely bound in cloth and illustrated, will make a tour of the various colonics, Will be sent postpaid on receipt of 75 cts. Similar to that of the counties in Great We will send it free to AMERICAN BOY Britain. It is said that when he completes subscribers for two new yearly subscriptis competition in Australia it will be his tions; or for one new yearly subscription final appearance as an amateur, and that he will retire permanently at that time.



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THE HOPKINS & ALLEN ARMS CO.,

NORWICH, CONN.

#### How City Boys Learn to Swim

In all the world there are no better swimmers than the boys of the far east and west sides of New York in the tenement districts. These boys are perfect water rats, and the famous feats of the diving boys of Port Said and Key West are nothing compared to their skill in the water. They usually learn to swim by being thrown overboard from some one of the long piers, twenty and more feet high, that jut out into the swift currents of the East and Hudson rivers. It is a simple method.

and Hudson rivers. It is a simple method, and every season there are a few drowning accidents from it; but most of the boys manage to flounder long enough till one of the good swimmers can get over to them and pick them up.

and pick them up.

As may be imagined, these city boys don't get much opportunity for fooling around and thrusting first one toe and then another into the water before venturing in. There are no shallow spots for miles along the city's shores. Pier succeeds pier, and everywhere the water is deep enough to permit the entrance of a big ship.

Once in the water, therefore, it's a case of swim or drown. There isn't even anything to hold on to in case of need. The sides of the piers are smooth and slippery, and the tides are so strong and treacherous that only a good swimmer can dare them.

that only a good swimmer can dare them.

These boys think nothing of diving down to the bottom, lifteen and twenty feet below, and bringing up shells and stones that have been thrown in for them to find. Neither does it frighten them to venture far out on the broad, tossing breast of the rivers, in among the hurrying steam ship-

Even among the small boys, not more than ten or twelve years old, there is intense rivalry as to swimming clear across the widest and most turbulent part of the East river. There is a great government spar buoy about half way out in the river which is the goal of every lad as soon as he can swim at all.

All day long, and even in the night, from May to September, swarms of small boys will be seen diving head-first off the piers and scurrying around in the water more

Duffey's foreign itinerary has him scheduled to make his first appearance at the English championships on July 2. Then he will exhibit and compete in the various county meets in England, Scotland, and Ireland, later crossing to the continent for a short stay. Arriving in Australia the later part of August, he expects to compete in the national championships at Sydney en September 1.

During the remainder of that month he



THE BONS AND DAUGHTERS OF SENATOR DICK, OF ORIO

The three Doys and two girls shown in the photograph, out driving with their team of pories, are the children of General Charles Dick—the successor of Marcus A. Hanna in the United States Senate, from Ohio. They are rugged, healthy children and good playmates. They attend school in Akron and out of school hours spend much of their time in outdoor life. Their pony team is a familiar sight upon the streets of Akron. Their names are Carl. James, Lucius, Grace and Dorothy. General Dick was once a poor boy and has risen by hard work to one of the highest places in the nation.

#### How to Tie Knots

No. 2---The "Running Bowline"



"running-bowline" is the proper to make what you call a slip-knot. Made in this way it will never block or iam, but runs free under any stress.

#### A Queer Pet

James Perkins, of Shelburne Falls, Mass., a bright boy of 10 years, is the proud possessor of a pet alligator, given him by his

It was taken from the Evergl des of Florida, where they are sold by the natives as souvenirs.



When he received it, more than a year ago, it measured six inches, now it measures thirteen inches

Its food consists of raw meat; it does not seem to care for anything else. In the summer it cats once in three days, while in the winter it will go without food for three weeks, remaining very quiet during the cold weather. It breathes and croaks like

Its skin is a chocolate brown, with yellow stripes around its body and tail.

#### EVERYONE

should read what we say on the second page of the cover regarding Amican Boy Day.

# PAGES AT THE U.S. CAPITOL



U. S. SENATE PAGES

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PAGES

week in December until May or June.

All the pages receive a monthly wage and naturally the longer they work the more money they make. Moreover Uncle Sam is the most generous of employers and these lucky lads are never paid less than a full month's salary. The boys draw the tildy salary of two dollars and fifty cents per day and according to the rules if Congress is in session but one day or one week out of a month the fortunate pages draw their seventy five dollars or seventy seven dollars and fifty cents each just as though they had tolled the entire thirty or thirty one days.

The work for which the boys employed in the great white-domed building at Washington draw men's wages is by no means hard. They are virtually the messengers and errand boys of the nation's lawmakers, but they cannot be sent outside the immense building so that they suffer none of the discomforts that confront the average errand boy in winter or in inclement weather. However there is enough for them to do. Members of Congress are constantly calling for copies of reports and documents; reference books in which to look up matters; pens, ink and paper and a hundred and one other things which it is the duty of a page to bring in the shortest possible time.

A Congressman does not have his special page to look after his individual

A Congressman does not have his special page to look after his individual wants. Instead the work is distributed acoung the boys just as tasks are assaumed to bell boys in a hotel or messenger boys at a telegraph office. When a Senator or Representative calls for a page the nearest boy who is not busy A Congressman does not have



U. S. SUPREME COURT PAGES

at the U.S. Capitol at Washington are busy only widle Congress in a session, and there are some years when our national lawmaking body is assembled for only about three months. Every alternate year, however, Congress meets in what is known as the "long session," that is, it is busy from the first week in December until May or June.

All the pages receive a monthly wage and naturally the longer they work the more money they make. Moreover Uncle Sam is the most generous of employers and these lucky lads are never paid less than a full month's salary. The boys draw the tidy salary of two dollars and lifty cents. quarters in the Capitol building is served by three pages and these young men are even better paid than the Congressional pages. They receive ninety dollars per month or the equivalent of three dollars per day although, to be sure, the Su-preme Court is not in session anywhere near thirty days per month. For that matter none of the pages at the Capitol are ever "docked" for Sundays and holi-days and this is especially appreciated by the boys at Christmas time when Congress takes a recess for more than two weeks.

by the boys at Christmas time when Congress takes a recess for more than two weeks.

As a rule the page boys at Washington do not have to work very hard. The congressional pages do not have to report for duty until nine o'clock in the morning and even then their only work is filling ink wells and other light chores until Congress assembles at noon. Usually they are through work at half past five o'clock in the afternoon but occasionally of course Congress meets in night session and then the boys are likely to be busy until eleven o'clock at night or even midnight. On one occasion just previous to the Spanish-American war Congress was in session all night and the boys had to take turns catching a few hours sleep. The pages at the Supreme Court have the shortest hours as well as the best pay. They do not need to put in an appearance before noon each day and their work is finished long before meal time in the evening.

fighting for his life. Although he tot-tered with exhaustion, not for an instant did his fine eyes lose the proud flash of deliance, and his antier-crowned head was held erect.

From a safe distance, two angry coyotes

rrom a safe distance, two angry coyotes watched me as I guarded the deer while he recovered his strength; and, finally, when the noble fellow disappeared among the mountain pines just beyond, they set up a dismal howl and ran to cover.

"Good-bye!" I shouted to them, as they ran, but they didn't even look back.

#### Boys' Books Reviewed

FAMOUS MEN OF THE OLD TESTAMENT, by M. B. Wharton, D. D. The reading and study of biography is of peculiar and special importance to the formation and development of the of biography is of peculiar and special importance to the formation and development of the characters of young people and in these days of Christian Endeavor, Epworth Leagues. Young People's Baptist Unions and kindred selecties, there can be no better study than the lives of those men and women of the Bibliwho were the special instruments of Jehovah in working out His plans. It is, therefore, with considerable satisfaction that we bring to the knowledge of our readers this latest work of Dr. Wharton, who is eminently fitted for the task by his previous writings along similar lines. This book contains seventeen lectures, each lecture describing one of the eminent characters of the Old Testament. Beginning with Abraham, the Friend of God and Father of the Falthful, and ending with Nehemlah, the Jewish Patriot and Reformer, the author has delineated his subjects with such rare insight and deep religious sympathy, as will give the student of scripture a sensiof greater reality as well as of spiritual helpfulness. There is nothing dry or monotonous in the reading, but there is the charm of simplicity, attractiveness and instruction. In faithfulness to our duty however, we would draw the author's attention to the fact that Butler never wrote:

"Convince a man against his will,"

"Convince a man against his will,"
He's of the same opinion still,"

and the use of the lines quoted rather spoil the soundness of the author's argument concerning Jephthah's vow. This, so far as we have read, is the only discordant note in an otherwise harmonious whole. The book should find its way into many homes. 333 pages. Price \$1.50. E. B. Treat & Company.

\$1.50. E. B. Treat & Company.

A NEW SCHOOL MANAGEMENT, by Levi Sceley, Ph. D. We acknowledge having had considerable curiosity when we took up this book. Our memory carried us back to the "good old days" when the teacher's instruction was re-enforced by the, as we thought, altogether too vigorous use of the ferule and the witch. While good scholars were made in these old days of little method and less system, we confess to a feeling of relief that the present generation of boys and girls receive scholars to the proper humans and entem, we confess to a feeling of relief that the present generation of boys and girls receive scholastic training under more humane and enlightened conditions. Yet, while teacher and teaching have undergone a tremendous revolution within the last three decades, the value of Dr. Seeley's book cannot be overestimatel. In fact, we think, while it ought to be the constant companion of the young teacher, the olitea he will find much in the book to revive, freshen and guide him away from the ruts and wormout tracks in which he may find himself to be going. While in discoursing of the teacher's personality and character asid-from his training there may appear more of the ideal than the practical, yet as the authorials: "Let the standard however, be high, and I thall teachers seek to attain to the high est ideals." One thing the reader of this book will observe with satisfaction is the pleasing dimplity with which Dr. Seeley sets forth his views, and the many concrete examples he cites from his own experience to clinch his case. Dr. Seeley's long and honorable career as teacher and Professor of Pelagogy is amplicating more to the worth of this book and we heartly commend it to the careful reading of our young and old renders alike. In addition to the text there is an appendix which will be of creat value as a help to the teacher, and a copious index. 22 pages. Price, \$1.25. Hinds & Noble.

& Noble HOMOPHONIC CONVERSATIONS, by C. B on I C V Waite. The authors here give conversations in English German, French and Italian, and claim that their system is a natural aid to the memory in acquiring a knowledge of these languages. The little book will be found exceedingly useful by travelets and tourists who want to get a "working" accomplished to the second travelets and the second travelets and the second travelets and the second travelets are second to the second travelets and the second travelets are second travelets. be found exceedingly useful by travelers and turists who want to get a "working" acquaintance with foreign luminates. As the principal words in each of the sentences given have a similarity of socid and meaning in all the four tongues, not only the words but the sentences and their structure will impress themselves readily upon the memory. Nearly 500 homophonic words are used, and listed niphabetically with the form each word assumes in each of the languiges. The idea is sound, well thought out and ably presented, and the book chould have a ready sale. 137 pages. Price \$1.00. C.V. Waite & Co.

consisting of reprints of standard and classical works add by the page, every 25 pages costing the purchaser one cent. The publisher has in this instance at least made an admirable selection in putting before the public these letterand addresses of our beloved President. At the price charged every boy in the land should possess a copy. The paper is thin but firm and the type clear and distinct. 400 pages Paper cover 16 cents, cloth 46 cents, leather 66 cents. Howard Wilford Rell.

SOME FAMOUS AMERICAN SCHOOLS, by OME FAMOUS AMERICAN SCHOOLS, by Oscar Fay Adams. While the oblest of American schools may be called modern as compared with Rughy, Eton, Winchester and others of Great Britain, and their traditional may contain few of the associations which have made these British schools take a prominent position in their country's pre-eminence among the nations; yet the honorable record of the ten schools whose foundation, upbuilding and progress are so graphically and symof the ten schools whose foundation, upbuild-ing and progress are so graphically and sym-pathetically described by the author, are of great interest to the fathers and mothers as well as the boys of America, and will, we doubt not, find very many readers. The in-herent value of the volume is greatly increased by the fifty or more beautiful half-tone il-lustrations of the different school buildings scattered throughout its pages. 341 pages. Price \$1.20. Dana Estes & Co.

FOUR GREAT AMERICAN PRESIDENTS, by Frances M. Perry and Henry W. Fison. The names of the Presidents are Garfield, McKinley, Cleveland and Roosevelt, and the sketches of their carcers are eiven in a way which will attract, interest, inform and inspire patriotic American boys, Simplicity of language and clearness of thought are dominant throughout this little work. History is here made a delight. School principals and teachers will appreciate this volume for the school room and parents could hardly place a more helpful book in the hands of their boys. It forms No. 2 of the Famous American Series. 309 pages. FOUR GREAT AMERICAN PRESIDENTS, by 2 of the Famous American Series 369 pages, large type, good paper. J. M. Stradling & Co.

#### A Dinner That the Coyotes Didn't Get

Itere were three of them, and they came so swittly that they looked like three yellow streaks across the mesa. Their partially suppressed yip, yips could be very plainly heard, and the eagerness with which they made for a goal somewhere in the distance, told plainly that they were not being pursued, but that they were not being pursued, but that they were pursuers. Suddenly one of them wheeled about and sat upon his haanches, the while fixing his eyes upon some object which I could not as yet make out. Then, there were only two yellow streaks disappearing in a cloud of alkali dust, to the north. With a field glass I watched them. Perhaps a half mite farther on, another dropped out of ine run and sat down. The remaining streak of yellow turned to the east for a distance of perhaps two

The remaining streak of yellow turned "O, ho! So you are to eateh the deer, to the east for a distance of perhaps two are you, Mr. Skulk? That's a good joke.

for you will never win the prize."

The idea of a coyote catching a deer!

He didn't even notice me, and be didn't seem to care what I thought of him, but followed his nose on to the own and level country, where only a smattering of cactus and wire grass, here and there, broke the monotony of a great expanse of desert land.

The coyote wained on his greats.

of desert land.

The coyote gained on his quarry. He circled to the west, then southwest, then south. He turned the deer. The first of the yellow flends lay flat on the ground and waited while the deer was being driven toward him. Was he foolish chough to think that he could bring down the big game as it passed? Without a sound he sprang to the chase, and the coyote, which had driven the deer to him dropped out and took the vacated place.

The chase continued to the north. such and pursuer neared the second will beast, and now he crouched as closely to the ground as he could. At the proper moment he was up and away, while the wolf, which had driven the deer to him, took up the vigil which his comrade had left.

To the northeast the fleeing buck dashed on, he was slowly turned to the east. The coyote was at his heels, for the game was growing weary. At length the game was growing weary. At length the deer was adroitly put on a straight line to the south and directly toward the third yellow schemer.

I marveled at the ingenuity of the coyotes as I realized what they were

up to.
Again the deer passed me, this time running north. He had been driven over a complete circle with his endurance pitted against that of four fresh ene-

Again the range tramps fell in in turn Again the range tramps fell in in turn doing their relay work and this was kept up until, exhausted, the hig buck could no longer keep out of his pursuers' reach. Quickly the four of them noticed this and, with a series of exultant cries, they made for the victim in a bunch. Now one snapped at the deer's heels, another sprang at his sides.

"Ah! he is down! So, that's how you get your dinner is it, Mr. Wolf?"

Then I took a hand at the game. Crack! crack! The rifle's bark was answered with a "Yi. yi. yi! O-o-o" as one yellow streak hopped painfully and

answered with a 11. yl. yl. (7-0-0) as the vellow streak hopped painfully and slowly across the mesa.

Closer I ran. Crack! crack! Another covote rolled over in the sand, and the remaining two scampered away, snarling and veloing at having been cheated out

The deer regained his reet. He did not recognize in me a friend, and, consequently, with what strength he yet possessed, faced me at bay, resolved to die



START IN THE 100-YARD DASH AT THE CONTESTS BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN CHAMPIONS IN FRANKLIN FIELD, PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 23

# Railroad Watches to Tick in Unison U. S. ARMY TENTS TENTS TENTS TENTS



INSPECTING ENGINEERS' WATCHES

TELEGRAPHING THE TIME

REPAIRING AND REGULATING

watch should keep inaccurate time. It and it is part of his duty to see that it is

defective locomotive or a damaged car. entire railroad force are set is teletime the operator at the railroad head- ton standard. quarters receives the time, records it at his own station and at the same instant the employe to carry any watch that his a railroad man the time or setting his sends the information to every "train fancy suggests. He must purchase a watch by a station clock may feel sure order" station along the line. It is the watch that meets with the favor of the that he is carrying an absolutely accurate duty of the operator at the train order management. If a certain watch comes timepiece. station to set the clock right by Washington time, and from this clock every employe attached to that station must set his watch, so that by this simple method the entire staff of a railroad is Half-Mile Run By H. V. Valentine: American, Canadian, Metropolitan and Military Champion, 1903 enabled to carry perfectly accurate timepieces.

in order, and when found to vary from

the standard time to turn it in to the

correct time to a second. If by any a notice is affixed to the clock stating the exact variation. Upon returning from a trip or before beginning the return trip after a run, the train men must compare their watches with this carefully regulated clock. If it is found that the watch has lost or gained during the trip, the timepiece must be detached from the guard and handed in to the timekeeping department. Here the railroad man recrives another watch for temporary use while his own is being regulated, and the expert employed by the company overbinls the condemned watch and returns it later to the owner, a perfect timebeeper. With the watch is given a certificate showing that the department has regulated it and it is again a good railroad timeplece.

This provides for the accuracy of the watches of the train crews. But railroad

PIECE IN THE TIME-RESPING DEPARTMENT OF THE RAILBOAD.

YSTEM will make it possible for a hun- companies must do things thoroughly, again and again to the repair department dred thousand watches to tick as one, and there are still the timepieces of all and proves to be a perfect reprobate of a Nowhere is absolute accuracy of a the station employes, the signal tower timepiece, quite incorrigibly behind or timepiece so vital as on a railroad, men, the thousands of hands working ahead of the time, it is condemned finally Orders given and schedules arranged may along the tracks and in the shops, to be and the railroad man must provide himhe rendered useless or worse through the looked after. For these a special force self with one to the liking of the comwatches of the railroad men not agree- of experts is employed to travel up and pany or carry a watch that the company Where so many thousands of down the line, stopping at train order will provide at his expense. watches are in use, it has been found and other stations. To the expert come cssary to adopt some system whereby the railroad men, watches in hand. From lating the watches of the entire staff of critect unanimity may be ensured be- constantly visiting the various points the a railroad scarcely needs to be enlarged tween the time registered by all the watch repairer knows the timepieces as upon. Upon the accuracy of his timetimepieces. The only way to systematize well as he knows the men, and a very piece depends the engine driver's adherthe limekeeping department of the rail- short examination determines whether or ence to schedule. If the conductor and road, it was decided, was to have all the not the watch is ticking in proper rail- the engine driver disagreed upon the watches in use regulated from headquar- road time. The irregular timepieces are subject of the correct time, there would ters, examined at close intervals and called in, others being given out in their be a discordant note in the harmony of kept in order by a staff of experts es- place, and certificates issued to the own- the road that might result in upsetting pecially engaged for the purpose. Now ers of the accurate watches. When all the machinery of the line, if not the there is no reason why a railroad man's the watches tick in harmony the railroad train itself, for schedules are arranged watch repairer moves on to the next sta- in very close time nowadays and accicosts him nothing to have it regulated, tion and repeats his performance for the dents result very easily when friction benefit of the employes there.

see that the station clocks and the clocks of confusion would result. In the event repairing department just as he would a in the signal towers along the line are of such a contingency the expert would ticking according to railroad time. If be hustled along as fast as a special train The time by which the watches of an they are not doing their duty he halts in could take him, for a weak spot in the his progress long enough to make them chain of a railroad system must not be graphed from Washington. At a certain register time according to the Washing- overlooked for an instant.

The importance of this system of regucccurs. Should the clocks at the train Part of the duty of the repairer is to order stations be out of gear, all manner

With this perfect system of regulating The railroad company will not permit the clocks of a railroad, anyone asking

stations there is a clock that records the might at the crack of the pistol. The Likewise, if you are pitted against a man sprint, is fast enough to eat up ground at loose in the last eighth, making sure not a startling rate.

In my short athletic career I have noticed that most beginning athletes regard the 880-yard run as purely a distance race. This is a great mistake. The half-miler must train to travel the first 600 yards on his speed. This is the point where endurance comes into play. Without it the runner will begin to go to pieces and make a miserable finish. A moderate amount of endurance enables the runner to "fight it out" in the last 200 yards. Thus we see that a fellow must have the two great qualities-speed and endurance-to run a good half mile. In training for any race a man must know his own requirements. If he is inclined to take on flesh he must do lots of good hard work to reduce himself to racing trim. On the other hand, a man who never gets heavy should be very careful not to overwork himself. It should be his aim to build up his general condition. to leave it until too late. When you pass Once overtrained it very often takes weeks a man go by him like the wind. It takes or even months to get back into good all the run out of him. I have taken it for trained man is a complete rest for six or eight weeks.

Begin training very easily. around a couple of laps the first week you train. This will strengthen your legs for the hard work to come. Start in to run faster when your muscles feel good and strong. The first time out go three-quarters of a mile, at a mile clip. The next time tackle by William C. Sprague, our editor, is jus speed. Vary these distances as you think you need them. Do not forget your speed. Run through a fast "two-twenty" now and then, trying to stride out in as easy fashmoderation in training. week, with a good race on Saturday, is young man. It is quite necessary to condition the muscles of the body also. A few minutes' light exercise each day, bringing into play the muscles of the arms, back and stomach, will prepare these auxiliaries to stand the strain of hard racing. To realize how much these muscles are used one simply has to run a good hard race without any training whatever. The next day your body will feel as though you had been on the rack.

Half the battle in running a race is good head work. For instance, if the man you have to beat is a fine sprinter, go all the way as fast as you can afford to. Make the first quarter so lively that his legs will be too tired to answer his call for a sprint in the last hundred. Always be careful to

By H. V. Valentine: American, Canadian,

The half mile is a race of sustained keep a little "up your sleeve" for that last At each station there is a clock that speed. By speed I do not mean that the right which is bound to come if the other records standard time. At the larger runner should get out and run with all his man has the right kind of stuff in him. kind of speed for half-mile work is an easy, who has a reputation as a plugger, fall in chance it varies from the standard time, long-striding gait, which while not a behind him, and let him do the work. Cut



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in the exercises, and a group picture taken by its own photographer, showing a group of the boys just after they left Festival Hall. There was in addition a column article entitled "The American Boy and His Friends at the Fair," and under "Echoes of the Exhibition" another paragraph reading: "If yesterday was American Boy Day and there is no American girl day there is no explanation of it except that every day is her day."

The fact that the flag used in the Salute to the Flag ceremony was too large for the boy is accounted for by the fact that the Department of Music, whose office is in Festival Hall, promised Mr. Sprague, once orally and twice by letter, that they would have a suitable flag ready for the occasion, and failed to keep their promise.

We hope that no one who attended the American Roy Day exercises in Festival Hall imagined for one moment that the programs which were being sold in the corridor and aisles at five cents each were being sold for the benefit of the publishers of THE AMERICAN ROY. On the contrary, we furnished these programs at an expense of over fifty dollars and expected to circulate them free of charge. The World's Fair Program Company, however, protested against our using these programs, insisting that they had the right to print all programs and sell them. The right they undoubtedly had, and yet Mr. Sprague, who had been on the grounds interviewing every department of the Fair in order that there might be no hitch in the proceeding, was never given even a in order that there might be no lifeth in the proceeding, was never given even a hint of the fact that somehody had a "graft" in the matter of programs and that it had to be printed by that some-body and that all programs were sold for the benefit of that somebody. It was only another instance of the incompetency shown by the business end of the Exposi-

It is remarkable that in a program lasting over five hours no individual or organization advertised to appear falled to be on hand excepting a 14 year old Massachusetts boy and President Francis. The latter not only falled to put in an appearance but failed to respond to three letters and a before health or the put in the second to the second to be second to the second to be seco and a telegram inviting him to make an address of welcome. American Boy Day was a tremendous success but not because of the co-operation of the Exposition Management but in spite of what appeared to be addifference and incompetency.

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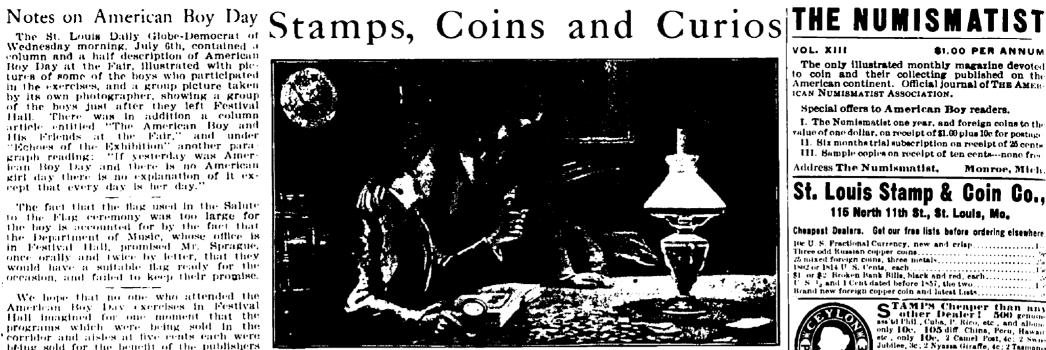
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III Cuban Revenues, th derly proceeding. As it was everyone cents reached the Pennsylvania Building out of



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Stamp Inquiries

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The hoxes in Festival Hall were occupied by Governor Athert B. White of West Virginia, and friends: Mrs. Churles S. Sprague, wife of the political editor of The Rocky Mountain News of Denver, Colo, and her son; Henry G. Wehking, President of the St. Louis Amateur Journelists' Club, and friends; Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Stanza of St. Louis and family; Casper S. Yost of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and friends; Con. T. Coxbead, General Secretary St. Louis Y. M. C. A., and friends: F. Frederick Rliss, Secretary Juvenile World's Fair Committee, and friends; and others.

The four Indian girls who sang near the close of the Festival Hall program represented four tribes; the Wyandottes, Pimas, Poneas and Chippewas.

Please remember in looking at the faces in the big group picture, shown in connection with this account of American Booking at the faces in the big group picture, shown in connection with this account of American Booking into the face of the sun and that his We are sure that not one of the quarter

Day, that the entire company is looking into the face of the sun and that his building and the face of the sun and that his building the held responsible for some distorted faces.

The thanks of THE AMERICAN ROY and its friends throughout the United States are due to Mr. Gorvin, superintensished.

especially for working boys.

American Boy Doy at the Fair was no without its comical features. One of the funny scenes was enacted on the grounds funny scenes was emacted on the globals commediately after the taking of the picture of the foot of the Festival Hall steps. When the march was begun to the Pennsylvania Building young Blakeslee White carried the flag, a hig one, by the way, that weighed more than he did, but not-withstanding that he could scarcely be resembled from running. As is usual with Se small boys, there were at the head of the procession several hundred of them cheer-WANTED ing and shouting like wild Indians. At The new St. Louis stamps. Send for our buying one point in the march the leader lost his one point in the march the leader lost his vay and as the procession started up a steep incline of several hundred feet some boy shouted "Up San Juan Hill!" At this the flag shot forward with lightning sweed, followed by several hundred boys velling like Comanches who never stopped entill they reached the top of the hill, charged on a restaurant, rushed in and through it to the astonishment of the matters and prothe astonishment of the waiters and pro-dic prietors, and down the other side. The remainder of the procession, made un-ited of grown people—men and women did their best to keep up but fell hope-lessie behind. It was only when Mr. Sprague got on his sprinting less and succeeded in heading off the flag-hearer that the procession became anything like an or-

#### The Numismatic Sphinx

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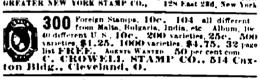


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(Miso HELEN M. BATES.

George Stephenson gave Dr. Samuel Smiles the text of his great book, "Self-Help," in these words, "Young man, persevere, pe severe, it's been the making of me."

A healthy young man or young woman who can find excuses for ignorance or failure in the twentieth century would not attain to knowledge or success under any circumstances. "Success."

on this era of education, of books and lib-raries, of newspapers and periodicals, of schools and universities, evening schools, be-tures, and the other endless opportunities for self-culture which our country in particular affords all classes, there is no excuse for ignorance. It is only will that is wanting. "Success."

One of the most pitiable tragedies in human life is that of strong young men and young women letting their powers go to waste for lack of education. Many of them lament their ignorance, but excuse it on the ground of "no chance" or opportunity. Such excuses, in a land which teems with chances, deceive no one but those who make them.—Success.

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Reading ward Macauley

There are two books that I know of, which, perhaps, are not yet so widely known as are those by Castlemon or Ellis, but it seems to me they are better stories than those authors usually write. The author of both is Sidney Marlow. The titles are "ilarry Ambler" and "The Moncasket "ilarry Ambler" and "The Moncasket with plots quite out of the ordi-"Harry Ambler" and "The Moncasket Mystery." They are both very interesting stories, with plots quite out of the ordinary. There are complications in the stories which keep the reader keenly alert as to what is coming next. Of the two. "The Moncasket Mystery" is the better. If you care to study what a good plot really is, I advise you to read this story. When you do so, note how well it fits together in all details. Notice the apparently unimportant item at the start that proves to be the key to the whole plot at the end. Notice how well the idea is carried out; how natural it all seems. If you do this, you will understand the difference between a man who is writing a story that he really has to tell, and a man making a book from a plot that has been used many times before, possibly even by himself. The stories written by Judge D. P. Thompson have entertained thousands of readers, both boys and girls, and men and women, and I hope that they may continue to do so. They are old-fashioned, out they is good. "Green Mountain Boys" is recognized as Judge Thompson's best story. It is a thrilling tale full of the adventures and narrow escapes that are a necessary fart of the successful story for boys. What situation can be imagned better calculated

and narrow escapes that are a necessary introf the successful story for boys. What situation can be imagined better calculated to stir a boy than the one where the hero and his friends seek to save themselves from besleging foes, by attempting to blow those foes to pieces? The difficulty lay in the fact that the foes might not be the only ones to suffer from the explosion. Of course, a solution is found. The author handles the scene capitally, and not many readers will go to bed until the hero gets out of that mess, anyway. "Green Mountain Boys" gives a first-class account of a portion of the life of Ethan Allen, the man who captured Fort Ticonderoga by surprise, during the Revolution. He is really the most important character, next to the hero. "Locke Amsden" tells interestingly of the life of a schoolmaster, in the early days in New England. It is not exciting like "Green Mountain Boys," but it is especially good in studying character among the people who used molasses to sweeten their coffee. Judge Thompson also wrote a book entitled "May Martin, or the Money Diggers," which was made up of a number of short stories.

William L. Alden wrote a number of fine boys' stories. Their best quality lies in the fact that they are very funny. Boys like to laugh, yet in many of the books written for them, anything humorous is painstakingly left out, or if a joke is put in, the point is so very evident that a smart boy would be ashamed to laugh at it. These books of Mr. Alden's are among the few juvenile stories that are humorous aff the way through. "A New Robinson Crusoe" is what we Americans call a "take-off." In other words, it tries to show the ridiculous things in the book it takes off, which in this case, of course, is the old tamiliar classic named in the title. In this story, Mr. Alden tells of a crazy man who believed himself to be Robinson Crusoe. He goes on a long voyage for his health and really gets shipwrecked and washed on the shore of an island. His art of the successful story for boys. What i union can be imagined better calculated

man who believed himself to be Robinson Crusoc. He goes on a long voyage for his health and really gets shipwrecked and washed on the shore of an island. His only companion was a boy, one of the ship's crew. Mr. "Grusoc" made things quit lively, in trying to make his adventures similar to those of the hero of the novel. At first, he wanted to kill the boy, M k ; as Robinson Crusoc was washed ashore alone. Mike suggested that he might take the part of Friday. This, Mr. Crusoc consented to, on condition that Mike go without his clothes, and blacken himself all over. This was quite trying as Mike liked to go in bathing. I can certainly promise a treat to the boys who will read "A New Robinson Crusoc."

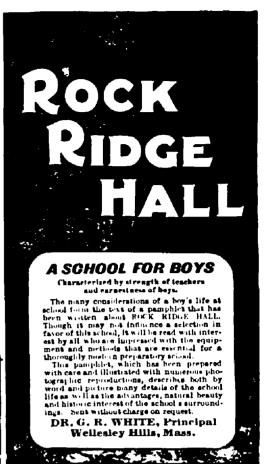
### A Business Boy

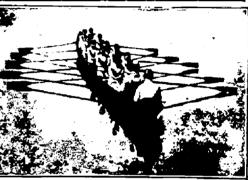
John Hirstrio, of Eveleth, Manna, who is only ten years old, transacts business like a man of many years' experience. He is a femiander, and his father is a pulpowood contractor who operates on the Mesaba range. The little boy goes to Dujuth and contracts for ears, sells and receives the proceeds from the pulpowood and performs all the other business details relating to such transactions. He goes to hotels and registers like a veteran. Mr. Hirstrio remains at camp directing the work of cutting the pulpowood and loading it on the cars, and I is ten-year-old son does the rest. cars, and lis ten-year-old son does the rest.

### Four Errors on One Try

Charles Dexter of the Boston Nationals declares he is the only infielder who ever made four errors on one grounder.

made four errors on one grounder. "It happened on the trip of the All-American and All-Nationals to the coast," said better. "Ad Jose batted a grounder to me, and just as I reached out to pick it up it bounded into my face. That was error No. 1, and Jose reached first. With my eyes full of dirt I ran after the ball and booted it far enough to allow Jose to reach second. That was error No. 2. I picked the ball up, but in my excitement dropped it again, and the SLit went to third. Error No. 3. By this time I didn't know whether I was playing baseball or indoor golf. I was playing baseball or indoor golf—1 picked up the bill and made a wild throw to third, and Joss scored. That was error No. 4. If there had been any more bases 1 would have made some more." would have made some more





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CAPTAIN WM. H. KABLE, A. M., Principal, STAUNTON, VA.

# HOW TO USE COMMON TOOLS the first lesson. The left hand is needed to support the wood. If you use the fingers of your left hand to do this, be

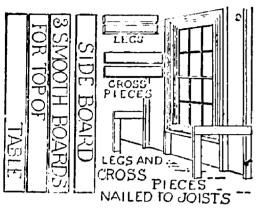
The Making of the Work Bench

HE first thing requisite to the proper use of tools is something firm and substantial on which to work.

A penman cannot write well without a sound desk; an artist has to have a stiff easel to support his canvas, and it is equally necessary for the worker in wood, be he man or boy, to have something solid in the way of a work bench

or table.

The best place for a work shop is a shed or garret, and this for more than one reason—such places are apt to be out of the way; the noise the workman makes does not disturb the family; the



PARTS OF THE WORK BENCH

workman himself is not likely to be disturbed, and last, not least, the place is

not plastered.

The beach should be placed, if possible,

The beach should be placed, if possible, in front of a window, for the workman needs all the light he can get.

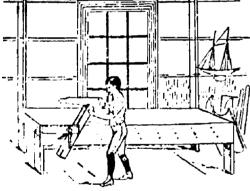
The materials needed for the beach are made of pine wood. Two pleces of wood each about three inches thick, four or five inches wide, and two feet six inches long, must be prepared first. They are for the front legs. Then two boards, one-half inch thick, six inches wide and three and one-half feet long, must be made for crosspieces. These cross-pieces are for the ends of the table.

The third step is to cut a board two inches thick, twelve inches wide and ten feet long, which is to act as the side of

inches thick, twelve inches wide and ten feet long, which is to act as the side of the table. This length is the maximum. The table can be made as much shorter as may be desired, the other dimensions remaining the same. Now make three smooth planks one foot wide, two inches thick and ten feet long. These are for the top of the bench or table. Set the two pieces of wood first mentioned (the front legs of the table) upright on the floor three feet from the wall and six feet apart. Then nail one end of each of the two boards that are to form the cross-pieces for the ends of the table to the side of the legs at top, while the other ends are fastened to joists in the wall just opposite to which the legs should be placed. Now you see why a plastered wall will not answer see why a plastered wall will not answer your purpose.

Nail the board that is to form the side

of the table to the two legs so that the upper edge is even with the tops of the legs, while the part of the board that projects beyond them at one end is equal to that which extends beyond them at



WORK TABLE COMPLETED

Nail one of the smooth planks that are of the board beneath, forming the side of the table, and to the cross-pleces. Then alongside of this place the other two boards that go with it, and nail them to the cross-pieces.

Buy a carpenter's bench screw at a hardware store. A wooden screw is cheaper than an iron one, and will answer every purpose. This, when adjusted to your table, will serve to hold securely almost any piece of work on which you may be engaged.

which you may be engaged.
Additional supports can be provided by boring holes through the side board, about large enough to admit the end of an ordinary broomstick.

Saw a broomstick into lengths of about seven inches each for pegs, to go into the holes, which should be bored unequal distances apart to fit planks of required lengths. Set in two rather large screw eyes close tagether on too of the table five close together on top of the table five inches from the side, and the same distance from the left-hand end of the table. This forms a "stop," which prevents any wood that is being sawed from sliding with the tool.

### The Much Misunderstood Plane

There is no tool used by woodworkers which causes so much trouble to the amateur as the plane. Yet there is none from which better results can be obtained by

proper use.

If you find, for instance, that your plane scores grooves and channels in the surfaces to which it is applied you may be sure that the edge of the cutting iron has not been rounded off a little at each corner, as it should have been, or else that it has not been ground truly groupe.

The smaller, or the "break iron." whose office it is to bend up the shaving some-

Written and Illustrated By J. C. BEARD

to prevent it from splitting off the surface of the work, should be placed to come within one-eighth of an inch, or for finer and finishing work one-twentieth of an inch, of the extreme edge of the cutter. The two irons should be then placed in position so that the cutting edge projects the smallest possible degree beyond the "sole" or the bottom of the place the plane.

To determine the position, turn the end of the plane farthest from the handle toward you. Lift the sole to a level with your eye, and look carefully along it.

If correctly ground and placed, the edge will be exactly parallel with the surface of the sole. It is then ready for

surface of the sole. It is then ready for use.

In jackplanes, which are used for roughing down surfaces, the iron projects a little more.

When in use the plane is held with the right hand on the "toat" or horn, or handle, and the forefinger on the wedge. The left hand is placed on the front part of the plane in such a position that the thumb is turned towards the workman. In using the plane in "facing up" or to even off a surface press heavily with the left hand, to keep the sole of the plane firmly down in contact with the wood during the first part of its passage across. When it is leaving the work lighten the pressure in front and press on the back part.

When you are "shooting," that is, planing the edge of a piece of work, the thumb of your left hand should rest upon the top of the plane, two of the lingers upon the side and two on the bottom. These last two fingers serve as a gauge, regulate the plane and make the work even. The advice given in regard to pressure on plane on entering and in leaving the wood must be attended to in this as in the former case, or you will have a curved instead of a straight edge. this as in the former case, or you will have a curved instead of a straight edge.



HOW A PLANE SHOULD BE HELD IN "FACING UP" AND IN "SHOOTING"

When the iron needs sharpening, grasp the middle of the stock firmly with the left hand, placing the thumb in the mouth or opening. Hit the stock on the front with a mallet. This will loosen the wedge and release the Iron. All that remains then is to loosen the screw and take off the backgiron. take off the back-iron.

When the iron is thus taken out to be sharpened, do not drive the wedge in too tightly, or it may "spring the plane," that is, the sole of your plane will be-come curved and it will be impossible to use it so that you can get a level surface

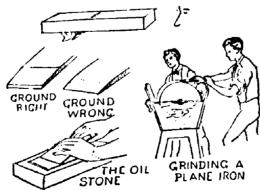
on your work.
You will find that a little sweet oil or machine oil rubbed on the sole of your plane before using it will make it work more smoothly.

Now as to sharpening the plane iron, and what is said here with regard to it will apply to chisels as well. If you examine the chisel or plane iron belongexamine the chisel or plane iron belonging to a good carpenter you will see at the cutting end of the tool a long bevel formed by the grindstone and a much smaller, brighter one at a more abrupt angle made by the olistone. The angles forming these two faces should always appear distinct. If the two faces are ground rounding and not flat, so that the separation between them ceases to appear, the tool so sharpened is quite unit for good work.

In grinding a plane iron place your right hand on the unsharpened end of the iron with the forefingers extended downwards. But the left hand upon the right to straighten it. Let the stone revolve toward the tool. This keeps the edge clean and prevents it from becoming ragged.

ing ragged.

The hands are to be held in the same as in grinding.



The saw and the plane both require to be thoroughly understood to be properly handled, as there are few if any tools more important in carpenter's and ioiner's work.

There are a great number of different kinds of planes. What is here said applies to that one in most general use, the trying plane.

### Precautions Against Injury

The proper use of tools is entirely safe if few simple rules and precautions are observed.

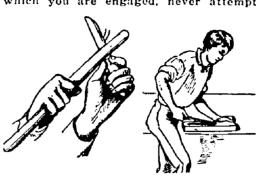
tions are observed.

In the first place, never use an edged tool in such a way that a slip can possibly result in a wound. Never whittle with the edge of the knife toward you. Never hold your left hand in front of the tool on a piece of wood upon which you are using a gouge or a chisel. Never put your foot on a piece of wood so that the axe or hatchet, in splitting it, can by any chance strike it. In driving a pall what abruptly in order to give the cutthe axe or hatchet, in splitting it, can by
ting iron its best opportunity to cut and any chance strike it. In driving a nail

make a few short, gentle taps with the nammer first, to fix it in place. After that, heavier blows, delivered exactly in the center of the head, will drive it home properly. Never strike a violent blow on a nall while holding it with your tingers. tingers.

To prevent breaking or injuring a tool, never employ it for any purpose for which it was not intended originally. Do not use your screw-driver to extract carpet tacks or nails, or your chisel or gouge in place of a screw-driver. Do not substitute your pocket-knife for a tack hammer, or use it to split heavy sticks, or attempt to pry the split parts apart with its blades, on pains of having the latter broken short off.

To prevent injury to the work upon which you are engaged, never attempt



THIS IS THE WAY HANDS ARE CUT

to drive a large nail into a small piece of wood without first making a hole gradually and carefully with a brad-awl or with a gimlet for the nail to go into. Indeed, it is advisable always to bore a place for the nail, except in large and heavy work, and the holes bored ought to be one size smaller than the nails. In soft woods the nail can be driven easily to be one size smaller than the nails. In soft woods the nail can be driven easily into the work without a hole being made, but the wood is almost certain to split. There is a nail called "flat point" or "flat point rose." which is designed to be used when the work is of a kind that carries danger of splitting the boards with the ordinary nails, whose sharp points act as wedges. The flat edge of the "flat point" nail must be placed and driven across danger of splitting the boards with the ordinary nails, whose sharp points act as wedges. The flat edge of the "flat point" nail must be placed and driven across the grain every time. Nails, when properly driven home, hold well. According to the best authorities on the subject, it requires 178 pounds pull to extract a nail from white pine, 512 pounds from sycamore, 667 pounds from beech, and 507 pounds from oak. A screw holds with three times the force of a nail.

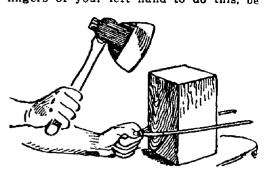
In screwing two pieces of wood together, the upper one must be free or loose on the screw. In boring a hole in wood for the screw, don't make it too large or the screw will not hold properly; yet the hole must be large enough or the wood will be split. For very small screws, a brad-awl will make a sufficient hole.

In "glueing up" your work, the first quality of glue should always be used, as it is not affected by changes of the atmosphere. The best is easily distinguished from the commoner sorts because it is much cleaner and more transparent

guished from the commoner sorts because it is much cleaner and more transparent than the other. Don't smear glue too thickly over your work. The smaller the quantity that can be made to cover the surface, the better the results will be. Both edges of the wood to be joined must be covered with glue while it is quite



hatchet with both hands when chopping or splitting a piece of timber. That is

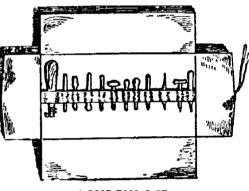


HOW TO USE A HATCHET

very careful to hold them back as far as possible to the left side of the wood, so that there will be less danger of cutting possible to the left side of the wood, so that there will be less danger of cutting them. A loop of string at the end of a stick may be substituted with great advantage for the hand in holding the wood, or the fork of a branch of hickory, or some other elastic wood, will answer the purpose still better, and save your precious fingers from all possibility of being wounded. Of course, the longer the piece of wood to be chopped, the higher up it has to be held. Some carpenters place the left hand quite on the top of the left edge of the timber they are cutting. This is not a practice to be recommended.

The chisel is another necessary tool. In cutting away at large work, the work, man either sits sideways or astride of the plece of timber upon which he is working, the plece being supported by trestles. He holds his chisel in the left hand and a mallet or hammer in his right. Remember that in cutting out any opening into which a tenon is to be fitted, the first cut of the chisel should be midway in the space marked out for the mortise, and the cutting must be made from the middle toward either end. The chisel always cuts across the grain, and the bevel of the chisel must in every case be held toward the center of the

case be held toward the center of the



A GOOD TOOL CASE

mortise. Do not attempt to rush your work by cutting away too much wood at once. If the mortise is large you will save time by boring holes with an auger, covering an area as nearly the size of the mortise as you can, and then finishing your work with your chisel. Small work can be done upon the carpenter's bench.

thickly over your work. The smaller the quantity that can be made to cover the quantity that can be made to cover the surface, the better the results will be lead to be joined mist be covered with glue while it is quite the covered with glue while it is quite to covered with a hot spone. Sandpaper of purice stone will complete the cleaning up of the work.

How To CUT YOUR FOOT AND HOW TO POUND YOUR FINGERS

How To CUT YOUR FOOT AND HOW TO POUND YOUR FINGERS

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How To CUT YOUR FOOT AND HOW TO POUND YOUR FINGERS

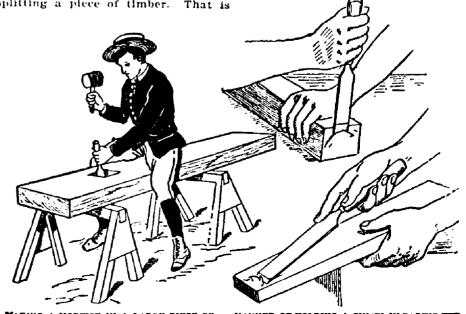
How I sail the surfaces should then be ribbed together, when practicable, until the glue is almost set. Any glue that off with the chisel when it has nearly cooled and any that has nozed out of the joint can be scraped off with the chisel when it has nearly cooled and any that has shadent.

Handy Tools and Their Simple Secrets

Buy only the best tools. The best are always the cheapest in the end.

One of the most useful tools for general use, though most amateur carpenters do not even dream it, is a hatchet.

Never take hold of the handle of your hatchet with both hands when chopping or splitting a plece of timber. That is Besides the mortising or firmer chisel.



MAKING A MORTISE IN A LARGE PIECE OF TIMBER

MANNER OF HOLDING A CHINEL IN PARING VER-TIGALLY AND HORIZONTALLY

# The Drawing-Room Magician

Articles on Same Subject in Last December, January and February Numbers

### To Name All the Cards In a Pack

HIS is a somewhat amateurish trick, which may easily be performed, yet I give it here on account of its effect, for although common enough to those ho know anything of card tricks, it al-ays seems to commend itself to the specta-The performer borrows and offers be shuffled, a pack of ordinary playing rds. He then announces that by the nse of touch alone, he will name every rd in the pack, holding them behind him in order to prove that he does not the time.

time in order to prove that he does not the them, and then drawing them out one a time.

However, the first card he names is cenerally wrong—that is because the pirits are not in attendance—but in very other case the card, as it is drawn named unfailingly. Now, for this trick teither prepared cards nor preparations of any kind are required. You receive the pack, hold it behind you, drawing off the first card, which you either ask a member of your audience to name or you make a guess at its identity, in which case you are almost sure to be wrong; but the former method is preferable, as you can conscientiously ask someone to name the top card—just to see whether he knows a card when it is placed before him. Again you put the pack behind you, but as you took the precaution last time of placing a card at the bottom of the pack in such a position that when the whole pack was held in front of you, the faces of the cards beling turned towards the audience, you also had turned towards yourself the face of a card, and, moreover, when requesting the identity of the first, you took the added and very necessary precaution of glancing at the one facing you (let us say, for example, that it was the three of hearts), when you bring this card (the three of hearts), to the top of the pack and again turn over the bottom card, it is very evident you will have no difficulty in telling the spectators that the card facing them is the three of hearts, and again taking note of the card now facing you, you are equally certain of being right next time. In brief, what you have in your hands when the pack is held in front of you is this: All the cards except one turned with their faces towards the audience, and one, the bottom card, turned with its back to the audience, i. e., with its face towards you. Thus you are enabled

Another Method of Naming a Card

with their faces towards the audience, and one, the bottom card, turned with its back to the audience, i. e., with its face towards you. Thus you are enabled to name every one correctly, and a little practice will make this a very quick and effective trick.

As before, the pack is shuffled. Holding As before, the pack is shuffled. Holding them face downwards in your right hand you pull them down an inch or so, one by one, asking someone, looking on to tell you at which card to stop. Immediately upon saying the word "Stop!" you draw off the cards at the place mentioned, exhibit the selected one and then

tioned, exhibit the selected one and then announce you are prepared to say which card it was. This is very easy of accomplishment. As the shuffled cards are handed back to you, again cut them—for safety's sake, you add—noticing, however, what card is now at the bottom. Now, with them face downwards, you commence to draw them down with finger of the left hand, but while so doing, you also draw down the known bottom card to the same extent as those above. On hearing the word "Stop!" you draw off the top cards, with the bottom one at the ame time, so that when you hold the cards up the one apparently selected is your known card.

### Cards by Reflection

A trick even simpler than the one just mentioned, but which frequently is productive of much mystification, is one by which the conjurer convinces his addence that when he takes a pack of ords and holds them before a person's eves he can tell what each card is; and quite naturally they believe that he does by observing the reflection in the eyes until they try it for themselves and find they are wrong.

The way to do the trick is this: With the pack (previously shuffled) in the left and a person facing you, take out and passed the newspaper may be broken open, and the newspaper may

ond, and a person facing you, take out-ely eard, holding it straight in front of out before the person's eyes. You can we tell what that eard is, not by seeing grough the back, but by applying presrough the back, but by applying pres-rice to the top and bottom edges so that assumes a concave form, the back beling towards you, the result being it one of the lower corners is visible you, although the card is being held most straight in front. Try this on "one who doesn't know the secret; it ill greatly perplex them.

Tricks With Handkerchiefs

Of Lite years these have been very poper, evidently on account of the many using effects which a little ingenuity Il produce. Like feats with coins and these are to be recommended, as apparatus required is quite portde, and they have this advantage over e former kind of tricks, that they are pally suitable for both drawing-room

d stage exhibition.
For general use small colored silk adverchiefs, about eight or nine inches are, are advised. If not hought ready ole a yord of each of red, blue, and ellow, will provide sufficient material make a supply for some seasons at a dal cost of not much more than seventy

A decided acquisition to the foregoing ill be two or three flags of different des. the largest being about twenty four thes by eighteen.

### Dyeing Extraordinary

The conjurer having first turned back sleeves and shown his hands perfect-empty, makes a few preliminary obervations.

Tadles and gentlemen: With your kind permission I will endeavor to bring to your notice a few feats of sleight-of-hand, involving particularly the use of

handkerchiefs. Now, for my first experiment I shall take a small piece of tissue paper which I shall light." (He strikes match and lights paper.) "You will agree with me that if you light paper it burns much better. I shall next rub these burnt ashes between my hands—so!" and, suiting the action to the words, he rubs them away, producing in their stead a small red silk handkerchief.

He then continues as follows: "Now, for a considerable time I have earned my living by conjuring. I will now show you how I dye by conjuring. Taking the red pocket handkerchief in my hand thus, I roll it into a ball, pass my wand over it, when lo! it has changed in color to yellow. Having been successful in this part of my trick, I will now show you how from this one article I produce several. For this purpose I take a sheet of newspaper, showing back and front so that you may not think it is prepared, wrap up the handkerchief into a small bundle, break open the package, and you see we have not the original yellow handkerchief alone, but three more of the same color. These I pass round for your examination."

chief alone, but three more of the same color. These I pass round for your examination."

This really smart trick is not at all difficult of performance; the part which needs a little dexterity is the changing of the red to the yellow. Now, you may have wondered how the first handker-chief was obtained. The whole thing is



simplicity in itself. On your table you have a box of matches, the part containing the matches being pushed out about an inch. In the space thus afforded by the cover is placed the small red silk, folded neatly into small compass. (See Fig. 17.) You pick up the matches with one hand, the piece of paper with the other. As soon as you have struck the match you close the box, the result being that the handkerchief is forced into the hand, where it is "palmed." Then, rubbing the ashes together, this is apparently produced from them.

Thus for the first part of the trick. The next is slightly more difficult, and for it you must have concealed up your waist-coat a yellow silk handkerchief rolled into a ball. Shaking out the red one, you announce you will change its color, at the same time transferring it to the left hand. However, as you walk back to your place (for whilst talking you have moved towards the spectators), you stuff the red handkerchief up your waistcoat quickly bringing down the yellow. As this is done during the momentary cover afforded by the turning of your back, it will pass quite unnoticed, and as you hold the hand into which the red handkerchief was originally put closed, your audience naturally imagines it still to be there—in reality it contains the other one, which, with a little sultable patter, you produce. Now for the last part.

Although both sides of the newspaper are shown, it is a prepared one, made by pasting one sheet on top of another, the edges only being stuck together; but, before you close all the sides up, the three yellow silks, folded as flat as possible, are introduced. If care is taken with the work the paper will have the appearance of one selected at random. As soon as the one handkerchief is wrapped up, the newspaper may be broken open, and the four silks taken out and passed round for examination.

rolls up into a ball, rubs it between his hands, when, on shaking it out, it is found to have increased to almost twice found to have increased to almost twice its original size. It has, however, in the center a small hole, to which the conjurer casually draws attention. This ball the performer takes in his hand and closes it up, saying he will throw the handkerchief invisibly into a pocket of one of the spectators. It vanishes from his hand, but, as no one can find it in the proceeds the entertainer suggests that any pocket, the entertainer suggests that



perhaps it may have flown into the candle burning on his table. He thereupon picks up the candle and wraps it in a piece of paper, which he gives to a boy to hold. Meanwhile—to make sure (?)—he searches for the missing article

among his audience, but, as all efforts to trace the handkerchief in that direction



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rolled up into a ball and fixed together with a pin. See Fig. 18.) The conjurer takes the small flag in this hand, retakes the small flag in this hand, remarking that he will attempt to increase its size. To this effect he rolls it up, makes the "pass." pretending to put it in the left hand, instead retaining it "palmed" in the right, which he allows to hang near the chair. This affords an opportunity for dropping ball No. 1 and pleking up the large one previously picking up the large one, previously mentioned, the audience meanwhile thinking the small flag is still in the closed left hand. This little maneuvre will not take more than a fraction of a second, but it will give the conjurer an excellent opportunity for showing his tact in the matter of "patter" at a necessary moment.

Both hands are now brought together and, after an instant's rubbing, the large flag is taken out. This in its turn trace the handkerchief in that direction fall, he opens the package to see whether it is inside the candle. To the amazement of all, when the paper is undone the candle has disappeared, and in its place is the large flag handkerchief.

To perform this trick properly the conjurer should provide himself with a chair, covered by an antimacassar, in order that the servante which is fixed behind may not he seen.

On this servante is a large sized flag

Go! You observe it has disappeared from my hand." as he exhibits that member perfectly empty. Then he turns to the candle, which is a specially prepared one and may be made in the following manner. ner: Procure a sheet of stiff cartridge paper as near as possible in color matching an ordinary wax candle. Cut a piece about seven inches by four rolling it up into a cylinder the size of a candle. Next into a cylinder the size of a candle. Next glue down the edge, insert in one end a small piece of candle, stick the whole into a candle stick and light. Apparently you have an ordinary candle burning; in reality it is almost entirely an empty cylinder. Now, into this empty cylinder has previously been put a flag corresponding in every respect to the large one (even to the small hole in it); the one (even to the small hole in it); the candle (?) is wrapped in the newspaper, and when the performer falls to find the vanished article among his audience, he removes the paper package from the lad's hand and unceremoniously screws it up—thus showing that the wax candle has disappeared, while, as he breaks open the paper cylinder, he pulls out the substitute handkerchief which all he-lieve, especially as it has in it the identical hole to be the one ordered. tical hole, to be the one originally used, (Other articles later.)

### AMERICAN BOY DAY

(Continued from page 309.)



WM. C. SKINNER, Detroit Chief Marshal of the Day

the opportunity of greeting the Editor of THE AMERICAN BOY, whom they had heretofore known only at long range. It was a happy close of a splendia day. We wish it were possible to here reproduce many words and expressions that accompanied the handshakes. "My boy takes your paper and thinks it is the besi paper in the world." "I am not a boy, but I read your paper." "I am the mother of two boys, and I want to thank you for the good your paper is doing in portunities, our home." "I am only a girl and do As one of not feel of much importance to-day, but I want to shake hands with the Editor of The American Boy." "You are doing a great work." "This day is the biggest day the boys of America ever had." "We will now read The American Boy with increased interest, as we know the editor." "I have never heard of The American Boy before, but I now want you to send it to my boy." "I have taken your paper for two years, and I will take it forever," and hundreds of similar expressions. When the las visitor had left the Michigan Building and the editor retired to the Inside Inc. for a late dinner it was with a heart full of gratitude to the boys who had made American Boy Day such a tremendous success, and of pride in the achievements of those who had in the great Festival Hall, in the case of every one of them, inspired listening hundreds and brought honor and glory to them selves and to American boyhood throughout the land.

### Messages From Covernors of States to American Boys on American Boy Day

I feel honored in addressing representa-tives of American holyhood, Young men, to monly, do right. Remember that you re-building a foundation for the future, and that the world often judges the man and that the world often judges the man by his record as a boy,

A. T. BLISS,

Governor of Michigan.

He who has the acumen to learn life's lessons by daily observation, and the truth its revealed by the lives of others rather than by the costly experiment of personal experiment, is the wearer of seven-league boots in lite's race for success.

FENIMORE CHATTERTON.

Covernor of Wyoming the good government, of your States.



ALBERT COOPER, Van Buren, Ark Who Recited

the young man having as his equipment for his work in the world industry, ambition and integrity.
WINFIELD T. DURBIN.

Governor of Indiana.

Please say to the boys for me that from Please say to the boys for me that from the bottom of my heart I envy them. Life has never lacked in opportunity, but the gates which open into the field of successful labor were never so numerous and so invitingly open as in the year of our Lord. 1904. The world needs faithful, persistent work more than in any age of the past, and it will reward honest industry more light, then ever before.

richly than ever before.
I compress all the advice I have to give in a single sentence: Select the thing you want to do, and then resolve to do it berter than anybody else ever did it.
ALBERT B. CUMMINS.

Governor of lowa.

The American boy has always had a bet-The American boy has always had a better chance than any other boy in the world, and the American boy of the 20th century will have a better chance than any of his predecessors have had, a should be his best endeavor to be worthy of his opportunities.

GEO. C. PARPEE.

Governor of California.

To the Boys of America:

It should be impressed on the mind of every boy that industry is the great key to success. Capacity and inclination to work, coupled with correct habits, will enable one to indulge the loftlest ambition. Wealth and social position count but for little in the accomplishment of final results. Persistent industry is everything. Let it be remembered that "There is no excellence without labor."

JOHN H. MICKEY,

Governor of Nebraska. To the Boys of America:

Be manly; despise meaness; fight down sensions and evil thoughts; always honor your mother, and don't shirk duty. Put your heart into your work as well as into your play. Deserve success by earning it. Be thorough American and patricke. Rejoice in your youth and its glorious opportunities.

As one of the boys who has not forgotten that he was once a boy, I am, Sincerely yours, ALDERT B, WHITE,

Governor of W. Virginia,



VI. TOL A. BULLMAN, Bunker Hill, in

would approve; never do what you believe they would approve; never do what you know they would condenin. Preserve your self-respect and keep your conscience clean.

Respectfully, etc.,
S. W. T. LANHAM.

Governor of Texas.

Be good, healthy, industrious, stalwart

than by the costly experiment of personal experiments in the wearer of seven-league boots in lite's race for success.

FENIMORE CHATTHETON.

Governor of Wyoming.

The boys of the United States have as their own the richest heritage ever handed down to a riching generation in any age or country,—for this nation is theirs, this nation with its limitle's opportunities for individual to the dates of the morrow; and your future will be honorable and the nation secure a distortion.

Your friend and well wisher.

JOHN G. McCULLOUGH.

Governor of Vermont.

Permit me to offer the following message from the lips of Massachusetts great philosopher, Ralph Waldo Emerson: "I call upon you, you men, to obey your beart and be the nobility of this land. In every age of the world there has been a leading nation, one of a more generous sentiment, whose embent citizens were willing to stand for the interests of general institution, and humanity, at the sisk of

willing to stand for the interests of general justice and humanity, at the risk of being called, by the men of the moment, chimerical and fantastic. Which should be that nation but these states? Who should be the leaders, but the young Americans."

JOHN L. BATES.

Governor of Massachusetts.

The American boy has wonderful possibilities for success in life, but he must not forget that grave responsibilities confront

forget that grave responsibilities confront him. He inherits no special privileges, no benors:—only an equality of opportunity with hows of all nationalities.

All privileges and benors must be wen through his own efforts. Grit must be a leading factor in his success.

The American boy must not expect an easy life. He should pray, not for tasks equal to his own powers, but for powers equal to his tasks.

He should be loval to his own State and to his own country. He should give to both his best efforts to secure honest,

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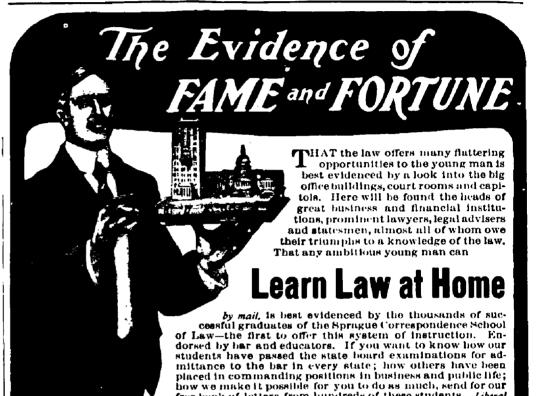
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HUGH D. MONTGOMERIE Of the Editorial Staff of The American Boy. Sergeant-ut-Arms

clean politics and fidelity in administrative matters. Above all things he should remember that "Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow."

EDWIN WARFIELD.

Governor of Maryland.

The future welfare of this country rests with the American boy. He must study hard and play hard, to fit himself for the responsibilities of American citizenship, which will soon be his.

A. CHAMBERLAIN.

A. CHAMBERGAM.
Governor of Connecticut.

The boys of America should understand The boys of America should understand that they have had bequeathed to them through blood and sacrifice, an unsulfied patriotism, a richer legacy than was ever left to youth by all the powers of monarrhy and titled classes, in the history of civilization: the heritage of sovereignty. They should be educated in that breadth of patriotism which is not bound by sectional lines, and which is never to be crushed by sectional arrogance and oppression. A patriotism that flows unimpeded sion. A patriotism that flows unimpeded from the fountain of the freside, to purify, another and make strong the broad unstemmed ocean of American Ilberty.

J. M. TERRELLE.

Governor of Georgia,

The American boy most needs education, bonesty and courage, because of all boyshe must encounter the greatest opportunity, responsibility and tempration. His character, therefore, is his strength as it is his country's need.

A. J. MONTAGUE.

Governor of Virginia.

To American boys, in whose hands rests the suture of the republic, I would say.
Never allow your thoughts to dwell upon
anything which you would be unwilling to
make fully known to your mothers or older sisters. LUCIUS F. C. GARVIN.
Governor of Rhode Island.

one American boy with a good bratu, a good constitution and good red blood is worth more to the world than all the princes and potentates of Eprope.

Remamber this—Nor wealth, nor state, Hat rustling hard that makes men great, HEBER M. WELLS, Governor of I tah

I take pleasure in extending by greeting to The American Boy of 1994," and add one word of encouragement to his faithful performance of such duties as devolve upon im in a manly, truthful, energetic mar-ier. Success invariably follows effort Success congratulations to the American boy of today.

JAMES H. PEABODY.

There never was a country like ours and here is no time like the present, offering it you many opportunities to aspiring youth. Every boy, by means of industry and economy may attain to a useful and successful. The model ife, as in no other country in the world. S. R. VAN SANT. Governor of Minnesota.

To American Boys

Tell the American boys that success de-inds upon untiring energy and well-direc-ted effort. There is plenty of room at the top in every occupation and profession, and the fellow who does things and does them better than others do them, is sure to get there

NAHUM J. BACHELDER. Governor of New Hampshire

My Greetings to the Boys of America Born to a splendid heritage of unsurpas sed governmental institutions, and living in a country of unrivated resources, their op-

portunities are great.

May they prove equal to them

NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,

Governor of Louisiana.

The American boy should always bear in mind that he is not simply to grow up, but is to become a man.

Yours very truly,

SAM W PENNYPACKER,

Governor of Pennsylvania.

To the Boys of America:

Don't be in a hurry to get rich. Money is not the only thing worth striving for.

But from whatever point of view you consider the future, sobriety, honesty, industry and patience will count the most in the long run.

J. K. TOOLE.

Governor of Montana.

KIRK MUNROE

Boys of America:

This is a great day! Think of it for a moment; this is the first time in the history of this country that we ever had a day all to ourselves.

The more we see of our American boys the stronger our faith in the future of the great republic. With truth, human free-dom. Christianity and education, as their platform our nation's growth and greatness is assured.

JOHN HUNN, Governor of Delaware.

The American boy, God bless him, he is the best specimen of the twentieth century civilization; he is the sentinel guarding the cross roads of human progress and in han center the hopes of our country's future.

CHAS. N. HERREID.

Governor South Dakota,

The American boy has the largest oppor tunities in life of any in the whole world. All that is necessary is for him to be honest, to be true, to be fair to all in his every day life, and reward will surely come

MYRON T. HERRICK. Governor of Ohio.

I greet the American boy as the citizen of the future. May his career be one of con-tinuous honor, hamself an example for future generations. His is the mission of broadening and strengthening our country's greatness, and I leave the natter in his hands with the full assurance that the task will be well performed. There can be no greater honor bestowed upon him than to be a true American box

be a true American boy.

With assurances of my sincere sympathy in any movement which looks to his dvancement, I have the honor to remain,

Very sincerely,

A. M. DOCKERY,

Gevernor of Missouri.

To the Boys of America:

Words should fail to express your appre clation of being American boys. In no country other than America has the boy the opportunity to develop as in America. Here all boys are born equal and the life and career of each one is in his own hands. No matter how humble his origin-no matter what his environment, if he will but be true to himself and do bis part, the highest positions in the world of government. Iterature, religion, finance, and education are all open to him. There is always room at the top, and by application, industry and a moral life, every boy can steadily climb the ladder and from its top, reflect upon the success which comes to him who is true to himself.

RICHARD YATES. Covernor of Illinois.

In the United States every avenue is open to you. There is not a position in the religious, political or commercial world that



BLAKESLEE WHITE Son of Gov. A. B. White of West Virginia. Flug Bearer

is not open to you if you begin now to lay the foundation necessary to attain it. To

work were so much ne ded as now. Every thing that is given your hand to do, give it your best effort, and you can rely upon it that your services will be always in de-

Third Do the hard tidings first. In not lay them aside expecting to take them un when the easier tasks have been completed When the easier tasks into over the solution of your lives you will make this the rule of your lives you will be surprised to find how light your work will become and how much of leisure will be left for you to improve your

minds and hodies.
Last but not least, do not neglect those duties which every humon being ower to God: Be careful to cultivate all those vir-Author of your belows
GEO, E. CHAMBERLAIN.

Governor of Oregon

### Messages From Authors

(Continued from page 303.)

Today you are laving the character foundation upon which it must rest tomorrow. Shall it be a firm foundation, of lean row. Shall it be a firm foundation, of hon-est workmanship and of first-class ma-terial, safely uplifting a splendid super-structure to a height more lofty than ever hefore gained by any nation of the earth? The answer rests with you, my dear boys, and while awaiting it, I remain. Your sincere friend and well wisher KIRK MUNROE

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You see, I count myself in with the crowd

You see, I count myself in with the crowd because yesterday was my birthday and I know that I am as old as any of the rest of you and I would rather be an American boy than an English, German, Zulu, Dutch, Chinese, Russain, or may other kind of boy, not even excepting a Jap. That is not all, I would rather be a Tom Sawyer or a Ruck Pinn than to be a dozen degenrate little Lord Fauntleroys. It would take more than a dezen of such little sissy chaps to make one wholesome American boy: but its a privilege to a boy even to be a boy of dinost any kind.

Have a good time while you are still young and you will be the better for it, but don't fail to be manly, honorable, just and fair. Brave you all are, but whenever you wish to test your courage try standing up for some good principle against the jerrs of your companions, any one of you can do it but it will take more nerve than it does to lead a forlorn hope in battle.

Cultivate a high standard of honesty and never be content with your position in the world, but ever strive to improve it; adopt a lofty arbition, resolve to be a man among men and not a champ. Chance may endow a champ with vast wealth but chance won't make a man of him, he can die of money disease and still die a champ. By this you may see that I do not mean by a lofty ambition, an ambition for wealth, but an embition to be real man like George, all hear of lofty ambition and wholerome principle. The world is better because such a en have lived. They were not champs in any sense of the word, for a champ is a fellow incapable of making in a fallow incapable of ma not clamps in any sense of the word, for a chine is a fellow incapable of making a

name for himself and belongs to a class which thrives best in countries where they may inherit titles. An interited title is like a life preserver, for it serves to keep its possessors' head above the level when he might otherwise sink out of sight.

This great Republic belongs to you, hoys of America and its destiny lies in your brawny young bands. Some one of you will form the chinet, some of you will fill the Congress and the Senate, for the gray headed boys who now run the government machine are all playing their last immiss and their places will soon be filled by the lads who are now celebrating the American Boys' Day at St. Louis or read Governor of Colorado.

This country was made glorious by participate Americans. A noble heritage has been given to the boys of the United States. It is their duty to guard well and with their best blood the noble country and the noble trust to which they have fallen heir.

The American boy may exclaim with the Country of Arkansus.

The American boy may exclaim with the Country of Arkansus.

The American boy may exclaim with the Country of Arkansus of American and its destiny lies in your brown young bands. Some one of you will occupy the President's chair; some of an are you will be honest with every one, the first of all, then, be bonest with vourseives.

The American boy may exclaim with the Country when young men thoroush in their be very was a time in the history of our country when young men thoroush in their by when we leave it in your lands but you when we leave it in your lands but your bands.

when we leave r in your hands, but you (Continued on page 321)



Author of Boys' Books, and Known as "The Boy Traveler." Who Speke to the Boys in the Michigan Building



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Itules to be observed: Write in ink and on but one side of the paper. Sign your name to every page. Write your address in full on one page. Send answers with all new puzzles to be printed. Send original puzzles only. We cannot undertake to return rejected puzzles nor to renly nersonally to letzies nor to reply personally to let-

M. Gray, 67 Harrison St., Providence, R. I. wins the prize for best list of answers to June Tangles,

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Devenue: R. I., wins the prize for best lot of the common provers.

14. TANGLED PROVERS.

Use every word once only and make sixteen positive for the sun. A stitch in a feather blows a bird in the sun. A stitch in a feather blows a bird in the sun. A stitch in a feather blows a bird in the sun. A stitch in a feather blows a bird in the sun. A stitch in a feather blows a bird in the sun. A stitch in a feather blows a bird in the sun. A stitch in a feather blows a bird in the sun. A stitch in a feather blows a bird in the sun. A stitch in a feather blows a bird in the sun. A stitch in a feather blows a bird in the sun. A stitch in a feather blows a bird in the sun. A stitch in a feather blows a bird in the sun. A stitch in a feather blows a bird in the sun. Whence is worth rolling at leisure. Nine birds together speed the best horse. A short may shines half in haste. Policy knowledge soon gathers all the wind that is in the bush. While the hay glitters it is no time to haste the hay glitters it is no time to haste with the sundant provers. A story with the sun. A stitch in a feather blows a bird in the sun. A stitch in a feather blows a bird in the sun. A stitch in a feather blows a bird in the sun. A stitch in a feather blows a bird in the sun. A stitch in a feather blows a bird in the sun. A stitch Honorable mention is accorded the following for excellence of original contributions or answers or both: Willie R. Schoenberger, Gerald Smith, Joseph P. Smith, Charles W. Buckley, Ralph H. Wirt, Roger Williams, Dana K. Merrill, Morton L. Mitchell, Geo. Lattinore, Clarence N. Freyman, Harold R. Norris, H. H. Warner, Jr., Ewing D. Love, Ralph Rugan, F. M. Smith, Force Bain, Jr., Joseph Palmer, John A. Meyering, John Scammans, Sarah Gilles, Walter T. Horton, Edward Langdon Fernald, S. Ward Sceley, G. W. Hodgkins, Leonard Adkins. Others are invited to try again.

A cash prize of two dollars vill be given for the best let of oriennal puzzles of any kind suitrable for this department received by August 29.

Let's not use for our puzzles the names of

able for this department received by August 20.

Lat's not use for our puzzles the names of persons or places that have come into prominence by reason of the Russo-Japanese war. Those Russian and Jap names are puzzles chough of themselves without any further complications on our part. Geographers and authorities disagree upon the spellings; ruleses fail to show many of the places; the generals and admirals are killed or transferred before we can get their into print. We appreciate the enterprise that prompts our contributors to be up to the times, but we must draw the line within the limits of our solvers' possibilities.

### Answers to July Tangles

Answers to July Tangles

1. Each picture is interpreted by a word of six letters. In the large circle, commencing with the picture of the square and reading to the left, the illustrated words are: Square, Hyphen, Eskimo, Rabbit, Medals Angles, Novels, Tomuto, Hammer, Octant, Rubber, Nevada, Thatch, Osprey, Number, Magpie, Chisel, Kernel, Engine, Aye, aye, Needle, Animal, Dozens, Arcade, Minnow, Saddile, Chu ch, Helmet, Avocet, Sledge, Eleven, Pigeon, Agoutt, carlow, Awning. The initials spell Sherman, Thornton, McKean, Adams, Chase, Paca, The anis, read in the opposite direction, spell Gwinnest, Hewes, Lee, Ellery, Hart, Ross, Stone, In the small circle the illustrated words are Frames, Lenens, Orange, Rabbit, Images, Indian, Magnet, Arrows, Icicle, Nevada, Erased, Indian, Dragon, Anvils, Hyenas, Omers, The initials spell Florida, low, Maine, Idaha, The third letters, rend in the opposite direction, spell Nevada, Virginia, Alabama.

2. The five battles are Saratoga, Lake Eric, Namica, Ross, Wannia, Lake Eric, Mania, Ross, Wannia, Lake

2. The five battles are Saratoga, Lake Eric, Buena Vista, Gettysburg, Manila Bay. The Fey words are Van Euren, Taylor, Roosevelt, Eastle, Bragg, Early, Alabama, Semmes, King's Manutching.

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	5	۲,	1	E	1A	R	1	y
							•	-

Diagonals, Liberty,

7 FlowerY

4 "The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations" (The history of the present king of Great Britain) I's on history of repeated injuries and usurpations)

Coll Ferry-bont (2) Owl (3) Unicorn (4) Razor, (5) The coll Howk (7) Onlong, (8) Fox (9) Javelin (10) Uncle (11) Lion, (12) Youth Initials, Fourth of July.

6. 1 Jupiter 2 l' l y sac s 3 Neptune 4 Euterpe

Initials, June Rose.

5 Romulus 60rpheus 7 S i l c n u s × E c h i d n a

7 Cut the large and small bunches of fire-crackers as follows:

ERTHOF VSANOT NG TO EA TH 18 18

Unite the eight pieces into one square as

FOURTHOF A B L EO N E A T 8 T LO U I 8

The letters in order ad: We American 21 read; "We American floys are going to make this Fourth of a notable one at St. Louis.

The better the day the better the deed, mill, no meal. No sooner said than done. No mill, no meat. Strike while the iron is hot

9 1. Came, cameo, camera 2. Prop. proper, prophet. 3. Cap, captain, caper 4. Pleas, please, pleasant 5. Her. hermit, herald. 6. Sult. sultor, sultable 7. Dent, dentine, dentist. 8. Man. mantel, mantle 9 Ham, hamper, hammock.

Fan, Owl, Urn, Ram, Top. Hoe, Oar, Ty, Jay, Ute. Lot, Yak. Initials, Fourth of

H. Commence at the lower right square Lyman Hall, Thomas Lynch, John Penn, Car ter Brixton, Samuel Chase, Robert Morris,

12. 1 Pain 2. HuNtington. 3. RoDney. 4 ShErmon 5 HoPkins 6. GErry. 7. Franklin 8 Milbelton 9. LeE. 10. Han-cock 11. PaCa. 12. LeE 13. ADams 14. HArt 15 LVnch. The star path spells Inde-rendered by the control of the control pendence buy.

### New Tangles

AMERICAN BOY STORIES.

13. AMERICAN BOY STORIES.

The initials of the words are the initials of the titles of certain stories and descriptive articles that have appeared in THE AMERICAN BOY prior to July, 1904. The words used indicate the characteristics of each story. When the correct titles are found, the letters nixt before the last, taken from each title in the order given, will spell the names of two cities that surrendered in August, one in America and the other in the Philippine islands.

islands.

1. Wayfarers Often Take Parks, Quaint Vales, Animals, Turties There On Chaps Run.

2. Nasturtium, Begonia, Flowers, Tulip, Geranium.

3. Half-back Sustained.

4. Ulysses Skinner Yacht Marseilles, Abyssinia, Kind Martial Camp.

5. Ten Boxers Dead.

6. Amanda's Pantry Offers Pastries.

7. Allen Roasts Pines.

8. America's Buster Instantly Takes Henry's Orations Foremost.

9. Ah! Scared Boys.

10. Tommy Salts Moss.

11. Axle Carter Wheels, Hill Top, Moves Instantly.

12. Taking Treniendous Discipline On Court Institutions, Constitution Students.

13. Angler Frank Buttolph.

Fence.

—Little Boy Blue.

REVERSIBLE DIAMOND.

1 to 2, darlings. 1 to mean. 1 to 4, a pond. to 5, a fraction. 2 to mean. 1 to 4, a pond. 1
to 5, a fraction. 2 to 1,
to 6, a snare. 2 to 3, a
luminous body. 3 to 4, to
stagger. 4 to 5, a trench
for carrying water. 5 to 2, ferrules. 5 to 4,
the Chinese ounce, the unit of monetary reckoning in China. 4 to 3, a sly look. 3 to 2,
todents. 2 to 5, a narrow point of land extending into the sea.

TRANSPOSED SWILLER LEGISTORY.

TRANSPOSED SYLLABLES.

TRANSPOSED SYLLABLES.

The following changes in meaning are effected by transposing the two syllables of the required words. Example: Change one whose occupation is under water, to a great composer. Answer: Di-ver, Ver-dl.

1. Change a language of Europe to a place for a horse's food. 2. Change send back to a bishop's head covering.

3. Change a person who goes to therefore. 4. Change guarded to the name of a living king 5. Change a mix ture of metals to faithful.

6. Change a mix ture of metals to faithful.

6. Change the chistian name of the father of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe to market by the quality of manhood.

7. Change whirling water to colored.

8. Change a machine worked by hand power to a person that works in a factory.

—Willie R. Schoenberger.

HISTORICAL CHESS. Commencing with a certain letter and moving from square to square, using each letter but once, find a great event in commercial history, the American by whom it was successfully accomplished and the year of its occurrence.

1	x	x	I	8	H	G	13
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D	R	н	N	D	T	R	Y
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c	Т	В	I	8	w	P	R
ı	Т	N	L	L	D	A	0
	A	ľ	E	A	I	D	N

-8. Ward Seeley.

1. Dutifolness, 2. Inclining, 3. Integrity
4. Part of the foot, 5. A consonant in Michigan, 6. A lawyer's pay, 7. A giver, 8. A ghost, 9. Endless, The central letters real downward spell purity of heart and life.

—U. No. Me.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIAGONAL

All words of uniform length. The diagonals from upper left to lower right spell the name of the commander-in-chief of the Japanese land forces in the far East.

forces in the far East.

1. A peak in the Caucasus mountains.

2. The largest city of Ireland.

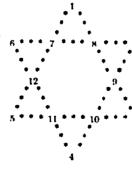
3. The largest city of Germany.

4. A lake near the capital of Russia.

5. A city of northwestern California.

6. The largest of the Sandwich islands —F. M. Soilth.

STAR TANGLE.



Composed of eighteen five-letter words, as follows: 1 to 7, veracity 1 to 8, short 7 to 8, hurry, 2 to 8 verify, 2 to 9, bother some, 8 to 9, vol 1 3 to 9, decreased. 6 80mc, 8 to 9, voj. 3 to 9, dexterous, 3 to 10, a harbor, 9 to 10, to long for. 4 to 10, a buffoon 4 to 11, a wading bird, 10 to 11, worthy, 5 to 11, to worthy, 5 to 11, to excite, 5 to 12, ferrugitions, 11 to 12, an alversary, 6 to 12, a substitute 6 to 7, a figh. 12 to 7, juven filty. -The Gopher.

MIXED COMPARISONS,

21. MINED COMPARISONS.

In the following, familiar old sayings are badly mixed. Rearrange correctly, using each comparison and each thing compared but once.

1 As light as a pancake. 2. As stiff as a rati. 3. As nlump as a porpoise. 4. As brown as a March hare. 5. As hard as a poker. 6. As fine as a lily. 7. As old as a partridge. 8. As spry as 11tch. 9. As fat as Croesus. 10. As brave as a bear. 11. As flat as a steel trap. 12. As dead as a rock. 13. As blind as air. 14. As white as a penny. 15. As bitter as a beet. 16. As mum as a deor-nail. 17. As fair as a fiddle. 18. As round as a cat. 19. As proud as a cut. 19. As round as a cat. 19. As proud as a church mouse. 20. As sly as a tick. 21. As clear as a feather. 22. As neat as a fox. 23. As smart as an ox. 24. As clean as a beil. 25. As silent as an apple. 26. As rich as a sixpence. 27. As full as a lon. 28. As poor as a pin. 29. As strong as a bat. 30. As cross as a peacock. 31. As deep as the tomb. 32. As empty as gall. 33. As mad as a sheet. 34. As black as an oyster. 27. As bright as the hills. 36. As thin as a well. 37. As red as a berry.

—Morton L. Mitchell. 22.

TANGLED DEBATE.

TANGLED DEBATE.

Treat the four lines of letters as though written in a circle, with the final O next to the first letter E. Deginning at a certain let-

ENUFWNOEDRBEMSRE TOREFWRTOAHNNETD CHIOEANTYBINTTEI LDTEEUEBTXAIPTOO -PRESTON BOWEN.

BROKEN WORDS.

Example: Break a certain trade and obtain a fish and to go in. Answer: Carpenter, carp,

1. Break the emblem of peace and obtain an exclamation and to exist. 2. A small fastening; a conjunction and a weight. 3. A European nation; the embryo of a seed and every. 4. An apothecary; a medicine and the main point. 5. A large dog; mother and a state of inflexibility.

A large dog; mother and a state of inflexibility.

6. Mail charges; a big stake and years of life.

7. A soldier's word of honor; father and an actor's part.

8. The act of plundering; a medical pellet and a historical period of time.

9. An ornament for the wrist; a support and to permit.

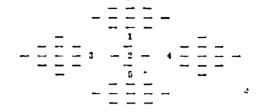
10. An ambassador; the limb of an animal and having taken food.

11. A fish; a possessive pronoun and a circular ornament, 12.

The act of wooing; a tribunal of justice and a sailing vessel.

—T. Lynn Chase.

CROSS OF DIAMONDS.



Upper diamond: A letter in prophetical; an epoch; to mark out; a deed; a letter in prophetical.

Left-hand diamond: A letter in prophetical; a hobby; sudden fright; loud noise; a letter in prophetical.

Propnetical:
Right-hand diamond: A letter in prophetical; a curse; a support for a picture; a snare; a letter in prophetical.
Lower diamond: A letter in prophetical; a small insect; to penetrate; a number; a letter in

small insect; to penetrate; a number, a letter in prophetical.

From 2 to 1, a beverage. From 2 to 5, the goddess of vengeance. From 2 to 3, part of a curved line. From 2 to 4 hall! From 1 to 5, to make glad. From 3 to 4, to desire earnestly. -Page A. Perry.

ANAGRAMS. AMERICAN HUMORISTS.

1. Job's shilling. 2. Sinker pile, 3. Better juror debt. 4. Poverty nabs mule. 5. Wear mustard, 6, Gee, wreck G. O. P. 7. Carl shames fad. 8. The barter. 9. Bly line. 10. Mr. 19. I saw one girl. 11. Wink at a m. 12. Wet Lee's axe.

-Osborn J. Dunn ACROSTIC ZIG-ZAG,

ter in the first row and taking a letter at regular intervals until every letter is used once only, find a great debate of historical inname of that state. The six words are six counties in a certain state. The initials, read downward, spell the name of that state. The stars, read downward spell the name of another state. -Wilfred S. Baker.

### Messages From Authors

(From page 823)
must never forget the great document to
which we owe the opportunity which has
produced the finest type of manhood, I re-

produced the finest type of mannood, I refer to the inspired message penned by Jefferson and the signing of which we will celebrate before you get this letter.

Now give three cheers for the Declaration of Independence; three cheers more for Jefferson, and end up with three for the President of the United States of America. And now, 'as the great and only Dow. the President of the United States of America. And now, 'as the great and only Dowie would say,
"Peace be with you." Good bye.

Hastily but cordially yours,

DAN BEARD.

### J. L. Harbour

To the American boys of today who are to be the American men of tomorrow I send from the hills of New Hampshire a greeting of good-will and of congratulation. I congratulate them on the fact that they are American boys born to a heritage of all that makes life worth living; that they live in one of the greatest republics in the world and that it is their privilege to have so large a part in helping that republic to take on its appointed honor and glory. Got bless the American boy! take on its appointed house bless the American boy!

J. L. HARBOUR.

### Everett T. Tomlison

Congratulations and best wishes for the American boy. It certainly is his day in every sense of the word. Born with a rugged love of justice, fair play and honesty, he acquires for himself mercy and gentleness. The boy, the man, the gentlemanmay he gain all there is to be had in the three degrees!

EVERETT T. TOMLINSON. Elizabeth, N. J., June 24, 1994.

### Edward Stratemeyer

Newark, N. J., July 5, W. C. Sprague, Mich. Bldg.:—
Best wishes for success of meeting; a handshake for every boy present.
EDWARD STRATEMEYER.

### Notice

Readers are requested to note particularly what we say on the second page of the cover with reference to our making American Boy Day a permanent institution. We wish very much to hear from men and women who have the interest of boys at heart, and who will join with us in arranging for local celebrations on the date to be fixed.



HOME OF THE COSMOPOLITAN AND THE "TWENTIETH CENTURY HOME, " IRVINGTON, N. T.

If condemned for life to a desert island. and allowed a choice of Five Hundred Books, you would take the World's Best.

WHAT ARE THEY?

# The "Twentieth Century Home"

has a commission of college professors preparing the list.

SEE JULY ISSUE

PRICE TEN CENTS

The "Twentieth Century Home," the new periodical "for women who plan their lives and do," is published from the office of the "Cosmopolitan Magazine." It is issued in the belief that there are many millions of people who have arrived at the point of demanding the treatment of household topics in a scientific way; that everything affecting the home and the members of the family deserves the most thoughtful consideration of the ablest men and women who have in mind the improvement of the conditions which make for happiness.

Among the features are: "Home Education"-"The Fairyland of Science"-"Home Entertainments"-"The Laboratory of the Kitchen"-"Women's Virtues that are Vices," etc. Each month a number of short stories and articles to interest the woman of fashion and the woman of the home-beautifully illustrated.

# American Boy



VOL. 5, NO. 12.

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THE SPRAGUE PUBLISHING CO., DETROIT, MICH.



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2. The five battles are Saratoga, Lake Eric, Lacua Vista, Gettysburg, Manila Bay. The Fey words are Van Luren, Taylor, Roosevelt, Eastle, Bragg, Early, Alabama, Semmes, King's Mount du

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injuries and numertions;

Court (7) Onions, (8) (11) Lion, (12)

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	5	ĸ	•	m	u	1	11	×	Initials, June	ttosa.
	6	.,	r	1.	ŧ,	e	ų	×		
	7	-	i	1	•	n	u	H		

Cat the large and small bunches of fire-

8 Echidna

EGUR
MALY
$0.8 \pm 1.0$
O ULA R

Unite the eight pieces into one square as

W E A M E R   1 C A N B O Y S A R E G O I N G T O M A K E T H I S	The letters in order tead: "We American Boys are going to
F O U RT H O F J U L YA S O T A B L EO N E A T S T LO U I S	make this Fourth of July a notable one at St. Louis."

The better the day the better the deed mill, no meal. No sooner said than done. No mill, no meal. No soot strike while the iron is not

9 1. Came, camee, camera 2 Prop. proper, prophet. 3. Cap., captain, caper 4. Pleas, please, pleasant 5 Her. bermit, herald. 6. Suit, suitor, suitable. 7. Dent. o ntine, dentist. 8. Man. mantel, mantle 9 Ham. hamper, S Man, mantel, mintle hammock.

10. Fan, Owl, Urn. Ram. Top. Hoe, Oar, Fly, Juy, Utc. Lot, Yak Initials. Fourth of July.

11. Commence at the lower right square, Lyman Hall, Thomas Lynch, John Penn, Car-ter Brixton, Samuel Chase, Robert Morris.

12 I Pain 2. HuNtington. 3. RoDney, 4. ShErmon 3. HoPkins 6. GErry, 7. Franklin 8. MiDdleton 9. LeE, 10. HaN-cock II. Paid. 12. LeE, 13. ADams 14. HArt 9. Lynch. The dar path spells Independence leay.

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—Willie R. Schoenberger.

HISTORICAL CHESS.

Commencing with a certain letter and moving from square to square, using each letter but once, find a great event in commercial history, the American by whom it was successfully accomplished and the year of its occurrence.

Ī	x	x	I	8	H	G	В
3	D	T	Y	Т	1	Y	D
N	U	E	Е	Е	E	E	C
10	R	11	N	D	T	R	Y
٠.	Λ	E	L	F	U	A	E
C	т	В	I	B	w	Р	R
1	T	N	1.	ľ	D	A	0
A	Ā	Ţ,	Е	A	I	D	X

-S. Ward Society

### HOUR GLASS.

6 G R a n i T c

7 F I o w c r Y

4 The history of the present king of Great
Britain is a history of repeated injuries and issurpations. The history of the present king of Great Britain IV. T

GEOGRAPHICAL DIAGONAL

All words of uniform length. The diagonals from upper left to lower right spell the name of the commander-in-chief of the Japanese land

forces in the far East.

1. A peak in the Cancasus mountains, 2. The largest city of Ireland, 3. The largest city of Germany, 4. A lake mear the capital of Russia, 5. A city of northwestern California, 6. The largest of the Sandwich Islands—F. M. Smith.

STAR TANGLE. Composed of eight composed of eight-em five-letter words, as follows: 1 to 7, veracity 1 to 8, short 7 to 8, hurry, 2 to 8 verify, 2 to 9, both-esome, 8 to 9, vel 4 3 to 9, dexterous, 2 to 10, a bathor, 9 to 10 e some, S to 9, vell 3 to 9, dexterous, 3 to 10, a harbor, 9 to 10 to long for 4 to 10, a boffsom, 4 to 11, a wadling bird, 10 to 11, worthy, 5 to 11, to excite, 5 to 12, ferruginous, 11 to 12, an alversary, 6 to 12, a substitute, 6 to 7, a 18h, 12 to 7, juvenlity, —The Gopher. -The Gopher.

MIXED COMPARISONS.

in the following familiar old sayings are badly mixed. Rearrange correctly, using each comparison and each thing compared but once. builly builty mixed. Rearrange correctly, using each comparison and each thing compared but once, 1 As light as a pancake, 2. As stiff as a rail 3. As olumn as a porpoise, 4 As brown as a March hare, 5. As hard as a poker, 6. As fine as a lity, 7. As old as a partridge, 8. As spry as 1 fich, 9. As fat as Croesus 10. As brave as a bear, 11. As fat as a steel trap, 12. As dead as a rock 13. As blind a air, 14. As white as a penny, 15. As blind a air, 14. As white as a penny, 15. As blind a air, 14. As white as a penny, 15. As blind a sir, 14. As white as a penny, 15. As blind a sir, 14. As white as a penny, 15. As blind a neit, 14. As white as a penny, 15. As blitter as a beet, 16. As nound as a cat, 19. As pound as a church mouse, 20. As sly as a tick, 21. As clear as a feather, 22. As neat as a fox, 23. As smart as an ox, 24. As clean as a bell, 25. As slient as an apple, 26. As rich as a sixpence, 27. As full as a lion, 28. As poor as a pin, 29. As strong as a bat, 30. As cross as a peacock, 31. As deep as the tomb, 32. As empty as gall, 33. As mad as a sheet, 34. As black as an oyster, 37. As bright as the hills, 36. As thin as a well, 37. As red as a berry, —Morton L. Mitchell, 22.

TANGLED DEBATE.

Treat the four lines of letters as though written in a circle, with the final O next to the first letter E. Beginning at a certain let-

ENUFWNOEDRBEMSRE TOREFWRTOAHNNETD CHHOEANTYSINTTEI LDTEEUEBTXAIPTOO -PRESTON BOWEN.

BROKEN WORDS.

Example: Break a certain trade and obtain a fish and to go in. Answer: Carpenter, carp,

1. Break the emblem of peace and obtain an exclamation and to exist. 2. A small fastening; a conjunction and a weight. 3. A European nation; the embryo of a seed and every. 4. An apothecary; a medicine and the main point. 5. A large dog; mother and a state of inflexibility.

A large dog; mother and a state of inflexibility.

6. Mail charges; a big stake and years of life.

7. A soldier's word of honor; father and an actor's part.

8. The act of plundering; a medical pellet and a historical period of time.

9. An ornament for the wrist; a support and to permit.

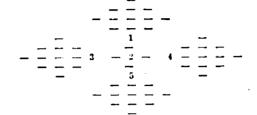
10. An ambassador; the limb of an animal and having taken food.

11. A fish; a possessive pronoun and a circular ornament.

12. act of woolng; a tribunal of justice and a ing vessel.

—T. Lynn .Chase. sailing vessel.

CROSS OF DIAMONDS.



Upper diamond: A letter in prophetical; an epoch; to mark out; a deed; a letter in prophetical.

paetical.

Left-hand diamond: A letter in prophetical; a hobby; sudden fright; loud noise; a letter in prophetical.

Right-hand diamond: A letter in prophetical;

a curse; a support for a picture; a snare; a let-ter in prophetical.

Lower diamond: A letter in prophetical; a small insect; to penetrate; a number; a letter in

small insect; to penetrate; a number; a letter in prophetical.

From 2 to 1, a beverage. From 2 to 5, the goddess of vengeance. From 2 to 3, part of a curved line. From 2 to 4 hall! From 1 to 5, to make glad. From 3 to 4, to desire carnestly.

Newark, N. J., July 5,

W. C. Sprague, Mich. Bidg.:—

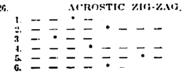
Best wishes for success of meeting; a handshake for every boy present.

EDWARD STRATEMEYER.

-Page A. Perry.

### ANAGRAMS AMERICAN HUMORISTS.

1 Job's shilling 2. Sinker pile, 3. Better juror debt. 4. Poverty nabs mule 5. Wear mustard, 6. Gee, wreek G. O. P. 7. Carl shames fad, 8. The barter, 9. Bly line, 10. Mr. D. 1 gaw one girl, 11. Wink at a m. 12. Wet bee's axe. -Osborn J. Dunn



ter in the first row and taking a letter at regular intervals until every letter is used once only, find a great debate of historical interest and a statement of fact regarding one of the debaters.

The six words are six counties in a certain state. The initials, read downward, spell the name of that state. The stars, read downward spell the name of another state.

—Wilfred S. Baker.

### Messages From Authors

(From page 323)

must never forget the great document to which we owe the opportunity which has produced the finest type of manhood, I refer to the inspired message penned by Jefferson and the signing of which we will celebrate before you get this letter.

Now give three cheers for the Declaration

of Independence; three cheers more for Jefferson, and end up with three for the President of the United States of America. And now, as the great and only Dow-

a. And now, as would say,
"Peace be with you." Good bye,
Hastily but cordially yours,
DAN BEARD.

### J. L. Harbour

To the American boys of today wno are to be the American men of tomorrow I send from the hills of New Hampshire a greeting of good-will and of congratulation. I congratulate them on the fact that they are American boys born to a heritage of all that makes life worth living; that they live in one of the greatest republics in the world and that it is their privilege to have so large a part in helping that republic to To the American boys of today who are so large a part in helping that republic to take on its appointed honor and glory. Gost bless the American boy!

J. L. HARBOUR.

Everett T. Tomlison

Congratulations and best wishes for the American boy. It certainly is his day in every sense of the word. Born with a rugged love of justice, fair play and honesty, he acquires for himself mercy and gentleness. The boy, the man, the gentleman-may be gain all there is to be had in the

three degrees!
EVERETT T. TOMLINSON.
Elizabeth, N. J., June 24, 1994.

### Edward Stratemeyer

### Notice

Readers are requested to note particularly what we say on the second page of the cover with reference to our making American Boy Day a permanent institution. We wish very much to hear from men and women who have the interest of boys at heart, and who will join with us in arranging for local celebrations on the date to be fixed.



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Among the features are: "Home Education"-"The Fairyland of Science"-"Home Entertainments"—"The Laboratory of the Kitchen"—"Women's Virtues that are Vices," etc. Each month a number of short stories and articles to interest the woman of fashion and the woman of the home-beautifully illustrated.

# American Boy. OCTOBERO 1904

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AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

Volume 5

DETROIT, MICH., OCTOBER, 1904

Number 12



IN TWO PARTS-PART I

MMYBOY was saying good-bye to his little boy days and he had a lonely feeling about the heart. After the dinner, they had mercifully left him alone for a while. It was his wise little mother who arranged that.

His hat was very low over his eyes as he strolled down officers' row past the hospital. One of his trousers' legs was turned up and he didn't know it;

which was queer for Jimmyboy. One of the light batteries was coming in from drill, toiling up the incline to the gun sheds. The black gun horses were caked with sweat and mud, and drooped their heads; the cannoneers sat listlessly on the caissons, so Jimmyboy knew that the "old man" had been "putting them through."

He had heard the rumble as the battery charged across the parade at drill while he and his mother

were packing his things. The battery captain nodded pleasantly as they passed, and Jimmyboy's old friend, the guidon bearer, winked the eye most remote from official observation. with much gravity.

After the battery passed, a herd guard went by in the opposite direction, driving the horses of the bay troop to the shore meadows, where the Presidio reservation slopes down to the waters of San Fran-

cisco Bay. Jimmyboy followed slowly down the road after them. In the shore meadows between the government wharf and the rifle ranges Sergeant McCafferty was making some dozen cavalry recruits unhappy.

It was old McCafferty that Jimmyboy wanted to see. He could hear the old fellow from the road laboring to mould the raw civilians into fit troopers for Uncle

"R-right forward-fours right-mar-rch," his touch

of brogue rang across the low lands.

The first four did not march straight to the front as it should have done, but wavered, and then huddled over to the right in a jumble.

Jimmyboy could see McCafferty's troop horse leap under the prick of the spurs to head off the first four. "Halt!" thundered that glorious old voice the gar-

rison had learned to know so well. The recruit squad guiltily stumbled over each other to a standstill.

"As you were!" ordered McCafferty, furiously The scared "rookies" hustled themselves back into

McCafferty wheeled his horse about to lace the line, and Jimmyboy knew that he was glowering so blackly that chills were shooting down the spine of each

hapless recruit. "Now," thundered McCafferty, "you first four lunk-

heads, come out here. Come out here, I say." The first four men huddled sheepishly out to the front. Even the troop horses seemed to feel the disgrace and to wither under McCafferty's eye. The old sergeant let a moment of terrible suspense go by; then he demanded, "Fwhat order did I give?

The recruits looked from one to the other, too frightened to volunteer until one of them stammered, "Right forward, fours right, a sir."

McCafferty's voice fell like an explosion: "Thin

whoi didn't you do it?"

When he said the word, the four recruits scurried back to their places in line. They never had to be told again how to do "Right forward, fours right."

When the recruits came in, Jimmyboy waited for McCafferty in the quadrangle in front of the battery stables.

"I came down to say good-bye," he said, coming straight to the point, as was his way.

McCafferty meditatively crammed his gauntlets into the tops of his big trooper hoots and gave one of the grunts for which he was famous. McCafferty's grunts had to be interpreted by experience.

When the second lieutenant just out of West Point ordered, "On right into line" and heard McCafferty grunt behind him-McCafferty being a privileged character—he knew that he should have given "Right front into line," and felt accordingly abashed.

When his old bunkle was shot at his side in the used to show them around the post.

last Geronimo campaign in Arizona, McCafferty grunted and picked up the bleeding body and held it before him on the saddle as the squad he led fled for cover. McCafferty grunted at the rude little grave they dug in the desert, and said no word.

McCafferty grunted that time when he was published with honor in general orders for a frightful night ride with dispatches.

McCafferty grunted now, and it might mean most anything, but Jimmyboy knew that he was to go on.

"I am going away to attend school, McCafferty, he said.

McCafferty's big Irish mug expanded in a grin of pure delight. McCafferty beamed. "When did you get the appointment?" he asked, gripping Jimmyboy's slim fingers in his enormous fist.

The boy's heart sank. "It ain't West Point, McCafferty. I am going to another school."

You're not going to be a sailor?" demanded

McCafferty, indignantly.

That Jimmyboy—son of the major he had seen rise step by step from second lieutenant-could by any physical possibility fall to the level of civil life had never entered his head.

Jimmyboy shook his head mournfully. "No, it ain't a sailor either," he said, too miserable to bother about the king's English. "I ain't going to Annapolis,

McCafferty looked at him, completely bewildered. "McCafferty," said Jimmyboy, solemnly, "McCafferty, I am going to be an artist."

asked McCafferty, who couldn't "What's that?"

believe his ears. "You know," said the boy miserably. "Paint, and all that."

"Picture man," said McCafferty, with such cutting scorn that the tears came into Jimmyboy's eyes.
"It ain't a camera man," he pleaded. "I paint with

brushes; you know the picture I made for you.' "It might better be a camera," said McCafferty "The Department recognizes the camera as

a valuable adjunct to military operations. "An artist told my father I would be a great painter if I could study," said Jimmyboy, on the defensive.

McCafferty grunted with fine disdain and nearly broke Jimmyboy's heart.

"Aw, McCafferty, I can't help it," he begged. "You know you liked to see me draw. Why, you asked me to draw a picture of your horse. You did, McCaf-

McCafferty's grunt was a little softer. "Maybe you can't help it," he said, offering his sympathy in this affliction. "How did it happen?" he asked, as if the boy's leg had been cut off.

'Mamma wanted me to." "Her not being a soldier, of course," said McCafferty, gallantly finding an excuse for the major's lady. "Well, father didn't want me to go into the army,

either," said Jimmyboy stoutly.

McCafferty shut his lips tight together and walked twice the length of the quadrangle without speaking. He stopped at last before Jimmyboy and said loyally: "Your father, me son, is the foinest soldier that ever sat straddle of a horse."

McCafferty did not consider that discipline permitted any further comments on the course of action of Jimmyboy's father. He passed on into the barracks, leaving Jimmyboy much discomforted and feeling that disgrace had befallen the family. He wasn't sure whether he or his father was to blame.

The next day he set out for New York to enter an art school.

Poor Jimmyboy! We will still call him Jimmyboy. for the boyish nickname clung to him all his life. The artist in his nature drank in gulps of rapture during those winter months in the studios. And how

The artists who came to the life class sometimes used to stand behind his easel and exchange glances. and they got to know his name. Jimmyboy was discussed at more than one atelier.

But sometimes, at sunset, he would hear the gun at one of the forts saying good-bye to the day. It would bring back to him a picture of the troops at parade, with the glint of the dying sun on their arms and the sea air from the Pacific just lifting their plumes of scarlet and gold. He could hear the band trooping smartly past the line of captains at "Sound off!" under the eye of the adjutant. He could see the commanding officer far out to the front and center, standing with folded arms.

It made his heart sick.

Jimmyboy could draw!

Jimmybov knew what sacrifices his people were making to keep him in the art school, and his letters to them were always cheery and gay. His mother

Several times, however, he wrote furious letters to McCafferty, railing against fate.

Whereat, McCafferty would square himself off at a table in the post library and devote laborious hours to a reply. Intending to be consoling, McCafferty studiously avoided all mention of painting, which he adjudged ought not to be thrown in the face of a man who couldn't help it, and told all about the troopabout the new horse with an ugly temper, and the new carbines concerning which McCafferty had mis-

All of which made Jimmyboy feel considerably worse-thank you.

givings.

It was not until summer vacation that Jimmyboy was made to feel the real depths of his degradation.

His father had bragged about him until he was a nuisance all over the Department of the Pacific. There is a cavalry captain who offers to take his oath that the major once interrupted the decorous deliberations of a court martial over which he presided to tell about this wonderful Jimmyboy of his who had just come home. Every girl at the post gave a party for him, but Jimmyboy had eyes for no sweethearts but his mother.

Perhaps Jimmyboy might have been spoiled by so much attention had it not been for McCafferty. Old McCafferty made him feel his true position.

McCafferty was rather over-profuse in the warmth of his greeting to Jimmyboy, but it was painfully evident that he was trying to make it easier for him to bear the disgrace of his not being a soldier. It amused Jimmyboy's father, but it hurt Jimmyboy.

McCafferty was very polite, but he didn't invite Jimmyboy down any more while he cleaned the big sabre or fluffed out his helmet plume. There are certain privileges barred to civilians.

The worst was when McCafferty sent around a horse for Jimmyboy to ride. Instead of the big trooper saddle which McCafferty had taught him to sit, the horse was decked out in a natty English pig-skin with the martingales that he knew McCafferty scorned.

He felt then that he was beyond the pale.

The next was a great winter for Jimmyboy. The life class instructors still talk of his work. Between times, he did a little picture of his own in water color and called it "The Last Cartridge." Because his heart was in it, it was the finest picture he ever painted.

A great artist saw it and asked that Jimmyboy be brought to be introduced to him. He told him he must send the picture to the Academy and go himself to study in Munich. He said that was the greatest art school in the world.

But Jimmyboy packed the picture off to McCafferty. who hung it over his bed in the dark barracks. He didn't think much of it for various reasons. Jimmyboy didn't say anything about Germany to his parents -for reasons as various.

It must have been one of the instructors, or maybe the great artist himself, who wrote to Jimmyboy's father. Anyhow it was decided that Jimmyboy should go to Munich the next August. As summer came on it was considered to be a fortunate circumstance, because Jimmyboy's father was to be detached from his regiment and sent as military attache to the American legation at Pekin.

Jimmyboy came across the continent in July to bid them good-bye. It was sweet comfort to his mother that she could have the labor of love of getting him ready to go abroad. It would be so long before they could see each other again.

His father and mother sailed first, and Jimmyboy went down to see them off. McCafferty went, too. Everybody cried—including McCafferty.

The next day Jimmyboy was to leave. Ine quartermaster sent his baggage down to the ferry in a government van, and Jimmyboy said good-bye to them all at the post. McCafferty alone went down to the ferry with him.

They didn't say much, but walked up and down the ferry slip, up and down, up and down, in military step-one, two, three, four-to the rear, one, two, three, four-until the ferry bell rang.

Then McCafferty held out his fist and gulped. His words came in jerks: "If-you get short of money or anything-or want any paint-or varnish-or anything, or any of them-paint fellows make troublefor you-or anything, and you can't handle 'em alone -you send for me and—I'll come if—I have to desert."

Jimmyboy took his hand, but he could not speak. "Good-bye," said McCafferty. The ferry chains were beginning to creak, but

Jimmyboy stood there gripping McCafferty's hand. "Good-bye, sor," said McCafferty again.

"McCafferty, I am not going to go," said Jimmyboy

tempestuously. "Fwhat?" said McCafferty, whose brogue was get-

ting the better of him. "I am not going." Jimmyboy spoke calmly now,

but his lips were pressed tightly together. -" began McCafferty, at a loss to "Thin fwhat—

understand. "I'm going to enlist in the old troop this afternoon." burst out the boy. Old McCafferty's heart gave one

big bound. The ferry host steamed out of the slip and they went back to the post together. The first thing

McCafferty did was to hang a dreadful lithograph of Gen. Grant in place of "The Last Cartridge."

He said tactfully: "We won't never speak of that painting no more!" the said tactfully are to cry over spilled milk, and it wasn't your fault anyhow.'

The next day the prize pupil of the art class took the oath of allegiance and was fitted with the uniform of Uncle Sam's cavalry. The happiest day of Jimmy boy's life up to that point was when he got his troop horse and his carbine and his big cavalry boots, and went out to troop drill. There was no recruit squad for Jimmyboy. He knew as much about cavalry tactics as did McCafferty.

He wrote a long letter to his father.

"My dear father," he said, among other things, "I enlisted in your old troop this morning." (You see, Jimmyboy was getting straight to the point as usual.) "I hope this will bring you no pain. I know it must bring you disappointment. The fear that you and the dear little mother may think I do not appreciate all the efforts and sacrifices you have made for me makes me feel very badly.

"I tried, father. Indeed, I tried. I did the best I could to be an artist, but my heart is in the army. Ever since I can remember it has been a part of my

"It has been your life, too, and you don t know what it is to be sick with longing for the bugle when you wake in the morning. You don't know what it is to miss the sunset gun at retreat; to listen for the sound of the batteries at drill; to listen for the sound of the horses' feet on the gravel; to lay awake at night listening for the sentries calling the hours: to listen for all this, and not to hear. Father, I just couldn't stand it.

"Whatever the consequences are, I am willing to bear them. I don't want you to use one bit of influence to get me a commission. If I can't win one myself I am not worthy to be your son."

After he had waited many anxious weeks, the Oriental steamer brought Jimmyboy a letter from his father in Pekin. He told Jimmyboy not to feel badly.

"It was not our choice of a career for you, but it is all right, my boy. We have no reproach in our hearts. The army does not offer such a future as I believed you capable of achieving, but, after all, art could bring you no greater honor than wearing the army blue. And of the future that is now to be yours, my son, I have only this to say: There are plenty of men ready enough to die for the service; the point is to live for it. Too many officers are content to stagnate in a soft snap and wait for the next war. Live for it, Jimmyboy. Put your heart and soul in it. Make it a better army because you are wearing its uniform. If you are an honor to the flag and the service, that will be better than painting the best picture ever put on canvas. So it's all right, Jimmyboy. Go in and win your commission."

When the Maine was blown up in the winter of 1898 in the harbor of Havana, Jimmyboy's troop was stationed at a cavalry post in Kansas.

He had been in the service nearly a year and had been promoted corporal.

Jimmyboy was almost the beau ideal cavalryman, although McCafferty thought his wrist a little light

for the sabre. He had been studying hard for his commission, but there wasn't any more study for him when the news came. He talked it over with McCafferty after stables and they decided that it meant war.

Jimmyboy never forgot the day the orders came. He never forgot the great vans that came toiling up to the whitewashed magazine laden with innocentlooking boxes marked "U. S. Ball Cartridges."

Cavalry troopers in snowy white stable rigs went staggering by to the blacksmith shop with arm loads of sabres to be sharpened. Over by the artillery stables the batterymen were hurling imaginary death and destruction into their own barracks with the Hotchkiss rapid fire guns.
"War, war," was the song that was singing

in Jimmyboy's heart.

He felt sorry for the prisoners as they went out with the post dump carts to clean up the roads, guarded by a trooper with a loaded carbine.

Under the most favorable circumstances a squad of military prisoners can be driven to do about half as much work as a boy kept home from fishing Saturday afternoon to hoe. But now the carts did nothing but weave busily from one end of the post to the other, passing and repassing as near as they dared to the bustle of preparations. Poor, heartsick wretches.

One of them was old Terry O'Toole, doing pennance for his regular pay-day drunk. He had still a week to serve, as his last jubilation had been unusually riotous. It was breaking his heart to see his battery getting ready to go without him.

That night, when the officer of the day looked in at the guardhouse with new vigilance, he was astonished to see a ghostly figure in a nightshirt standing at "Attention" before him in the lantern light. It was old Terence.

"Av ye plaze, sor," he said, "Oi would like fer to git permission fer to git out of the clink.'

It was just the way an old soldier had of hitting the point first thing.

Terry's face was twitching and his mouth was ariwn. Suddenly the old drunkard burst into tears. "Aw, captain," he begged, "Oi can't stay here and see the ould battery go into action widout me. I sarved wid thot ould battery at Chancellorsville. I bin in thot ould battery since I was a boy recruit. Sure you won't let it go to war widout me. Captain, git the colonel to lemme go now and Oi'll sarve double the time after the war."

When the battery was packed into the troop train two days afterward on the wild dash for the sea, old Terry was the most hilarious youngster on board. But he never did the double time. He was the first man killed in action.

That afternoon the commanding officer's orderly came to the barracks to summon Jimmyboy to the headquarters' office.

When he got there the office was blazing with light, and through the open windows Jimmyboy could see the colonel and the adjutant and a couple of clerks plowing through a pile of papers.

The sergeant major took in his name to the inner sanctum, and in a minute Jimmyboy was standing at "Attention" in front of the commanding officer.

The colonel looked up at him and grunted, but left

him standing there while he and the adjutant consulted over something in low tones.

Suddenly the colonel whirled out of his chair in his queer, abrupt way, and, growling for Jimmyboy to follow, left the office.

Jimmyboy had no idea what was coming as they marched across the parade ground to the colonel's house, Jimmyboy keeping the traditional six paces to

At the door, the colonel said abruptly, "come in." Jimmyboy followed wonderingly into the dark hall. As the door closed, the bluff old officer said: "Jimmyboy, I'm starved. Come in while I eat." And he stood courteously aside to let the enlisted men pass first into the dining room.

Jimmyboy knew from that that the colonel for some reason wished the bars of discipline to be temporarily let down, so he let 'em down. There was presently the strange spectacle of a colonel of horse dining at the same table with one of his own troopers.

As they dined, the colonel chatted of everything but army in his jerky way. The colonel had a grim, dry humor that made his sayings famous all over the Department.

When he had finished, the colonel tilted up his empty coffee cup in the hope of getting the last drop and said over the rim: "Jimmyboy, there's going to

"Yes, sir," said Jimmyboy, growing constrained.

"We're going to the Philippines."

"Yes, sir."
"Well," said the colonel, "this is your great chance, Jimmyboy. I am going to move heaven and earthalthough it is precious little that we of the service have to say about the army-to get you a commission in one of these new volunteer regiments."

Jimmyboy flushed and started to speak, but the colonel cut him short. "Don't say a word," he said. Your father is the best friend I ever had."

Jimmyboy had risen, and the colonel rose, too, and put his hand on the boy's shoulder.

"But I am doing it more for you than for him." he said kindly. "You are a fine soldier, my boy; I have been watching you."

The boy flushed deep with pleasure, and the colonel shoved him brusquely along toward the door. "Go along," he said.

Jimmyboy had to wriggle himself free. "Much obliged," he said simply, "but I'd rather stay with the old regiment."

"Well, I don't know about a commission here," said the colonel doubtfully.

"I don't want a commission anywhere if it has to come through a 'pull,' " said the boy, bluntly.

The colonel gave a grunt and stalked out into the hall, and shoved Jimmyboy along before him. The boy was afraid he had seemed ungrateful and hurt the old man's feelings, but at the door the colonel patted him roughly on the arm just where his chevrons shone gold in the gas light.

"You're the son of your father," he said, and Jimmyboy went back to bed very happy. He dreamed he was leading a charge against a band of natives. each one as big as an elephant.

(To be continued.)

### CHILDREN'S CRUSADE THE FAMOUS

ECENT investigations into the history of the fam- on a crusade to the Holy Land and sought the port ous Children's Crusade have developed facts that make it apparent that it was the result of one of the most diabolical plots of which history makes mention.

Early in the spring of 1213 two men, wearing the garb of monks and claiming to be such, appeared in France and Germany calling all the children they met to take the Cross and journey to the Holy Land. The two men gathered the children about them in the streets of cities and towns and urged them to join in the new crusade. All the idle and deserted children who usually are to be found in large numbers in big cities were sought out by the two men and formed into bands, which were started on the march for the French seaport of Marseilles.

As they marched along the country roads they were joined by other children. The frenzy spread throughout the countries where the two men preached. In all about 30,000 boys and girls set out on the march for Palestine.

Now these two men who had gone about preaching the Children's Crusade were not monks at all, but two emissaries of some merchants of Marseilles, who saw an opportunity to gain a great deal of money if they could inveigle children into ships, take them to the coast of Africa and there sell them to the Mohammedans as slaves.

The children who marched to Marseilles were taken on board a fleet of ships belonging to these merchants and sail was made ostensibly for the Holy Land, but in reality for Africa.

But the ships were scarcely well off the coast when a great storm came up and drove them toward the shores of Italy. On the Italian coast all except two of the vessels were wrecked and every soul on board of them was drowned.

The two ships which escaped made their way to Africa, and the unhappy children in them were all

sold into slavery

Although all the children had been told to march to Marseilles, and had been started on their journey in that direction, they did not all arrive at that port. A large band of them missed the way and arrived at the Italian city of Genoa.

The merchants had not expected them at that port and so there were no ships waiting for them. The people of Genoa were greatly surprised when the small army of boys and girls came marching into their city bearing crosses and singing hymns.

When the children told the citizens that they were

of Marseilles, where they were to embark, the good people suspected that some wretches had been entrapping the young crusaders for their own ends. The Genoese, having a shrewd idea that the whole thing was an attempt to get slaves for the African trade, compelled the children to return to their

Boys of Naples A Series by Minnie J. Reynolds

No. III—The Scissors Grinder



The seissors grinder works for his father or some other man He sharpens three pairs of scissors for a cent, and his wages also will not amount to more than five cents a day, for which he packs the heavy grindstone and utters his curious, long-drawn cry through the streets all day.

homes, and told them of their great danger. Many of the children were already ill from the fatigues of their long journey, and most of them were beginning to think of home and their parents with a great longing.

Genoa is called "the Superb," from the great number of pulaces and other stately buildings which look out from its heights over the blue waters of the Mediterranean, upon which most of the children had never looked before. But their far-away homes seemed dearer to them than Genoa the Superb, when weary and footsore, they reached that city.

So the citizens had not much trouble in persuad ing them to take up the march for home again.

Many of the children never saw the homes for which they longed, but died on the return journey along the course of which they begged their way.

The merchants who planned the crime of the so called Children's Crusade were arrested for some other crime some time afterward and put to death upon the scaffold. It is supposed that they made a complete confession of the part they had played in arranging the kidnaping of the French and German boys and girls; but the names of their agents who went about gathering the children together have never been known to a certainty.

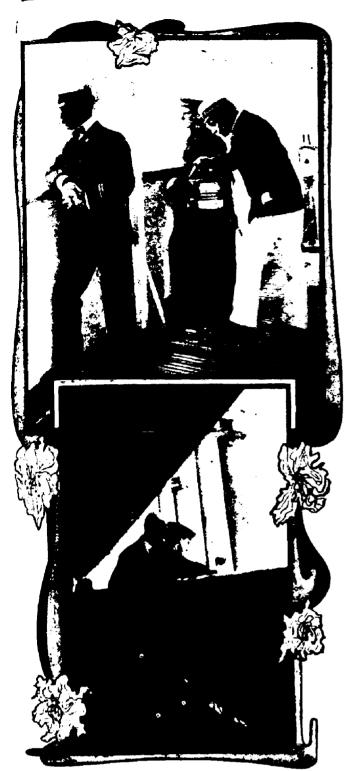
### And The Dog Laughed

The proprietor of a Third avenue store owns a little black kitten that cultivates a habit of squatting on its haunches, like a bear or a kangaroo, and then sparring with its forepaws, as if it had taken lessons from a pugilist.

A gentleman took into the store the other evening an enormous black dog, half Newfoundland, half collie, fat, good-natured, and intelligent. The tiny black kitten, instead of bolting at once for shelter. retreated a few paces, sat erect on its hind legs, and "put its fists" in an attitude of defiance. The contrast in size between the two was intensely amusing. It reminded one of Jack the Giant Killer preparing to demolish a giant.

Slowly and without a sign of excitability the huge dog walked as far as his chain would allow him, and gazed intently at the kitten and its odd posture. Then, as the comicality of the situation struck him. he turned his head and shoulders around to the spectators, and if animal ever laughed in the world that dog assuredly did so then and there. He neither barked nor growled, but indulged in a low chuckle. while eyes and mouth beamed with merriment.—New York Telegram.

# THE BOY WHO WOULD GO TO SEA



TONS there ever lived a healthy, wideawake boy, a thorough boy, who has not longed at some stage of his boyhood career to go to sea? Up under the attic rafters on a rainy day, poring over thumbed volumes of Cooper or Marryat, or out on a raft on the village mill pond engaged in fierce encounter with rival piratical craft, the instinctive love for the sea is still strong in the blood of the youthful American. It is the survival of the primeval instinct which led the ancestors of the present generation of boys, three centuries and more ago, to discover unknown lands by sailing across unknown waters, and which, in the intervening centuries, has built up the great fabric of world-commerce.

Most boys of the present day are forced to satisfy their ambitions for a scafaring life with story books and the village pond. Three quarters of a century ago the youngster on whom the salt sea laid its spell of witchery usually could become a cabin boy, or, if he was large and strong enough, a sailor on one of the fast clipper ships that were the pride of the Yankee nation and carried the Stars and Stripes into every commercial port.

But times have changed since then. While it has been taking the lead in so many lines of industrial activity, the United States has fallen sadly behind the procession in this, the "noblest of all trades." Through failure to meet with necessary legislation. bethaps, the requirements of modern conditions, the eets that once gave America the right to be conblered a maritime nation second only to Great Britain have disappeared and have not been replaced; that the greatest exporting nation in the world now carries less than ten per cent of its own exports. There is hope, however, that this humiliating state of affairs will be remedied in time and that the Stars and Stripes will cease to be an object of curiosity in oreign ports. In fact, for the boy who is persistently rnest in his desire for an ocean career there are suportunities today which, if more restricted in numher, are more favorable in all other respects than those that offered his father or his grandfather.

There is one transatlantic steamship company that tarts a certain number of young Americans every year on careers in the merchant marine that will lead them, in the course of time, to the command of great steamships. To be sure the number of young men that a single line can train in the art of modern steamship navigation is not large—on the ships of the American Line there are forty six of these cadets. as they are called, while the number of applications yearly runs up to three or four hundred-but the opportunities afforded those who are fortunate enough to secure appointments are far better than ever before were placed within the reach of young men going to sea.

It is ten years now since our only national transatlantic steamship line began the work of fitting young Americans to become officers of the great ocean flyers. By the terms of the agreement the company

By SIDNEY ALBRET

made then with the government it was to carry one cadet for each thousand tons of each of its vessels, and under this arrangement several hundred ambitious youngsters have received a practical course of instruction on the famous greyhounds "New York," "Philadelphia," "St. Louis" and "St. Paul," which have kept our flag well to the fore-front in the keen competition of the Atlantic trade. It was the good fortune of a number of these cadets also to take part with their vessels in the stirring events of the Spanish war, for the cadets, like the American Line ships, are subject to the call of the government and become part of the navy in wartime.

But a berth on one of these fine ocean cruisers, even if it were to be had for the asking, should not be the first object of the boy who is ambitious some day to walk the bridge of a big ocean liner. As a matter of fact, so great is the press of applicants that a boy is not likely to secure a place unless he already knows something of modern seamanship. The command of an ocean liner is a position of great power and responsibility, and can be reached only by long and thorough preparation; so our embryo captain should begin when about sixteen to fit himself for it by acquiring the rudiments of a sea education.

The best way to do this is to spend two years on one of the schouships maintained for this very purpose. There are three of these schoolships on the Atlantic coast-the "St. Mary's" of New York, the 'Enterprise" of Boston and the "Saratoga" of Philadelphia-and they are under the control of the Boards of Education of the cities from which they hail. They are officered and manned by thoroughgoing seamen, and the boys who are received on board each year are taught to be good sailors and manly men. Their tuition is practically free, for the entire cost of the two years' course is not more than fifty dollars.

On board the schoolships the boys are taught mathematics, English, and the different branches of seamanship, including the making and handling of sails, the art of navigation—the laying of courses by sun, moon and stars, great-circle sailing, the adjustment of compasses—and many other things connected with the proper management of a ship at sea.

Another subject of great importance in these days of big ships carrying thousands of tons of freight on every voyage, and one in which the boys receive instruction, is the proper stowage of cargo. Part of all this is book learning, but a good deal of it is not: the schoolships go on long cruises every year, and besides learning how to do things by actual experience the boys have a chance to become accustomed to sea life and to see some interesting parts of the world in

By the time he completes his work on the schoolshin a boy is eighteen and ready for a berth on one of the big liners. Here he escapes many of the hard experiences that fell to the lot of boys who went to sea in the books he has read. To be sure the discipline is strict and a cadet must pay steady attention to business, but he is not made an errand boy or their work and gives them their instruction.

knocked about by everybody on board: he is destined to become an officer, and from the first he is treated as a gentleman. The cadets have their own messroom and their own sleeping quarters, and they have certain well-defined duties to perform. They rank as petty officers, and those in the deck department are under the command of the chief officer, who directs in the engineer department, who are in training to become engineer officers, are under the direction of the chief engineer. They are paid for their work. receiving ten dollars a month for their first voyage and fifteen dollars a month after that, so that from the day they start they are practically self-supporting. After three years of constant training, at the age of twenty one, the cadets are ready to become merchant officers. They enter the lowest grade, the designation of which varies

Comparatively few of the boys who enter the service as cadets will ever reach this goal. The path leading to it, as to all very desirable things, is a long and hard one, and many who are attracted by the glamor of a life at sea are soon cured of the fancy by its stern realities and by the severe discipline to which they are forced to conform. Others drift into other lines of work, and still others show in the course of time that they are unfitted for high command. Broad as is the sea, it has no room for sluggards or for weaklings, and the boy who wants to go to sea because he thinks that he will have an easy job and a jolly time of it would better abandon the idea at the very outset, for he is not likely to last long as a cadet.

For those few who "have the right stuff in them' and who persist the prize is worth all that it costs. There is no nobler calling than that the sea offers, and no post more worthy of a boy's best efforts than that of commander of a great ocean steamship. It requires a man who has the strong qualities of a leader of men, whose character includes steadiness. sound judgment and thorough uprightness.

Aside from its reward in making one a very useful and highly respected man, the steamship captain's post offers satisfactory material attractions. The captains of the big American liners, for example, receive from \$3,600 to \$5,000 a year, and on any first class passenger ship the captain's pay is not much less than \$2,000, while of course he lives on his ship and at the company's expense.

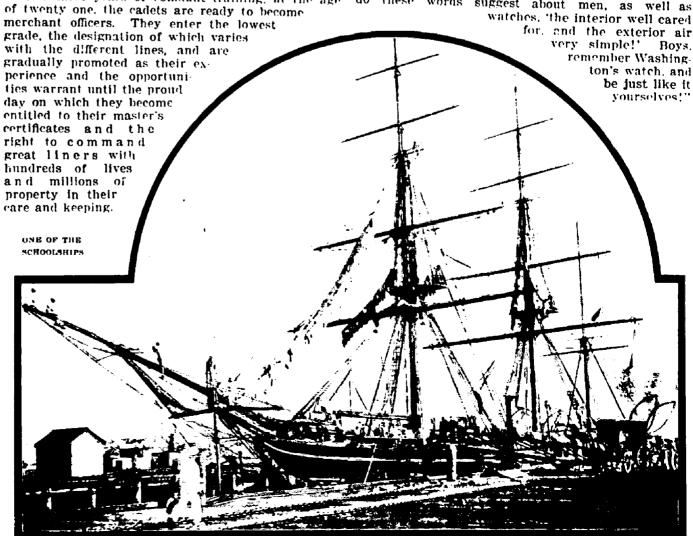
There are other lines besides the one mentioned which offer opportunities to the boy desirous of going to sea. Some of the large coasting vessels running to Gulf ports and to the West Indies also carry cadets, but of course the berths in the transatlantic service of the American Line are most coveted. In spite of the fact that the American registry of its vessels has necessitated its paying more for its ships and more by thousands of dollars for operating them every year, the American Line, under the direction of Mr. Clement A. Griscom, now the President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, has persisted in its patriotic determination to keep the Stars and Stripes affoat on the Atlantic and to offer a sea career to aspiring young Americans. For this reason as well as for their fine records its ships have earned the admiration of loyal Americans.

### High Places Affect Watches

It has been found that watches and clocks cannot withstand the effect of great heights with perfect immunity any more than human beings can. Like them, they suffer from the change in the air pressure. A watch taken to the top of Mont Blanc will gain thirty-six seconds in twenty-four hours. The thinness of the air, with its decreased pressure, makes the poor watch dizzy and leads it to run faster, just as a man's blood runs faster. Watches will change a little even when carried from the lower floors of a house to the higher ones, although the variation is too slight to be considered for practical purposes,

Washington's Watch

The Christian Watchman relates the following striking anecdote of Washington, in illustration of the practical good sense which he manifested in everything. The incident speaks volumes upon the character of the Father of His Country: "His personal friend, Governor Morris, was about going to Europe, and Washington, along with several letters of introduction, gave him this charge, to buy him, at Paris, a flat gold watch; not the watch of a fool, or of a man who desires to make a show, but of which the interior construction shall be extremely well cared for, and the exterior air very simple.' What a mind of wisdom do these words suggest about men, as well as



# MILLIONS OF FROGS WANTED

ROGS!" exclaimed the marketman. "I could sell a thousand of them this minute if I had them. There is a heavy penalty for catching them at this time of year and while the clubs and hig hotels are crying for them we can't get a baker's dozen in a week."

Recognizing the growing demand for frogs as an article of epicurean diet, the Fishing Commission of the State of Pennsylvania has decided to encourage the raising of frogs by distributing free, millions of tadpoles to farmers and others who are in a position to take up frog-raising as an industry. Heretofore there has been no systematic attempt to supply the market with frogs. In vacation days bands of boys have hunted the marsh lands in the vicinity of their homes in search of the croakers, knowing that they are sure of a little pocket money for the trouble of taking a basketful of "bulls" to market.

The method of catching the frogs has been to fish for them with a hook and line, the bait being a piece of red flannel. The game will jump for this delusive temptation and find itself caught on the hook. Another way the boys have of obtaining a supply of frogs for the market is to shoot them with small shot from a flobert rifle. The regular fishermen, those who eke out a living by catching frogs when fish are scarce, and who ply their trade in the swamp lands of Jersey and elsewhere rely upon a net and the quickness of their hand to capture the clusive quarry.

With only these irregular sources of supply the marketmen have been quite unable to furnish their customers with a steady quantity of frogs, and at times the caterers have been compoded to withdraw the item 4rom their menus. The law governing supply and demand has put the price of frogs in these famine times to a figure that makes it actually profitable to raise them for market purposes, and the State of Pennsylvania intends to assist all who wish to take up the industry by supplying the nucleus for a froggery

The old hands at the markets are not optimistic



ever, frogs are exhibited in their entirety minus the skin. It is said that all parts of the frog are edible, but some limit their desires to the hind legs. The appearance of the frog, both before and after he has been prepared for sale in the market, is not appetizing, but those who are able to close their eyes to this drawback say that as between fried frog and fried chicken their preferences are decidedly with the former.

### More Animals Being Exterminated

Another wild animal has been almost exterminated by fur hunters. It is the heautiful Satan Ape of New Guinea, which once was so plentiful in the forests there that travelers told how almost every tree bore its load of handsome monkeys.

The beauty of the Satan Ape was its doom. Its wonderful shining fur, composed of immensely long silken hair, became popular for furs about twelve years ago, and at once fur hunters penetrated the wild home of the monkeys to supply the markets of Europe.

In 1892 the government figures showed that 175,000 skins had been shipped in that one year. Within two years so many monkeys had been killed that only 67,600 skins were exported in 1896. In many places the forests are absolutely lifeless now, and it is calculated that there will be no Satan Apes left at all in a few years.

The white heron, although it still exists in great numbers in certain parts of South America, is doomed, like the monkey, for \$100,000 worth of

skins are exported annually from Argentina alone, while Venezuela sends out about \$90,000 each year. It has been estimated that in the worst years of plume hunting in Florida the annual slaughter of these grand birds amounted to one and one-half millions in a year.

The beautiful humming bird is another victim of the feather hunter, and it is only a question of time before this tiny creature will cease to dazzle the traveler even in the deepest forest, for there is no place where it can escape the hunter. In London alone the weekly sales of the ruby and emerald skins of the wonderful bird amount to 50,000.

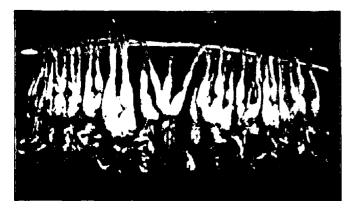


IN VACATION DAYS BANDS OF BOYS HUNT THE MARSHES

about the new industry. Said one of these to the writer:

"It's all very well to talk of raising frogs as though you can breed and grow them like chickens. It takes years for a frog to attain the size that the large hotels and clubs require. They don't want little scrubs, but those of such a size that a leg looks like the leg of a chicken. I am not a frog expert, but I should think it would take five or six years for a frog to grow to full size. Meanwhile the frog farmer must be feeding and caring for the frogs. How is he going to feed them? They won't eat anything that is still. Their food must be on the jump. They will swallow a stone if it is a rolling stone, but they won't even notice enything that can be got without the effort of a jump. In time, of course, any one taking up frograising as an industry and devising some means of keeping the stock in good condition by maintaining an even supply of food in the shape of flies or whatever frogs thrive best upon will have a valuable source of income, but it will take time and patience and the money will not begin to come in for a long time. It will be a great relief to us marketmen if the frog business can ever reach the point where there is a substantial source of supply, for there is a constant howl for them, and now that they have been classed as game and a close season has been arranged for their protection, it is almost impossible to get any." Epicures say that fried frog is a dainty fit for a

Epicures say that fried frog is a dainty fit for a king. Some eat only the legs. In the markets, how-



A BUNCH FOR SALE IN THE MARKET

# Cheerful Tips to "Young America" & By OLIVER A. HARTLEY

It hasn't been very long since I was a boy—a great hulk of a fellow, who, like you, had a kind of halfcocked notion that I should some day become a noted slayer of Red Men and be called "Red Handed Pete," or some such wonderfully inappropriate cognomen.

Somehow you've gained the idea that Indian blood is not employed satisfactorily, except it be set gurgling through the sward by the agency of the thirsty, trusty bowie. You may think that countless Indians are spoiling for want of carving by a Boy Avenger, and that you are the B. A. to a t-i, ti. Well, all the Indians in this country have been washed of their sins of savagery. They are now as white as snow, as far as civilized attributes count.

Old Rain-in-the-Face out in the Black Hills section, doesn't need killing any worse, it's likely, than does your chum. Johnny Smith's pa. Old Rain is under the care of the law just as are you and I. The Poy Avenger who tip-toes up behind and jabs a knife in him had better crawl in a hole somewhere.

You have read of boys becoming rip-roaring villains in velvet pants and three-story boots. Our musty jails have kept the dew and sunshine off lots of little fellows about your age before now. They started out to subdue Sioux, or hold up trains, and when looking themselves over in the lock-up, discovered, instead of yellow pants, or one of the stylish brigand colors, that there was not much left of the old blue-mollies save the waist-band and a fringe of

tatters. No girls came around with whom they might fall in love, unless they had no objections to great, fat, colored women who brought cold potatoes, sliced bread and cups of water on trays. Jallors don't feed hoys as well as healthy stomachs might wish.

But if you want to raise a rumpus in your time-knock a home run with the bases full, as we can put it—I can tell you the shortest cut to the highest point. That school bell is not rung for the heauty of it. Old man Opportunity is pulling the rope. If you know who he is you'll not anger him by having to be driven to obey him. Jump up and scamper at his call—he's an excellent fellow if you treat him right.

It is just so far to a place called Success. Every time you go to school and study well, you will have traveled just that much farther on your road.

A boy that can play baseball, run, jump and—well, yes, and fight, can get the best of any book ever printed, if he'll try.

If you can jump farther than Willie Good, you have the stuff in you to spell a longer word than he can. You have worked out the problem of swinning or riding a wheel. Give your arithmetic as fair trial You'll soon have it broken to bit and bridle. Dollars and arithmetic go hand in hand. When you grow some and earn a dollar your figures will show you how to make it go farther and last longer.

You can make play of school work. Much hearty laughter lurks in your text books. Do your work cheerfully and you will do it well. Do it so that when old man Opportunity begins to like you, you can grasp his hand in good grace. Responsibilities in later life will not frighten you if you are armed with sharp wits.

Study your books now and you won't have to study how to get out of some iron-barred penitentiary some other time. Good old sport-loving, studious boys don't grow up to wear stripes. There are bushels of places in stores, offices and manufactories for such fellows.

Tear a problem to smithereens. If it looks hard, cut it open to see what's inside—like you did your first drum, you know. Probe it through and through Don't let it pass until it has shown you the counter-sign.

First thing you know some of the fellows will be calling you "the Human Prodigy, or the Boy Who Eats Problems." When they do such things it means that some one is attracting attention in some particular way.

At the end of the term when the schoolroom is full of visitors for the "last day" exercises, some body will point you out as a "Double Barreled Terror" at forcing school books to surrender. Peoplare beginning to be proud of you. Fifth ward people are glad you don't belong to the Sixth ward school. Beats holding-up a stage-coach all hollow.

That's not all. You will be getting more and more real pleasure out of your books. Time's coming when you'll prefer a book any time to a 22-calibre rifle for hunting purposes. Education's a good field in which to go hunting. You can be sure of getting somethin

Learning is pretty much like a circus. The more there is, the more you want.

Long about the next thing you'll be showing the family your big sheep-skin diploma, done up in flash; ribbons. Your mother will kiss you, father will his hand on your shoulder and little sister will giggle

A young fellow starting out with his mother's kiss on his lips and a diploma in his trunk, is going to "get there, Eli," and no mistake.

One day your hard work will bud and blossom You will be a "worth-while" plant in the "world garden," not a common dandelion sort of man that don't amount to shucks.

Perhaps you'll be a lawyer, physician or banker. Sounds good, doesn't it? People will think so much of your ability, no matter what you follow, that



A RIDE ON A FLORIDA TURTLE

The Turtle is Four Feet Long and Three Feet Wide and WestPounds, Captured and Photographed by D. Waldo
Brown, Eastpoint, Florida

they'll come to you for advice, and they'll pay  $^{\rm crit}$  dollars for your opinions.

Dollars are fine! Anyhow long bout the Fourth or Christmas time. You'll have plenty of them when you have education to sell. One thing about education, you can use and give of it and still have it all left. Wouldn't it be fine if it were that way with marbles and things?

Of course you'll die some day, but probably not see soon as if you had set out to be a "holy terror." See

many terrors starve to death, you know!

Brace up now! Get your book-digester at work
Your teeth are firm, and you are to blame if you
don't get a good, square meal of learning every day
this year. Eat your mental food slowly, and chew
it well. Lazy eating causes indigestion. Indigestion
in this sense means ignorance.

Hip, hurrah! for the day when you put out you sign-board and are known as the bald-headed philoso pher or best known business man of the 20th century

Ву

H. D. M.

### The Crown Prince of Bulgaria

OCTOBER, 1904]

The little principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin in the year 1878, and Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, was made Prince of Bulgaria. The Prince married a daughter of Duke Robert of Parma. She died very suddenly five years ago and left the prince with four children, the eldest of whom is Prince Boris, now ten years of age and the



PRINCE BORIS, BORN 1891, CROWN PRINCE OF BULGARIA

crown prince of Bulgaria. If the future of the young crown prince is to be like that of his father, he is not to be envied, for Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is said to be the most closely guarded ruler in all Europe because of the eagerness of his enemies to take his life. The royal palace at Sofia is always closely guarded by soldiers, and when the prince goes forth to walk or drive he is always under the protection of an armed escort. His predecessor was kidnapped and expelled from the principality, and a few years ago his prime minister, Stambouloff, was literally cut to pieces in the streets of Sofia. The little principality has been "in hot water" for several years. There have been insurrections and many disturbing occurrences within its borders, in addition to serious trouble with Turkey, resulting from the Macedonian massacres. The result is that Prince Ferdinand is almost constantly in danger of his life, and even the little Prince Boris might fall a victim to the cruelty of the fanatic, the madman or the anarchist assassin.

Royal rulers of to-day are verifying in their own unhappy experience the truth of the old adage: "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," for never in the history of the world were thrones surrounded by so many dangers. The fear of assassination makes it necessary for rulers to take the utmost precautions for their personal safety, and all of their power gives them less liberty than their humblest subjects have. A recent writer, discussing the subject of the way in which modern rulers must be guarded, says:

"Prudent considerations of statecraft compel the modern monarch to submit to a system of espionage always unpleasant and often intolerable. No strong man likes to feel that another's eye is upon his every provement, and kings are but men, with a more than ordinary dislike of restraint.

Prince Boris of Bulgaria is said to be a very manly and attractive boy, and his pictures would seem to bear out this testimony. His future is one of care and probable danger, for a king or a reigning prince has little freedom from the cares of state, and a crown is not a possession to be coveted.

### A Bit of History

Just after the completion of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803-which is commemorated by the World's Fair of this year at St. Louis-the American Congress, urged by President Jefferson, authorized an expedition to explore the newly acquired territory. President Jefferson's private secretary, Meriweather Lewis, was appointed commander of this expedition. and he chose as his associate Capt. William Clark, an old army friend.

A hundred years ago last July these intrepid men, with a small party of about thirty explorers, were well away on their journey up the Missouri River, as far as the mouth of the Platte. In May of the following year they had their first glimpse of the Rockies, and before that year (1805) was ended they had crossed the Great Range and pushed on to the Pacific Ocean by way of the Columbia River. During certain parts of their journey they endured great hardships, and for fifteen months they were cut off from all communication with the outer world.

It was one of the most famous of American expeditions, and to the pluck and perseverance of this little band of explorers we owe the acquisition, later. of the territory now embraced in the three great states of our northwestern boundary-Washington,

Oregon and Idaho.

# OWEEN

OTHING certain is known of the origin of Halloween, October 31st, except that it is very old. It was thought to be the special night of the year for witches, fairies and spirits to walk abroad, and for persons to find out about their fu-

The child born on Halloween was supposed to have the power to talk with spirits. Throughout Great Britain and Ireland nuts and apples played an important part in the celebration of Halloween, immense quantities of both being eaten, hence the names Nutcrack Night and Snapapple Night. The practice of eating nuts and apples on Halloween is said to have come from the Romans who, on November 1st, held a great feast in honor of Pomona, whom the boys who are studying Latin will remember was the goddess of fruits and seeds. At this feast the nuts and fruits which had been gathered and stored away during summer for the winter's use were first brought out.

Those who have read the poem of Robert Burns, Scotland's poet, entitled "Halloween," will have a good idea of the manner of celebrating this festival. One of the games played was the putting of three nuts on the glowing bars of the fire by a young man or maiden, the idea being that if one of the nuts cracked or jumped away, his or her sweetheart would prove false; if one of the nuts blazed up there was only regard on the part of the swain, while if the nuts burned quietly away into ashes there would be a marriage within the year. Another game, which would delight the boys of today, was to hang a stick horizontally by a piece of string to the ceiling. To one end of the stick was attached an apple and to the other end a candle. One of the company would then twirl the stick around, and the merrymakers would each in turn snatch at the apple with his teeth, the use of the hands not being allowed; but so quickly would the stick whirl round that a face scorched or well greased from the candle often re-

Ducking for apples is even yet a favorite sport among boys and girls in Scotland and Ireland on Halloween. A large tub half filled with water is placed in the center of the kitchen floor, a goodly number of apples are set affoat, and the young people duck their heads in the water to catch an apple if possible with their teeth, the use of the hands being forbidden. As the only sure way to get the apple was to force it to the bottom of the tub, the result was wet faces and hair, and great aputtering when the face appeared with a large apple fixed firmly in the wide open mouth. Many of the games are obsolete now and new sports and merrymaking have taken their place. A writer in one of the magazines some time ago told how a company of young people might have a splendid time:

Begin the evening's fun by pinning on the guests as they enter the room a ribbon on which is written their names in anagram form and numbered. When all have arrived, pass tally cards bearing corresponding numbers. To the two who in fifteen minutes make the most correct guesses present a prize.

Let the first game be played by forming the guests in two lines, the lads in one row and the lassies in

another. When all are ready, let the one who has been appointed master of ceremonies say, as ne takes up a hat, "What is this for?" Immediately all must nod their heads. If the next article shown is a pair of slippers, all nod and make their feet move in addition; a fan, their hands in addition; a belt, the hips, and so on until the whole body is in motion. And all the movements must be continued until one after another are overcome by the comical sight and have to sit down. It will not be long before all will be convulsed with laughter.

For another game, stretch a cord the entire length of the parlors. At one end, on a small table, put a plate holding an apple, an orange and a banana made of confectionery. Blindfold the guests in turn and place them on the opposite end of the cord, and let them walk it to the dish of fruit. When all have done so give the fruit as a prize to the three who have kept nearest the line, having attached to it the following jingles:

> Surely marry ere again we meet, Now you have the apple sweet.

This golden orange will happiness bring, It may be a wedding or it may be a ring.

You'll be married happily some day, But just how soon I cannot say.

For a Halloween test to be tried at the close of the evening, give to every one a thread, all of equal lengths, and have each in turn hold his thread over a lamp while some one counts slowly until the thread blackens and breaks. This is said to be a sure way of telling how many years will elapse before the holder is married.

### Horned Saddle Beasts

If there were no such animals as horses in the world, people might get along with cows for riding and driving. A Frenchman, Marquis d'Ayguesvives. has a cow named Suzanne which he rides with a bit and saddle exactly like a horse. Also he feeds her on oats, and has taught her to jump so that he can ride "cross country" with her after a fashion.

The Marquis is extremely proud of Suzanne and her accomplishments, and declares that she is more intelligent than the ordinary horse and has considcrable speed.

Eddie Sullivan, a cowboy on a California ranch, has a steer which he prefers to a horse.

Not only does he ride the steer in his ordinary business, but he is always ready to race him against

the California ponies. Neither the French Marquis nor the American

cowboy can claim to be the first to discover the possibilities of the cow family in the way of saddle beasts. Many years ago James Hirst, who lived in Yorkshire, England, and was known as "Old Comical," had a bull on which he always followed the hounds. "Old Comical" was a keen sportsman and was present at every hunt in the neighborhood, always mounted on his horned steed. This bull could equal most of the horses of the hunters in jumping and beat some of them in speed, and many an accident occurred because of risks taken by huntsmen who did not like to be outdone by "Old Comical" and his strange "mount."

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

ANNAPOLIS, MARTLAND

The American Boy has wonderful possibilities

## Messages of The Governors to American Boys

Number 2

To the American Boy



for succees in life, but he must not forget that grave responsibilities confront him. He inherits no special privileges, no honors. --- only an equality of opportunity with boys of all nationalities. All privileges and honors must be wes through Grit will be a lending factor in his success The American Boy must not expect on easy life. He should pray not for tasks equal to his powers, but for rowers equal to him tanks He should be loyal to him own State and to him He should give to both his best efforts to secure honest, clean politics and fidelity in administrative matters. Atove all things he should remember that worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow. PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION, REDUCED, OF GOVERNOR WARFIELD'S LETTER

# Three Yankee Boys in Ireland



O'CONNELL BRIDGE

Synopsis of preceding chapters: Professor Jack Wiley (familiarly known as "Professor Jack") with three of the students of Somerton Academy, namely, Joe Cadman, Hal Jameson and Ned Flanigan. New England boys, are together making a tour of Ireland. Joe is a Boston boy. Hal the son of a New Hampshire farmer, and Ned the son of a rich Maine lumberman. Chipter I. (November, 1903), describes the events that led up to the trip, as well as some of the boys' experience on shipboard. Chapter II. (December), continues the story of their life on shipboard. Chapter III. (January), relates what happened at Cork and how the boys kissed the Blarney Stone. Chapter V (March), deals more fully with the boys' experiences in Cork. Chapter VI. (April). takes our heroes to the Lakes of Killarney, where in the "Edden of the West" they spend one of the happelest days of their lives. Chapter VII. (September) describes the trip from Killarney to Dublin.

### CHAPTER VIII

After their ride of seven hours, during which they had covered the 186 miles from Killarney to Dublin, Professor Jack and his three boys had little energy left for more than an evening dinner, a short stroll after dusk, and then to bed.

The next morning, as fully rested they sat at their breakfast of coffee, rolls and syrup in the hotel dining room on the ground floor, looking out upon the famous Sackville Street, the Professor prepared the boys for intelligent sight-seeing in the Irish capital by telling them something of the city's history.

Dismissing the early centuries with the statement that their story was principally legend, he began with the ninth century, when the Danes invaded Ireland, captured Dublin and became rulers of a part of Ire-"Subsequently," said he, "the Danes were defeated by the Irish King, Malachy, and still later by the famous Brian Boru, King of Munster, but with a loss to Ireland of the king himself, his son and eleven hundred men.

"Again the Danes took the city and held it until 1170, when the Anglo-Saxons, under Henry II, King of England, entered Dublin and gave a great and splendid feast to the Irish chiefs, by which he gained their allegiance and first forged upon Ireland the chains which made her for all time a part of the British Empire.

"In 1177 Strongbow, a great leader of the Anglo-Saxons, died in Dublin and his remains were buried in Christ Church Cathedral, where his monument is still preserved.

"The native Irish were not content to allow Dublin to remain under foreign rule, so in 1646 they besieged Dublin with eighteen thousand foot and horse, but without success. Three years later the great Oliver Cromwell, who with his parliamentary forces had defeated the army of the English King and become virtually ruler of England, crossed over the Irish Sea to Dublin and there began his conquest of Ireland with thirteen thousand foot and horse. They tell you all over Ireland, as they point out the ruins of castles, churches and monasteries, that these have been ruins since the time of Cromwell, just as throughout Europe they date their sorrows back to the time when Napoleon Bonaparte spread dismay and ruin throughout the cities of Europe,

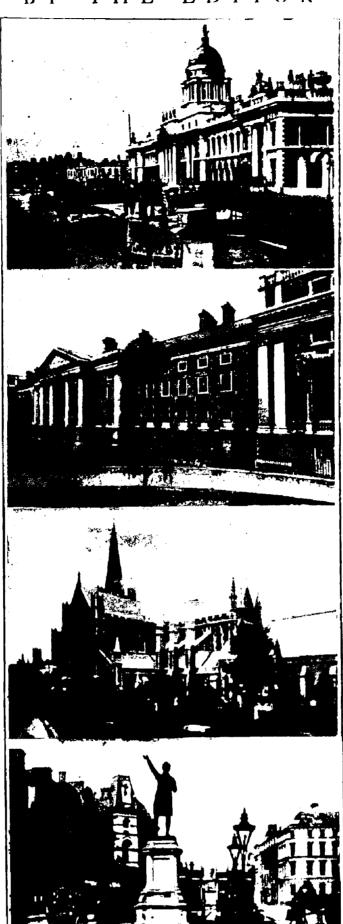
"In 1689 James H. a devout Catholic who claimed to be the rightful King of England, landed in Ireland, held a parliament in Dublin, ordered nearly all of the Protestants out of the city on pain of death, and proceeded to erect a mint and to coin money out of old guns and refuse metal with which to pay his numerous debts, compelling the people to take it or be hanged. But James II was defeated at the Battle of the Boyne (July 1, 1690) by William III, the Protestant King of England, who, entering Dublin in triumph, proceeded in great state to St. Patrick's Cathedral to return thanks for his victory.

"In 1800 the Parliaments of Ireland and of Great Britain passed the 'Act of Union,' and thenceforth the flag of Great Britain and Ireland floated over Dublin Castle

"Three years later Robert Emmet, a young barrister twenty-three years of age, headed an insurrection against English rule, and paid the penalty of his rashness a short time later by death on a scaffold in the streets of Dublin. Emmet's memory has been perpetuated in many ways among the Irish. Boys have been reciting a description of his trial and his address in the dock after sentence for the past hundred years. Two women are known in connection with the name of this widely loved patriot, namely, Sarah Curran, a daughter of the famous Irish barrister of that name, who was his sweetheart, and Anne Devlin, the Irishwoman who refused to betray his place of hiding and preferred to go to prison rather than reveal it. It was when Emmet was secretly in Dublin to take leave of his sweetheart that he was arrested. Tom Moore celebrates Emmet's attachment for Sarah Curran in his beautiful poem beginning, 'She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps." Irish differ among themselves over many questions, but there is no difference among Irishmen when it comes to Robert Emmet.

"In 1867 another great conspiracy against the gov-

EDITOR  $\mathbf{B} \mathbf{Y}$ THE









itles of Pictures, Beginning at the Top—Custom House, Trinity College Front. St. Patrick's Cathedral, Grattan Monument, Sackville Street, (Nelson Monument in Dis-tance), Four Courts, Bank of Ireland.



RIVER LIFFEY

ernment was discovered, and nine hundred and sixty arrests were made in a few hours. Since that time agitation has followed agitation, the Irish seeking reforms of real or fancied abuses imposed on them by their rulers until the present day, when, through wise land legislation, the common people of Ireland are again to come into possession of homes of their own and the country at large is about to shake off the shackes of poverty and enjoy prosperity and contenment, to which, favored as it is richly by nature, she is entitled.

There was some question in the mind of the Professor as to just how much of the lecture the boys took in with their rolls and syrup, a breakfast that they had come very much to like. There was no question, however, about their anxiety to get out into the open air and begin doing the city. The Professor gave them the choice of how they should spend the first of the two days they were to stay in Dublin. There was Dublin Castle, the old cathedrals, the colleges, the art galleries and libraries, the monuments, the streets and the parks. It did not take the boys long to decide on the streets, the monuments and the parks, for they wanted to be out of doors and enjoy the beautiful sunshine while it lasted, for there was always a likely bood that on awakening in the morning they would find rain. It was decided, therefore, to take a tram ride in order to get a view of the whole city, and close up the day at Phoenix Park.

At once on stepping out of the hotel they found themselves on Sackville Street, quite close to the Nelson Monument, a column one hundred and twenty feet high, standing in the center of the street upon a massive pedestal, showing in bas-relief on its four sides the battles of the Nile, Copenhagen, St. Vincent and Trafalgar, which were the great battles fough by the greatest of English admirals, the top crewne by a thirteen-foot statue of the old "sea dog" himself.

"It will make a nice start for us to climb to the top of the column and get a bird's-eye view," suggested the Professor. The boys looked at one another and laughed, and Joe was impudent enough to ask the Professor if he thought they were flies to be able to climb a smooth column a hundred and twenty feet in the air.

"It's as easy as walking up stairs at home," said the Professor. "Just follow me." Then with a few brisk strides the Professor led the way around the base of the monument to a place where a door opened into its dark interior, from which a spiral stairway ran up-up till it was lost in the gloom.

The boys felt a little sheepish, but trailed up after the Professor, saying very little, but puffing hard as they mounted step after step to the top. When at last they stood upon the platform at the foot of the figure of Nelson, protected by a circular balustrade, the Professor quietly remarked, "You see, boys, as we used to say when I was a boy. There is more than one way of skinning a cat." Then, directing the boys' attention to the wide panorama now spread out before them, he continued:

"You now see something of the plan of Dublinor rather lack of plan. You see yonder the river Liffey. That river flows through the center of the city from west to east, and is spanned, as you see. by numerous bridges, one of which is O'Connell Bridge, named after the great 'Liberator,' Right at our feet is Sackville Street, which, though a very short one, is the finest street in Dublin. That statue at the end of the street is Daniel O'Connell's, erected at a cost of some seventy-five thousand dollars."

The boys wanted to know who O'Connell was, and the Professor suggested that Joe give the needed information, but Joe could not do it, so Hal was called upon: but he, too, was silent.

"What! Not one of you acquainted with the name of Ireland's 'Liberator'? Daniel O'Connell deserves to rank among the world's great advocates and orators. He was born in Ireland the year before the signing of our Declaration of Independence, and learned early to look with distrust upon English rule. as his father's family had been reduced to poverty through the loss of their lands and the burden of excessive rents. O'Connell was a devout Catholic and was educated in the schools of the church. At the age of twenty-three he began the practice of law, and though shut out from promotion, because of his religion, he overcame all obstacles and rose to become one of the greatest, if not the greatest, barrister or lawyer of Ireland. No lawyer of any country perhaps was more gifted in the art of examining witnesses and the winning of verdicts from juries than was he. He stood first at all times for Ireland, pleading for equality of right and opportunity for his countrymen against what he deemed the injustice of Eng. lish rule. When about seventy years old, he was arrested and convicted for the part it was claimed be had taken in stirring up the Irish against England: but he was saved from punishment by the House of



DANIEL O'CONNELL "The Liberator." A Great Irish Advocate and Orator of the Early Part of the 19th Century.

Lords. At the age of seventy-two he died. The Catholic Irish still refer to him as 'The Liberator.'

"Those two buildings across the river are the Bank of Ireland, formerly the Irish House of Parliament, covering five acres of ground, and Trinity College, founded nearly six hundred years ago, with its great museum and its library of three hundred thousand volumes.

"There," continued the Professor, pointing to a dingy pile of brick and stone, above which rose a tower, "is Dublin Castle, where the Lord lieutenant of Ireland makes his home in the winter time.'

'What is the Lord lieutenant?" asked Joe.

"He is the head of the Imperial Government in Ireland, appointed by the King, just as the Governor general is the head of the English government in Canada. In the summer the Lord lieutenant lives in the Vice-regal lodge in Phoenix Park, which lies off yonder to the northwest where you see that tall shaft, which is the Wellington Monument, and the woods

"It seems to me there are enough monuments in Dublin," remarked Hal. "People may be poor in Ire-

land, but they have enough money for statues." "Yes, Irishmen have been loyal to the memory of their heroes," replied the Professor.

"But Wellington was not an Irishman," said Ned confidently.

"Then you have studied a different history than the one I have studied," said the Professor. "Wellington, the conqueror of Napoleon, was born in Dublin. You tell a Dublin Irishman that the 'Iron Duke' was born in any place other than Dublin and you will get into trouble. Yes, there are many monuments in Dublin. For instance, the monuments to the Prince Consort (the husband of Queen Victoria), Grattan, Burke, Goldsmith, Guinness, Stokes, Corrigan, Lord Carlisle, O'Connell, three of the Georges, William III, Smith O'Brien, Lord Eglinton, William Dargan, Thomas Moore, Lord Nelson and many others,

'Do you see that building on the river yonder?" asked the Professor, pointing to a long building on the opposite banks of the Liffey, from the center of which "That is the Four Courts a come. the law is administered for Ireland by blackcowned and white bewigged judges. creat church-like edifices off to the left are the two great cathedrals of Dublin-Christ Church Cathedral and St. Patrick's Cathedral; we shall see them later. Now let us go down and take a car and see the city at closer view. Dublin has as fine electric street car service as any city in the world. From this monument you can take a car in almost any direction far into the suburbs. It would surprise ome of our folks at home were I to tell them that, for we are not in the habit of thinking of Ireland, particularly Dublin, as very progressive."

Soon the four were comfortably seated in a car

and moving rapidly through the streets, noting with interest all they saw and wondering, as everyone does who visits Dublin, at the strange intermingling of wealth and poverty that is seen on every side.

The Professor was on the lookout for No. 12 Aungier Street, and when they reached it, he pointed it out as the house where lived Tom Moore, Ireland's sweetest singer, who wrote "Lalla Rookh" and "The Last Rose of Summer.'

The boys were more than pleased to have pointed out to them the house at No. 24 Merrion Row in which the Duke of Wellington was born, and afterwards when at No. 58 Merrion Square they looked with interest upon the house which for a long time was the residence of Daniel O'Connell. They gazed on these memorials of former day greatness with open-eyed interest. The houses themselves seemed plain and uninteresting enough, Wellington's birthplace being now occupied by offices, but there was glory enough for them in having looked upon wood and brick that were associated with the lives of men so famous in the world's history.

After an hour's ride the car came to the edge of

a great, open, treeless tract of green sward, through which ran straight away a beautiful, wide, park road, and in the midst of which a huge obelisk rose to a height of two hundred feet. The boys now knew that they had reached Phoenix Park.

"Here, we can stretch our legs," said the Professor, with a tone of relief. The boys did not need a second invitation, for they had seen a crowd of men and women in the distance who seemed to be engaged in witnessing a ball game—and what American boy is not excited by a ball game? So off they started for a race up the broad parkway, each endeavoring to be first on the scene, all thoughts of the Wellington Monument gone glimmering.

The Professor followed the boys leisurely, and when he finally came up to them they were in a hot discussion as to what sort of a game the men were playing. They had expected to see a ball game, but when they came up to the crowd they found a ball sure enough, something that looked like bats, but more like paddles, a man standing in front of three sticks in the ground and seeming to be engaged in doing nothing but keeping the ball from hitting the sticks, a game in which they could see very little interest and nothing at all to excite one like a game of baseball. It was a pretty scene, however, as the players wore white duck trousers, white woolen shirts, white caps and white shoes. The grounds were of a beautiful green and the large company of men and women were evidently people of the wellto-do class dressed as for a gay picnic. The boys at once asked the Professor for an explanation.

"This is cricket, boys; one of the games of Britain."

"I thought hand ball was the Irish game," said Ned.

"True, it is, or was. I presume these men are not Irishmen. A great many English live in Dublin. It is, as you know, the English capital of Ireland. A great many young Englishmen are in the government offices and a great many others hang about the court that exists here. I imagine that these are young Englishmen, but the Irish play cricket. too. If you want to see a real Irish game, however, hunt it up in some of the small Irish cities or villages. Along in the evening after work is done you will find the whole village assembled on the alley ball grounds, where the champions of the town will display remarkable feats of strength, endurance and quickness in the really fine game of alley ball.'

The boys had never seen the famous old game of cricket played by experts, so this was a rare treat. The Professor got interested, too, for it was his old game, and so the morning slipped by and part of the afternoon before they realized it. They paid their respects to the Wellington Monument, walked about the grounds of the Vice-regal lodge, situated among the forest trees that make up a great part of the park's 1,751 acres, and then started for the

On the way out of the park they stopped to gaze upon a stone imbedded in the grass at the side of the broad and beautiful park drive.

"Here," said Professor Jack, "was committed a crime that made all the world shudder, and almost destroyed for the time being the cause of Irish independence. Lord Frederick Cavendish, who had but



PARKWAY IN PHOENIX PARK With Stone Marking the Place of the Tragedy of May 6th, 1882.

a short time before been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Thomas Henry Burke, a man of distinction, were, on the evening of May 6, 1882, riding through the park, when on this spot they were attacked by four men, partly disguised under slouch hats, and cruelly stabbed to death, the men making their escape. Charles Stewart Parnell and Michael Davitt, the Irish leaders at that time, denied that the Home Rule party were instigators of the crime. but the inevitable effect was to discredit the cause in the world's mind for the time being at least."

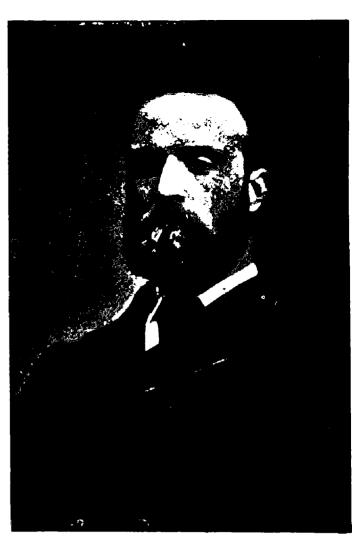
With tired heads and feet the Professor and his boys made their way back to the hotel, well satisfied with their first day in Dublin.

(To be continued.)

### The Boy Who Dares

By J. L. HARBOUR

When I was a boy in my native town there was a boy in the same town who would "never take a dare." and who was always daring to do all sorts of foolhardy things on his own account. I remember that he used to dare to stand on the railroad track until the engine was almost upon him, and he would dare to climb away out on the branches of the tallest trees. He would dare to walk on the tops of high walls of unfinished buildings. He would dare to do even sillier things than those I have mentioned, for I remember that once when the other boys dared him to do it, he walked the entire length of the main street of the town wearing an enormously large



CHARLES STEWART PARNELL The Foremost Irish Leader at the Close of the 19th Century.

hoopskirt, while he had a tin pan on his head for a hat.

Of course a boy like this would dare to do things that were not only silly, but he would dare do things that were wrong and that were a source of annoyance and trouble to others. One day he dared bring a dead mouse to school and throw it over on the girls' side of the room during the session of the school. Of course there was a wild scramble for the tops of their seats on the part of the girls, who did not know that the mouse was dead. This threw the school into an uproar and the boy who threw the mouse dared to tell a lie and declare that some one else threw it. The proof against him was overwhelming and he received the whipping he deserved.

I have never known one of these "never-take-adare" boys to do anything really brave and heroic. Standing on a railroad track until the train is almost upon one is not the act of a brave nor of a sensible boy. It is not proof of either physical or moral cour-The man or the boy who rushes in front of an advancing train to save a little child from death is a real hero, because the deed is inspired by a desire to save another at the risk of one's own life; but to deliberately place one's life in jeopardy merely to "take up a dare" is as silly a deed as a boy can perform.

The boy who dares to do a thing of this kind will some time dare to smoke and drink, and he is quite sure to be a boy who has such full confidence in his ability to take care of himself that he will go where he pleases and do as he pleases with impunity. It is doing the boy who dares to do anything and everything no injustice to say that he is a fool, but unfortunately for him he belongs to the class of fools of whom it has been written that "the follies of the fool are known to the world, but are hidden from himself."

The boy who rushes into danger merely to "show off," or because he will not "take a dare," is not nearly so wise or brave as the boy who, seeing danger, does not overlook nor rush into it unless it is necessary to do so.

"A valiant man

Ought not to undergo or tempt a danger But worthily, and by selected ways: He undertakes by reason, not by chance."

### Building a Camp Fire

Nobody should boast of being able to build a fire unless he can do it in a rain, when all the forest is wet, and succeed in lighting the fire with the first match.

Even in a driving rain that has lasted for days, the clever woodsman can find bits of twig and other inflammable material that may be damp, but not sodden. He can always find perfectly dry stuff in hollow trees and under roots. He will spend perhaps half an hour, perhaps even an hour, looking for the stuff of this kind, and will not dream of starting his fire till he has collected at least a hatful of tindery stuff and an armful of small twigs and branches as dry as any that can be found.

Having deposited all this stuff under the best shelter possible, he drags a log to the place where the fire is to be and turns it over, when, of course, it exposes a dry side, in which the tinder may be placed without getting wet. Then other logs are piled to form a wall against the wind.

Now the tinder is piled up, and then with a sharp knife the driest sticks are whittled so that a pile of thin shavings is accumulated. The more shavings there are the better.

Then the driest sticks are laid over these and the shavings set fire. Carefully add wood as the fire burns up, but never put enough on to smother the flame. One wet twig will blaze where two may choke the fire.



The very next day after our bundle of suspenders arrived there came a glorious freeze, and the meadows near our town having been covered by flood-water freeze, and the meadows near our town having been covered by flood-water from late fall rain, were frozen tight as a drum. Of course, the skating was magnificent, and the temptation to enjoy it, rather than spend our holiday canvassing for the sale of suspenders, was more than my partner and I could resist. However, we decided to compromise the matter by taking half a dozen pairs of suspenders where the sale of suspenders and the temptation to enjoy it, rather than spend our holiday canvassing for the sale of suspenders, was more than my partner and I could resist. However, we decided to compromise the matter by taking half a dozen pairs of suspenders whith us, in the hope of doing a little informal business, should the opportunity found a good the sale of the bar and the bag and the broken bottles had become a sort of miscellaneous annex to my person. There I had to stay, until the "men-foiks" came, carried me to the barn, sawed me out and suffered me to depart, amid shouts of gratultous merriment, with a disc of pine wood as large as a pie-plate attached to my trousers.

That ended my dealings in cement, and also my career as a canvasser. I had followed my father's rule, persisted until I found a good the broken bottles had become a sort of miscellaneous annex to my person. There I had to stay, until the "men-foiks" came, carried me to the barn, sawed me out, and to stay, until the "men-foiks" came, carried me to the barn, sawed me out, and to stay, until the "men-foiks" came, carried me to the barn, sawed me out, and to stay, until the "men-foiks" came, carried me to the barn, sawed me out, and to stay, until the "men-foiks" came, carried me to the barn, sawed me out, and to stay, until the "men-foiks" came, carried me to the barn, sawed me out, and to stay, until the "men-foiks" came, carried me to the barn, sawed me out and to stay, until the "men-foiks" came, carried me to the barn, sawed me out, and to stay, until the "men-foiks" came, carried me to the barn, sawed me out, and to stay, until the "men-foi formal business, should the opportunity come in our way. So each of us concealed three pairs of trousers-supporters in our overcoat pockets, and thus equipped we started for the ice.

The skating was superb, and I am obliged to confess that we both forgot all about our plans for business until nearly noon, when we saw one of the boys suddenly drop down behind a half-submerged fence remove his skates and begin a sort of skulking, stooping march for the railroad bank, glancing furtively now and then at a group of girls who were chattering

"What's the matter with Skinny John-

"What's the matter with Skinny Johnson?" asked my companion, swinging up to me with the heels of his skates grinding hard. "I'll bet he's busted his suspenders. Come on! Now's our chance!"

We peeled off our skates and overtook "Skinny" before he had covered forty yards of the rough frozen ground. He was clutching his nether garments convulsively when we came up with him, and pather rescated being interviewed. But rather resented being interviewed. But when I hauled out a brand-new and com But plete pair of suspenders from my overcoat pocket and said in low tones. "I say, Skinny, don't y' want to invest? Only a quarter, and no questions asked." he tumbled like a ripe pear. My partner and 1 considerately stood between him and the skaters while be harnessed up in the new "galluses." Three happy boys then re-turned to the ice field-two of us con-vinced that business and pleasure do sometimes mix as satisfactorily as maple wax and pickles.

wax and pickles.

By the way, I may add that this was the only pair of suspenders we ever succeeded in selling although we spent many holidays that winter in soliciting the public, with our stock of goods in our pockets. I believe there are still six or seven pairs of those suspenders, frayed and soiled, hanging up in father's shed chamber.

One other rule, however, "Choose some one thing and stick to it" (my father's favorite maxim) was followed by me in the most literal and faithful manner, before I gave up the illusive pursuit of can-

fore I gave up the illusive pursuit of canthe country with some six dozen small hottles of "domestic cement," for mending broken crockery, wooden articles, combs, etc. These bottles I carried in an old, soft hand begre hand bug

Houses were few and far between in that section, yet I passed three of them before I could muster up courage to go to the door and rap. Finally I made up my mind I would certainly visit the next house, no matter how forbidding the circumstances might be. It proved to be a large, imposing farmhouse, but I plunged through the gate and got to the back door somehow, though I dreaded the ordeal worse than elimbing a dentist's stairs. A pretty girl came to the door, which increased my embarrassment, of course. I stammered for a moment, and then asked her if she could kindly oblige me with a drink of water. She said she could, and smillingly invited me in while she went to fetch it. I found myself conducted into a were few and far between in I found myself conducted into : fetch it. I found myself conducted into a large sitting-room where two middle-aged ladies were engaged in sewing. "Now or never!" said I to myself, and addressing the nearer of the two ladies, I said, "Madam, do you happen to have a broken plate in the house?"
"No, sir! We don't," was the prompt reply. "Every plate in this house is whole. If you want something to eat, I hope we aren't so shiftless but what we can give it to you on a whole plate."

"Rut— but— ma'm," 1 stammered, "1

don't want anything to eat. I'm a can-

"Here's your glass of water," said the pretty girl, coming up to me so suddenly pretty girl, coming up to me so suddenly that, as I was still standing, I involuntarily retreated a step. As I did so, I stumbled backward over the cat and came down with a crash on a wooden-bottomed chair, where I had placed my bag. The shock burst the insecure hag open, and I snot down squarely on six dezen bottles of "Never-let-go Household Cement."

"Never-let-go Household Cement."
It would be graiffying to my feelings to draw the curtain over what followed. Nevertheless, I owe it to other boys who may be disposed to try the profession of canvassing, to counsel them against doing what I did at that time, should they ever be placed in similar circumstances. I

N my youth one of the economic wise saws continually repeated in my hearing was, "You can't combine business with pleasure." Yet my first business success was achieved in conjunction with a pleasure trip. A boy friend and myself, having decided to try canvassing as a means of securing some much desired pocket-money, invested in a dozen pairs of cheap suspenders. We felt that, in order to sell staple; and our own experience taught us that suspenders were about as staple articles as any employed by mankind.

The very next day after our bundle of suspenders arrived there came a glorious freeze, and the meadows near our There's mand the bag and the broken bottles had become a sort of misperson. There's mand the bag and the broken bottles had become a sort of misperson. cellaneous annex to my person. There I start through the ignorance of their boards to stay, until the "men-foiks" came, of editors and managers. This is most uncarried me to the barn, sawed me out and fortunate, as there is nothing more resuffered me to depart, amid shouts of freshing than a bright, breezy little paper gratuitous merriment, with a disc of pine edited by enterprising young spirits of wood as large as a pie-plate attached to my trousers.

But one experience of the kind proved to be enough.

### Fairy Rings

How few among our readers have failed to notice, at times, the strange, bare, cir-cular patches which are found in the meadows? Nearly all of us have seen them and many, perhaps, have wondered how they came there.

for very many years it was believed that it was the work of the fairies, who came

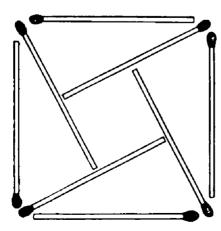


THE FAIRY RING CHAMPIGNON

out at night time in numbers and, joining hands, danced around merrily throughout the hours of darkness.

But cold, hard science exploded this theory, just as it has other theories, and pretty little stories which were once be lieved pass away into mere myths. It is now proved beyond the question of a doubt





is the ground bare? This will explain both questions. A single mushroom springs up, probably from the droppings of some bird or animal the fungus ripens and from its mycellum or spawn springs up a crop around it.

These mushrooms exhaust all the nour-ishment from the earth, in turn, they ripen and from their spawn another and larger family of mushrooms spring. These cannot grow where the parent fungus flourished for no nourishment remains, but they can grow outwards, and this is what they do. Nothing but the rankest and coarsest grass will grow within these circles.

Examine one of these circles when opportunity permits and you will probably find a fringe, more or less complete, of these mushrooms upon its outer edge. And so year after year these circles grow larger until some causes intervene to check or to destroy it.

In color, the mushroom is reddish buff, but turns to a creamy white as it grows

It is not generally known, but this variety is one of the choicest and most palatable of the fungus family. Some few recognize the fact, however, and by them it is held in great esteem and is much sought after.

is much sought after.

### Hints on Conducting a School THE MOST Paper

BY WILLIAM H. STONE.

A great many school papers fail at their

The first thing to do is to select the hoard of editors and managers. With a school paper of the ordinary size, there ought not to be more than five on the board at the most—an editor-in-chief, two associate editors, an art editor, and last, but not least, a husiness manager.

The editor-in-chief should be a boy with

a good business head and capable of directing those about him. He must also be able to write editorials that are clear and to the point. The brunt of the work will full upon the contents. point. The brunt of the work will full upon him. He must decide upon the contents and appearance of the paper. The work of the rest of the staff will be along lines selected by him. It is not necessary for him to write more than the editorials. The rest of the writing should be left to the two associate editors. In a great many schools each of the associate editors is required to write on a special line of subjects. To to write on a special line of subjects. To one is assigned entire charge of the athletic

one is assigned entire charge of the athletic department. He should make it his business to write up a brief but interesting account of all the athletic contests of any importance that take place in the school. The other associate editor should make it his duty to do most of the literary work for the paper, and needs to have the most literary talent. He should be able to write an interesting story and should have some talent at writing poetry. All outside contributions should be read over and criticised by him before they are handed to the editor-in-chief.

The art editor should do all drawing for

The art editor should do all drawing for the magazine under the direction of the editor-in-chief. He may design covers, il-

Instrate stories, etc.

The position of business manager is the The position of business manager is the most trying one of the lot. To him falls the thankless duty of collecting advertisements. Everything connected with advertisements should be left entirely in his charge. Some papers have him attend to all arrangements as to the papers' going to print and as to subscriptions. But if the paper has a good list of advertisers it is generally the custom to leave the cure of is generally the custom to leave the care of the printing and the subscription list to the editor-in-chief or else to an assistant business manager.

iness manager.

The next thing to consider is how often to issue the paper. A weekly should never be attempted by beginners under any circumstances. It soon degenerates into nothing but a little two page folder bearing little more than its title. If the school is a large one a monthly can be carried on successfully, but even then the editors will find trouble getting good, interesting material. After several years' experience at school journalism the writer finds the quarterly by far the most satisfactory of them all. Ample time elapses in between the different issues to allow the editor to the different issues to allow the editor to make improvements and changes.

### Two Tricks—Try Them

Take ten matches and lay them upon the table, side by side, about half an inch

Now, see whether you are able to arrange Now, see whether you are able to arrange them into pairs, taking each of five matches, in turn, across two others.

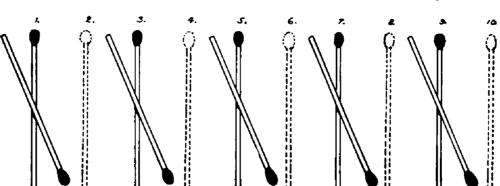
Mentally numbering the matches from left to right, the solution is as follows: 4 to 1; 6 to 9; 8 to 3; 10 to 7, and 2 to 5.

Now, discarding two from your number

of matches, arrange the remaining eight in such a way that they shall form two perfect squares and four right-angled triangles.

The diagram will show you, much more clearly than words, just how this may be

When quite familiar with the above tricks, lay them before your friends:—you may derive much amusement in watching their many unsuccessful attempts.







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Spakding's HOW TO PLAY FOOT BALL

(Spalding's Athletic Library No 210)

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EDITED BY WALTER CASE. Newly kerked for 1988

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Will. T. Reid of the Harvard. Play of the backs to the same the same than the same to the same than the same complete treatise on this subjects that has ever been printed Transing, by M. Murphy of Yale. Numerous full page pictures of tean in action, with explanatory comments by Mr. Camp. PRICE in CERTS. The above books for sale by all newsdealers and A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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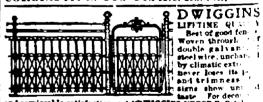


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ASN'T that a dandy tackle, mother?"

"Fine," I answered.
"Did you see that last touchdown? It will be a good game all right! We will swipe the P. A. C.'s clean off the field." With this announcement my small boy executed a wild jig around the kitchen, giving vent to part of the club yell with full lung power, demanding. "Who are we? we are the members of the K. O. D.!" The gray cat arched her tail and fied back of the range for safety. I held my hands over my ears, but Tony, the bull terrier, was in high glee. He frisked and barked at the feet of his little master, biting at the shin guards and padded trousers as if to test their protective qualities, while confusion reigned.

fusion reigned.

For two weeks, now, this had been a daily occurrence and the great game was but three days off. We, as a family, simply ate football, so to speak, for at meal hours father's experience and knowledge was called to bear on the subject and his advice sought to the exclusion of all other topics of conversation, while and his advice sought to the exclusion of all other topics of conversation, while mother had to listen attentively to the different yells to judge which was the most effective at a distance, until she found that she was repeating them to herself as she moved about her daily home duties, and found it very tiring to keep step with the merry march time in which they were shouted.

they were shouted.

The morning dawned bright and clear, the very air seemed charged with an electric thrill. Boys of all sizes, in many-hued jerseys with white lettering on their

breasts, appeared at an early hour conversing in twos and threes on the corners.

At eight-thirty our porch was filled with the "K. O. D." boys and preparations were the "K. O. D." boys and preparations were volferously going forward, while last instructions were being absorbed. Feeling the tension of the surroundings. I hardly dared ask my "K. O. D." to get the morning mail as usual, but it was a busy home day so I took courage and with all diplomary to my command and the surroundings. acy at my command put the question to the "quarter back."

"Certainly mother, but I shall have to wear my suit down," was the answer, while a very serious, matured look was turned upon me and a sigh drawn, which made me feel that mail was a most frivoleus things to desire an author and a constant.

made me feel that mail was a most frivolous thing to desire on such an occasion.

"Very well," I answered, "only wear a cap instead of your helmet and leave your shin guards here until you come back."

At nine o'clock all was ready and the club grouped themselves on the lawn, the "P. A. C.'s" doing likewise on a neighboring lawn. At a sign from the captain, the "K. O. D.'s" gave vent to their yell of defiance, which was promptly answered from over the way; then they solemnly stalked off followed by referees, substitutes, water off followed by referees, substitutes, water carriers and their mascot, each armed with a sponge. I watched them disappear and turned into the house with the certain knowledge that next to being a soldier's wife or a sailor's wife, to be a football boy's mother was the most strenuous life to lead.

I was a little undecided as to whether I had best prepare bandages and splints, or laurel wreaths, but finally compromised on a good luncheon with one or two of the "quarter back's" favorite dishes, and made a nice big platter of "fudge."

### The Doctor's Wife

### Agrees With Him About Food.

A trained nurse says: "In the practice o my profession I have found so many points in favor of Grape-Nuts food that I unhest tatingly recommend it to all my patients.

"It is delicate and pleasing to the palate (an essential in food for the sick) and can be adapted to all ages, being softened with milk or cream for bables or the aged when deficiency of teeth renders mastication impossible. For fever patients or those on liquid diet I find 'Grape-Nuts and albumen water very nourishing and refreshing.' This recipe is my own idea and is made as follows: Soak a teaspoonful of Grape-Nuts in a glass of water for an hour, strain and serve with the beaten white of an egg and a spoonful of fruit juice for flavoring. This affords a great deal of nourishment that even the weakest stomach can assimilate without any distress.

"My husband is a physician and he uses Grape-Nuts himself and orders it many times for his patients.

"Personally I regard a dish of Grape-Nuts with fresh or stewed fruit as the ideal breakfast for anyone-well or sick." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

In any case of stomach trouble, nervous prostration or brain fag, a 10 days' trial of Grape-Nuts will work wonders toward nourishing and rebuilding, and in this way ending the trouble. "There's a reaway ending the trouble. son" and trial proves.

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ROBERT HUNTER, POOTBALL TRAINER

One hour rolled quietly, anxiously along; another followed, and a third dragged to its last quarter and no news; so, feeling I could not stand the suspense indoors, I wandered out where the gardener was taking up the dahlia and canna roots and preparing for winter. Glancing up the road my eyes fell upon a strange and motley crew. Were these indeed my "K. O. D.'s," soiled and serious as to faces, limping and bruised, defeat shown in every line and feature, their flags trailed in the dust and the mascot forgotten, perhaps, I thought with horror, lying dead upon the field with the umpire.

I asked no questions, merely announced "luncheon is ready, dear," realizing how many great situations in life have been saved by the announcement of a meal hour, and I followed the "quarter back" into the house, helping unbuckle the shin guards and trappings of war, or rather woe, on pretense of haste. One hour rolled quietly, anxiously along;

guards and trappings of war, or rather woe, on pretense of haste.

In a minute the yellow head was smothered on my breast and the agonized tale was told, while I burned with the unholy desire to spank the entire membership of the "P. A. C.'s" and longed to cuddle and comfort my "K. O. D.'s." Ah! we women are unwisely loyal to those we love, perhaps, and fire ambitions which oft-times brings us woe; but I said, soothingly, "Next time you will win. Don't let them think you back down with one whipping. Have more spunk."

A good wash, then luncheon enjoyed leisurely, and the world looked brighter; a dish of "fudge" and the sun shone, courage rose and going to the lawn the "quarter back" called together the clans. An hour

age rose and going to the lawn the "quarter back" called together the clans. An hour later a furious game of "I spy" was on, and in the breathless chase for goal I noticed a liberal sprinkling of jerseys bearing the symbolical letters "P. A. C." The battle was well forgotten, and a glimpse of the masset's curity head reening from of the mascot's curly head peeping from under the cellar door, assured me he still

At sunset, on the calm air arose two At sunset, on the calm air arose two familiar yells, and I knew what had happened even before the door was thrown violently open, and my dear little "quarter back" announced with a glowing face, "We play them again Saturday, mother dear. Zip, zap, zee. Who are we! we are the members of the K. O. D. Razo, dazo, Johnny get your bazo. Up skiddy, up skiddy boom Boomer-lacer-Johnny get your bazo. Up skiddy, up skiddy, boom. Boom-a-laca-boom-a-laca; siss boom ah! K. O. D.-K. O. D. Rah-rah-rah!!!"

### Training a Football By ROBERT HUNTER

Team 1 eam
An English Athlete, Who
Has Been Training Teams for Twenty Years

Story

Story

Story

In pursuance of our offer made in the August number of THE AMERICAN BOY to give to the first person sending the Updounters, and the training now consists to date Biographical Story correctly filled out, a copy of Mr. Sprague's new book, bell exercise, and sprinting. If, however, the weather is very bad skipping is substituted for sprinting. Skipping is an Admirable exercise; it makes you fast on your feet, while, further, if you are inclined to be too fleshy it reduces your superfluous weight.

The men don't all have the same kind

The men don't all have the same kind

The second arrived from Owatones also found.



of work to do. We have to study closely individual requirements. What suits one does not suit another; besides which a player's condition fluctuates. For instance, I might order a man three sprints of fifty yards, three of a hundred, and a run twice round the field. He might do this for a week and the next week his this for a week, and the next week his physical condition might be such that he

physical condition might be such that he would only need half this amount of exercise. As you can readily perceive, we have to be careful not to overdo things. Practically speaking—I am talking now of our first team—we only train on three days during the week. Training is suspended on the day of a match and on the day following, and as we usually have a couple of fixtures a week there are only three days left. However, whether there is training or no training, the men come to the ground because it is one of the rules that they shall have a shower bath daily. Once a week they have a hot bath. Hot baths I can recommend strongly, one reason being that they take your wounds and bruises out. After this bath a man has an invigorating "rub down." 'rub down.

We practice with the ball only during

rub down."

We practice with the ball only during the first three weeks of the campaign. Then about half an hour is devoted daily to shooting at the goal. When the season is in full swing and matches follow each other in rapid succession, practice with the ball is unnecessary.

I do not believe in lengthy runs as a part of a system of training. The effect of long runs is to render a player slow, whereas one of the great points in football is to get to the ball as quickly as possible. Some boys are in the habit of doing their four or five miles daily. An effort of this sort improves the wind, but if repeated constantly it unquestionably reduces your speed. Moreover, it is exhausting, especially to growing youths; and while on the subject it may be useful if I say that the best hint I can offer is this—don't overdo things, don't overtax yourself. Many of the youngsters in this neighborhood are to be seen running about morning, noon, and night, and some of them are so enthusiastic that they take an active part in no fewer than three matches on a Saturday, beginning at ten o'clock in the morning.

Excessive work of this description is harmful, and it doesn't improve your football. An hour's practice on three days a week is ample; and if you cannot practice then do a little running at night, say a distance of half a mile and two or three short sprints, which try the wind more than anything else.

Another important piece of advice is this: Take care that you are well shod, that the bars or studs on your boots are in first-rate condition. By neglecting this precaution you court disaster. Large numbers of lads pay no attenton what-spects to the condition.

that the bars or studs on your boots are in first-rate condition. By neglecting this precaution you court disaster. Large numbers of lads pay no attenton whatsoever to the condition of their boots, their footgear being absolutely broken down. Defective boots cause strains which often have serious consequences later on, a fact which should not be lost sight of either by men or by lads. Further, let me recommend you always to have a brisk rub down after a match to have a brisk rub down after a match and never to play in your ordinary clothes. If you don't change your things after playing you are liable to contract

As a rule the men may eat precisely what they please, but on the day of a match we exercise a certain amount of care in respect to our dietary. Breakfast care in respect to our dietary. Breakfast is served at nine o'clock, and each man has a mutton chop or a steak. For dinner the joint is often a boiled leg of mutton, which is the lightest meat you can get and possesses the additional advantage of being free from fat and grease. With the mutton a slice of dry toast and cups of tea are served. Tea is the best drink a footballer can have, as any doctor who is interested in the game will tell you. It is a grand thing to drink not only after a match, but at half-time. Its stimulating properties are wonderful. With regard to smoking we have no hard and fast rule, although we don't

With regard to smoking we have no hard and fast rule, although we don't expect a man to light up within an hour of the start of a match. Personally I consider that one oughtn't to smoke on the day of a match, and of course it would be wise to abstain from tobacco altogether.

These boys could not have wasted much time in filling out the story after receiving the paper, and shows that they take an active interest in the prominent men and affairs of their country.

American Boy Day "Merits

# Approval"

Luling, Texas. 1904.

Mr. Wm. C. Sprague, Detroit, Mich.:

Dear Sir—Your suggestion of devoting a day annually to American Boys is certainly timely and merits the approval of all parents. The noisy Fourth of July is a custom and not an evidence of patriotism. Scarcely one in ten who squanders his loose change in fireworks thinks of the meaning of the day celebrated. Your idea to develop the talents of American boys to develop the talents of American boys by this annual assembly in every town and hamlet is praiseworthy, and were the boys in our little town encouraged by their parents to subscribe for a good boys' paper like THE AMERICAN BOY instead of spending their little money foolishly, we would have less street runners and more intelligent young men.

Respectfully yours,

L. A. LaCROSSE.

Kirk Munroe, the favorite story-writer for boys, is now at work on a second con-tinued story for THE AMERICAN BOY, to begin during the coming winter.



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great part.

here was one little river, and only one,

comage return as it by mage when there comes a surprising twitch at the line in a shallow, unpromising rapid, and with a jerk of the pole a small, wiggling fish is whirled through the air and landed thirty for the smaller.



of HE only body of men actually forced IIE only body of men actually forced to play baseball whether they like it or not are the sollors and marines of our warships. The national game has been made part of the "setting up drill" of the service and the crews of the fighting craft are expected to devote so many hours to baseball, when the ship is in harbor, as a regular feature of the duties of the day. On any fine afternoon, but particularly on Saturday, the Jackies and marines of the warships can he seen marching to the ball ground, carrying with them the paraphernalla of the



RATTER AND CATCHER

great game. By the side of the column marches the bugler. It is all done in mili-tary fashion. So many men detalled to carry the bats, masks, balls and gloves; one little squad set apart as fielders, another as pitchers and catchers, a third as umpires. Nothing is left to be wrangled over on the ball ground. Everything is cut and dried as systematically and carefully as though the national game were one of the important features of the management of a great ship of war.

compelled to take part in the practice without regard to their aptitude for base-bill playing.

When the "drill" is considered over, the bugles are sounded once more and the men gather up their belongings and fall in line again for the march to the ships. Apart gather up their belongings and fall in line again for the march to the ships. Apart from the small amount of grumbling; from those who have never played the game the compulsory baseball is regarded as a great relief from the monotony of life aboard ships. and the meaningless exercises of other forms of "setting up drill." By playing baseball the Jackies and marines derive all the benefit of calisthenic movements while scenes among the Catskills and the Adirondacks and the Green Mountains, in the
midst of which he lived and moved and had
his summer holidays—all these stand out
sharp and clear, as the 'Bab Ballads' say,
'Photographically lined
On the tablets of your mind.'
And most vivid do these scenes and people
become when the vague and irrecoverable
boy who walks among them carries a rod
over his shoulder, and you detect the soft
bulginess of wet fish about his clothing,
and perhaps the tail of a big one emerging
from his pocket. Then it seems almost as
if these were things that had really happened, and of which you yourself were a
great part. enjoying the excitement of the national

Baseball is to be part of the setting up exercise whenever American warships are near enough to land for boating parties to reach a convenient ground. Whether in Turkey, Japan or Hawaii the sailors will be taken ashore to play ball provided the conditions are propitious, in order that they may improve their physique and be better fitted for the duties of fighting men of the United States navy. It is a curious drill but on the whole the most popular of all the exercises arranged for the "setting up" of the American rather. of the American sailor.

# a Boy and a Rod

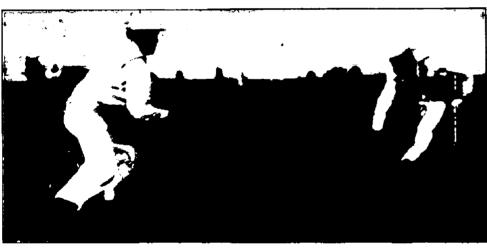
lea's most charming writer of nature studies and open-air stor-les-tells in his "Little Rivers" how he caught his first trout. Here is the

within his knowledge and the reach of his short legs. It seemed large enough to the boy, and he had long had his eye upon it as a fitting theater for the beginning of a real angler's life. Those rapids, those falls, those deep, whirling pools with beautiful foam on them like soft, white custard, were they not such places as the trout loved to hide in?

"You can see the long hotel piazza, with the gossion groups of wooden chairs stand-The Recollections of "You can see the long hotel piazza, with the gossipy groups of wooden chairs standing vacant in the early afternoon; for the grown-up people are dallying with the ultimate nuts and raisins of their midday dinner. A villatious clatter of innumerable little vegetable dishes comes from the open windows of the pantry as the boy steals past the kitchen end of the house, with Horace's lightest bamboo pule over his shoulder, and a little brother in skirts and short white stockings tagging along behind him. With suppressed excitement, they steal past the house, and 'emerge in the field of the cloth of buttercups and dastes." MENRY VAN DYKE-perhaps Amer-

impires. Nothing is left to be wrangled over on the ball ground. Everything is just and dried as systematically and carefully as though the national game were one of the important features of the management of a great ship of war.

To listen to the conversation of the overtop the falling water. You pluck a



THE WIDE TROUBERS INTERFERE WITH GOOD BASE RUNNING

Jackies as they swing along towards the ball ground one would think that some of them regard the compulsory playing of the national game as an unmitigated nuisince. Not all the men who callst on American ships of war are native born and some of the sailors have never played baseball in their lives. These find it a decided hard-hip to be compelled to take their place besind the bal and fan the atmosphere in abortive attempts to find the clusive ball. Said a German Jackie who was wending 'is way to the ball field at Leigue Island New Yord bast Saturday.'

Said a German Jackie who was wending 'is way to the ball field at Leigue Island New Yord bast Saturday.'

There is only the faintest image of him on slippery—how pretty! Just like a piece of rainbow!'

The stream out of the stream to see the red spots? Did you notice how gamy he was, little brother; how the played? It is a trout, for sure; a real trout, almost as long as your hand. "So the two lads trainp along up the stream that runs through the country of Auld Lang Syne, and fill your creel with the recoilections of a boy and a rod.

"And yet, strangely enough, you cannot recall the boy himself at all distinctly. There is only the faintest image of him on the later of the red spots? Did you notice how gamy he was, little brother; how the played? It is a trout, for sure; a real trout, almost as long as your hand. "So the two lads trainp along up the stream that runs through the country of Auld Lang Syne, and fill your creel with the recoilections of a boy and a rod.

"And yet, strangely enough, you cannot they legin already, being human, to wish for something larger. In the very last pool that they dare attempt—a dark hole under Navy Yard last Saturday:

'Vot for is this foolishness. Shall I make a onse gunner for not being able to hit der base ball already? I hit der target at gun practice better as anyone on board. Yhy den must I make sport for der oders

der base ball already? I hit der target at gun practice better as anyone on board. Vhy den must I make sport for der oders by blaying ball ven I know not how?"

Whatever their feelings about it, however, 'be sailors must play ball, so to the grounds at the Navy Yard they go when time for play comes. At the grounds they are notified by signal from the bugle when the games may begin. The Jackles are divided into squads so as to form as many nines as possible. As the grounds used for the baseball "setting up drill" at the League Island Navy Yard are very commodious there is usually room for all and plenty to spare. The sailors are not allowed to remove any part of their uniform. As they go about the ship so must they go about the ball grounds during the baseball drill, and the unusual sight is presented of Jackles flying around the bases with their wide trousers threatening to trip them up at every step, of the pitcher performing more than were mover means for sallow wide trousers intratening to trip them up at every step, of the pitcher performing gyrations that were never meant for ankles enveloped in flowing white ducks, and of men accustomed to hit a target at five miles perspiring profusely in a vain effort to hit a small sphere at as many yards.

There is great rivalry among the men

of the various ships to surpass each other in the scores, and so far as is possible games are arranged between the rival teams for Saturday afternoons. On these special occasions it is not difficult to oust the poor players from the teams on some pretext, leaving only the crack men to up-hold the honor of the ship. Apart from these special games, however, the men are

warred through the air and landed thirty feet back in the meadow.
"Teor pity's sake, don't lose him! There he is among the roots of the blue flag."
"Tve got him! How cold he is how slippery—how pretty! Just like a piece of rainbow!"
"The year good the real state of the land of the land."



THE GRAND STAND

a steep bank, where the brook issues from the woods—the boy drags out the hoped-for prize, a splendid trout, longer than a new leadpencil. But he feels sure that there must be another, even larger, in the same must be another, even larger, in the same place. He swings his line out carefully over the water, and just as he is about to drop it in, the little brother, perched on the sloping brink, slips on the smooth pine-needles, and goes sliddering down into the pool up to his waist. How he weeps with damay, and how funnily his dress sticks to him as he crawls out! But his grief is soon assuaged by the privilege of carrying the trout strong on an alder twiz; and it the trout strung on an alder twig; and it is a happy, muddy, proud pair of urchins that climb over the fence out of the field of triumph at the close of the day." triumph at the close of the day."



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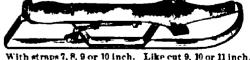
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### WONDERFUL BOY SWIMMERS OF NEW YORK A. L. HAZZARD 333



READY TO DIVE FROM THE BOWSPRIT OF A SHIP

mg nown—proad railroad noats loaded with whole trains, with a bow wave cascading ahead of them whose roar can be heard clear in shore; tugs, single and tandem, tearing down with wallowing lighters and schooners, sometimes fastened five and six abreast, sometimes strung out in single file for a quarter of a mile; stamphine harmonic for a quarter of a mile; steamships, barges, sali and steam and gasoline and oar—all pouring through the water gate of New York to the sea.

York to the sea.

And out into this plunging, clustered arrosy, into the heavy waves that always toss in the strait and are made ten times more violent by the rending and beating of paddlewheels and screws, darts a tiny, brown thing, four feet long, lean shanked, ribs showing under a brown skin-Jimmy, heading through a world's hurrying commerce to swim to the spar buoy on a dare. And Jimmy does it. A few Jimmies get drowned every year, but the drowners are only a tiny percentage of the ten thousand swimmers whose round heads bob all bround New York from dawn to night and even at night from the first warm sun of Mry to the last days of September.

### BEST SWIMMERS IN THE WORLD.

"I have seen the negro boys diving for West and in the lear, blue waters off Key whirls."
West and in the lapus lazuli sea off St. Jimmy of Thomas. I've seen the famous Port Said compliment.

### Lazy Coffee

### Another Name for the "Sloppy" Sort.

Postum Coffee is not made like ordinary office for it takes at least 25 minutes' soking to bring out the heavy food value of Postum. It requires some effort for ose things which are really worth whileaking Postum requires a little care.

The grocer is in a position to hear of 1086 lazy ones who will not take the wooden spiles, iron and concrete, and suble to make Postum correctly. "I am standing straight in water thirty feet deep.

and stomach but since we have been using racing river Around him will be three or four lean donted feeling after eating has disapared and my head is now clear and stommand nerves all right. We all feel better a every way and find Postum just as satisated by the surface and the surface and the surface and the surface and there in the dean open. Around him will be three or four lean and sound the surface and him will be three or four lean and support the surface and there or four lean and support lean will be three or four lean and support lean will be three or four lean and boys. But they will not heed his despairance and the surface and there or four lean and boys. But they will not heed his despairance and the surface and there or four lean and boys. But they will not heed his despairance and the surface and listum in our family in place of coffee the Monted feeling after enting has disap-

hat Postum was not good but we always and this due to the fact that they tried n make it as they used to make coffee. Of ourse we set them right by pointing out the reasons, telling them they must boil estum 15 or 20 minutes after boiling commonces, then they get fine, choice and de-

book, "The Road to Wellville."

ious Postum." Name furnished by Pos-im Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

some other triend who canno swim to undergo the same glorious experience of the heights of the pler above the surface of the rivers, the tenement house boys become fine divers. The boy who cannot take a clean-cut header is

swim out to de spar buoy!"

swim out to de spar buoy!"

The spar buoy, red and flashing, is straining in the glare of sun on the East River half a mile off shore in the wickedest tide that ever raced from a fitty named fiell Gate to the sea.

With that ebb tide, eager to profit by its rush, the daily wonder of fleet comes driving down—broad railroad floats loaded with whole trains, with a bow wave cascading ahead of them whose roar can be heard clear in shore; tugs, single and tandem,



A GANG OF SWIMMERS AT AN EAST RIVER PIER

cut criss-cross by tides and eddies and whirls."  $\,$ 

Jimmy of the river front deserves the

This swimming hole is from thirty to themselves headfirst into any old garment, and, snatching what is left, race away, a mile wide, without a shoal spot in it.

the tidal flow

### SWIMMING LESSONS IN FIVE FATH OMS.

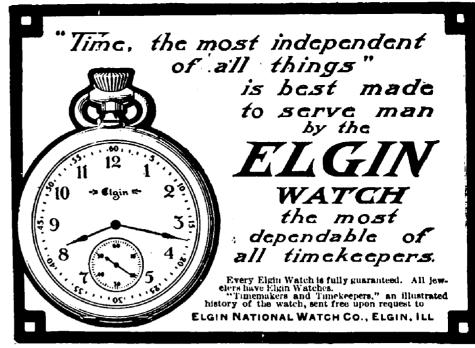
There isn't a shelving beach or a foot of natural shore of any kind left along the sides of this East River. It runs between banks fifteen and more feet high made of

standing straight in water thirty feet deep. The tenement house boy can learn to some straight in water thirty feet deep. The tenement house boy can learn to some straight in water thirty feet deep. The tenement house boy can learn to some straight in water thirty feet deep. The tenement house boy can learn to some some in two ways. He can go into the some in two ways. He can go into the some in two ways. He can go into the some in two ways. He can go into the some in two ways. He can go into the some in two ways. He can go into the which is a refuge of paltry souls, or he can walk holdly out to the end of a pler where, within a few moments, somehold will come to the rescue of his possible hesitation by heaving him far out into the racing river.

Around him will be three or four lean

then they will snatch at him and haul nime to the surface and there, in the deep, open river, in the grip of a current that carries them all along like chips, the novice gets his swimming lesson.

It being mostly a case of "swim or drown," the novice usually learns to swim before he gets ashore. And the next day he will burn with noble impatience to lure some other friend who cannot swim to undergo the same glorious experience.



viewed with open scorn, and kind hands are ever ready to seize him, hold him out over the brink by his feet and drop him in head first, thus teaching him in boisterous, but explicit, fashion how to dive.

### MAGNIFICENT DIVERS ARE THEY.

They can't dive for coins like the boys of the sub-tropics, for the water of the North and East Rivers is black-green, and no coin could be seen a foot below the no coin could be seen a foot below the surface. Also, the bottom being of the inkiest of black mud, the poor coin would be swallowed in forty feet of ooze the moment it reached there. But throw a white oyster shell or any similar bright object that is not heavy enough to sink in the mud, and the average New York riverfront boy will bring it up every time from water thirty feet deep.

front boy will bring it up every time from water thirty feet deep.

He can catch most objects before they reach bottom. But if he has to get clear down into the marine night and grope around in the swirling mud, he will do it. And if you hold a stop-watch on him, the second hand will make a good journey before the water gives him up again.

When the heat blasts the rookerles and fills the dirty streets of the poor districts with sodden vapor and stenches and the lamentation of wilting bables, the boys practically live in the river.

It is nothing uncommon for boys to dive

practically live in the river.

It is nothing uncommon for boys to dive into the stream at eight in the morning and not to climb out again till noon.

Thin, si ering, with teeth chattering, they still manage to escape cramps and all the other terrors of water. And in the hours that they spend in the river they get no rest other than that to be obtained by clinging now and then, snail-like to the slippery slimy spiles.

### MORE FISH THAN BOY.

They do everything that a fish does. They an swim under water as well as on top. They catch each other by the feet and full each other under. They struggle, with arms locked around necks, deep below the surface, till there isn't a breath left in their tough little bodies. They play tag, prisoner's base, and even ball in the river. They will, on proper occasion, engage in a regular fight with all the rules, pummeling one another with as much attention to detail as if they were on dry land.

The plutocrats among them wear those apologies for fig leaves that are known as tights. The more rugged citizens wear

as tights. The more rugged citizens wear their skin alone.

The perfection to which they have brought the art of dressing and undressing is worth a chapter in the history of clothes. Arrived at the end of the pier, the tenement house boy gives himself a shake and a wriggle. The shake sheds the trousers. The wriggle sends the shirt into the air. The next instant he is overboard. The lot of the policemen assigned to duty at the piers is one of heartrending humor.

at the piers is one of heartrending humor, if one is sighted heading down the pier, and there is time, the spiles are alive at the warning signal with boys, who filt up the smooth, wet wood like lizards, fall wildly on the tangled mess of clothes, hurlibermeaking headfirst into any old garment.

a mile wide, without a shoal spot in it.

That mad strait known as East River is a pot that is a-boll all the time.

Its waves do not roll. They tumble. Its currents carry steam craft along like toys, unless they head straight into the pull of the tidal flow.

It there isn't time to do this, the boys on the pler grab the clothes and rush away to aiding places or around to the next pier, while the swimmers, resting contentedly in the water, make shrill rethe tidal flow.

(Continued on page 373.)





### American Boys' :: Life of :: Theodore Roosevelt

Companion volume to "American Boys' Life of William McKinley"

### By EDWARD STRATEMEYER

HIS book covers the whole life of our This book covers the whole life of our honored executive as schoolboy, college student, traveller, author, State assemblyman, civil service and police commissioner, governor of New York, as a leader of the Rough Riders in Cuba, as Vice-President, and finally as President. Many chapters have also been devoted to Mr. Roosevelt's numerous adventures as hunter and ranchman (true stories, which are er and ranchman (true stories, which are bound to be dear to the heart of all boys who love the strenuous life), and full particulars are given of the daring battles for Cuban liberty in which our worthy Presi-dent, as lieutenant-colonel of the Rough Riders, took such a conspicuous part. With appendix. Finely illustrated from photographs, \$1.25, postpaid.

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FOR MANLINESS IN MUSCLE, MIND AND MORALS

Every Energetic American Boy Should Be a Member of "The Order of The American Boy"



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### The Order of The American Boy

A NATIONAL NON-SECRET SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN BOYS Under the Auspices of "The American Boy"

### Object:--The Cultivation of Manilness in Muscle, Mind and Morals.

The object more definitely stated: To promote mutual and helpful The object more definitely stated: To promote mutual and helpful friendships among boys; to give wider circulation to high class boy literature; to cultivate in boys physical, mental and moral courage, and develop them along social, intellectual and moral lines; to cultivate purity of language and actions; to discourage idleness, and encourage honest sport and honest work; to cherish and emulate the examples of great and good men; to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country; to prepare boys for good citizenship; to cultivate reverence for the founders of our country, and to stimulate boys to all more thy endeavor

Boys desiring to organize Companies may obtain a Pamphlet from us containing Directions. It is sent for a 2-cent stamp.

### Company News

STEPHEN DECATUR COMPANY, No. 28, Brooklyn, N. Y., sends us its seventeenth company letter and is in a most flourishing condition. During June it held five meetings an i celebrated its first anniversary on June 25th. This company is doing splendid work for the Order, sending out 250 of American Boy mailing cards to try to rouse other loys to a knowledge of THE AMERICAN BOY and the Order.

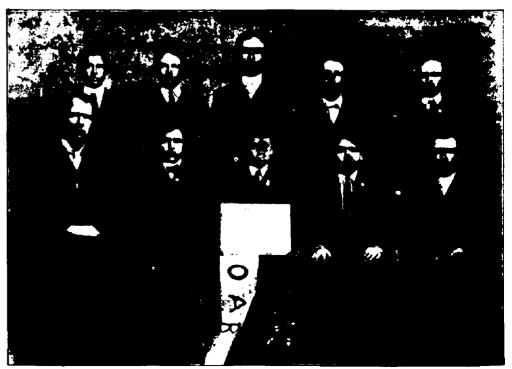
Ill., sends its report from March to July, 1994. The battle of Lexington and Concord were celebrated at the home of Mr. Underwood on April 19th, with a fine supper and a program. It held its election of officers on April 22d,

its thanks for our placing the picture of its members on our cover page. Its baseball team defeated the Skeeters by 7 to 6.—THE NATION. AL COMPANY, No. 5, Louisville, Ky., gave a successful ice cream social on July 12th. Tickets, 6 cents. Fine decorations, and 7 pretty girls waiters, a graphophone, and a crowd of people all contributed to a splendid time. Profits, \$5.60.—MUSKINGUM VALLEY COMPANY, No. 49, Zanesville, Ohio, held a lawn fete and cleared \$10.93 after paying expenses. It has purchased an O. A. B. pennant, which the V. C. says is fine. A reception was also held at treasurer's home, and a happy evening was spent. This company is waking up the neighborhood and making the O. A. B. known.—WM J. SAMFURD COMPANY, No. 3, Opelika, Alabama, has at present 26 members and several applications to be acted upon; also a baseball team which has rendered a good account of itself this season.—LA GRANGE STARS, No. 42, La Grange, Ills., is doing well; sends us a photo entitled 'The Two American Boys,' morts twice a month, and has a tennis court and a fine library.—THE BIG FOUR COMPANY, No. 43, Atlantic, Iowa, has the following officers: Harry Thompson, Capt.; Russell Bruff, V. C.; George Marsh, Sec'y; Theodore Nichols, Treas: Ben Egan, S. A. It has 13 members and a newly organized baseball team.—VERMILION COMPANY, No. 45, Danville, Ills., has the following officers: Will N. Auer, Capt.; M. R. Riggs, V. C.; Jno. C. L. Weber, Sec'y; R. S. Ludduth, Treas. It meets every two weeks at the home of M. R. Riggs, where it has every convenience. Dues 10 cents a month. Where





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TEXAS COWROY CO. NO. 20, JACKSBORO, TEX

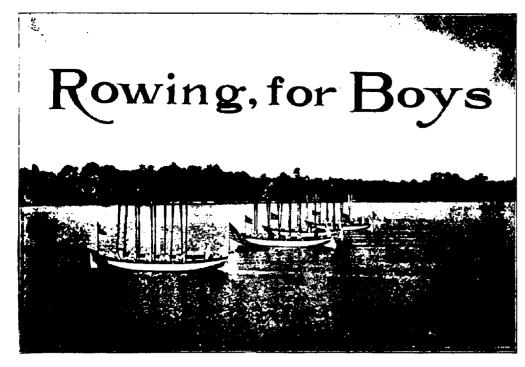
Back row, beginning at left, H. F. Groner, sergeant-at-arms; Woodson McComb, Gray Cal-ray, Geo. Spivey. Duff Greathouse; front row, beginning at left, T. M. Marks, counsel; P. R. Underwood, secretary and treasurer; John D. McComb, captain; P. C. Harper, S. F. Collier.

Handsome

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Sight, Automatic Shell Extractor, shoots 22 caliber cartridges, and just the thing for target practice, or rabbits, squirrels, fox, or other small game. We will give any honest boy one



or more rowing crews, and the sport has likewise been taken up in many preparatory schools, private military academies and institutions attended principally by younger lads.

Of late years the boat racing at schools and colleges has mainly taken the form of contests between eightoared crews, but in many hoat clubs made up of lads in their teens there are com-

oared crews, but in many boat clubs made up of lads in their teens there are com-petitive trials of skill be-tween oarsmen in single sculls, that is, racing boats with but one pair of oars each, and between teams of two and four rowers each each, and between teams of two and four rowers each. Scientific rowing as a sport for young men has never been a fad or a craze but it has enjoyed a long period of favor which, as has been said, is constantly increasing. As a college sport it is older than either football or beschall in their present form, and incidentally it may be noted that not even a champlonship football game arouses such supreme excitement as is manifested game arouses such supreme excitement as is manifested at the great heat races on the Hudson River at Pough-Leepsie, N. Y., and on the Thames River, at New London, Conn., the scene of many historic contests between the oarsmen of Yale and Harvard colleges.

Many a how who has not

The training of an oarsman as carried on today at most American schools and coltoday at most American schools and colleges is quite as strenuous as that of the football players. Indeed the all-invortaniboat race, when it is finally pulled off, is to the rowers but a repetition of the work they have gone through with every day for weeks previous. At most schools or colleges the preparation for the summer hoat races begins in January and at some institutions the training of the young oarsmen is taken up soon after the opening of the school year in the autumn.

school year in the autumn. The boy who wishes to practice rowing at all seasons of the year must of course get his training indoors during the winter months, unless mayhap he lives in the far South. At some of our educational institumonths, unless mayhap he lives in the far South. At some of our educational institutions there is in connection with the gymnasium a great tank in which the boys can row, but most schools do not enjoy this luxury and the winter work must be done on rowing machines. In either case a sliding seat is used such as would be found in a racing shell, and in the case of members of a prospective racing crew the young tree occupy the same positions with relation to one another that they will when actually in the racing boat.

A rowing machine is, of course, vastly

A rowing machine is, of course, vastly better than nothing, but about all that can

Stantly growing in favor and by this is not meant merely those excursions in scow or row-boat-very excellent in their way-which are a feature of the camping exceditions of most boys, but the more strenaous and somewhat more hazardous diversion of rowing in frail and easily capsized shells, or, as the sport is commonly known,—college boat racing. Nowadays almost every one of our prominent colleges, situated near any suitable body of water, maintain one or more rowing crews, and the sport has likewise been taken up in many prepara-

their muscles plient and sup-ple and to strengthen their ple and to strengthen their wind. A boy who has taken up rowing at senool during the winter mouths usually finds it very difficult to make the change from a securely fastened towing machine to an unstable ruong shell, and as a rule takes many an involuntary bath are he is able as a rule takes many an involuntary bath ere he is able to balance himself in the shaky craft. In many instances hoys who wesh to row in races do not autempt to row in a reguer racin; shell until they have practiced for some time in what is known as a "working or heavy." These work. is known as a "working boat" or barge. These work-ing boats have the same kind of sliding seat and oars as a racing shell but are broader, heavier and do not tip over at each slight pro-

Rowing is especially valu

other small game. We will give any noises boy one of these rifles Absolutely Free, for a little work during your spare time. Send No Money, just your name and address, and we will send you at once, All Charges Paid, 20 of our NEW SANITARY TEA AND COFFEE STRAINERS. No Kitchen Complete Without One. Made of silver aluminum, has no joints to catch dirt and retain grease, light as a feather, beautiful as silver, won't rust, tarnish, or vear out. Sell them at 15 cents each, when sold send us the money and we will send you at once this rifle to pay you for your work. REMEMBER, WE TRUST YOU. If you can't sell our goods we take them back, but there's no CAN'T about it, YOU CAN. Write to-day. Address, AGENTS SUPPLY CO., 77 Dearborn St., Dept.440, CHICA

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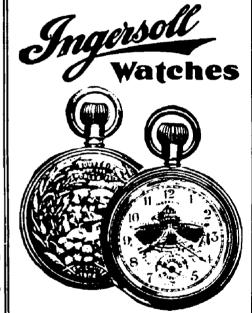
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open ocean and the squalliest days

on an inland lake, exactly the opposite, in thet, of the college boys racing shell, and it might be supposed that it would be impossible to get much speed out of them;



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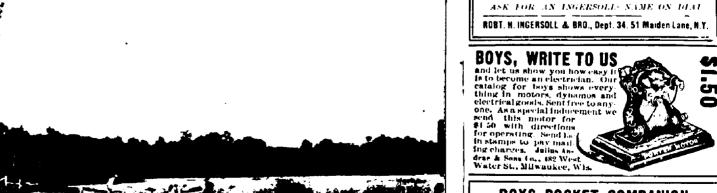
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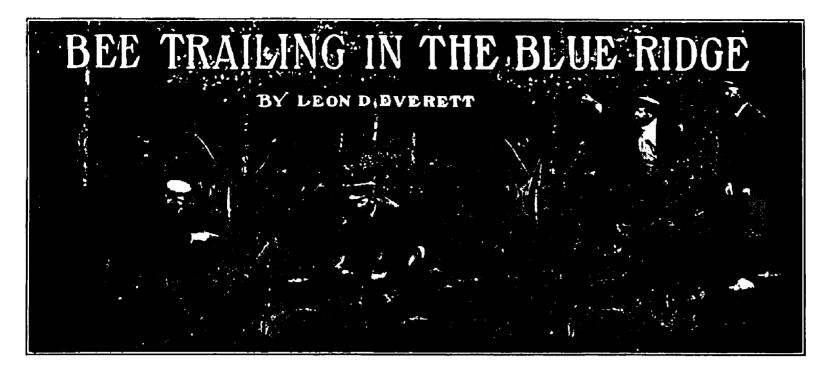
### =THE STORY OF A= **WONDERFUL HUNTER**

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SHOVING OFF



FTER a rapid descent of (11 Round little fellows had several thousand eyes, ing me that he did this so that he could of the valley, and at once struck out for home in their quest for honey, and that

The day before, a flock of wild turkeys pany with my companion and neighbor, Sam Taylor, I had taken a climb at day relieved at stated periods. break to see if any trace of those turks could be found.

19:30 a. m., and although the atmosphere risk of being stung, so before I realized had been pretty crisp when we started out it, we were actually home, and I, most at five, it was now quite warm, especially for the last of October, and here and there bloom, even though the trees had begun to take on their autumn blush.

Leaving the woods that skirted the base through which we would have to pass to

footpath that struck through the strip, Taylor suddenly stopped, and touching me on the arm, said:

"Look, do you see that?"

"See what?"

"Why, that little fellow."

my companion was pointing, I observed upon the petals of which a beautiful Italfan honey-bee had settled.

My friend Taylor had been a bee keeper reached the place where we had flup in "York State," as he expressed it, our friend, the bee, the day before, previous to his moving to the south-land, never have noticed.

to extract the last drop of nectar.

Not knowing how the thing was to be be to me a new experience, I quickly as-

sented to Taylor's proposal.

I had hardly finished speaking before the little bee, having filled its honey sac, began to rice, and slowly circling, to strike the manufacture of the manufacture of the sample of the proposal to rice, and slowly circling, to strike carrying the number of the sample of the sampl off in a northwesterly direction, in a line so straight that Taylor exclaimed;

As we continued our journey home, my companion gave me so many remarkable companion gave me so many remarkable huzzing about the melted wax, and one by and fascinating facts concerning the habits one they settled on the rock, to the great of the bee that I at once became an enthusiast on the subject.

I learned that a swarm, or colony of bees, was made up of a population of from sized piece of bark, and then creeping up to twenty-five to thirty-five thousand inhabitants, known as worker bees, and that this teeming little kingdom was presided this teeming little kingdom was presided the sure by a queen bee, only one of which was made up of a population of from over by a queen bee, only one of which was in the bive, and how she had her retinue of attendants who fulfilled her every wish as she moved majestically from cell to cell; how the queen was the mother of the whole crowd, because being the only perfectly developed female bee in the catch the odor of the sweet, for it at once hive, she laid all the eggs, laying as many as two to three thousand a day.

Great was my surprise also to learn that the thousands that composed the main population were imperfectly developed femal's; that their average life was but five weeks, and that they literally worked themselves to death in their al- line, truistic career, whereas the mother queen lived for several years.

Another thing that surprised me much

Ton Mountain, we finally reached which accounted for the fact that they the undulating foot hills at the head would range as far as five miles from the colony was thoroughly organized, some bees acting as nurses for the young brood. had been seen to disappear in the woods others ventilating the hive, others ranging that covered the mountain, and in com- as field bees, while the entrance to the home was guarded by sentinels who were

These, and many other facts gave me an intense desire for a closer acquaint-When we reached the valley it was about ance with the little fellows even at the eager for the morrow to dawn.

It seemed that I had been in bed but a could be seen a late wildflower in full moment when I heard the cheery voice of my neighbor calling me to get up and get ready to start.

I at once became much interested in the the fertile valley and in about an hour's the hunt, for it was made up of things I time reached the edge of a dense piece of had never heard of before, and I was more woods, about two miles long by five wide, than puzzled to know how each implement was to be used. There was a peculiar little tin furnace affair with a leather bellows, Just as we were about to enter the little which he called a smoker, and with which he had subdued many a swarm up in "York State." In addition to this he had a pair of steel climbers, such as telegraph linemen use, a brace and bit, a saw, an ax, a piece of beeswax, a glass tumbler, a bottle of thick sugar syrup, a pepper box And looking in the direction in which filled with corn starch, a piece of rope, and two veils made of mosquito net. This outabout five yards off a lone wildflower, fit, with our lunch, we crammed into two good-sized baskets.

> Striking off through the woods, we soon reached the place where we had first met

"Yes," said Taylor, "this is the spot all and his former associations had led him to right," and upon examining the flower he quickly observe what I would possibly found that the little fellow had not visited it as yet, for deep in its corolla lay a Moving nearer, Taylor carefully studied bright, clear drop of nectar that had been the busy little fellow as it buri-d its head distilled over night, so throwing ourselves in the corolla of the flower in an endeavor, on the ground we patiently waited the bee's coming.

"I don't know what to make of that. One hour passed, then two, and no signs little fellow's presence, for to my certain of the bee. What could it mean? I began knowledge, there are no bee keepers within to think that our bee hunt would fizzle. seven miles of here. The fact is, that bee when Taylor, rising, remarked, "I guess seven miles of here. The fact is, that bee when Taylor, rising, remarked, "I guess is but one of a swarm that has a home in the mode of a swarm that has a home in the mode of a swarm that has a home in the mode of a swarm that has a home in the mode of a swarm that has a home in the mup;" so gathering a few sticks together, he soon had a fire, in the center of which he placed a stone about the size of a cocoanut in about ten minutes the stone was smoking hot, then taking it from the fire he placed upon it a small place of beeswax and soon had the air home."

how the thing was to be "I guess that will bring them if anyous to join in what would thing will," said my guide, "for if they eatch a whiff of that wax they will come

carrying the pungent odor of the wax in

of in a northwesterly direction, in a line every direction.

Ostraight that Taylor exclaimed:

"Now you see what is meant by a "bee before we were made aware that our scheme had been a success, for bees came apparently from every quarter, not one or two, but fully two dozen; they came delight of my friend, who at once began to make an effort to capture one of them.

Taking the bottle of syrup from his pocket, he poured a little of it on a goodits crystal prison, in a wild effort to escape. Finding that its efforts were vain, it at last quietly settled on the side of the tumbler, which my friend gently lifted for a second as he slipped beneath it the syrup covered bark.

did not take the little fellow long to crawled down the side of the glass, and dipping the end of its little tongue in the

yrup, proceeded to fill its little sac.
"Watch it closely now" said my gide,
for as soon as it fills its sac it will circle a few times, to mark the location of that syrup for another trip, and then it will strike off in a bee line for home, and we must carefully observe the direction of that

line, or we lose the object of our hunt."

Lifting the glass, my friend took from his pocket a tin pepper box, containing some even starch, and coolly proceeded to sprinkle it over the feeding bee until the little fellow was as white as snow; assur-

identify it when it returned after a while with some of its companions, for the re-

mainder of the syrun.

Having sipped all that it could conveniently carry, the bee began to slowly rise. and fly in ever widening circles, above the syrup it had left. Each time it came round, the circle of its flight veered off to the northwest, instead of directly over the bark, until as Taylor remarked. "On its last two or three circles it comes back, after it has notwelle greated between ofter it has actually started home, to throw a final loop about the syrup to make sure that it is there, for the reason its circles veered to the northwest was because its home was in that direction, and it had that constantly on its mind, and only continued to circle to be sure it could

"Look, look," my friend suddenly cried, pointing at the swiftly moving bee, "there it goes in its bee line for home;" and sure enough, away it went in a line so straight that we were able to observe its flight for Leaving the woods that skirted the base. I at once became much interested in the only about two hundred yards, and then of the mount, we wended our way across outfit which my neighbor had brought for as a little black speek against the sky, it passed out of sight

"Well, the only thing we can do now. remarked my guide, "is to wait for that bee's return, and that will be determined by the distance it has to travel to its home." So making ourselves comfortable, we waited and watched for possibly thirty

minutes, when we were finally rewarded by seeing not only one but six, of the little fellows light upon the bark.
"You notice," said Taylor, "that one of those little follows is white; that's the one I marked, and it has brought those others Thatsen, and it has brought those others along to help carry the syrup to its home. When all were quietly sipping the syrup. Taylor gently placed the glass tumbler over them, and throwing a handkerchief about the glass to keep them from becoming alarmed, he took the whole affair in his hand and attention.

his hand and started off in the direction in which we had observed the former flight of our powdered captive, and when he had gone three hundred yards, he gently placed his burden on the ground and quietly lifted the glass.

After filling their little sacs, the bees rose one after another, and circling, flew for home, but Taylor paid no attention to any of them until the flight of the one that had been powdered, for as he said, "sometimes a bre from another swarm will find filled with honey comb from which we taken from a colony that had died, so that when the bees were all ready for housekeeping. The next day about 10 o'clock, we began the work of transferring. After smoking any of them until the flight of the one that had been powdered, for as he said, "sometimes a bre from another swarm will find them with honey comb from a colony that which had been taken from a colony that had died, so that when the bees were all ready for housekeeping. The next day about 10 o'clock, we began any of them until the flight of the one that had died, so that when the bees were all ready for housekeeping. had been powdered, for as he said, "some- and found that it was quite hollow and times a bee from another swarm will find filled with honey comb from which we took your syrup, and unless you are following the same bee every time you will be thrown off the track. So keeping our eyes on the little white fellow, we watched its circles, and followed its flight for about the same distance as before

We waited now as before, but found that the little fellow returned much sooner than the last time but this was not surprising for we were about 300 yards nearer its home, which lessened the distance of its flight going and coming, so that in about fifteen minutes we again beheld our little friend, whom we called "pale face" because of its coat of white. After it had settled we went through the same process of covering it with the tumbler and carry-ing it about three hundred yards nearer its

home, before releasing it.

"You have noticed." remarked Taylor,
"that the little fellow takes its bearings
anew each time, and if it should fail to do so, it would go back to the spot when it first discovered the syrup and we would was Taylor's statement that each of the little fellow was as white as snow; assur- never be able to trail it to its home."

After going through this process several times, it soon became evident that we were getting very near the little fellow's home, for it would apparently no sooner home, for it would apparently no somer leave us before it would return again, so carrying it forward once more we placed it on the ground, and had no sooner lifted the tumbler before we were treated to a genuine surprise, for as soon as the little fello rose and circled, instead of veering off toward the northwest, it bore toward the southeast, and as soon as it struck out on its bee line for home, it went back

over the trail we had just traversed.
"Well: well well:" laughingly cried Taylor, "we have gone beyond the little fellow's home, and that home is somewhere between here and our last stop. low's home, and that home is somewhere between here and our last stop. But never mind, that often happens; we'll fool little pale face yet." Sure enough, it soon returned, and when it had settled we simply carried it back about half the distance of our last move, and when it rose and circled we were delighted to see it make a short "bee line" for an old oak tree, and lighting upon one of its limbs, at once passout of sight through a small opening about out of sight through a small opening about an inch in diameter.
"Well, we've trapped you at last," cried

Taylor, as he becan strapping on his steel climbers preparatory to a climb of investi-

After starting a fire in the smoker, by cramming it full of dead leaves, he tied one end of the rope to his belt, and in a minute minute of the role o

one end of the rope to his belt, and in a minute was nimbly climbing the sides of the oak, and in a few moments was astride the limb, about two feet from the entranc to the rustic hive into which bees could occasionally be seen going.

Before the bees had a chance to resent his intrusion, he coolly placed the nozzle of the smoker in the entrance of their home, and pressing the bellows, sent a dense cloud of smoke among them that set every bee buzzing at such a rate that it seemed

cloud of smoke among them that set every bee buzzing at such a rate that it seemed like a saw mill under full swing, as I placed my ear against the side of the tree. "That will give them something to think about for a while." he shouted down. "Now tie the other end of this rope on one of those buckets, and put in it the saw, and the brace and bit." Upon my so doing he soon had them hauled up to the limb.

the brace and bit." Upon my so doing he soon had them hauled up to the limb.
"Sometimes we have to chop the whole tree down." shouted Taylor, "if the swarm has made its home in the body but as this is in the hollow part of the limb. I will saw it off at each end, just a little beyond the home of the colony, and let it down with the rone." with the rope,

After boring two or three times, Taylor at last found where the limit of their home was, and in few minutes the outer home was, and in few minutes the outer end of the limb came crashing to the earth, leaving. Four eight feet of the old limb projecting from the side of the tree. When this was nearly sawed through, he tied the rope about it, and throwing the other end over a branch just overhead, let it dangle to the earth, directing me to hold on tight and keep the limb from falling when it should swing clear of the tree, which it did after a few more strokes of the saw.

Climbing down the tree, Taylor soon stood at my side, and wiping the perspiration from his face, triumphantly surveyed the limb as it slowly swung to and fro, a stubby piece of oak about nine inches thick and about five feet long, full of bees,

that were keeping up a constant buzzing, but making no attempt to sting us.

My guide afterward told me that our safety was due to the smoke, which, while it did not harm the bees, yet so thoroughly alarmed them. alarmed them, that, thinking they were to be driven from their home, each and everyone of them had gorged itself with honey, which so distended the abdomen that it was a physical impossibility for it to sting, as a bee has to bend the abdomen in order to sting, and this gold had men in order to sting; and this, said he, is the reason why bees that have swarmed can be handled so freely, because at that time every fellow is as full of honey as it

can stick.

"If I should do as most bee hunters do. I would burn sulphur and brimstone, an i by killing the bees with its furnes I coult then take the honey without trouble or ceremony, but it's against my principles to kill the bees."

"What can we do."

"What can we do then?" I inquired.
"Why we will just leave them here until tomerrow and then drive over for them and cart the whole concern home, and thus get honey and bees both." It was now quite late in the afternoon, and this seemed the wisest course to pursue.

The next morning found transfer beatles.

The next morning found us again beside had tacked a pieco of wre mosquito netting over the entrance to the bees' home to prevent their getting out, we lifted the limb to our shoulders and in a few minutes had it out at the road where we loaded it on our light

Placing the rustic hive on a board down in the garden near the house, Taylor started off after dinner for a drive of eight miles over the mountains to visit a bee keeper in the neighboring town, and when he returned at night, brought with him a frame hive with combs already built up.

about seventy pounds of beautiful golden

honey.
While I was wondering what the little while I was wondering what the little fellows were going to do for foed for the winter, now that we were taking their hard-earned stores. Taylor soon put my mind at rest, for he had already anticipated this, by making about thirty pounds of syrup with sugar and hot water, which he placed in a wooden feeder in the upper story of the frame hive, into which we had already brushed the bees, and when we peeped in at the end of the week we found that they had taken every drop of that syrup down stairs, having converted it into honey, and had safely stored it in the combs for the winter. They were humming away as contentedly as could be.

perfectly satisfied with their new home.
Several times during the next few days we ranged the forest over, and ere the winter had fairly set in secured several good swarms, and had a good sized aplary, every colony of which we had trailed and captured in the woods.

captured in the woods.

BOYS OVERCOAT



URDLE racing is one of the events in athletics which finds great popularity with the young a hlete, who is full of snap and energy.

While it is hard to lay down any absolute rules in order to secure success as a hurdler, owing to the diversity of styles used by the athletes in starting and negotiating the humbles in starting and negotiating the success. tiating the hurdles, there is much in a general way which all must observe if they expect ever to lead at the tape in this

The first thing a novice at this game needs to learn is to clear the hurdle in orthodox fashion, which will make his course as smooth as possible and devoid of any semblance of halt in clearing the obstacle. Supposing the regulation two feet six inches hurdles are being used, the best way to become proficient is to practice going over the hurdle with two or three strides, making sure that the jump is made in the proper way, and wasting as little energy as possible. It might be well to have the top of the hurdle loose to avoid a fall.

The correct way to clear the hurdle is to account the proper way to clear the hurdle is to account the hurdle is to acco

top of the hurdle loose to avoid a ran.

The correct way to clear the hurdle is to take off well away from it, and draw up

American Champion 1902, Metropolitan Champion 1903 Winner of Three Firsts in the Olympia Games at St. Louis the Last Week in August.

the opposite foot from which you spring, which is usually the left, so that it passes over the hurdle first and is ready to put to the ground for another stride as soon as you are over. The leg from which you jump should be extended behind and lifted as much as possible, to avoid hitting the hurdle.

land on the other side in such a position ning helps greatly to strengthen a hurdler that there will be no halt, but the run, in making a good finish.

Be careful not to overtrain, as the man

less this is done in a proper style no boy can ever hope to excel in hurdle racing.

As soon as the first hurdle can be taken without hesitation, find out if you can make the distance between that and the next hurdle in the usual seven strides. If not, practice it in nine, until you can negative the second hurdle mithout a half

gotiate the second hurdle without a halt.
The distance being the same between all

in making a good finish.

Be careful not to overtrain, as the man who is fit and fresh has an enormous advantage in this event over one who is "stale." 'stale.

Gymnasium work will be found very beneficial to the hurdler, especially free exercises and pulley work, that help to strengthen the abdominal muscles.

Smoking must not be indulged in, as it affects the wind.

the other hurdles as between the first and the second, the flight can then be tried, and improvement becomes a matter of perseverance.

In a 220-yard hurdle race there are ten flights, two feet six inches in height, twenty yards from the start to the first hurdle and twenty yards between each hurdle.

It is not necessary in training to run the full distance every day. A race is often won over the first two hurdles.

If these are properly taken and you do not tire yourself out in the attempt, the rest of the race is a matter of so many strides and a jump, repeated until the tape is reached.

In a 220-yard hurdle race there are ten flights, two feet six inches in height, twential for the racer that his stomach. It is essential for the racer that his stomach be in good condition. With the exception of these two things almost any food can be eaten, and if the runner feels that he needs any simulant, a raw egg swallowed whole will be very beneficial.

On no account take any alcoholic liquor. For hurdle racing always wear regular jumping shoes, with spikes in the heels. This will prevent any slipping after clearing the hurdle.

A boy learning to hurdle is liable to get

is reached.

Speed and condition are the only other factors in such a race. Quarter-mile run-this branch of sport.

discouraged at first, but if he sticks to it he will eventually take a great interest in this branch of sport.

### WONDERFUL BOY SWIMMERS OF NEW YORK

August 1 is the fete day of the New York water boys. On that day whoever ventures near the edge of a pier is more than likely to be hurled into the water. It is a sacred rite whose origin is lost in the past. "Launching Day" they call it, and many a silk-hatted, frock-coated stranger, visiting a pier in the tenement districts on business, has learned about it suddenly by finding himself struggling in the river, while a crowd of elaborately innocent loungers watch the kindly but strangely clumsy efforts of the swimmers around trying to save him.

Most tenement house boys whose timid-

Most tenement house boys whose timid-Most tenement house boys whose timidity has kept them from learning to swim until that day, are impelled to the piers then by the same irresistible impulse that used to lead persons to throw themselves under the car of old Juggernaut. Down they wander, with palpitating hearts, and over they go, to scramble ashore presently as full-fledged swimmers or else to be grappled for and brought up as corpses, which is something that happens on occasion.

casion.

"Launching Day" isn't the ferocious feast of riot that it used to be on the river fronts years ago, when absolutely everybody who ventured on a pier went overboard as soon as some one could get behind him to administer the shove. Nowedays strangers generally are left alone. But it is just as well to remain from piers if one does not wish to be "launched." Among the boys it remains the same wild

ceremony that it has been; and he is a singularly fortunate boy who escapes a

### "SAVING" A DROWNING LAD

The way in which a sputtering, water-blinded, terrified victim is handled by the hoys who wait for him in the river is a liberal education in the art of saving life. The boy swimmers of New York can handle a drowning lad as easily as the athletes in a swimming tank handle the ball in water polo. They dive for the sinking one, drag him upward by the hair, hold him up till he has his breath, pull hold him up till he has his breath, pull him under again, pass him from hand to hand, join hands and dance in a ring around him in the water, and altogether do everything that mischief and recklessness can lead imps to do.

A favorite feat of these wonderful little swimmers is to dive from high places; and there are high places enough and to spare for the nurpose. No boy is considered as worth real consideration and applicable unless he can dive straight and

Don't jump too high; rather endeavor to traverse as great a distance as possible each time you leave the ground.

Take great care that the foot that reaches the ground first after clearing the hurdle strikes the ground straight forward, otherwise a sprained ankle may be the result.

The arms are a very important factor to a hurdler, and they should be used both for lifting the body at the jumps and also to balance the body while going over.

In practicing over the hurdles it is well to bandage the jumping foot, so as to save scraping if it should touch the hurdle.

Having found out how many strides it takes you from the starting line to the first hurdle, practice starts and take the hurdle in the proper style.

If the crouch is properly performed when going over the hurdles you are bound to

(Continued from page 369.)

marks to the policeman that are calculated with deep cunning to affect his holiest private feelings.

QUEER "LAUNCHING DAY."

August 1 is the fete day of the New York water boys. On that day whoever ventures near the edge of a pier is more than likely to be hurled into the water. It is a sacred rite whose origin is lost in the sacred rite whose origin is lost in the sacred rite whose origin is lost in Jimmy.

don't see them go over and never know anything about it till the crv is set up on the pier by small brothers and sisters:

"Hey, fellers, Jimmy has just went down, and he ain't come up again!"

Then all hands dive and grope around, swim incredible distances under water, wriggle into deadly spaces between timbers deep in the dark swirls of tide to search for Jimmy. Generally they get him: but generally Jimmy is a dead Jimmy.

Yet day after day in the summer other boys, totally innocent of swimming a stroke, jump over bravely and trust to

Send us your name and address, we will send you free, postpaid, and trust you with M of our handsome fast selling fewelry novelties. When all are sold, sond us the money and we will send you this stylish Boy's Sult, Eton Cap, together with a Covert Cloth, rain-proof, fancy lined, velvet collar, do uble-breasted overcoat. The entire outfilt is positively given for selling M articles, or you can have your choice of a Columbia Graphophone, Printing Press, Rifie, with complete hunting euit, etc., or any of the is other handsome premiums that are shown in our catalogue. Our premiums are positively the greatest and most reliable given by any concern in America. Many elegant presents are also given to girls and ladles for a few hours' work. ELITE MF8. CO., Dept. 465, CHICAGO.

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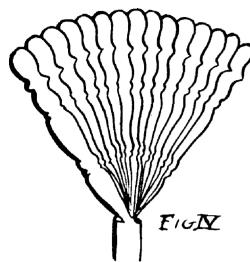
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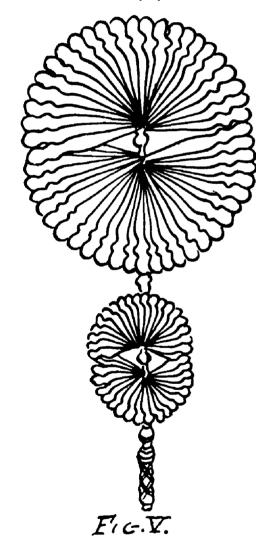
### CLEVER WORK WITH THE to form the fan. Note that they are uniformly spaced. The handle is a matter best left to your own taste. Carve it as artistically as you can and have the body of it POCKET KNIFE JOHN L. DOUGHENY

No. 3—The Fancy Fan

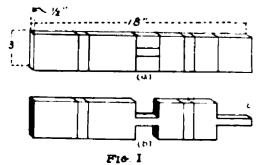
MONG the multitude of articles that can be whittled from a single stick, there is none more beautiful than the "fan." The term "fan" in this connection applies to a score or more of designs, all derived from the same general idea. The fan is a good barometer of a boy's whittling ability; and no matter how long he practices whittling



he will have a chance to improve in fan making. Some of the designs are so marvelously intricate that one really wonders how they were made. The specimen we take for our subject is about midway between the simple and the difficult. The execution of our plans call for no extraordinary skill with the knife, but the peculiar character of the design affords a boy an excellent opportunity to exercise whatever artistic talent he may possess. The selection of material is more than usually important. Clear white pine is the best wood to choose, and, before using, it should be either steamed, boiled or soaked, until it is soft and pliable. If you can not finish the job in one sitting, be sure and leave it immersed in water till you begin again. The piece to begin work on is eighteen inches long, three inches wide and one-half inch thick. These dimensions need not be adhered to strictly; they are given merely to show the relative proportions. The difinch thick. These dimensions need not be adhered to strictly; they are given merely to shew the relative proportions. The dif-

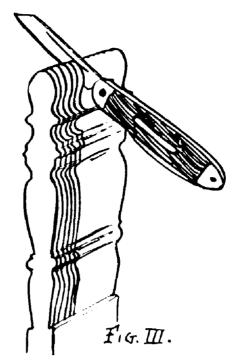


ference in size will of course affect the finished article. Before beginning actual work we will draw a diagram on each side of the stick. Lay it down on a flat surface of the stick. Lay it down on a flat surface and find a point four inches from end, there draw a straight line across the grain. Draw another line parallel with the first at a point one inch below it, and a third line four inches below the second. These guide marks should be on all four sides of the stick. The shape of our finished article with the like and the second strains and the stick. will be like one large wheel surmounting another and smaller one. The lines now another and smaller one. The lines now drawn constitute a rudimentary diagram of the first wheel. Our next concern is to separate the diagrams. We do this by cutting the connecting neck down to a width of three-fourths of an inch. The stick is three inches wide, therefore we will cut with saw one and a quarter inches from each side. Cut first on the lowest line you have drawn and again two inches



above it. Connect the inside extremities of the whole idea. Fig. 5 is a picture of the saw marks with a long straight line running with grain and cut away the portions outside of the fligure thus formed. The second wheel is laid out like the first, only its ends are five inches apart and search of its divisions is two inches long. A solid space of one inch is left between. Fig. 1, part a, shows the stick properly marked; part b shows what has to be cut away. Our next cutling is done with a knife on the three-inch face of the piece. It is by far the most important part of the work and largely decides the appearance of the finished article. Cut in all the curves and scallops you have a mind to, but don't go deep enough to weaken the stick. Fig. 2 shows a neat way of doing it. You can copy it by keeping the paper before you while you work. Be sure and have the indentations on both sides accurate and uniform. To make the fan we slimply split the top and bottom sections, as far as the lines. The splits are about the thickness of a knife blade. It is rather ticklish work to make them, but if you have obeyed instructions, especially those dealing with the treating of the wood, you should be able to manage it successfully. Don't bear straight down on the knife. Hold it rather lightly and saw back and forth till it reaches the limit. When the entire piece is split satisfactorily, grasp the end splinter and draw it slightly forward; then do the same to the second, and continue until you have reached the other end and increased the width of the stick to about four inches. Go over them consecutively again and keep at it till the section grows to be a half circle. Treat the one above it in the same manner and the first wheel is complete. The manner of making the second wheel is substantially like that of the first. Fig. 3 shows a section of the piece split. In the same manner and will frightly and manner of making the second wheel is substantially like that of the first. Fig. 4 shows the splinters partly drawn out, whitting

slender enough to conform to the general outlines of the whole idea. Fig. 5 is a picture of the completed fan. We have



# The Drawing-Room Magician

Articles on Same Subject in Last December, January, February and August Numbers

Now, although this is a thoroughly good and presentable illusion, you must not run away with the idea that it is going to cost you a lot of money. As I outline it here, the outside expense for all apparatus connected with it should not be more than 51 or 75 cents; and the apparatus has been so chosen that each part may be used separately for other tricks.

Unlike those I have hitherto described,

the young magician will find in this case the aid of an assistant of great service. He should also have on his stage (if I may call it such) a fairly sized screen; the use

of this will be seen presently.
With an opening something like this the

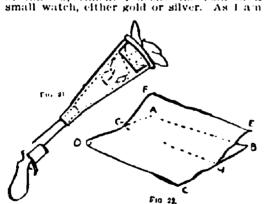
A Watch-Shooting Trick—The Use and Construction of The Magic Pistol

Number of make for you a funnel-shaped barrel about ten inches long, to fit on the pistol—(see fig. 19)—the width at the end being about 2½ or 2¾ in. Into this you must get made a little cup of the shape shown in fig. 20 (A), and of such a size that it fits well, but not too tightly, into the mouth of the funnel. (See fig. 20 (B). You will notice there is a rim round the edge of this cup, and its use is this. When the performer picks up his magic piscol for the purpose of placing in it the borrowed watch, it is as seen in fig. 21. the borrowed watch, it is as seen in fig. 21, having the cup fitted into the funnel, with a piece of paper spread inside, whilst un-derneath this in the barrel itself is another conjurer sets to work:

"Ladies and gentlemen,—For the purpose place of paper of the same color,

Now, at the opportunity afforded when

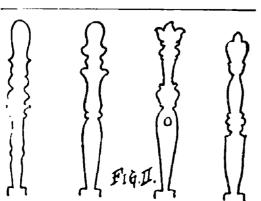
the conjurer walks towards the screen and then turns round to face his audience, talk-

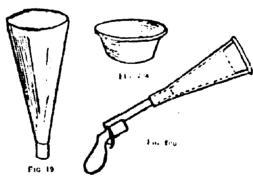


badly in need of a watch I frink I should ing to them meanwhile, he may adopt one badly in need of a watch I chick I should prefer a gold one. Now, this ady has kindly lent me hers. Is it a level, madam? Yes! Thank you. The lady says it is a lever" (leave her), "you will olserve it is going to leave her; in fact, it has now left her. You are sure it was going, madam? The lady is quite sure the watch is going. Yes, madam, it is going—to a different part of the room.

'I shall now wrap this lady's watch in a small piece of thin brown paper. You will all notice the paper is brown, it has to be brown or you can't do the trick—but that's brown or you can't do the trick—but that's by the way. I shall next put this little packet into my magic pistol, so!" (He walks back to where the screen is, then again addresses the audience.) "Now, John" (calling to assistant), "I wish you to bring me that black cloth you have behind there. Thank you' Will you kindly turn both sides towards the ladies and gentlemen. You will notice my assistant holds in his hands a small cloth, and in the pistol I have the lady's watch done up in paper. Now, John, you don't mind having a watch fired at you, do you?"

John says he has no objection: the per-



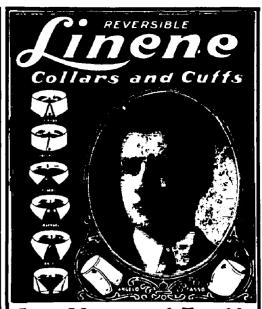


ing to them meanwhile, he may adopt one of two methods to place the watch in the possession of his assistant. He may (1) either "palm" off the cup while he turns his back (to render this easy there is, as has already been said, a rim round it) and slip it up his waistcoat at the same time putting down the pistol on the table, or (2) he can "palm" off the cup in that hand, which, when he (the performer) is facing the spectators, will be nearer to his assistant behind the screen, and as he is talking to the people just slip the "watch hand" an inch or two behind the screen where the assistant will be waiting to relieve the conan inch of two belind the screen where the assistant will be waiting to relieve the conjurer of the cup; or, if the former method be adopted, with the watch still up his waistcoat the conjurer may walk behind the screen himself to call John, but really Personally, I prefer the second method for it is better the conjuror should not go out of sight of the audience.

Now let us see what John does with the watch in the cup. He quickly takes it out, unwraps it, and then brings forward a black cloth about 15 in, square, the peculplack cloth about 15 in, square, the peculiarity of which is best seen in the accompanying rough sketches. Horizontally, across the middle of the cloth, and stretching from side to side, is very neatly sewn another piece of exactly the same material, being, however, just a trifle over 15 in across, and measuring a trifle over 7½ in, from where it joins the main cloth to the bottom. (See 56.22) bottom. (See fig. 22.)

Suppose the whole cloth was held by its suppose the whole corn was held by its four corners in a horizontal position, then this flan, as we may call it, would hang as shown in flg. 23, so that, when holding the whole fabric vertically by its two upper corners and the two corners of the flan, what we have the corners of the flan. what we really have will be as seen in fig. 24—1. e. although the people apparently see only an ordinary cloth what there is in reality is a "flap" covering the upper half of the background. I hope I have made

(Continued on page 875.)



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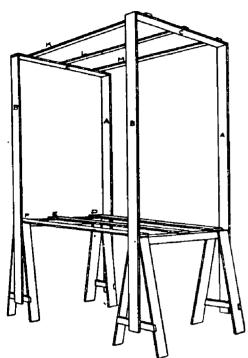




# A Miniature Theatre a. NEELY HALL

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY THE AUTHOR

ROBABLY nothing can be found which will make a more interesting entertainment for a winter evening than a miniature theater, such as illustrated in this article. The construction is not difficult, and when several work together it is possible to complete it in a short time. While the boys



PIG. 1-THE FRAMEWORK

are building the play-house and doing the carpenter work, the girls will find plenty to do in painting scenery, making costumes for the doll actors, and arranging the many details of the performance.

The necessary material can probably be found in the attic, cellar, and wood-shed, or can be height as a small cost. A silt

or can be bought at a small cost. A gilt picture frame makes an excellent proscenium for the front of the stage. The frame should have an opening about twenty-four by thirty-six inches.

The framework of the stage is made of

narrow boards and is built upon two horses the width of the picture frame, one two feet six inches high and

other two feet nine inches high.

Figure I shows the first and rear frames, consisting of two uprights, A and B, seven feet long, which are nailed to the ends of the horses, and a crosspice C, nailed across the tops. After making the frames, place them five feet apart with the lower horse in front, and screw three boards to the tops of the horses, as shown at D, E, and F in figure I. Cut three narrow strips of wood and screw them to the tops of the frames, as shown at K, L, and M. By fastening the frames together with screws, they may be taken apart after a performance and set out of the way.

The stage floor rests upon the large Figure and strong the frame and set out of the way. Figure 1 shows the hart and

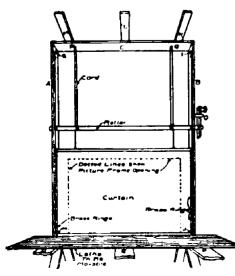
The stage floor rests upon the boards D, E, and F, and pitches from the back toward the front, It is made of laths laid close together parallel to the front of the stage, but not nailed.

Now set the picture frame between the uprights of the front frame so that the opening will come on a level with the stage floor, and wire it to framework, running the wires through the screw-eyes in the back of the frame.

Make a drop curtain out of white muslin, and after hemming it along the two side edges, sew small brass rings on to them two inches apart. Tack the top and bottom to two strips of wood. A scene of some sort may be painted upon the curtain, but a picture pasted to the cloth will serve.

In figure 2 we have a view from the stage of the arrangement by which the curtain is the arrangement by which the rings of the arrangement by which the property will serve.

In figure 2 we have a view that the curtain is suspend the frames by means of cords of the arrangement by which the curtain is suspend the frames by means of cords and lowered. Two heavy wires are from the tacks in the top of the framework. raised and lowered. Two heavy wires are slipped through the rings on the curtain and their ends are fastened to four screweyes placed in the uprights at G. H. I and J. Slip a broomstick through two holes bored in the uprights A and B and make a bored in the uprights A and B and make a crank on one end as shown in figure 2. Fasten two screw-eyes in the cross-piece at P and Q and slip two cords through them, fastening one end of each to the top of the curtain and the other end to the roller. When the crank is turned the string winds around the roller and raises the curtain the little by necessary to screw a buttain It will be necessary to screw a but-ton to the upright B at O to hold the crank when the curtain is up.



F1G. 2

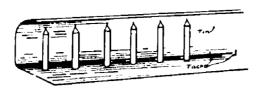


FIG. 3

the footlights. A piece of tin, the length of the picture-frame opening and ten inches wide, should be bent into the shape shown in the illustration, and candles should be placed on this three inches apart. Paint the outside of the tin black.

Secure several boxes about ten inches square for the side lights, and hinge one side of each for a door. Cut an opening four inches square in one side of the box and, after making a groove in two strips of wood, as shown at A in the illustration (figure 4) fasten them above and below the opening. This forms a groove for glass slides to be used when you wish to throw colored lights upon a scene. The slides consist of old four-by-five camera plates with colored tissue-paper pasted upon them. A small baking-powder can with its bottom with colored tissue-paper pasted upon them. A small baking-powder can with its bottom removed should be placed in a hole cut in the top of the box for a chimney. Lining the inside of the box with tin will make a the foot of Mount Washington. I send him the foot of Mount Washington. A small baking-powder can with its bottom removed should be placed in a hole cut in the top of the box for a chimney. Lining the inside of the box with tin will make a

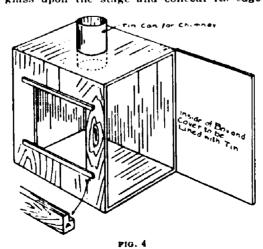
The making of the scenery.

The number of wings required is governed by the nature of the scene. Four wings will be necessary for an ocean scene, and these should be made as shown in the finished illustration. Sketch out the wings and after coloring them with chalks, cut out the openings in the center, carefully

cutting around the clouds and waves. Tack In making forest scenery, it is much easier and more satisfactory to use evergreen boughs for trees, shrubbery, etc., and sand and gravel for hills and roads, than to

attempt painting them.

To represent a pond, lay a small looking glass upon the stage and conceal its edge



with sand. A rustic bridge of twigs may

be built over it.
Paper dolls, soldiers, and horseback riders can be purchased for actors and these may be tacked to the edge of one of the laths forming the stage floor and moved by pushing the lath across the stage. The audience will not detect the moving of the lath. Toy boats, wagons or trains may be propelled by a black thread which will not show against a dark background.

An interior takes up but the front portion



of the stage and consists of three walls made of cardboard with wall paper pasted upon them and doors and windows cut out. Doll furnishings will complete the scene.

A play may be made up from any fairy story or child's book, or may illustrate some battle. Battles will probably interest the boys more than anything else.

After setting up the theatre for a performance, draperies should be hung in front of it covering all excepting the stage opening.

### The Best Girls' Paper Out

Manchester, N. H., Aug. 1, 1904. Mr. Wm. C. Sprague,

Detroit, Michigan.

Yours truly, GULIE A. WYMAN.

### Boy Mechanics and Artisans

Boy Mechanics and Artisans

Homer M. Frank and Joseph Asbury, Jeffersonville, Ind., have an "electrical shop" 16x12 feet, equipped with an Albert motor, miniature lights, induction coil, buzzer, bell, and a burglar alarm, and are greatly interested in electricity.—Reinhart L. Nordness. Webster, S. D., is interested in electricity and has been working with it for a year and a half. About a year and he made a complete telegraph sounder which worked well. He also put a small electric light in his room which was operated by four sulphuric acid batteries. He puts electric bells in houses and has had several orders. He recently put in an electric me alarm in the school house, getting \$1.50 for the work, the school hoard furnishing the apparatus.—R. Coie Holmes, Columbus Junction, Ia., wants plans for a small gasoline engine. He can furnish a plan for a "continuous running water motor."—ftyland S. Banks, of the Palladium Company, New Holen, Conn., wants information as to how to make a water bleyele.—Cordie H. Coffin, Crown Point, Ind., wants to know how to build a windmill about 20 feet high.—George I. Bartleson, 224 Hunting Park avenue, Philadeiphia, Pa., wants to know where and at what price he can buy blue prints for a gasoline engine, tour horse power.—G. K. Greason, Shawnee, Okin., wants to know how to build a good 12 or 14-foot wooden canoe or row bont.—John M. Coons, Manhattan, Kan., has quite a workshop of his own and among his tools is a foot power seroll saw and a home-made lethe. He wants directions for making a one-quarter horse power, 104 volt alternating motor.—

### The Drawing-Room Magician

(Continued from page 374.) this quite clear, as it is the pivot on which the whole trick turns.

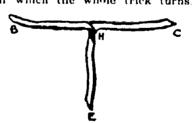


Fig. 23.

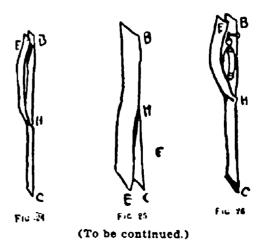
Now, along the free end of the flap, from now, along the free end of the hap, from corner to corner, a small metal rod is sewn in, so that when the assistant, holding the coth as before described, lets go of the two corners of the flap, this latter, owing to the weight of the rod, falls quickly

down as in fig. 25.

On the top half of the cloth (marked BH), at the point x, is sewn an ordinary watch swivel, and to this the assistant attacles the watch, but when before the audience holding the cloth by the four corners (the two of the flap and the upper two of the main fabric) so that the watch

is covered, as in fig. 26.

Then the performer takes up his pistol in which is a piece of paper (this is pulled forward a bit, the audience all the time believing it contains the borrowed article), points the weapon at the cloth and fires; immediately on hearing the report John drops the corners of the flap and the watch is seen attached to the cloth.



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### Boys and Animals

Harold Hoover, Abilene, Kan, wants to know what ails his chickens when they cannot walk straight and are droopy. Doubtless by the time he receives an answer through these columns he receives an answer through these columns his chickens will be dead, but the answer may serve to help other boys who are having trouble with their chickens.—Leonard Gulick, Waterford, Wis., wants to correspond with boys regarding rabbits.—Lewis A. Washburn, Brewster N. Y., wants to know how to raise phensants and care for them.—Ernest Bergeson, Earlville, Ill., wants the boys to know that he has five pet coons. A boy says that his pigeons have lice and wants to know how to get rid of them. We would suggest that he hop "Figeons and All About Them." written by C. E. Trombley, Boston, Mass., price 50 cents.

### With The Boys

Ernest V Wenzel, Philadelphia, Pa., is a great admirer of THE AMERICAN BOY. He great admirer of THE AMERICAN BOY. He has taken it from the first. He is a member of the Central High School orchestra, which he says has played twenty-five times since September 1st, 1903. The orchestra received \$50 for an engagement on November 19th. He collects stamps and coins, has a Brownie camera and a Bull's-Eye camera.—E. E. Hye. Rutledge, Pa., thinks that Eugene Libby, of Denver, who wrote in praise of athletics in a recent number of THE AMERICAN ROY, put it too strong. 'It consider,' says he. 'Ithat a boy who improves himself mentally, and perhaps in the course of time becomes a successful lawyer or master of some other profession, just as good as the boy who improves himself physically and becomes a professional baseball player. Athletics are all right in their place, but I do not think a good man must necessarily be a good athlete. I consider his views on this subject rather narrow "Louie Rosenthal. Las Vegas N. Mex., complains that many boys of the Fast think that New Mexico is full of Indians. He b'ames dimenovels for this. He says that if they think New Mexico is barren and desolate they are mistaken. 'Let them visit our exhibit at the World's Fair.'' has taken it from the first. He is a member

# THE UNITED AMATEUR PRESS vention or banquet were: Miss Hilda Jacger, New York City; Miss Bertie Kiump. Newark, N. J.; Ira Eugene Seymour, Kansas City, Mo.; Louis J. Cohen and Maurice J. Cohen, Minneapolis, Minn.; James A. Clerkin and James M. Reilly, Jersey City, N. J.; Grantel Deltan, Reston Mayer, Miss

By C. H. RUSSELL



GROUP OF DELEGATES TO BALTIMORE U. A. P. A. CONVENTION

Third Am near Press Association was held in Paltimore, Md., July 7. 8 and 9, and it will be long remembered as one of the most success-conventions that amateur journalists have ever held. The convention headquarters were at the St. James Hotel, where followers of the two leading presidential candidates opened special rooms as political headquarters. There were nearly a dozin different badges of the various candidates and an elaborate souv nir badge was given to the delegates by the Reception Committee. A pretty, illustrated, southing the Charles H. Russell, for The United Amateur, and honorable mention by Alfred Kohlberg, for The Westerner. The winning stories and essays were then read. These laureateships are titles awarded annually, a decision being made from articles published in amateur papers during the year. A judge is appointed by the President for each of the four classes of writing, the judge being some one engaged in professional, literary or newspaper work.

An address full of original and genuine humor, mixed with pathos, was delivered by Mr. Strickland W. Gillian, of the Baltimore American and President of the candidates and an elaborate souv nir badge was given to the delegates by the Reception Committee. A pretty, illustrated, souvenir program and numerous booklets, etc., were distributed. This convention was also a leader in regard to the character and extent of publicity given by the local news-

C. Albert Haugh, chairman of Reception Committee, called the convention to order on Thursday morning, introducing President Seymour. William R. Murphy was appointed secretary pro tem and Miss Hilda Jaeger Treasurer pro tem. A special Hilling Jacger Treasurer protein. A special committee appointed to investigate the claims of F. Clifford Davis, who had been declared suspended from the office of Secretary by the Board of Directors (the judicial triumal of the organization), reported that Mr. Davis had been treated unfairly. Mr. Davis then took his seat as Secretary. After adopting a regular order of business several communications were read, including one from Mayor Timmanus, of Balti-



more. Harry L Walsh, Louis 3 Cohen and Geo. W Darragh were appointed a committee to draft a new Constitution. The appointment of the Proxy Committee was next in order. This committee counts the ballots of absent in inhers, which have been mailed to the Custodian of Date resident of the committee to the Custodian of Date the late of the committee counts the both mailed to the custodian of Date the late of the committee to the custodian of Date the late of the committee to the custodian of Date the late of the committee to the custodian of Date the late of the committee to the custodian of Date the custodian of appointment of the croxy committee was next in order. This committee counts the tailets of absent in index which have the convention, adjournment sine die was been mailed to the Custodian of Ballets, a had at 3:14 p. m. Several photographs of resident of the convention city, appointed by the President. A storm of protest was Place. resident of the convention city, appointed the delegates were taken in Mt. Vernon by the President's appointments. About 3 o'clock the delegates assembled which were claimed to be unfair to the majority. During the excitement which followed Mr. Seymour resigned, but afterward reconsidered like action. The discussions of an exciting session as was this one illustrates one of the many sides of Amateur Journalism, and although the arsuments and attacks were blitter on the convention floor, fraternal friend-ship again asserted itself during the effernoon Early in the evening a chartered electric carwas hearded and the delegates enjoyed a ride through the city's suburbs, spending an hour at one of the pleasure parks. The horns and other peace disturbing instruments made it a noisy, jolly ride.

President Seymour called the convention to order Friday morning and announced the laureateships as follows: Essay: Wm. R. Milley, "Looking Backwards;" L. J. Cohen. "Local Press Clubs;" C. A. Haugh, "Baltimera A. J. C." On behalf of the delegates, James A. Clerkin, with appropriate remarks, presented ex-President Seymour with an inkanteur); honorable mention, Harry A. Nelson, "Spirit of Muslo" (Bockworm); story, Morgan D. Hite, "The Affair of the Incomer" (Westerner); honorable mention.

President Seymour called the convention to order Friday morning and announced the hureateships as follows: Essay: Wm R A. Clerkin, with Murphy, "Poetry Writing" (The United Am deur); honorable mention, Harry A. Schrift of Musle" (Bookworm); stand and ex-Off story, Morgan D. Hite, "The Affair of the Incomar" (Westerner); honorable mention, Mrs. Flora S. Emory, "Her Wedding Trip" one of the most one of the most story in the Christel Amateur). (The United Amateur)

Reports were not received of the editorial and poet entries but the editorial faureateship has since been announced as won by

timore American and President of the American Press Humorists' Association. Mr. Gillian was elected to honorary mem-bership in the Association. The reports of four officers were read and the meeting then adjourned.

The afternoon and evening were spent or The afternoon and evening were spent on board the specialty chartered steam launch, "Major Allen." Among the places visited were Fort McHenry (there the "Star Spangled Banner" was written), Fort Carroll, the steel works and ship building plant at Sparrows Point, and Riverview Park. After a moonlight sail over the broad, cool waters of the Chesapeake the launch drew up at the dock about 10 o'clock. The Proxy Committee had commenced its work on the boat and worked menced its work on the boat and worked all night at the hotel, completing the count of the vote about 6 a.m. Saturday. The final session was called to order on

Saturday morning by the President and the credentials of several members were examined with satisfactory results. A com-mittee to secure designs for an official em-blem was appointed as follows: C. H. Rus-sell, chairman, M. E. Occhsle and F. S. Emory. Several telegrams and letters and Emory. Several telegrams and letters and the President's report were read and ordered filed. Rising votes of thanks were given the President, Official Editor, Baltimore A. P. C., Baltimore press, and retiring board of officers, and the convention reporter of the Baltimore American was also thanked. The four laurenteship judges were elected to honorary membership. The election was next in order and it resulted as follows:

President, Maurice J. Cohen, Minneapolis

Vice-President, Arthur C. Block, Kansas

City, Mo. Secretary, Frank D. Murphy, 85 Albion

t., Brantford, Ont., Can. Treasurer, John J. Cleary, Baltimore, Md. Official Editor, John W. Smith, Philadel-

phia, Pa.
Historian, Alfred Kohlberg, San Francis-

On Sunday the delegates said farewell to one of the most memorable events of their lives and journeyed home to rest after the strenuous and exciting work of convention days

Among those in attendance at the con-

Clerkin and James M. Reilly, Jersey City, N. J.; Samuel DeHaan, Boston, Mass.; Miss Eleanor C. Dowden, Washington, D. C.; John K. Housel, Copper Hill, N. J.; Mrss. Mabel E. Oechsle, William R. Murphy, J. Ray Spink, John W. Smith, F. Clifford Davis, Geo. W. Darragh, Joseph E. Cohen, Harris Reed, Jr., Geo. N. Cohen, and Charles H. Russell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Claudia P. Hutchins, Monkton, Md.; Mrs. Flora Stewart Emory, Govanston, Md.; Misses Marie B. Phelan, Marjorie L. Phelan, M. Beulah Ferguson, May I. Copinger, Lillian R. Cealgen, S. Weisner, Florence Rittenhouse, McCaffrey and Cleary, C. Albert Haugh, Harry L. Walsh, John J. Cleary, Cornelius M. Smith, Jesse T. McCaffrey, Howard Franklin, Joseph Salabes, Ira Reely, G. Edward Harrison, Estey L. Stall, and William Curran, Baltimore, Md.

Boys' Books Reviewed

Boys' Books Reviewed

A SELECTION FROM THE WORLD'S GREAT ORATIONS, by Sherwin Cody. To the High School boy, the young debater and orator, or the young man who is looking forward "the applause of listening senates to command," this volume will be found interesting and most instructive. He will find in it examples of the many styles of oratory ranging from Demosthenes to Wendell Phillips. Each oration exhibits the particular diction, phrase-logy and method of the orator as pointed out in the introduction to it. Many of the orations are given complete while others are abridged in a way which still leaves the characteristics of the speaker intact. In the collection we find the names of: Cicero, Savonarola, Hossuet, Chatham, Burke, Grattan, Curran, Sheridan, Fox, Erskine, Patrick Henry, Daniel Webster, Lincoln, Gladstone, Ingersoil and Beecher, with shorter selections from Robespierre, Daniel O'Connell, Fitt, Canning, Brougham, Clay, Calbour, Hayne, Channing, Everett, Choate with shorter selections from Robesplerre, Daniel O'Connell, Fitt, Canning, Brougham, Clay, Calhoun, Hayne Channing, Everett, Choate, Sumner and Seward. There is an appendix containing Macaulay's celebrated description of the trial of Warren Hastings and an extract of Professor R. C. Jebb's "Attic Orators." The book ought to find a place on the shelves of all young orators, 518 pages. Handsomely bound, Frice, \$1.00 net. A. C. McClurg & Co. bound. Price, \$1.60 net. A. C. McClurg & Co. MERICAN BOYS' LIFE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT, by Edward Stratemeyer. The success which attended the American Boys' Life of William McKinley was ample testimony to Mr. Stratemeyer that a biography of the present honored occupant of the White House would be received with enthusiasm by his large and ever growing constituency of American boys. We believe that this book will, on account of the stories of sport and hunting, prove a greater favorite among the boys than its predecessor. The life of President Roosevelt is one calculated to delight and inspire older readers as well as the younger spire older readers as well as the younger

boys, and Mr. Stratemeyer has withheld nothing of the "many parts" his eminent subject has played "in his time," which in the telling will arouse in the reader hearty admiration and an earnest determination to seek after those things in life that make for true manhood and worthy citizenship. There is nothing wanted to make this book a complete biography of Mr. Roosevelt, from school-room to executive mansion. The chapters describing his ranching experiences with the many stories of hunting big and little game, all of which are true, will appeal strongly to the strenuous American youth. The author also gives most vivid descriptions of the fighting in Cuba and the splendid work of Roosevelt's Rough Riders. As a holiday gift none better could be put in the hands of a boy. 311 pages. Price, \$1.25. Lee & Shepard. boys, and Mr. Stratemeyer has withheld noth-



NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS OF THE U. A. P. A.

Left to right: C. H. Russell, Director; W. R. Murphy, Director Miss M. R. Phelan, Laureate Recorder; M. J. Colicu, President: J. W. Smith, Official Editor; John J. Cleary, Treasurer.

John J. Cleary, Treasurer.

ONE THOUSAND POEMS FOR CHILDREN, edited by Roger Ingpen. What mother does not feel a glow of pride at hearing her boy or girl "speaking a plece" before un audience of admiring relatives and sympathetic friends; the great difficulty often being the lack of a subject capable of demonstrating to the fond mother's satisfaction Johnny's or Mary's histrionic genius. In the book before us the most exacting and critical of parents will surely find what she wants. The volume shows great lab ir and research as well as rare discrimination and good taste not only in the selections themselves, but in their division. Fart one of the book consists of rhymes for little ones, cradic songs, nursery rhymes, fairy land and fables and riddles; part two is for older boys and girls. The teacher who possesses a copy of this book will hold it as one of the most useful secessories of the school-room. There is a most useful index of authors and index of first lines which will greatly aid in finding the selection wanted. The book is most tastefully gotten up. 416 pages. Price, \$1.25 net.



HE SEES THE GENERAL PLACE THE NOTE WITHIN THE BREAST OF ив соат. — Page 50

# The Boy Courier of Napoleon

A Story of the Louisiana Purchase

By WILLIAM C. SPRAGUE, Editor of The American Boy

A stirring story, teaching history in a most fascinating way. Buy it, Boys; you will read it and so will all the family.

Address THE SPRAGUE PUBLISHING CO., Detroit, Mich.

### Why the Flinn-Egan Stock Co. Failed

cause he stuck in the money. We also had a couple of what is called quiet pardners who don't say nothing but are interested in the concern. They were two Belgian Hairs. Me and Willie made a fine rabbit house Me and Willie made a fine rabbit house but lacked funds to get the rabbits with. My mother wouldn't help us out neither. So Bobbie Flinn said he'd get his pa to huy some if he could be a pardner, which we did. Bobbie's pa had lots of money and owned a soap factory and we all wanted to clean up a big pile. So me and Willie took Bobbie into pardnership and we all went to a man who sells fancy Hairs and Rabbits. I heard people tell about Hairs being always worth lots of money, so when the man asked us what we about Hairs being always worth lots of money, so when the man asked us what we wanted. Hairs or Rabbits, I spoke up and said we was just starting so if Hairs was as good as Rabbits give us Hairs. So he gave us a couple of brown rabbits what two dollars more than other rabbits. cost two dollars more than other rabbits because Bobbie's pa was footing the bill and the man said Hairs was the best and

hecause Boddle's pa was footing the outand the man said Hairs was the best and
we departed.

When we took them to my house my
mother was very mad at first but got over
it as usual, and we put the Hairs in there
new home. Then we had a meeting and
voted that Bobbie was to get the grain
and other boughten stuff being as he was
treasurer of the company, and me and
Willie was to get the hay. That was dead
casy for us because Willie and me knows
the man what runs the hay market and
he agreed to give us hay if we promist
him a little Hair once in a while. He
said he felt the need of Hairs more and
more. So we agreed. Besides the hay.
Willie promist to find a carat every day,
and Hairs and carats go well together
when prepared right. So he began going
over to the grocery store every day for
mother without getting mad as he always
used to do and looked for carats when Mr.
Jones was getting the stuff, with awful
good luck. good luck.

Well things went along nice for a while. Bobbie brought over the shelled corn and lettice and me and Willie got the hay. And for two hole weeks Willie kept finding carats. The Hairs loved carats and got fatter and fatter every day and were making O. K. and we all knew that in a few days more our Hairs would be eighten carats fine cause Bobble's pa said so and he ought to know. and he ought to know.

But that very night we had a big scare. I woke up in the middle of the night and heard a big dog barking furious and runging around the yard. It wasn't our dog neither for he always stade in nights. So I woke up my big brother Jim who sleeps in my bed, and me and him hustled down in the back yard in our shirt sleeves not stopping to dress at all. Then we heard the dog barking down the alley and hurried there with a lantern where he had one of our Hairs treed between a brick pile and the fence. The night wasent so very cold so Jim unpiled enough of the bricks so as to be able to pull out the Hair. Of course I dident blame Jim for teeling bad for you must know it ain't very nice to have to chase up and down dark alleys for stray Hairs at 2 a. m. In his night clothes, but at last we got him out and brought him back to the pen where his anxious mate was waiting. After we fixed the hole where he leaked out we went back to bed and Jim said he wouldent do it again for the best Hair in the mar-But that very night we had a big scare. went back to bed and Jim said he wouldent do it again for the best Hair in the mar-ket, no not even for that lovely Belgian

Hairess of ours.

Of course Bobbie was glad to bear the news and said me and my big brother was a couple of bricks for saving the pardners from loss. That mite or mitent be so I told Bobbie, but any how my mother said our bed looked like a hole brick yard on account of us bringing so much brick dust back to bed with us.

So we had a meeting after school that day as soon as Willie got back from finding his regular carat, and voted to put a new lock on the pen. Bobbie said he knew how to make a real combinashon lock, Willie and me dident know much about such things so we agreed, and then we such things so we agreed, and then we voted to build the lock the next day which was Saturday. Of course we had all the tools what was needed which were all the tools what was needed which were a boring bit, a piece of old rope and a hammer and saw. And so the door was duly fixed with a latch cord to slide a stick back and forth with. It worked fine and we tried it a lot of times to our sorrow as I will tell you about. You see our dog Skip ain't a fool by a long shot and when he saw us pull the string to open the door about ten times it pleased him.

"ME AND WILLIE PRIT AWPUL BAD, AND 80 DID SKIP"

ity, the owner must keep a watch, and, can call in the aid of one "practiced in the art," so to speak, and, if so, a personad with it, as a swarm of bees cannot be well illustration how to manipulate the bees and handle them himself in future.

If the sun be warm, it is wise to throw

By the end of the season, if all the honey the door about ten times it pleased him grately. But he sat there looking on and dident even bark to tell how glad he was because you see Skip is a fox terror and they don't always tell all they know. So when we all went to dinner, Skip sort of hung around the back yard careless like and stade out doors. But when we got out of sile he dident take long to get to bizness. I guess he got on to the combinashun lock like a regler safe cracker because when we got back from dinner both Hairs were dead and that dredful Skip was having lots of fun playdredful Skip was having lots of fun playing hall with them. Me and Willie felt awful and so did Skip you can bet when we awful and so did skip you can bet when we caught him. We let him know what it ment to ruin our company. And when Bobble came over after dinner with his peck of shelled corn and heard the bad news he was very solemn for a while.

news ne was very solemn for a while.

Of course then we had another meeting of the pardners in the wood shed and Bobbie voted to give Skip to the dog catcher but me and Willie voted that the combinashun lock was all to blame and if we was for terrors we would set institute. e was fox terrors we would act just like Skip if we got a chance. And Bobble ogreed but hoped never to be a fox terror for he thinks they can't be beat for mean-

ness.
So then we voted to divide the dead Hairs and me and Willie got the Hair and Bobble and his pa got the Hairess. My mother thought Skin did the best thing and when the Hair was cooked she said Skip was to have all the bones. Willie's

Dear Mr. Editor:

No doubt a lot of people wonder why our bizness busted up and so here are the plane facts.

It was a pardnership what belonged to me and my little brother Willie and a neighbor boy whose name is Bobbie Flinn. Bobbie's name came first in the firm because he stuck in the money. We also had a course of what is called guiet pardners and my big brother Jim he said he hoped

when skip gets done with a Hair you don't need to think of the market.

Well me and Willie skinned ours and of course it tasted like any other Hair to us and my big brother Jim he said he hoped Bobble and his pa would try it again some time for he always did like Belgian Hairs. But the pardners voted to try belgians for a charge or even plane reported. chickens for a change or even plane rab-bits because we don't fancy Belgian Hairs. They dont pay. People all say there is lots of money in it, but Bobble's pa says its an awful bother to get it out.

Yours truly. JOHNNIE EGAN.

P. S.—When the skin of our Belgian Hair got dry me and Willie cut off the stubby tale and made the old man at the hay market a present of it. And that was the end of our Belgian Hair. JOHNNIE.

### Bees for Boys

Of all branches of minor livestock hobbles perhaps bees are the most interesting. Besides, bees can give a return in pocketmoney that many of the other branches entirely fall to do.

Broadly speaking, an apiary requires little or a standard process.

the or no attention outside the summer va-cation, and any little care can well be un-dertaken by a kindly neighbor when the boy is at school.

The boy whose tastes lie in the direction of livestock, can secure a bar-framed hive and a good, healthy swarm of bees for four or five dollars. If he has not the money, or five dollars. If he has not the money, maybe his parents will give him a start financially, and should he be successful during the summer he can, if necessary, supply the household with honey to defray the original cost. A hive will usually clear its own expense the first year, and maybe leave a little to the owner besides.

The hive must be placed facing the sun, and sheltered from the winds and storms are much as possible. Any local bec-keeper

and sneitered from the winus and storms as much as possible. Any local bee-keeper will see this done, and set all in order for the beginner. If it be a good season, little or no trouble will be entailed until swarm-around the sides of the or no trouble will be entailed until swarming time comes round. By June this is likely to happen, and the owner must keep a lookout for signs of this exodus. He must have another hive ready to receive the swarm that comes off. Bees can be made to swarm artificially, but the natural plan is the better, and the beginner had better leave the bees to their own sweet will in this.

When the swarm comes off

When the swarm comes off will more than likely settle honey will flow in both hives. When necessary, sections have to be fixed on top of the hives proper, and these sections will be filled by the active workers. It is these sections that become the marketable upon some neighboring bush or low tree; but should it unfortunately rise and leave the local commodity.

thus settled they will remain in that position. Towards afternoon, when the sun has faded somewhat, secure one of those old-fashioned straw hives, and fix a small piece of honey-comb inside and well to-wards the top. Any sort of syrup spread over the inside will serve the same pur-pose. Now approach the swarm and gently place this hive over the bees. Give them a little time, and it will be found that the colony will slowly disappear from the branches and cluster inside this erection. Once the queen enters, you may rest as-sured her followers will vie with one an-

other to be heside her.
When all are in the hive, place a board underneath, and remove it wholly to the empty hive prepared for them. Before the hive, spread out the sheet, up to the entrance of the same, and turn out all the bees on to this sheet. No danger need be feared during this operation, as bees during swarming time are not over-vicious. If the owner has any dread of being stung he can guard himself by covering his face with a net, and tying his coat-sleeves and trousers with cord. He will then be shield-ed from all stings with the exception of his hands. But if steady caution be used, no harm can possibly come to the operator. Once the bees are on the sheet, it is

necessary to keep a look-out for the queen. Her majesty will be readily distinguished from the others by her size and length. Once she enters the hive, all the other bees \$2.00 Delivered. Sprague Pub. Co.

a sheet over the nomadic colony, and walt has been removed from the hives, the bees until the sun goes down. Once they are must be supplied with food, so as to create honey sufficient to cover their winter's demand. This is a most important item in bee-keeping, because a hive that has not sufficient food stored against the months in which the bees cannot get abroad, turns weakly before spring, and if it does not die out entirely, by starvation, will be so reduced by spring that it will become more a vexation than a pleasure. Besides, it is unwise from a moneyed point of view to rob the hive and neglect to give the bees sufficient to pass the winter comfortably. This artificial feeding can be done by the supplying of sugar made up into a sort of candy, and costs but little in comparison with the honey extracted.

As the years go on, hive can be added to hive, until the apiary becomes quite a business. During these years also, the honey can be gathered and sold, and, as I said in the opening sentences of this article, the pursuit will be found not only an interest-ing outdoor hobby for the average boy, but it will place money in his pocket besides. Not a few boys I know have already established bank accounts by this entertaining hobby, and by the time they reach manhood, doubtless the cash now standing at their credit will go a good way to help them along in other walks of life.

We are looking for YOU We want every energetic, ambitious boy in America to write to us, and get information about our plan of earning money in spare time on Friday afternoons and Saturdays, selling

### The Saturday Evening Post

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\$250 IN CASH and a Trip to the St. Louis Fair as extra prizes for those who do good work next month, as well as other prizes, such as Baseball Outfits, Football Suits, etc.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY 1550 Arch Street, Philadelphia

All that settle around the sides of the hive, or are slow in moving, can be brushed in the direction of the entrance by the aid of a feather. It is wonderful how easy they are to install

is wonderful how easy they are in new quarters.

This will give the owner an additional hive during the season, and will thus make him owner of two hives in place of one. Financially considered, he is thus clear of all expense incurred. The old hive will work away and gather honey, and, should the weather keep fine, honey will flow in both hives. When

Perhaps at no stage of a bee's existence does it exhibit anger more than when the owner attempts to rob it of its glean-ings. The young beekeeper must then be fully guarded from stings, but maybe he

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# My Four Years at West Point ¬ By A GRADUATE [...

DRESS PARADE

### 11. HOW I WAS "JUMPED ON."

FTER leaving the adjutant's office, an erderly conducted me to the guard-house in the south end of the area of burracks. There, with several other candidates, I was ushered into the presence of an army officer, who, I shortly learned, had been detalled over us. This gentleman give us some kindly advice. He told us among other things that we might be hazed, in which event we would be in imminent danger of a court-martial if we did not report the fact to him at once. Then he read us several impressive paragraphs from a little "blue book." I noticed its color and that was all. I was destined, however, to become familiar, all in due time, with that same innocent-looking volume.

The officer directed us to report to the cadet officer, immediately in charge of us, for assignment to quarters. The orderly conducted us to a room on the first floor in the extreme south end of the barracks. As i entered the hallway I observed a number of fellows standing in a line in front of the door of the first room to my right. The orderly, who thus far had been my faithful guide, now deserted me with an odd smile, the significance of which I did not at the time understand.

I was about to rush into the office and report in style, when a candidate, who had

I was about to rush into the office and re-port in style, when a candidate, who had his shoulders thrown back to a prodigious his shoulders thrown back to a prodigious degree and whose hands were pasted to his sides, whispered that I would do better to await my turn. A number of youths were grouped around a little notice posted on one side of the doorway. They all seemed to be studying this bit of paper very diligently. Some were evidently memorizing its contents, as they glanced at the words, stared at the ceiling and mumbled the sentences to themselves.

None of the candidates standing around the door was personally known to me. Probably they had come directly from home, and had not so many advantages in the way of "pointers" as we who had been studying and living near West Point possessed. I surmised that this important paper contained instructions as to how the candidates should comport themselves when

paper contained instructions as to how the candidates should comport themselves when entering the office. I merely glanced at it as I pessed and saw that I was right.

I had received numerous "pointers" from a friend of mine who had been "found" at the Military Academy at the end of six months. I supposed I knew it all and did not deign to study the paper. I really began to pity those poor fellows who had so few advantages as compared with myself.

who had so few advantages as compared with myself.

Meanwhile, a terrific racket was heard in the office. The man at the head of the line passed in amid a tomb-like silence. By and by a gruff voice demanded: "What do you want?" The embarrassed candidate attempted to explain, but made a bad mess of it. Finally another voice struck in with: "What is your name?" "Jones," was the meek reply. Immediately three ferocious-looking cadets surrounded the frightened candidate and thundered; "What do you mean by that, sir?" "Don't you know better than that?" "Get out of here." Mr. Jones, after a vain endeavor to answer all the questions with a meek "Yes, sir," emerged as if he expected a shower of bullets to follow him, and humbly resumed his place at the end of the line outsides, and after a parley with my new clowmates, it was decided that I, being the last comer, should sleep in one of the last comer, should sleep in one of the sleoves on the floor.

While we stood talking I heard a shout. "Candidates, turn out promptly." At the first sound, all in the room rushed for the door and went leaping down the stairs four steps at a time. I followed with more digsir." emerged as if he expected a shower of bullets to follow him, and humbly resumed his place at the end of the line outside. I saw only two more of Mr. Jones's side. I saw only two more of art, sides strips, but judging from the experience of others and myself. I can summarize the history of his various journeys as follows:—"Jones"; "Mr. Jones, sir"; "Mr. Jones, sir, with his coat unbuttoned"; "Mr. Jones, sir, with his coat buttoned." "Mr. Jones, sir, with his coat buttoned." Perhaps this answered, and Mr. Jones would be shown to his room.

would be shown to his room.

At last my turn came, and I walked in.

My name was Mr. S., sir." "Are you

a candidate?" "Yes, sir." "No, sir!

You are a 'beast,' and your coat is unbuttoned. Have you read those instructions
outside?" "I glanced at them, sir."

"Well, get out of here and study them
carefully." I went outside, buttoned my coat, conned the instructions attentively, and took my place once more at the end of the line, where I had an opportunity to witness Mr. Jones's next performance. The second time I entered. I was confident that plain sailing was before me. I passed the coat epoch in good form. My shoulders were well thrown back, my heels were together, and my toes turned out at an angle



steps at a time. I followed with more dignity. Resounding yells were heard on the first floor, and I really thought that a fire had broken out in barracks.

had broken out in barracks.

I reached the first floor (my room was on the third floor) and saw the rear of a rio.ous crowd going out of the door. Two cadets who were standing near the door roared. "Get a move on you, sir!" "Step out lively, sir!" I did step out for all I was worth, followed by indignant shouts from the cadets, who continued to urge me to "step out."

Over in one corner of barracks the reach

Over in one corner of barracks the candidates were forming in line, and I made a dash for that place. Two cadets were superintending the formation, and lying in wait for the last man in line, which have more than the manual of the proposed to be married. happened to be myself. I was again ordered to "step out," but this time from both directions at once. I was too bewildered to recall much of this experience, but I kne that these two parties of cadets had joined forces, and were urging me to "step out." I made sure that I was never the last man in line again. One of the cadets faced gether, and my toes turned out at an angle of sixty degrees, but I speedily made a bad "break." When I was asked who my ing chorus of the other three cadets. The "pred" (predecessor at West Point) was, I replied "Y" without the "mister." I "Get your hands around properly." "Get again took my place at the end of the line in time for Mr. Jones's third debut. On my next entrance, one of the cadets remembered that he was tired of seeing me, whereupon I was placed in charge of another cadet who showed me to a room where three other candidates were already installed. There were two alcoves with a bed in each, one cadet being thus combed in each, one cadet being thus combed in other effect that I had better to the left, and began to call the roll, but

step out and "get 'em back." I thought l had stepped out as far as possible already, but I made a desperate attempt and finally had the satisfaction of feeling my shoulder blades touch.

When the roll had been called and the result made known to another cadet, 1 result made known to another cadet, I learned that the cause of all these uproarious proceedings was this; the candidates who had arrived that day were to be marched over to the commissary store to draw their bedding, buckets, looking-glasses, mattresses, etc.

We had one of the riots that I have described every time we marched to meals, or were tensed out for our processes.

were turned out for any purpose,

We were required to attend reveille the we were required to attend reveille the next morning. The gun was fired, after which the fifer and drummer played for ten minutes, when the roll was called. Of course every candidate, with a dread of being late or of being the last man in ranks, was out of bed and dressed before the gun was discharged. As soon as the boom of was out of hed and dressed before the gun was discharged. As soon as the boom of the cannon was heard we all came rushing out of barracks and took our places in ranks. About nine minutes later the cadets in charge of us sauntered out of barracks, one by one, buttoning their dress-coats as

one by one, buttoning their divesticate as they came.
Two or three days after my arrival was graduation day, when a new set of officers are "made," the old ones going on leave. I was very glad to lose sight of the man who insisted that I looked like a dromedary.

There are ten divisions in the cadet barracks, and the last two were reserved for
us. The strictest orders were published to
Anyone can learn it easily in a few weeks. We are
unable to supply the demand for telegraph operators, the effect that the old cadets were in no way to interfere with us. In the evening, after supper, a cadet sentinel was always posted in the hall of the lower floor of each division. These sentinels had lots of fun with us,—that is, fun for them. Whenever we crossed the lower floor we had to misser "all right, sir," to the sentinel, and at all times of the day and night we had to go to the "office" and report our departure for and return from the hydran or whatever it may have been, I soon learned to keep away from that office as much as possible.

### III. THE MENTAL EXAMINATION.

The new detail of officers over us included two lieutenants and three corporals, the senior lieutenant being directly responsible for us to the army officer I have before mentioned. They were all excellent fellows no doubt, but my opin on

at the time was somewhat warped,
Another of the features of our life in
those days was the formation for meals
and marching to the mess hall.

For convenience, we were divided into squads and marched down at the foot of the battallon, our whole line of march being attended by a continuous volley of "Step outs!" Each man had to carry his shoulders beek down. "Step outs!" Each man had to carry his shoulders back, depress his toes, and hold the palms of his hands squarely to the front. We must have presented a striking

We entered the mess hall after the battallon, and, hat in hand, each candidate tiptoed to the seat assigned to him. He was sure to be saluted at every step of the way with personal remarks from the older cadets whom he passed en route. Our tables were separated from those of the cadets, but all were in the same room. The meals were excellent, and we were always hungry enough to do them full justice. We were were excellent, and we were always nungry enough to do them full justice. We were allowed to sit at case while eating, but, on the conclusion of the meal, were obliged to assume a posture as straight as a ramrod, and mackly fix our eyes on our plates. As soon as the cadet officers in charge of us had finished their meals, they left their seats and came around where we were eating. (I used to eat as long as possible.) Each man assumed a prodigious "brace" as the result of a number of sharp "step outs" to that effect.

Our only formations at this time were the various "turn outs" ordered for different purposes, with one called "parade" at the



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CADETS STANDING AT ATTENTION ON AN OFFICER ENTERING THE ROOM

same hour that the cadets had their parade. to the method of solving a problem, work The principal features of this were the primary maneuvres of the infantry soldier, primary maneuvres of the infantry soldier, "tip-tapping" around the area with toes depressed and learning how to wear clean collars, clothes, and a supernatural brace. [At present cadets are not required to depress their toes and gazzatich hands to the contract their toes and gazzatich hands to the contract to the co press their toes and carry the hands to the front until after the result of the mental examinations has been made known, but it was not always thus.]

The examinations were to begin on the Monday after I reported. We employed our leisure in studying. On Sunday, we were inspected in the area, after which the army officer in charge of us inspected our quarters. We attended service at the widet charactery and set in the gallery. In the cadet chapel and sat in the gallery. In the afternoon, we were given permission to make down our beds.

It is hardly necessary to state that the methods adopted by the cadets who trained us were not countenanced by the authorities of the Academy. If any one of them had been reported he would have fared ill.

But the authorities cannot always be present, and cadets have a great respect for the traditions of the institution, risking expulsion in many cases for the sake of an absurd custom.

an absurd custom.

The treatment that we had received was not hazing. It was what is known as "jumping." Hazing is the term applied to the harsh treatment from the cadets who have no authority over their victims. Hazing for a number of years has been almost obsolete at West Point. The real old-time hazing has in fact gone out altogether. "Jumping" continues, and will probably continue as long as West Point, cadets, and "plebs," exist together. Any candidate who would "kick" at the really harmless practice would be looked upon as a ninny by his associates. The chief consolation to the victim is that all in good time his turn will come to "jump" his successors.

will come to "jump" hs successors.
We "turned out" bright and early Monday morning for our mental examination. We went through our usual formation and were marched down in a body. The examination was to be held in the "mess hall," or the cadets' dining-room. We were furnished with foolscap, blotting paper, ink, and pen. The ordeal was not hard, but it required keen thought and work on

the part of the candidate.

Mathematics is the leading study at the
Military Academy. If you have a natural
aptitude for mathematics and are a hard worker, ten to one you will pass and finally graduate.

As for myself, I had been trained and could solve examples in the proper way. For the benefit of those who proper way. have not been specially prepared, it may be said that correct results to all the examples will probably pass you in arithmetic. But this is not everything. You may have some incorrect answers to problems and still succeed.

Do not scratch all over your paper, and pick out some particular number from the mass and mark it "Ans." Indicate all your work, with the result, on the sheet of paper you hand in, and write it in the form of an equation. Perform the operation itof an equation. Perform the operation itself on a piece of scratch paper. If you do this, the instructor by glancing at your work can readily tell whether or not you have the right idea. You may obtain a wrong result, but provided you have indicated your work correctly you will still secure a correct amount of credit for your secure a certain amount of credit for your

To illustrate, suppose you are required to find the third term in the following proportion, 17:32::x:4.

This is all you should put down:

$$\begin{array}{r}
17 : 32 :: x : 4 \\
x \frac{4 \times 17}{82} = 2\%
\end{array}$$

Here is another problem that I take from a recent register: "5 cubic feet of gold weigh 98.20 times as much as a cubic foot of water, and 2 cubic feet of copper weigh 18 times as much as a cubic foot of water; how many cubic inches of copper weigh as much as 7-9 of a cubic inch of gold?"

Solution:

$$\frac{98.20}{5}$$

$$\frac{18}{2} \times 7.9 = 1.5244 \times 1.5244$$

Ans. 1.5244 cubic inches.

Another fact should be remembered. you have studied algebra, it may help you in securing the right results, but be careful not to use algebraic methods on the paper you hand in. If you are puzzled as

it out by algebra on your scratch paper, and then express your work arithmetically.

Again: "John and William start from the same corner of a rectangular field onehalf a mile long and thirty-six rods wide. John walks straight across to the opposite corner at the rate of three miles an hour, while William walks around to the same corner at the rate of four miles an hour; who reaches the corner first, and how far is the other from 12". is the other from it?"
"English shillings are coined from

metal which contains thirty-seven parts of silver to three parts of alloy; one pound of this metal is coined into sixty-six shillings. The U. S. silver dollar weighs 412.5 grains, and consists of nine parts of silver to one of alloy. What fraction of the U. S. dollar will contain the same amount of silver as one English shilling?"

The examinations may be written or oral, but are generally written. The student is expected to be acquainted with all the fundamental operations of arithmetic. and to be able to give the rules connected with the different operations. Very little attention is paid to purely commercial arithmetic.

The examination in reading is held before a committee of the academic board. The candidate must be able to read well, with proper emphasis and accept. The applicants proper emphasis and accent. The applicants are sent before the board in small groups and stand in a row. Each man reads in turn. The academic board pay particular attention to any defects of speech that they may detect. The examination serves another useful purpose. The members of the board are able to judge of a man's voice and have an opportunity to "size him up" in a general way

up" in a general way.

In writing and orthography, candidates must be able, from dictation, to write sentences selected from standard pieces of

sentences selected from standard pieces of English literature, both poetry and prose, sufficient in number to test their qualifications as to handwriting and spelling. In English grammar, they must be able to define the parts of speech, to name their classes and properties, and to give and apply the principal rules of syntax; to parse any ordinary sentence, giving the subject of each verb, the governing word of each objective case, the relation between prepositions and their objects, and generally to show the function of each word in the sentence; also to correct sentences and exsentence; also to correct sentences and ex-tract common grammatical errors.

In geography, questions are likely to be asked requiring a knowledge of the geography of any country. The cand date should be so familiar with that of our own country that he can describe the principal rivers, name the capitals of any of the states, bound the states, name the states along the different oceans, borders, etc.; run lines east, west, north or south from any particular place, and name the state particula place. and name intersected. More weight is attached to a knowledge of the United States than that of all other countries combined. The candidate, therefore, should acquaint himself so fully with its geographical features, as to have a perfect mental picture before him.

Arithmetic, however, is the all important branch. A good paper on that study will cover a multitude of sins in other di-rections. For the rest, an ordinary amount of knowledge only is sufficient.

Let me warn you not to attempt to cram

your mind with all kinds of knowledge. Find out your weak points and strengthen yourself there. If you have a forte, cut it more or less, and devote your efforts to those branches in which you are not so apt. Work like a man training for an athletic contest. He exercises the weak muscles systematically, and the strong ones only enough to keep up the general tone of the system.

Two days after the conclusion of the last examination, we were all drawn up in line and the names of the successful candidates were read, including those alternates who had passed, but for whom no vacancies existed. To avoid all approach to par-tiality, each candidate is designated by a number, which he places on his examina-tion paper. Consequently, the instructors who examine the papers do not know the who examine the papers do not k names of those who write them.

As a result of the examinations, our number was considerably diminished. Many of my former acquaintances, whom I had looked upon as exceptionally bright, were "found." In many cases, they were fresh from college, and had too much self-assurance to study the elements. Some of them were badly broken up over their failure, while others took it philosophically, and a few even thankfully, as they were heartily tired of "stepping out."

(To be continued.)

### Boys In Foreign Lands

George Courtney Benson, Melbourne, Australia, writes that he is delighted with THE AMERICAN BOY. "I reckon," he says, "It is just the thing for boys, as it has inspired me with a lot of ambition to make my mark." He says he bas never been outside of Victoria, and tells about going to his uncle's sheep ranch or "station," 180 miles to the northwest of Melbourne, and being there at the time of a great drought. One of his duties was to ride out every day and find out how many of the sheep were dead. Out of 5,000 sheep only 400 survived the drought. They could not be driven away because they were not fit to travel. He is a student in the "National Gallery," learning to paint pictures. He is anxious to exchange pictorial postcards, sketches, etc., with American boys.—A fine, long letter cones from a subscriber in Hernosand, Sweden, whose name is Frank Sjostrom. He owns a stamp collection worth about \$60 and is very proud of it. Writing in March, he says the harbors are all blocked with ice and will not be free until May, that he has been having fine skee riding and that he owns a pair of birch skees and enjoys the sport. A short notice regarding this boy appeared in our February number and in consequence of that notice so many American boys wrote him that he did not know how to answer them all.—B. H. Willcook, Papaaloa, Hawailan Islands, sends a written description of a ramble he made through the mountains on the island of Oahu. The boy is fourteen years old and writes a very good letter. We wish it were possible for us to print it all, but lack of space forbids.—A very good letter comes also from lionolulu, written by George A. Gonsalves, in which he tells a very interesting story that we are unable to give room.

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readers, my best wishes.

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applicants for every job. The demand is unlimited for exional ability.

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### Changes in Football Rules

HANGES in detail in the football rules are to be found in "Spalding Guide," just out. Walter Camp, who edits the rules, and is the game's foremost expert, has this to say of this year's changes, as reported by the Chicago

"The changes in the rules for 1994 in the main affect most seriously the scrimmage development. Last year, between the two twenty-five yard lines in the middle of the field a team was restricted to seven men in the line, but inside the twenty-five yard line-that is, nearer the goal line-the old formations were admissible. In 1901 the quarter back could run only when in the middle of the field-that is, between the two twenty-five yard lines-and that meant when only seven men were on the rush lines or line of scrimmage. This year a team never can have fewer than six men on the rush line, and if only six are on the rush line then one of the men who play behind the line must be outside the man occupying the position on the end of the line of serlmmage. But it is admissible to run the quarter back at any time and in any part of the field, so long as the above provision is complied with, and so long as he runs at least five yards outside of the spot where the ball was put in play.

"The change next in importance is

"The change next in importance is probably that regarding scoring. Under the rules of 1901 a field kick goal, instead of scoring 5 points, as it has for many years will count but 4. This will be true, whether the goal is made by a drop-kick or a place-kick from the catch, or a kick from placement in the scrimmage.

"The other changes are of lesser moment, and are as follows:

"The unipire shall have some kind of a call distinguishing his signal from that of the referce, and the play will continue in spite of the unipire's call until the ball is dead, and then the referee will inflict the penalty called for by the umpire's decision. In case the side which has been offended against desires to refuse the penalty, they may do so and take the distance that they have gained."

against desires to refuse the penalty, they may do so and take the distance that they have gained."

Another rule regarding the serimmage makes any deliberate attempt to draw the opponents off side by a false start void, by declaring that if the ball is then snapped after such a performance it shall not be regarded as in play or the serimmage begun. The rule about which there was some discussion last year, namely, the one regarding kick-off or choice of goal, has been made clearer. It now provides that if the winner of the toss selects the goal, the loser of the toss must take the kick-off.

The penalty for kicking out of hounds twice in succession has been lessened, the bail going as a down to the opponents on the thirty-five yard line instead of on the twenty-five yard line.

In case of interference with a man making a fair catch, the offended side can have their choice of putting the ball in play by a serimmage, in which case they receive fifteen yards, or putting it in play by a free kick, in which case they receive fifteen yards. The same is true regarding a man who has been thrown to the ground after making a fair catch.

The dottes of a finesman are narrowed once more, and, in addition to his required to penaltze a side if the ends are off side on a kick or for tripping an ead going down the field after the kick, or any player for roughing the full back.

Apart from these alterations, there is nothing of moment, exe p. reading penaltics there are two groups: First, those where some other penalty than a distance penalties there are two groups: First, those where the loss is fifteen yards.

A side losses five yards for coaching or infringement of any part of rule 27 (f); d lay of game, interference with putting the ball in play, off side in the serim rage, starting before the ball is put in play in the scrimmage, violation of scrimmage rule as specified in rule 18 (b), snapper back off side the second time in the same down, passing or leatting the ball torward. specified in rule is (b), support back off side the second time in the same down, passing or batting the ball forward, unsportsmanlike conduct, bolding by defensive side of the player not carrying the ball, snapper back or man opposite touching the ball before it has touched a third man, piling up on a player after the ball has been declared dead.

A side loses fifteen yards for tripping, holding, or unlawful use of hands or arms

by the team in possession of the ball; illegal running by the man receiving the ball from the snapper back, that is, the quarter back; interference with fair cutch.

Outside of distance penalties, disqualifi-cation is given for unnecessary roughness. The game is forfeited if a side refuses to within two minutes after being ordered to by the referee, or if a team on the defense commits repeated fouls when near their own goal line in order to delay the

game.

With regard to the last paragraph, section K of rule 28 is interesting. It says:
"If a team on the defeuse commit fouls so near their goal line that these fouls are

punishable only by the halving of the distance to the line, the object being in the opinion of the referee to delay the game, the offending side shall be regarded as re-fusing to allow the game to proceed. The referee shall in such case warn the offend-ing side, and if the offense is repeated, he shall declare the game forfeited to the opponents.

There have been cases where teams with the ball close to their goal and in the other side's possession, have deliberately gotten off side, sparring for time and getting a

off side, sparrring for time and getting a half penalty each time. The above rule is expected to squelch such practices.

Since the quarter back may run with the half under certain conditions, in any part of the field, the entire field becomes a checker board, not merely the part between the twenty-five yard lines.





CHCOANUT CUP COMPLETED AND FITTED IN ITS

the strands, so as not in any way to injure the after-appearance of the under-surface.

When you have cleared away all this outer coating of the cocoanut, you must go carefully over the same with your knife, removing any ruts or inequalities that may be apparent, until you feel satisfied that be apparent, until you feel satisfied that the nut has arrived at a symmetrical form in every direction. Now proceed with sandpaper to rub the entire surface into the smoothness of a billiard ball, and wipe off all superfluous dust.

Then comes the great work of polishing. This is done by rubbing beeswax completely over and thoroughly into the nut; personning for a week or oven longer by

pletely over and thoroughly into the nut; persevering for a week, or even longer, by the use of the hands, aided by a piece of old silk (on no account use anything woolly or fluffy), you will be enabled to get a magnificently deep mahogany colored polish to your nut, so fine and hard that you can handle it without there being any feeling of stickiness left.

With a saw proceed to take off a sufficient part from the thick end, neither too much nor too little. Your judgment should have play here, for you must not have the opening too small, or it cannot answer the

opening too small, or it cannot answer the purpose of a cup or receptacle for plants; purpose of a cup or receptacle for plants; and not too much must be taken off, or you lose the beautiful oval form which should be left to show its natural merits aided by human hands.

A reference to the drawing will give a better idea of what is required than any amount of written explanation.

The sharp edge of the bowl must be cut off inside and out, and sandpapered, beeswaxed, and polished.

Having succeeded so far, still using the

This latter method will well repay the work, and at little cost, as the almost black and shining parts will stand out splendidly relieved against this gold back-

ground.

The cup being so far finished only requires a method by which it can be made to stand upright on a table or whatnot. For a few cents a carpenter possessed of a lathe will turn out, in mahogany or boxwood, a sort of fluttened execup to fit the bottom part of the cocoanut exactly; both can then be glued securely together, thus forming an ideal stand.

A more simple method, and perhaps quite as useful, if not so artistic, is to fit three short mahogany pegs into the bottom edge.

short mahogany pegs luto the bottom edge at an angle which will be quite fire

enough to support the superstructure. On the other hand, if it is intended to use your handlwork for hanging purposes, nothing is required to be added to the bot-tom; merely bore three equidistant holes in the rim and run some knotted colored cords through the holes to hang it up by

in the rim and run some knotted colored cords through the holes to hang it up by. To keep up the character of the supposed native design, the figures should be made as grotesque-looking as possible—big heads, shapeless legs and arms, goggle eyes and triangular nose, with a big mouth. The various knobs, etc., must be left to the individual taste and inventive powers of the carver.

### For Saving Drowning Persons

When you approach a person drowning in the water assure him, with a loud and firm voice, that he is safe.

On swimming to a person in the sea, if

he be struggling, do not seize him then, but keep off for a few seconds, till he gets quiet, which will be after he gets a few mouthfuls of water; for it is sheer madness to take hold of a man when he is struggling in the water, and if you do you give a great wiek.

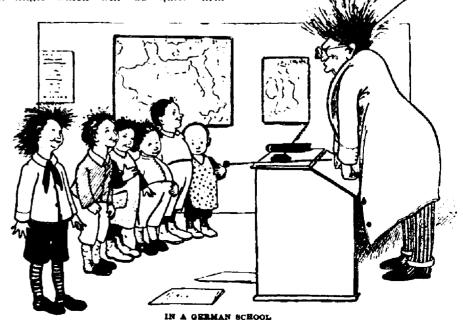
1. Kind of work or sport in which members are mainly interested.

WM. C. SPRAGUE.

President General. Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich

### He Got It All Right

Carl Wiand, Kansas City, Mo., had to work hard for the last number of his AMERICAN BOY. His aunt told him that she had got his AMERICAN BOY from the postoffice and that it was in the house. When he went to the house Carl found that it was closed, but nothing daunted, he climbed on to the roof of the porch, opened a window and got his AMERICAN BOY. It was rather a hazardous climb but he says the result was worth it.





OB DENTON whistled away at his work of making cores in the great iron works of the C. E & O. Railroad company, his heart light with the cheer of a happy seventeen-year-old lad. You saw from the vim he put into his labor that he did not measure his effort by the price set upon his day's work. He never paused save when the perspiration ran down into his eyes, necessitating a clearing of vision, which,

necessitating a clearing of vision, which, when too pressed to enjoy a copious mop with his handkerchief, he accomplished by a quick swipe with his coat sleeve.

But on this particular morning he chanced to look up as his colaborer, John Hinton, an old man, came in from the office, where, as Rob knew, he had gone to ask to lay off that afternoon in order to extend the functional of a coursing the content of the function of the content of the course of the course

gone to ask to lay on that afternoon in order to attend the funeral of a cousin. The old man's face was haggard, and he looked as if he had gone through a spell of sickness during those ten minutes since he had left Rob's side.

"What's the matter?" cried Rob, in concern. "Wouldn't they let you off for the funeral?"

"O, yes, they let me off." answered the old man bitterly, "let me off for my own funeral. I guess."

"What do you mean?" asked the boy.

"They've turned me off." said Hinton, with a laugh that added to the pathos in big old eves.

"What for? Not because you wanted off this afternoon?"
"O, no, they intended to notify me to-

of, no, they intended to notify me to-night, anyway. They say they don't need more than one coremaker now, and you were here first."

He turned to his work in moody silence. For a long while itoh stood idle, too shocked to pull himself together, un-til the foreman chanced to have that way

too shocked to pull himself together, until the foreman chanced to pass that way and exclaimed, "Hello, at last I've caught Denton killing time. Sick, Rob?"

"No," answered Rob, quietly, and resumed his work. He had been about to explain when the thought that Hinton would shrink from any comment on his misfortunes stopped him. But the cheer and vim that were such stimulus to his fellow workers were gone. He worked listlessly. His thoughts kept slipping away from his coremaking and going out to that humble home beside his own, where an old woman and three orphaned grandchildren would be awaiting Hinton's coming at noon.

He saw the three youngsters rushing out to meet their grandfather, and then

He saw the three youngsters rushing out to meet their grandfather, and then—his heart grew heavy as the Iron beside him as he saw the look that would come over the old woman's face as Hinton told her of his discharge. Poor Hinton! he had been out of work for weeks because of the closing of the factory where he had worked for years, and he had been so overjoyed at securing this place. And now winter was coming on Rob brushed something hesides perspira-Rob brushed something besides perspira-tion from his eyes at thought of the hardship that would come to these un-fortunates; for Rob's heart had felt the sting of dire poverty, and he knew what manner of pain it was.

Suddenly his pity caught an idea and flashed upon him, and he shrank back from it as one shrinks from sunlight flashed from a mirror.

flashed from a mirror.

He went to work vigorously, hoping to shut out the thought, but it seemed to gleam at him from each grain of sand as he packed it into the mold. He could not escape, and at last he faced it squarely. Could he give up his place to Hinton? Give up the place and all it meant to him? For no one besides himself and his mother knew the priceless value of the hopes that were expresented by the six dollars he received at the end by the six dollars he received at the end of a week's labor. To him those six dollars meant the foundation of his man-hood, the stepping stone to that career of which he dreamed even in the midst of his work: for Rob was saving every dollar that he might go away to a law school when he had finished the high school course. He was keeping up with the junior class of the town high school by studying noons and nights, and re-citing to Professor Allen, who had kindly consented to direct his studies.

Rob would have liked to go to college, but he had put that idea away from him because of his mother. She was getting old, and he longed to gain, as quickly as possible, a position that would enable him to make life easy for her—it had

him to make life easy for her—it had always been so hard.

He thought of her now and tried to believe he would be wronging her by giving his place to Hinton: but his mother had her pension and the Hintons had nothing. It would be privation for him, it would be starvation for them.

He glanced from time to time at Hinton

He glanced from time to time at Hinton working doggedly away. Finally the old man looked up and met his glance, and the utter despair in the old face almost caused Rob to cry out in pity. He could stand it no longer, and walking resolutely through the shop, he opened the door of the office and went in.

DB'S SELF-SACRIFICE

The superintendent was there and Rob's foreman, and with them a stranger, a distinguished looking Rob's foreman, and with them a stranger, a distinguished looking man whom Rob set down as one of the officials of the company. All three looked up as he came in and the superintendent said: "Hello. Rob. What is it?"

"Mr. Harding," began Rob, wishing the others were not there, yet determined to get through it, "Mr. Hinton tells me he has been discharged."

The superintendent looked annoyed and

The superintendent looked annoyed and the stranger looked at Rob with sudden "Well?" said Mr. Harding.

"Well?" said Mr. Harding.
"The reason, he says, is that you won't have work for us both."
"Yes, that's the reason," said the superintendent, shortly; "I can't see how it concerns you, Rob. You won't be discharged."

Rob. fearing he was antagonizing his

charged."
Rob. fearing he was antagonizing his superior, hastened to add: "I just wanted to ask you whether you would keep Hinton if I give up my place."
"Of course." answered the superintendent, his stare betraying the surprise the stranger's presence deterred him from expressing

stranger's presence deterred him from expressing.
"Thank you—then it's a bargain," said Rob, and turned to the foreman.
"Mr. Smith, won't you tell Hinton at noon that he is to stay? But don't tell him that I'm quitting."
"Well," said Smith in bewilderment; he was an old friend of Rob's and knew pretty well what the boy was giving up.

was an old friend of Rob's and knew pretty well what the boy was giving up. "But what about your schooling, Rob?" "Oh, that can wait," said Rob brightly. He was cheerful again now that the thing was done, and went back into the shop with his usual sprightliness. The stranger, who had watched the boy attentively during his talk with the superintendent, waited until he was out of hearing and then addressed some inquiries to the foreman. He listened

quiries to the foreman. He listened thoughtfully to the story of Rob's strugfind the story of two strongs are gle to develop the best that was in him. but made no comment, and completed his business with the superintendent.

He was one of the directors of the com-

pany, and there was to be a meeting that afternoon to consider the advisability of closing the car shops, adjoining the iron works, for the winter. The meeting was to be at one o'clock, and as the stranger was on his way to the place of meeting he met Rob returning to finish his last day at the iron works.

The boy's face was downcast, for although his mother had been proud of his act she had taken the loss of his place, with its consequent result to him, very hard. So it was a disconsolate face he turned when the stranger touched his aboutless.

shoulder.
"My lad," said the man, "you look as if you regret giving up your job to that other man."

other man."
"Oh, no, sir." replied Rob, smiling bravely, "I don't at all. I was only a little blue, wondering why we couldn't both hold our jobs." He laughed as at a joke on himself, and the stranger smiled at him kindly a moment before going

"No," said Merriam.
"Why not?" demanded the other.
"I'll tell you when the time comes," said Merriam, and refused to argue the matter. He stood at the window watchmatter. He stood at the window watching the rain which was falling drearlly, until the meeting opened, and then he addressed his colleagues. He was too shrewd to allow the others to declare their positions so decidedly that their obstinacy would prevent receding, and he began quietly:

"Gentlemen, before we discuss this matter I wish to relate an incident that came to my notice while I was gathering.

came to my notice while I was gathering information this morning."

He told the simple story of Hinton's discharge and Rob's resignation.

"Now, gentlemen, I make no comment. I only ask you to consider what that lad was giving up. Does there not flash before your minds the glorious promise that made your hearts leap high at seventeen? He is but seventeen, an age when the spirit chafes terribly against unpromising waiting and his mother to unpromising waiting, and his mother is so old that each day's delay heightens the risk that she may die before her son

the risk that she may die before her son comes into his own in the world's strife. "I want to say to you that I was unutterably ashamed before that boy. What is the reason advanced for closing the shops? That they will not pay this winter. My friends, I ask you what we lose by their running. Nothing. We simply fail to gain a pecuniary profit. And suppose we even lose. What, to you and me, is that loss compared to what that boy is sacrificing? It is as the drops on this pane to the flood in the street. You know that I am not given to mixing business with sentiment, but I say unto you that if I voted to close those shops I should eternally see my shriveled soul measured against that lad's great one; and I ask you as men, can we yote ourand I ask you as men, can we vote our-selves unutterably below par with a boy existence, whose existence, ordinarily, would be too insignificant to touch our conscious-

There was breathless silence as he ceased speaking, and it was sometime before his hearers recovered themselves.

Then one said:
"Merriam, why didn't you wire me you had the thing fixed, and save me this trip?"

"None of us intended to vote against "None of us intended to vote against the shops anyway." said another, and they all laughed. Merriam knew he had gained his end. The shops would not shut down, not that winter at least. That afternoon Rob was startled out of his preoccupation by a visit from Mr. Harding and a sharp featured man whose keep gray was made him feel as if they

keen gray eyes made him feel as if they were taking an x-ray picture of him. "This is Mr. Reynolds, our president, Rob." said Harding.

Rob." said Harding.

The great man put out his hand and Rob held his forth with a blush at its dirt, and Mr. Reynolds grasped it heartily. As they went away the superintendent said: "By the way, Rob, we have decided that we shall need both you and Hinton after all."

"So it turns out all right after all, mother," said Rob that night; but they might have spared us this uncomfortable afternoon. I wonder what made them change their minds." And he never knew.



In the heautiful Catskill Mountain town of Roxbury, N. Y., is "Kirkside," the summer home of Helen Miller Gould. The place takes its name from its location beside the Jay Gould Memorial churchthe gift of the Gould children to the

memory of their father.
Miss Gould's arrival is the great event of summer in Roxbury. Especially do the children look forward to her coming, for it means several parties, automobile and horseback rides. The Roxbury children love Miss Gould: seldom is she seen in the automobile town without four or five children about

For the boys of Roxbury Miss Gould has done much. All through the Catskills haseball is very popular. Of course the young shavers in Roxbury organized a team and naturally wanted uniforms just like older teams. But how to get them was the problem which bothered their youthful minds. Now whether Miss Could vouthful minds. Now whether Miss Gould learned of their wants through a little harefoot visitor or through a painstaking hand-printed note, I am not prepared to say: but that does not matter, for the little follows got their uniforms. fellows got their uniforms

On the other side of the Gould Memorial church from "Kirkside" and a little farther back from the road. Miss Gould has not only built, but also furnished a little clubhouse for the schoolboys of Roxbury. The following notice on the door of the following notice on the door of the building, copied by the writer during a recent visit to that town, explains under what conditions the clubhouse is open:

"This club and its grounds are intended for the use of the hoys of school age or who are attending the school of Roxbury. They will be open for the use of boys daily except Sunday from %a m. to 12 a.m. and from 1 to 6 p. m. On Sunday and during school hours they will not be open. The profane or improper language absolutely prohibited on the (Signed) Helen Miller Gould."

Miss Gould is especially fond of children -fond even of the unattractive ones. I supporting two cots in the Bables' Sheltera charitable institution associated with the Church of the Holy Communion—she insists that these two cots shall be reserved for the two most uninteresting bables. She has done much for the girls, especially those who have to work for a living; but she has never forgotten the boys.

# Want Wide-Awake Boys

Some wide-awake boy will have the choice before Jan. 1, at our expense, of

A Trip to New York and return and \$5.00 a day spending money; A Life Scholarship in Chicago's best business college;

Down the Mississippi to New Orleans and return, with expense funds. Are you the boy? No matter who.

what, or where you are, your chance is as good as any other boy's. No special training, no hard work, not much time required.

Simply keep your eyes and ears open and tell us what you see and hear.

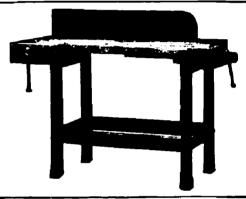
This is easy enough, isn't it? We have other treats besides the three above. Every boy is almost sure to get one or more of these, with a good chance for one of the three grand treats

besides.

Write Us for Our Special Boys' Offer

The quicker you write the better your chance. Address "Treat Manager,"

Montgomery Ward&Co. Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago =



### Boys! Use Your Hands

Every boy ought to have a little carpenter shop of his own. He can earn money doing carpenter work for his family and friends and have lots of fun besides.

Our Youth's Manual Training Hench is a whole carpenter shop in itself for a bright boy. It is used in the best manual training schools in the country.

Bench 41, it long. 22 inches high. 20 inches wide—fitted with a 13 inch glued up maple top 14; inches thick, with inch well for tools hitted with two vises. Back board and tool rack as shown in illustration. Frame glued up top vises and tool rack all made of hard maple.

Special introductory price. To intro-

Special introductory price. To introduce our Youth's Manual Training Bench in your home \$7.50, freight prepaid east of the Mississippi River and north of Tennessee. Points beyond on equal basis. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for Catalog.

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150 S. Ionia Street, GRAND RAPIDS, · MICH.





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Make momey selling our stamps, write for outfit. Exceptional bargains, read over carefully. Outslogue pricing all stamps (be; album holds 80 stamps (be; 1000 die cut hinges 8c, 3000 for 2bc; 60 approval sheets 10c; 1000 mixed foreign, 80-100 var., He; stamps in each set of 1000 mixed foreign, 80-100 var., He; stamps in each set of the following different: 100 H. S. 2bc; 20 H. S. revenues 2bc; 20 Brazil 2bc; 500 fine mounted on sheets \$1.25; 10 Cuba rev. 6c; 10 Argentins 6c; 5 Bergedorf 6c; 2 Canada register 8c; 6 China dragon 10c; 20 Denmark Ioc; 4 Foschow 8c; 6 China dragon 10c; 20 Denmark Ioc; 4 Foschow 8c; 6 China dragon 10c; 20 Hunsing 6c; 2 Hawsii 5c; 20 Swedon 10c; 7 Hayti 16c; 25 Indv 8c; 20 Hussia 12c; 5 20 Swedon 10c; 7 Hayti 16c; 20 Corea (6c; 10 Peru 12c.

All mall answered same day as received, and anything not satisfactory may be returned.

# $\overline{1000}$ MIXED $\overline{100}$

This lot of U.S. Revenues only . . 20c \$1 Gray, \$2 Gray, \$3 Gray, \$6 Gray, \$1 Carmine, \$1 Green, \$2 Green and Black, \$5 Orange.

U. S. Postage 1895, 50c Orange 5c; \$1 black 25c, 13 different U. S. 7c; 100 different U. S. 20c.

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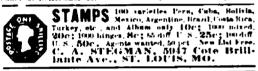
Before Oct. 30, 1904, purchasers of this pucket will receive free of charge, one 25c

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100 PAN-AMERICAN SOUVENIR STAMPS Only a few are new left.

All the Buildings Four Colors.
F. A. Busch & Co., 523 Mooney Bidg. Buffalo, N. Y.

### Common Philatelic Terms Defined

the impression is taken
Error: A stamp on which some mistake is
made in perforation, printing or surcharge,
Government reprints: Stoops reprinted by a
government from the original plates, after the
issue has become obsolete.

Diagonally lable Paper with lines appearing

diagonally across Enamelled Pa firmly calendered,

therizontally Inde: Paper with horizontal lines, tadia paper: A very thin fiber paper.

### Notes of Interest

The latest fad in watch fobs is composed of 3 stumps enclosed in cases ranged one after the other on the fillion.

When Spanish stamps are found punched they have been used in payment of telegrams, and therefore not postuge.

At a recent auction in Paris lasting eight days the attendance on some days was as many as 1,500 persons. The total amount of sales was more than \$10,000.

The so called reprints of the 1862 issue of Argentine Republic are in reality reprints and collectors should not purchase them, or repuiable dealers sell them.

Stamp booklets have evidently filled a lt want, so many countries are adopting t Norway and Sweden are the latest to fall into line. Uncle Sam invents, and other folks fol-

An automatic letter stamping machine, on the insertion of a penny in the slot, prints a frank upon the envelope, thus doing away with the use of stamps for local letter postage is on trial in New Zenland, with what success we have yet to learn.

nave yet to tearn.

In a recent exhibition of Japanese postal cards before the London Philatelic Society it was brought out that of the third issue of these cards it was possible to find no less than 600 varieties. What a field for a specialist with strong eyesight and a good miscroscope.

Of all the reversions of Eugene the Pope 20-

strong eyesight and a good miscroscope.

Of all the soverelens of Europe the Pope receives the largest daily mail—about 22.700 pieces, including letters, papers, circulars, packages, etc., which are examined by 40 secretaries. King Edward receives daily 3,000 papers and 1 000 letters, he leaves far behind Emperor William the Czar and our President, who are contented with 6.0 daily missives. William II, and Edward VII, themselves read a very large portion of their letters, annotate them and dictate the replies. The King of Italy receives 500 cplstles a day, Emperor Francis-Joseph 300, and Queen Will-helmina 50. helmina 50.

# 



### Stamp Inquiries

Stamp Inquiries

C. M.: No. 1 cats. 1c; No. 2 cats. 20c unused.—C. S.: Your stamp is a revenue.—C. N. A.: Your stamp is from liungary and cats 1c. The Im. Soudan stamp cats. 3c.—C. D: The stamps you mentioned in your letter are German Locals.—H. A. S.: The St. Louis stamps are as follows: 1c green Livingston, 2c red Jefferson, 3c purple Monroe, 5c blue McKinley, 10c brown map of U. S.; No. 2 is a private proprietary revenue and there is no place in the album for it; the 5p Argentine cats. 5c; the 5bc Argentine cats. 10c; the 4 Kr. Austria cats. 16c.—G. L.: No. 1 cats. 15 to 50c; No. 2 cats. 1c. W. L. R.: The 4c U. S. cats. 2c each; the 3c Ic; the Belgium cats. 8c; the Liberian cats. 3c; the Romannian cats. 2c; the Salvadore stamp cats. 5c; the Spanish stamp cats. 3c, and the Surlnam stamp cats. 2c.—H. A. C.: The stamp you mentioned is not cat, but they are very common.—F. Y.: The Confederate stamp cats, 15c and the 3c U. S. cats. 1c.—R. T.: You can not make a rubbing of stamps.

urcharged for use in this state.

Patials—The le rupes King's Head of India has received the usual surcharge for this state, and the 1 rupes Queen's Head, carmine and green, has been surcharged for service use, but has not

has been surcharged for severe use, the has been issued.

Holkar—Adhesives, 3a violet, ta bright blue. Mozambique Co.-Has issued the following:
Post cards, for filtae on white, 10x10r filtae on white, 20r gray violet on white, 20x20r gray violet on white.

Netherlands—The 5c blue letter card surchermed 3c.

be shall stamps to 3 and 6 snam values respectively.

Among the most curiously engraved stamps are those of several native Indian states, which morting to assist in separating.

Dies: The engraving of stamps from which the tomoresides is taken.

The first memorial stamps ever issued were those of Great Britian, i-sued in 1887 to celebrate the fiftleth anniversary of Queen Victoria's

The original stereotype plates of the Cape of Cape Wood blocks have been presented by the government of Cape of Good Hope to the Cape. A very thin fiber paper. reign

The two annus violet queen's head stamps Chamba, either ordinary or service, should event-ually prove good things as only 2.640 of each kind were issued.

The U.S. government recently bought a copy of the 4c Columbian error of color, paying \$21.50 for the same. This is fairly good interest on original cost for eleven years.

The first surcharged stamp we have record of is the 25c of France, issued in 1856. The supply of 25c having given out, a portion of the unused 29c on hand, were surcharged 25c and used until more 25c stamps could be printed.

The United States recently used \$1,000 to of Panama stumps surcharges "Canal zone," pending the arrival of the U.S. stamps with the same surcharge. Great presautions were taken that the issue should not be absorbed by dealers and the stamps promise to be good things, better used than unused, notwithstanding the precautions

Stamps are not usually sold by weight, but a ton from the Island of Cyprus was recently bought by a London firm dealing in this com-modity. For a time British stamps with an appropriate surcharge were in use there, but owing to change in the currency from pence to plastres these became obsolete. A London firm offered \$4.000 for those left over, there being six or seven million stamps in the lot, and they weighed a ton.

### Stamp Collecting a Pleasant Pursuit

The charms of stamp collecting are only known

way to experience it is to give it a trial The way to experience it is to give it a trial. The first thing to do is to buy a stamp album, a complete illustrated catalogue of all stamps and a packet of different foreign stamps and then arrange your stamps in the album. If you have any of the instincts of a collector you will enjoy the pursuit and it will while nawny many a winter evening very profitably. The highest known value of a single stamp is the £20 of South Australia. The lowest, the ½

£20 of South Australia milestino of Cuba and Porto Rico, and the 3c others who are desirous of a quick response.

of Spain, each having a value equal to about one-twentieth of an American cent.

The plainest stamp is the 12c of British Guiana, issued in 1850. The stamp bore the following rudely printed words: "British Guiana, 12 cents," which were arranged within a circle. As to the opposing variety, no decision can be satisfactorily made. It has been the opinion of many that the 1992 issue two cent, would approach very near to it.

The first stamp ever issued by authority of the government, was the Mulready envelope stamp of Great Britain, which was first placed on sale May 6, 1840. The stamp was quite large and represented Britannia sending forth letters to all parts of the world.

### The Numismatic Sphinx Buying Prices of U. S. Gold

Gold Dollars: 1863, 1864, \$3; 1865, \$5; 1866, 1867, \$3; 868-1870, \$2; 1871, 1872, \$3; 1875, \$25; any other

Confederate stamp cats. Lie and the 3c U. S. cats. Ic.—R. T.: You can not make a rubbing of stamps.

New Stamp Issues

New Stamp Issues

Biritish South Africa—Envelopes: Pigd green, Id carmine on white, Initial paper, 2P<sub>2</sub>d blue gray of thin white. Post card, Pigd green on white. Letter card, Id carmine on blue. Wimpers, Pigd green on buff, Id carmine on blue. Wimpers, Pigd green on buff, Id carmine on buff.

Ceylon—Post card, Pigd green on white. Letter card, Id carmine on buff.

Ceylon—Post card, Pigd green on white. Letter card, Id carmine on buff.

Ceylon—Post card, Pigd green on white. Letter card, Id carmine on buff.

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Ceylon—Post card, Pigd green on white. Letter card, Id carmine on buff.

Ceylon—Post card, Pigd green on white. Letter card, Id carmine on buff.

Ceylon—Post card, Pigd gre

To obtain these prices these coins must be in, at least, line condition.

### Answers to Inquiries

Mozambique Co-Has issued the following:
Post cards, for filtae on white, loxine Has on
white, 20x gray violet on white.

Netherlands—The following letter card surcharged 3c.

Nicaragua—The following new values of the
official issue: The overprint being "filial" to
office violet of 1922, 2c on 3c green of 1900.

Zanzibar Adhesives, "one" in black on 49a
orange, "one" in lake on 49a blue black, "two"
in lake on is dark green, "two & half" in black
on 79a blue, "two & half" in black on 8a green
ish gray.

Stamp Notes

The use of due stamps has been discontinued
in the Philippines.

Pe, sia has new surcharges, changing 5 and
to shahl stamps to 3 and 6 shahi values respect
vely.

Among the most curiously engraved stamps
are those of several native Indian states, which
were printed from Ivory and wood plates.

The distance and Europe from two cents will probably be accomplished early next
year.

The first memorial stamps ever issued were

Manswers to Inquiries

Howard Curner, Alvah Harris, R R Segler.
Waiter Brown, A E Cragoe, Theo, Leavitt, Jas
McCurdy, J. M. Node, J. Archie Moore, John
Harsha, R M. Jones, Ross E Howers, Ray
Scratch, Fredde Anibal, W C. McGowan, Mauther Mayer, Robt M. Orgain, Howard Loomis,
Inarea Mayer, Robt M. Orgain, Howard Loomis,
Granth, Fredde Anibal, W C. McGowan, Mauther Mayer, Robt M. Orgain, Howard, Loomis
Jare Mayer, Robt M. Orgain, Howard, Mayer,
Com Anibar Adhesives, Footer McConoughay, and BenJare Mayer, Robt M. Orgain, Howard, Mayer,
Com Anibar Adhesives, Foote McConoughay, and BenJare Mayer, Robt M. Orgain, Howard, Mayer,
Com Anibar Adhesives, Foote McConoughay, Jare Mayer,
Com Anibar Adhesives, Foote McConoughay, And Jare Mayer,
Com Anibar Adhesives, Foote McConoughay, And Jare is worth about five cents at the dealers.—Ros-well G. Ham: (I) Austria 1816, 1 kreutzer. (2) German pfennig of Brunswick. (3) Portugal 40 German pfennig of Brunswick. (3) Portugal 46 role of 1824. These coins are not rare—Carl FREE 100 var. Foreign Stamps for names and 2c. Ruentz: (11) Russia 5 kopecks, 1823, twenty-five cents—(12) Oldenberg 15 grote, 1831. Your other coins are correctly attributed. The U. S. you will note by reference to that the back Science of the same for names and 2c. Stamps, 10 cts. 10 U. S. you will note by reference to that the back Science of the same for names and 2c. Stamps, 10 cts. note by reference to lists in this and September numbers of this publication are not scarce. numbers of this publication are not scarce. Foreign current coins bring no premium. E. C. Monroe: Your rubbings are from coins of Canada, England and Peru. You will not be able to get a preclum on any of them.—Thos. J. Brown: (1) English half penny of George II., common. (2) Spain, if in gold, 8 reals of Charles III. These last pieces are, however, often found in brass imitations—Niles A. Chase: Current coins of Canada. Germany. Frince, and otten found in brass imitations—cities A Chase: Current coins of Canada, Germany, Frince, and most of the larger countries of the world are too common to expect them to bring premiums.—

D. Moore: Your coins are common Spanish, French and English coins, Your '1803' with Queen Victoria's head must be a mistake as she are not oncorn until 1827—Oric Palmer: (1) Com-

was not queen until 1837.—Orlo Palmer: (1) Comwas not queen until 1837.—Crid Failler, Crimon English coin. (2) A coin of Munster. Germany.—Clyde Laindberg: Your coin with a large many.—Clyde Landberg: Your coin with a large W dividing the date 1821, is a cent of Holland It is very common.—Evelyn O. Foster, and Ernest Anthony: The fractional currency of the U.S. when in fine or uncirculated condition, will bring double face value. No matter how poor it may be it will always pass for face.—F. W. Mottram: Denmark skilling of 1771 sells for ten cents at the dealers. You will find your other questions answered in September issue—Rolet, H. Clark: New Foundland, 20-cent of 1800 sells for a quarter.—Robert S. McCourt: (1) Mombasa H. Clark: New Foundland, 20-cent of 1800 sells for a quarter.—Bobert S. McCourt: (1) Mombasa for a quarter.—Robert S. McCourt: 11 Mombass, 1996, (1988 A. D.), cent, ten cents. (2) Roumania 1985, 5 bani, ten cents. (3) French Indo-China 1985, 1 cent, ten cents. (4) Egypt 1277 A. H. 90 paras, ten cents. 1277 A. H. equals 1881 A. D. The coin was struck in the ninth year of the reign of Abdul Aziz, or in 1870 A. D.—Victor Franz Schopperle: You have a fine lot of coins. Your (3) is from Zurich, Switzerland. coins. Your (3) is from Zurich. Switzerland. (8) Sardielan. The others you have located correctly though (13) should be Spain and not France.—Foster Wilcox: Chinese coins have been issued for over two thousand years with square hole in center, so you see how impossible it is to price one without knowing just what it is. It may be worth a cent and it may be worth a cent and it may be worth a dollar. You have a good collection of coins evidently, but the ones you inquire about are mostly quite common.—We must ask those who desire answers to a long list of questions to endesire answers to a long list of questions to en-close a stamped envelope for return postage and a reply will be sent by mail. This will apply to



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Christ.

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J PLACE YOUR STAMP ADS HERE →



Photo by Harry Buckley, Plattsburg, N. Y.

### Queries and Answers

E. H. Carter, Liberty, Neb.—The combined both is employed for gelatine printing out paper; blue prints do not require toning; Jos. Baker, San Francisco, Cal.—The camera you mention is considered one of the standard makes; H. M. Biggin, Kinsman, Ohlo—1, Yes. 2. The correspondence schools of photography are useful in mastering the rudiments. V. W. Hutchins, Laconia, N. H.—Yellow stains on bromide prints can be removed by the use of diluted hydrochloric acid (1:100); Your second question is answered in the editorial of the September issue.



NINETY DEGREES IN THE SHADE First Prize, by Perry N. Trask, Silver Creek, N. Y.

### Honorable Mention

The most pleasing task of the editor in his monthly work is the award of the distinction, implied by the above caption, to those, who, in his estimation, are worthy of it. This month, the honor has been conferred upon: E. M. Hoalett, Oshkosh, Wis.; H. M. Higgin, Kinsman, O; E. E. Trumbull, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; H. G. Ellis, La Grange, Ill.; P. R. Camp. Jamestuwn, N. Y.; Perry N. Trask, Silver Creek, N. Y: H. Blankemeier, Kirkwood, Mo.; Frei Grimmer, Crown Point, Ind.; A. W. Niz, Indianapolis, Ind.; Bruce S. Wilson, Manhattan, Ks; W. Terkins, Lee, Mass., and C. W. Buckley, Worcester, Mass

### To Harden Gelatine Negatives

The negative is developed, fixed and washed in the usual manner and is then ready for treat ment with hardening solution, which is comment with hardening solution, which is composed as follows: Chloride of aluminum, 5 to
12 grains; water one ounce. The stronger the
aluminum solution the greater the amount of
heat the negative can stand without softening.
The plate is immersed in the solution and allowed to remain therein for a short time. After
immersion the negative can be dried in sun
light or by artificial heat without danger of
deterioration.—Photographic Record.

### Timing Exposures

The knowledge of just how long to expose a plate becomes, in time, almost accurate, for the plate is comes, in time, simost accurate, for the eye soon learns to measure the actinic quality of the light. The experienced amateur, knowing the speed of his plate, the quickness of the lens, the size of stops used, and noting the brilliancy of the image on the ground glass, intuitively determines the time of exposure.

itively determines the time of exposure. There are on the market instruments for measuring the correct time of exposure under different conditions of light, and the calculations made for the speed of the plate and the size of the stop in use. These little instruments, known as actinometers, actinographs, exposure meters, etc., in:licate and record the actinic effect of light on the sensitive plate. They are very ingenious, but comparatively simple. Each contains two strips of paper, one of which is called the standard tint and is used under ordinary conditions of light; and the other is of lighter int and is used for interiors where the light is tint and is used for interiors where the light is dull and weak.

To use the instrument, the camera is first ad-To use the instrument, the camera is first adjusted and the plate in readiness for exposure. A turn is given to a small wheel in the exposure meter, bringing a strip of sensitive paper parallel with the standard tint. Note is made of the length of time it takes the sensitive paper to assume the color of the standard tint, and the time is the basis of the calculation for the length of time required for a correct exposure. Tables giving the sensitiveness of the different makes of plates are furnished with each meter. makes of plates are furnished with each meter. To find the time of exposure, the pointer of the instrument is turned until the record of the time taken to color the sensitive paper is opposite the number of the plate. The time which is set opposite the size of stop is the length of

time the plate should be exposed. In turning the scale to the plate number, it turns the diaphragm to the exact time exposure.

Wille an exposure meter is very desirable for some times and occasions, it is where to learn to estimate the time of exposure than to depend on an exposure meter. This knowledge is easily acquired if one cultivates the habit of observation, and studies causes and effects as exemplified in making negatives.

Until one becomes adept in photography it is wiser to confine oneself to the same speed plate for out-of-door work. There is great latitude in the exposure of even the quickest plate. The same speed of plate which under certain conditions requires the shortest exposure possible, in others will bear an exposure of hours. Clouds, others will bear an exposure of hours. Clouds, snow scenes, and marines require scarcely an instant's exposure to impress themselves on the plate, while in a dimit lighted interior the plate might be exposed for hours without danger of OVER-EXPOSURE

over-exposure.

The best guide for the exposure of the plate is the brilliancy of the image on the ground glass. Strongly lighted scenes are very distinct, while a dim light makes it hard to distinguish the objects. Fetween these two extremes there is a great difference, and by carefully noting the clearness or dimness of the image on the ground glass one will soon learn to determine the correct time of exposure without respecting to an rect time of exposure without resorting to an exposure meter.

There are four special points that govern the There are four special points that govern the exposure of a plate: First, the sensitive quality of the plate used; second, the size of the stop before the lens; third, the a time power of the light at the time of exposure; and fourth, the character of the subject to be photographed. Some plates are so very sensitive that the exposure must be made in the fraction of a second; while others, sensitized with a slower emulsion, may be exposed a number of seconds on the same subject and with the same lighting.—Photo-Era. Photo-Era

### Current Comments

J T Roach, Waterloo, Wis—Contrasts in your "Four Good Chums" are too great; you would have done better, if you had taken the picture in the shade. I. Boyd, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Your "Statue of Liberty" lacks detail. I imagine it was taken on a clear day. It would probably show up better on a cloudy day, when the clouds would form a natural background. R. N. Carr, Upper Alton, III—Your photograph is a good one, but the subject is of no interest to anyone but yourself. A. H. White, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Niazara Falls is a difficult subject. Your photo, would be a success, however, if it were not for the fact that there are no details in the shadows. P. G. Shaw, West Troy, N. Y.—Your "Reaping Rye" is spoiled by the evident fact that the men are not reaping rye but posing for their portraits, Moreover, the photo, does not seem to have been printed deepenough and appears to have faded in the tolling bath. J. T. Roach, Waterloo, Wis.-Contrasts in your



WAITING FOR SCHOOL TO OPEN Second Prize, by Ed. Gravenstreter, Cleveland, O.

THE AMERICAN BOY offers twelve prizes of Two Dollars each for the best Amateur Photograph received during the twelve months in the year, one prize for each month, also a second prize each month, of one dollar, for the next best photograph, the competition to be based upon the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. The contest is open to subscribers only. Photographs will be returned if stamps are sent for the purpose. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed by the sender, and fifty cents will be paid for each photograph that may be used, the prize photographe in any event to be our own, without further payment than the payment of the prizes. Write on the back of the photograph is title, with a description of the picture, and the full name and address of the contestant, who in every case must be the artist who took the picture.

### How to Make and Use a Good De- | GOOD-BYE DARK ROOM veloper

The following pyro-soda developer is said to be one of the simplest and best in use at the present time. It keeps well, so had better be made up in Winchester quarts in the following

Water ... 80 ounces.
Sulphurie acid ... 1 drachm. Pyro. 1 oz. (as bought).
Add the sulphuric acid gradually to the water. avoid too rapid generation of heat, and then add the pyro. В. For use in normal exposures mix equal parts

of A and B
This developer will keep several hours after combining the two solutions, and from three to six plates can be developed with the same solu-

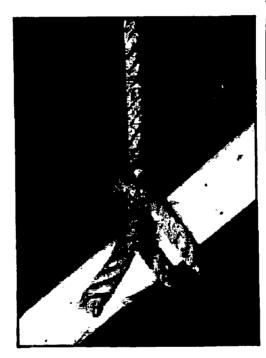
The negatives become more intense after the first, so that fresh developer should be used to develop a plate on which a short exposure has been made; old developer will be better adapted to fully exposed plates and will yield better

An excellent method of working where the exposures are nearly uniform is to use a mixture of old and new developer, say three parts of old or old and new developer, say three parts of old to one of new; or to mix old and new in differ-ent proportions as the exposures vary. In that vay the intensity of the negative may be kept under perfect control, if we bear in mind the fact that the new developer tends to rapid de-velopment and much detail, while the old solu-tion tends towards slow development and density tion tends towards of the high lights. tends towards slow development and density

The temperature of the developer is of great importance. The warmer it is, the more rapid will be the chemical action and the quicker will will be the chemical action and the ducker will the plate develop. Warming the developer makes the negative less intense in contrast, because the shadows come up before the high lights have time to gain density. Therefore, for extremely brief exposures, the developer should be warmed up to 85 degrees Fahrenheit. This will give the greatest possible amount of detail in the shadows; but a further increase of temperature would probably result in for.

greatest possible amount of detail in the shadows; but a further increase of temperature would probably result in for.
Old developer when warmed works as freshly mixed does when cold. The best temperature for normal use is about 70 degrees Fahrenhelt.—Canadian Photographic Journal

### How to Tie Knots No. 4 The Clove Hitch



The clove hitch is a knot which can be used every day. It is the proper knot to use in fastening a horse or any other animal. or in fastening a boat.

### What He Wants to Become

Some time ago you asked us to write you and tell you what our highest aim in life is. I have taken all this time to think it over and I do not know now what it is. One day when I have heard some beautiful music or have felt like going into it and never stopping until I have finished learning it, or I have had some beautiful thought which I would like to turn into music, I want to be one of the great massters. I want to go way beyond and excel both Beethoven and Wagner and all the rest. Then again if it is a beautiful day (every day is beautiful, sunny or rainy) and I am enjoying nature and watching her creatures as they work or play I want to be a great naturalist and stuly nature. Then some other day I want to be a

judge and turn the law on the rich people and favor the poor people, but I am like Darwin, I do not want to condemn anyhody or anything, but give them a chance body or anything, but give them a chance to do it again if they wish, which I do not think they would if they were not condenined, as the law says they should be for certain crimes. I want to be a rich man and treat each person and animal as one animal would treat another. Notice I do not take any stock in the way one man treats another. Man is the only—what shall I say?—that will let another man walk on him or sit on him or rob him (when he has a family starving at home). (when he has a family starving at home). or anything else he wants to. I want to (when he has a family starving at home), or anything else he wants to. I want to abide by no laws except nature's laws, which are the only perfect laws ever made I want to love everyhody and everything that is good and I want everyhody and everything to love me. I am something of a Buddhist. I believe that animals have a good right to live and be happy and make other people happy as people have to live and make themselves unhappy and everything else around them unhappy. I believe that everything was made for some lieve that everything was made for some use and has its use, but blundering, mean humanity has kicked it around and misplaced it until humanity says it is of no use. I want to live to love and to see the beauty in everything. I do not know what I want to be.

Yours truly.

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Electric Hallway . 3.25
Electric Hallway . 1.25
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ing Advertisements

# THE ORATOR'S PREPARATION SHASFIRST SHOULDER STRAPS By WILLIAM J. BRYAN GEO. MAGREYNOLDS gracefully poised a bow and arrow.

UST before the French and Indian war had reached the stage when it could be called a war, General St. could be called a war, General St.

Clair, then a colonel, was on the plains of Chippewa in command of a body of troops watching the Indians. Of the stream. The gray rocks, among This was not very far from the source of the Mississippi River. The Chippewas, usually peaceful, had become defiant and wrilke. They pillaged and muring forms, clad in the Chippewa dress of the one side and the English and Colonists upon the other had not as yet been drawn into a general conflict. The Chippewa straightened up, some to a sitting posture, others standing. Morgan's impulse to end the career of so treacherous a bear was arrested by a strange occurrence upon the opposite bank of the stream. The gray rocks, among which he thought he detected a movement some minutes before, suddenly came to life. They were not rocks at all. Crouching forms, clad in the Chippewa dress of dered, but the French and Indians upon the one side and the English and Colonists upon the other had not as yet been drawn others standing. Morgan's impulse to end the career of so treacherous a bear was arrested by a strange occurrence upon the opposite bank which he thought he detected a movement some minutes before, suddenly came to life. They were not rocks at all. Crouching forms, clad in the Chippewa dress of dered, but the French and Indians upon the other had not as yet been drawn others. Standing. Morgan's impulse to end the career of so treacherous a bear was arrested by a plant was a rested to yet cannot be a strange occurrence upon the opposite bank transpectors at the content of the stream. The gray rocks, among the career of so treacherous a bear was arrested by a plant was a plant was a plant was a plant was a strange occurrence upon the opposite bank transpectors at the career of so treacherous a bear was a rested by a plant was a p

back into camp for burial.

The next night the same scene was repeated, and night after night thereafter until five brave fellow: were killed. Then nobody would volunteer to take the post. As Colonel St. Clair thought it was useless to place a sentinel where the Indians could so surely pick him off from the security of the forest, he left it unfilled for a night or two. Meantime a Vikinia rifeman called at the colonel's headquarters. He was a fine-looking you'h, scarcely out of his teens, broad-shouldered, sinewy, strong, over six feet tall. This young man was noted even then for his physical prowess and a courage that hordered upon rashness. Before or after that day he never ress. Before or after that day he never wavered in the face of any physical dan-ger. The young man was Daniel Morgan, afterwards the distinguished Revolutionary

He would try the post of death and find

If would try the post of death and find out how his courades met their fate. Colonel St. Clair, who like I the brave Virginian tried to distande him.
"Morgan," hald he, "give this thing up. It is not important to picket mear the woods. You are too valuable a fellow to throw yourself away upon the point of a Chippewa arrow. Letter drop it."

Morgan laughed. "Fin not afraid of that," said he; "he idea something tells me I ought to go out there tonight. I think I'll get back all right.

I ought to go out there tonight. I think I'll get back all picht.

And he went. He fell in with the guard and they leat him at the destant post as "night drepped her sable curriin" and the moon came up over the edge of the dark plains. He heard the foot teps of the retaining soldiers grow faint and fainter; then the sound died away, and there was deep silence, save the low maining of the wind among the pone boughs and oak branches.

his comrades, Colonet St. Chair also gave Lieutenant Morgan men, with orders to proceed to the post them the sound died away, and there was deep silence, save the low maining of the branches.

branches,
How "creepy the situation was! moment the tension of a low string might send an arrow upon its gruesome mission, ending Morgan's career cre it was scarcely begun. But the lenctiness and danger of the situation did not appeal to the rifle-man. His thoughts were base to appeal to the rifle-man about 7.30 man. His thoughts were busy in another there a bout 7:30 direction. He suspected that the keen eyes o'clock. The coat and hat were arranged of hostile savage were upon him at that just as upon the night before. Then the moment. But where were they? He stood soldiers hid themselves among the bushes a while in the shadow of an eak, and the rand lay down in the snow. They waited—sat down upon a fallen tree to plan and a very long time it seemed to them, but it await developments. He was partly was not more than an hour. It was a cold a while in the shadow of an eak, and the i and lay down in the snow. They waited—sat down upon a fallen tree to plan an a very long time it seemed to them, but it await developments. He was partly was not more than an hour. It was a cold screened from view on the forest side by a hed and the men were growing impatient, clump of scrub growth. The sky became overcast with clouds and it grew much darker. His rifle lay across his knees. Leaves. Every sense was keenly alive. He had chosen such a position that he could cover every avenue of approach with eye or rifle behind a dead cedar half recumbent upon once he though he saw a movement the shore of the stream a huge bear among some gray rocks back a short discovered. Walked across the ice and passed Once he though he saw a movement among some gray rocks back a short dis-tance from the opposite side of the stream. He gazed intently in that direction for some moments. The movement was not repeated and he set it down as a trick of the imagination.

But what was that? It was a sound that made Morgan's blood tingle and caused him to clutch his rifle-stock with a firmer grasp. A rustle among the leaf-drifts ungrasp. A rustle among the leaf-drifts under the creek bank a few yards below him, a familiar grunt, and out into full yiew stalked a hig bear. He shambled over the ice obliquely towards the farther side of the stream. When bruin was half way across, a rift in the clouds let a flood of silvery moonlight upon the scene. Those rays were the salvation of Daniel Morgan. for his quick eye detected a pair of gaily decorated moccasins on the hear's hind

Here was trouble, the lonely sentinel now knew. He prepared for it instantly. The instinct of the Indian hunter asserted ithear had just reached the oposite shore of Son thereafter the camp was removed and the creek. It moved into the shadow of Colonel St. Clair in a few days availed the trees, stopped, arose upon its hind feet himself of a chance to promote the gallant and faced the sentinel. In its paws were Licutenant Morgan to a captaincy.

next instant the arrow had cleft the dead limb and pierced the sentinel's coat, and coat and hat fell to the ground, with a feigned groan of agony from Morgan to make his bit of deception the more real-

Morgan's impulse to end the career of so the one side and the English and Colonists straightened up, some to a sitting posture, upon the other had not as yet been drawn others standing. Morgan counted twelve, into a general conflict. The Chippewa country was a wild region, populated by red men, savage beasts, and a few venture-some plane ers and their families.

Coloniel St. Clair had been ordered to halt and encamp near a stream. It was early winter. A beht snow had fallen and lake and stream were frozen over. Signs of recent in fill or visits were soon found. To avoid surprise the colonel threw out a line of 11 kets. The extreme of the line rested upon the edge of a vasi forest, into which it was supposed the Indians had retreated upon the approach of the troops.

At this benefy out, ost a solitary sentinel patrolled. The moon shone foil down upon the snow and it is as light almost as day. The snow crunched audibly to the sentinel's brisk tread and he swung his differenced by a possoned arrow, was carried buck into camp for burial.

The next night the same scene was religious to their tepess to prepare for the bloody work on hand

nad evidently all gone to their tepees to prepare for the bloody work on hand for the next night. As he lay behind the log Morgan meditation with the second ed upon what to do next. Deciding to return to the camp he put on his hat, wrapped his coat about him and hastened to the head-quarters of his commander. When our mander. When ad-mitted, Colonel St. Clair expressed sur-prise at his return and congratulated him upon his escape The Colonel demanded his story and Morgan eagerly re-lated it. As the Morgan eagerly re-lated it. As the young Virginian con-cluded, the Colonel commended him for his bravery and strategy and con-ferred upon him a Lieutenant's commission, made vacant by the death of one of his comrades. Colonel

After dusk the lit-

the shore of the stream a huge bear emerged, walked across the ice and passed within fifty yards of the men in ambush. The bear glanced at the bloodless sentinel, passed on and crossed to the opposite shore. The temptation was strong to send a dozen leaden balls after him, but the men had strict orders on that point. The bear walked a few paces into the forest, then suddenly reared upon his hind feet and let fly an arrow, which buzzed across the stream and pierced the hat. The sham sentinel fell to the ground. In an instant the Chippewas were upon their feet and emerging from the forest. Then the Lieutenant gave his men the command, "Fire!" A sheet of flame flashed across the stream and half the dusky warmand. Free: A sheet of name hashed across the stream and half the dusky warriors lay dead. So completely surprised were the Indians that they did not draw a how or raise a tomahawk. The squad of 'irginians sprang over the creek, reloading as they went. As the remnant of the Indian band ran through a narrow clearing to reach the main forest another volley laid several more of them low. It is a and coat he lung them upon a dead branch matter of tradition that Lieutenant Morat his side and then silently dropped behind the log on which he had been seated. French and Indian war as any one overt Peeping over his barrieade he saw that the bear had just reached the oposite shore of Soon thereafter the camp was removed and the stade of the shadew of Colonel St. Clair in a few days availed

EBSTER, the great orator, said ject of investigation. He who would sucof eloquence that it must exist ceed in public speaking must understand
"in the man, in the subject, and that a sense of justice is to be found in in the occasion." And then he every heart, and that that sense of justice proceeded to elaborate the statement, is the safest foundation upon which to build showing that it was a combination of a government. Bancroft, in the address high purpose, firm resolve and dauntless above referred to, declares that popular spirit, speaking from every feature and government is the strongest government in showing that it was a combination of high purpose, firm resolve and dauntless spirit, speaking from every feature and reaching the heart of the hearer. There are two things absolutely essential to cloquence, First, the speaker must know what he is talking about, and, second, he must mean what he says. Nothing can take the place of knowledge of the subject and cornestness. To these other things can be earnestness. To these other things can be added, such as clearness of statement, felicity of expression, aptness in illustration, beauty in ornamentation and grace in delivery.

delivery.

Eloquence is heart speaking to heart. There is no mistaking the cry of terror or the shout of joy and so there is no misunderstanding the sincere message that passes from heart to heart.

The young man who would fit himself for real influence in the forum must himself feel deeply upon the subjects which he discusses, and he cannot feel deeply without being in full sympathy with those whom he addresses. He must also be able to give them information which they do not possess or to state what they know more forcibly than they can state it themselves.

The young man ambitious to stand as the representative of his people—not as an official nominally speaking for them, but as a man actually voicing their aspirations and giving utterance to their hopes—such a young man is advised to read the address

and giving utterance to their nopes—such a young man is advised to read the address entitled "The People in Art, Government and Religion," delivered by George Bancroft at Williams college in 1835. (It will be found in Volume VII. of Modern Eloquence, known as Reed's Collection of Speeches.)

This critical is one of the greatest tributes. This oration is one of the greatest tributes ever paid to the common people, and it will furnish not only thought, but inspiration to young men. It defends not only the rights of the people, but the capacity of the people for self-government, and declares not that "the people can make right," but that "the



people can discern right." This admirable address is referred to because of the sound advice that it gives to young men, advice that is pertinent in this connection.

Bancroft says: "Let the young aspirants after glory scatter seeds of truth broadcast on the wide bosom of humanity, in the deep fertile soil of the public mind. There it will strike root and spring up and bear a hundred-fold and bloom for ages and ripen fruit through remote generations."

The difference between a demagogue and a statesman is that the former advocates what he thinks will be popular, regardless of the effect that it may ultimately have

of the effect that it may ultimately have upon the people to whom he appeals; the statesman advocates what he believes to be the best for the country, regardless of the immediate effect which it may have upon immediate effect which it may have upon himself. One is willing to sacrifice the permanent interests of others to advance his own temporary interests, while the other is willing to sacrifice his own temporary interests. willing to sacrifice his own temporary interests to advance the public welfare. While the conduct of the statesman may seem unselfish, and is unselfish in the usual acceptation of that term, yet it is really an enlightened selfishness, for no man, when he takes a broad view of his own interests, can afford to accept an anvantage which comes to him at the expense of his country. The statesman is building upon a firmer foundation than the demagogue, and in the end will find a more substantial reward for his self-denial than the demagogue will be able to secure for himself.

It has been said that the orator, more

It has been said that the orator, more than any one else, needs information upon all subjects, for questions that are no longer matters of controversy can be used

longer matters of controversy can be used as matters of argument, and no one can speak so well of the future as he who is well acquainted with the past.

A knowledge of human nature is necessary to the orator. Pope has said that the proper study of mankind is man, and in the study of man the heart is the most interesting as well as the most inverted the study.

government is the strongest government in the world, because "discarding the implements of terror, it dares to rule by moral force and has its citadel in the heart."

Moral courage is indispensable to the orator. A man cannot speak eloquently while he is running from the enemy; neither can he inspire courage if his knees smite each other, and there is a tremor in his voice. Courage rests upon conviction; a man has no convictions to speak of who is not willing to endure suffering in support of them. of them.

The orator must have falth—faith in God,

of them.

The orator must have faith—faith in God, faith in the righteousness of his cause and faith in the ultimate triumph of the truth. Belleving that right makes might, believing that every word spoken for truth and every act done in behalf of truth contributes to the final victory, he does his duty, more anxious to help the cause which he espouses than to enjoy the fruits of victory.

And, finally, let the ambitious young man understand that he is in duty bound to discard everything which in the least weakens his strength, and under obligation to do everything that in any degree increases his power to do good. Good habits, therefore, are always important, and may become vitally so. He can well afford to leave liquor to those who desire to tickle the throat or to please the appetite; it will be no help to him in his effort to advance the welfare of his fellows. He can even afford to put into books what others put into tobacco. The volumes purchased will adorn his shelves for a lifetime, while smoke from a clgar is soon lost to sight forever. He does not need to swear; logic is more convincing than oaths. Let him feed his body with food convenient for it, remembering that food is only useful in so far as it strengthens man for his work; let him train his mind to search for the truth, remembering that his power to discern the truth will increase with the effort to find it. Let him keep his heart diligently, for "out of it are the issues of life." Let him recognize service as the measure of greatness, and estimate life by its out-go rather than by its income. Let him to himself be true, "and it follows as the night the day, he cannot then be false to any man."

### An Omaha Paper Compliments the Boys

July 5 at the St Louis exposition was American Boy day and the management of the day was in the hands of William C. Sprague, of Detroit, Mich., editor of a juvenile publication Thousands of boys of every nationality were on the grounds and participated in the program Among the number were Grover C. Aker of Blair, Neb., and Angus M. Berry of Logan, ia, The former is 17 years of age and a pupil of the Plair High School. Young Aker delivered an original oration on "The Coming Man." His effort was roundly applauded. There were thousands of people in the audience and his oration was received with universal praise.

The people of Elair felt so honored that a boy of that town should have achieved such success that a few days ago they rented the opera house and had young Aker deliver his oration before a Elair audience, which packed the pretty hall At the conclusion of the address Aker was presented with a handsome gold medal.

Angus M. Berry is also 17 years of age. He was awarded a cash prize of \$25 in gold for a ten-stanza poem on "The American Boy." The poem was the result of a contest in which there were several hundred contestants. Berry carrying off the prize. The poem was read by youn; Berry and its reception was a flattering tribute to its author.—Omaha World-Herald.

### The Coin Trick

Commence by remarking how very easily a wetted silver dime will adhere to the forehead, and say you will wager any one that after you have applied it to their forehead they cannot "wrinkle" nor shake it off without touching it with their hands.

You may give a little illustration by damping a coin with the tongue and sticking it to your own forehead, then making a great fuss of working your

sticking it to your own forchead, then making a great fuss of working your face to dislodge it; naturally it falls off after a short time. Some one is sure to take up your wager.

Start by putting the dry coin to their forchead, then taking it off to damp; instead of doing so you (unperceived) wet the tip of the middle finger of your right hand and apply it to their forchead as if it were the coin you were sticking on. Now take away your hand (carefully concealing the coin). The fun then commences. Your friend imagines the silver is on his forchead, and tries to work it off, his friends meantime encouraging him to persevere; and so the fun goes on until it dawns upon him that he has been "footed". Now is the time to get out of his road.

### The Dancing Pea

This is a remarkably simple, but always

This is a remarkably simple, but always surprising and effective trick.

The performer takes the stem of a broken clay pipe or a straw and, holding it perpendicular to his mouth, places a pea quickly upon the upper end. Then he makes the pea hop up and down to a lively tune on the piano.

The whole trick consists in sticking a long thin needle into the pea. This forces it always to return to its place.

A piece of thin wire can be used instead of the needle, which, in order to remain invisible, should not be bright and shining. Care must be taken that the needle

or wire is fastened well into the pea, so that it will not drop into the performer's

### Deeply Impressed

well acquainted with the past.

A knowledge of human nature is necessary to the orator. Pone has said that the proper study of mankind is man, and in the study of man the heart is the most interesting as well as the most important sub-

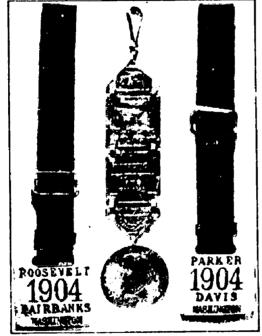


PULL THE STRING AND THE NOISE IS AWEUL

### The Campaign Will Be a Noisy One

The originators of campaign novelties have apparently concluded that noise is the most important factor in a political remonstration. With this idea uppermost will distribute to the faithful meraphones in their minds they have produced the campaign drum, a diabolical contrivence that will probably be responsible for the swelling of the number of annate, in our lunatic asylums this fall. The campaign drum requires no beating. It beats itself by antomatic means whenever the campaign enthusiast pulls a string. The sound produced by the pulling of a string is exactly that of the rolling reverberation of the sheepskin instrument beaten by an energetic stick whelder, without the rhythm of the roll directed by intelligent drammers. It is merely a rolling noise in finit tion of drumming, and after hearing one of these campaign drams these sounded the mind begins to totter at the thought of a thousand or so of the fiendish instrument, being spring at one time, without any concerted attempt on the next of the operators to sand or so of the fiendish instruments being spring at one time, without any concerted attempt on the part of the operators to keep time. It is not intended by the originators of the campaign drum that any time should be kept. Noise is the only object sought for; just pull the string and roll the drum. The more drums the more defening the din.

As a noise producer the computen mega-phenes will run the automatic drum a close second. The megaphones are being pre-pared with appropriate mottogs inscribed on their outward surface, suitable to the opin-ions of members of both parties. From a megaphone inscribed "Four years more of Roosvelt" the campaign rooter will pro-



CAMPAIGN FORS



Buttons for the lapel of the coat are being made by the million. Some of the designs are attrictively original. One shows

for the People," and "Parker for President means Prosperity," Through these voice trumpets the marching men will shout their rallying cries as they parade the streets; with their aid they will well the volume of sound ten fold when the campaign songs are sung and make the efforts of previous political rooters look but feeble mutterings her comparison. Thousands of these megaby comparison. Thousands of these megathones have been ordered by the computen-clubs. They are to be distributed broad-cast to the men who will be in line in the great parades.

An interesting novelty is the political fob.
This is being made of the familiar baggage check fastened to a strap. The adherents of the Republican party will wear a fob. the brass check of which is stamped "Roosevelt, 1904. Fairbanks, Washington." the brass check of which is stamped "Roosevelt, 1904, Fairbanks, Washington."
The Democrats will sport fobs inscribed: "Parker, 1904, Davis, Washington." This fob is one of the eleverest of the many covolute originates. noveldes originated by the makers of campaign badges. A more elaborate fob is made of gun metal. A medal, on one side of which is the face of Roosevelt and on the other that of Fairbanks, is supported by a chain, on the flat slabs of which are stamped: "Trade follows the Flag. Prostamped: tection, Prosperity and Panama Atlantic-Pacific."

signs are attrictively original. One shows a hand supporting four aces and a picture of Roosevelt. On the cards are the slogans Sound Money, Expansion. Protection, Prosperity. Below is the campaign cry. "Stand

Pat." A Democratic button shows, between the portraits of Parker and Davis, the figure of a rooster dressed in the garb made familiar to us by the cartoonists as the only costume in Uncle Sam's wardrobe. The rooster is crowing. The burden of his song is that famous chorus of the supremely confident: "Shure Mike." A campaign button that promises to be popular with the Republicans is a gilt Rough Rider's hat, stamped with the name of the President. Another novelty is an artificial rose that remains closed until some one approaches the wearer and attempts to examine it, when, presto! the leaves open out and there appears a portrait of the presidental choice of the man who sports the flower. "Teddy's Teeth" will be a popular campaign novelty. The teeth are worn by adherents of Roosevelt. They are painted on tin and can be held in the mouth by means of a support at the back. They give the

of a support at the back. They give the wearer the appearance of possessing an enormous mouth in which are two rows of magnificently even teeth. The appearance of a thousand or so of men marching with "Teddy's Teeth" as their most prominent facial feature could not fail to be most im-

pressive.

Of campaign canes there are innumerable varieties. Nearly all are gotten up in patriotic colors and all are in some way or other destined to be used as noise producers.

Khaki will be the prevailing color with the uniformed paraders. With the khaki uniforms some of the clubs will have campaign guns, unitation rifles made to hold flags bearing the campaign mottoes. These will add greatly to the picturesqueness of the parades this fall. But noise will be the prevailing note in the general inharmony.

#### The Blue and The Gray

(By Henry Cabot Lodge, Lawyer, Author, Member of Congress from Massachusetts, 1886-1893; Senator, 1895-, Born at Boston, 1896.)

From an address delivered at the dinner to Robert E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, in Boston, June 17 1857. Used by permission of the author.

From an address delivered at the dinner to Robert E. Lee camp of Confederate Veterans, in Boston, June 17 1857. Used by permission of the author.

I do not stand up in this presence to indulge in any mock sentimentality. You brave men who wore the gray would be the first to hold me or any other son of the North in just contempt if I should say that, now it was all over, I thought the North was wrong and the result of the war a mistake, and that I was prepared to suppress my political opinions. I believe most profoundly that the war on our side was eternally right, that our victory was the salvation of the country, and that the results of the war were of infinite benefit to both North and South. But, however we differed, or still differ, as to the causes for which we fought them, we accept them as settled, commit them to history, and fight over them no more. To the men who fought the battles of the Confederacy we hold out our hands freely, frankly, and gladiy. To courage and faith wherever shown we how In homage with un overed heads. We respect and honor the gallantry and shed their blood in defense of what they believed to be right. We rejoice that the famous general whose name is borne upon your banner was one of the greatest soldiers of modern times, because he, too, was an American. We have no bitter memori's to revive, no reproaches to utter. Reconcillation is not to be cought, because it exists already. Differ in polities and in a thousand other ways we must and shall in all good-nature, but let us never differ with each other on sectional or State lines, by tace or ereed. We welcome you soldiers of Virginia, to New England. We welcome you to do have a not and Fanenit Hall. In your presence here, and at the sound of your resence here, and at the sound of your roless beneath this historic root, the years roll back, and we see the figure and hear again the ringing tones of your great orator. Patrick Henry declaring to the hist Continental Concress: "The distinctions between Virginian, Sen your amount and pro

A distinguished Frenchman, as he stood A distinguished Frenchman, as he stood among the graves at Arlington, said. "Chity a great people is caps ble of a great civil wir," Let us add with thankful hearts that only a great people is capsble of a great reconciliation. Side by side, Virginia and Massachusetts let the Colonis into the War of Independence. Side by side, they founded the government of the United States. Morgan and Greene, Lee and Knox, Moultrie and Present, men of the South and men of the North, fought shoulder to shoulder, and wore the same uniform of buff and

the North, fought shoulder to shoulder, and were the same uniform of huff and hine—the uniform of Washington.

Your presence here brings back their noble memories, it breathes the spirit of Concord, and unites with so many other voices in the irrevocable message of union and good will. Mere sentiment all this, some may say. But it is contiment, true sentiment, that has moved the world Sentimert fought the war, and sentiment which has reunited us. It is sentiment which so hallows a bit of tern, stained bunting. has remitted us. It is sentiment which so hallows a bit of form, stained binning, that men go gladly to their deaths to save it. So I say that the sentiment manifested by your presence here, brethren of Virginia, sitting side by side with those who wore the blue, has a farreaching and gracious influence, of more value than mony practical things. It tells us that these two grand old Commonwealths, parted in the shock of the Civil War, are once more side by side as in the days of the Revolution, accert to part again. It tells us that the sons of Virginia and Massachusetts, if war should break again upon the country, will, as in the olden days, stand once more shoulder to shoulder, with ne distinction in the colors that they wear. It is fraught with tidings of peace on earth, and you may read its meaning in the and you may read its meaning in the words on yonder picture, "Liberty and t'nion, now and forever, one and inseparable."



CAMPAIGN BUTTONS

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BOYS: Make movel Campaign Budge for yourselves and to sell, send 40c for 12 samples; yo for \$1.60. Sell to each. Very popular. None PREE. E. S. LEONARD. 645 Temple Court. N. V.

#### One Way To Learn Swimming

Many boys, and men, too, for that mat ter," said a swimmin, teacher lost work, "and it hard to learn to swim because they cannot get so that they won? splutter and choke as soon as their mouths or noses get under water. Their nervous systems are such that the ex tement of going in, even though they may not realize it, makes them gasp at the slightes, provocation. This naturally leads to a certain amount of choking the moment they are submerced, and there is nothing more terrifying then this feeling.

terrifying then this feeling.

"Now, I had great trouble in overcoming this. I have had peptls who were really not timid at all, but they did have this weakness that led to gasping. And I found it hard to teach such pupils to swim until I hit on a very simple rule.

"It was not to bother about teaching them to swim, I merely took them into very shallow, water me, deer amough to

them to swim. I incredy book them into-very shallow water not deer enough to reach above their laps. There i told the a-te kneel down and thrust incip leads un-der water over and over ski in, but with-out harry keeping their eyes seen After to shad done to for a time, i to id then to drop conciting to the bottom incit the grope around for it. Whenever they got the least bit nervous or harried, i made them stop and walt.

them stop and walt.

Before long I had them all so that her would lie right down in the water, to.

would lie right down in the water, for over and over in it, and at last submer gathemselves full length and stay down as long as they could hold their breaths. "It was only a short time before they got so much confidence that they enjoyed it. They became perfectly at home in shallow water, and learned that they were just as comfectable submerged as they were in the sir, so long as their breathhold out. Then it was not hard at all for them to go into deeper water and strike out, for they didn't care then if their heads went down.

# The American Boy

#### THE LEADING BOYS' PAPER OF AMERICA

Entered at the Petroit, Mark , Postofice as Second class Matter

The American Boy is an illustrated menthly pure of 32 pages. Its subscription pure is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50. New Subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

Payment for The American Boy when sent by nmil, should be made in a Post-office Money-Order, Bank Check, or Draft Express Money-Order, or Regis-tered Letter

Suver sent through the mail is at sender's risk

Expiration. The date opposite your name on your paper or wrapper shows what time your subscription is paid.

Important -All subscriptions are discon-tioned as they expire Renewal slips tioned as they expire itenewal slips are insulted in the last number to which the subscriber is entitled, calling Renewal slips which the subscriber is entitled, calling aftend on to the fact that his subscription has expired. Renewals should be prompt—that no numbers may be missed. Subscribers can, by watching the expiration date on their address label renew early and thus be sure of setting all the numbers as issued.

Letters should be addressed and drafts made anyther to The Sprague Publish-ing Co., Majestic Building Detroit, Mich.

GRIFF (TH COLD N 1 LSTS). Viged resident and Ass't billion 1 COLN (1 Jan 1 LSTS). Secretary and Transference and Transference

#### The Publishers Remark

Beginning with new month we shall present a series or had unfieles accompanied by be utiful illustrations.

Already we are beginning to feel the in-ters of fall growth. Over 19,00 boys read THE AMPRICAN ROY for Oct der as subscribers who raiver read it before

We have had many letter really who is the author of the West I the tory now running in THE AMERICAS ROY. We are under obligation to keep the name of the writer secret. He is a prominent officer in the army and does no wish his name mentlemed in connection with the story.

neutlaned in connection with the story.

To not fail to tell us if any of our advertion, do not treat you right. We are here to see that they do. We exercise all possible care and discrimination in our advertising because ment, but even then miscribed will occur. We are more interested them concare in keeping our ad crising adams tree from objectionable features.

Remarker, boys, that the time has now come for you to get new subscribers for THE AMERICAN BOY, and that for every a psirther you get, you are cattled to a

THE AMERICAN BOY and that for every positive was get, you are cutilled to a present either in each or it some article the coy a rus. Write we for a premain is an entire that the product entire is some boys in time past have gettern in their Carle have money or this agent where each in the results are money. in this way. Why can't you?

in this way. Why call't poid?

With this mouth THE AMERICAN BOY closes its 49th year. Next mouth will be its sixth "bortlooy," A pretty Borly youngster, you we have for a consensuable by index 10 be in the papers history. THE 1MERICAN BOY bare he do les some editoric and business man general throughout a course for its success. We have beginned how to do it.

Other existence, that, in a way accounts for its success. We have been do not out.

how to do it.

From boy and evers grown up person who read Kirk Minurous Tilline Disspiritions, while read Kirk Minurous Tilline Disspiritions, will be glad to know that the popular withor has writer another soon whose first elapters will appear not heart han become or January next. This is the assemble of the two cores in the preparation of the two cores in the preparation of the globe under the amplies of and at the expense of THE AMERICAN BOY, and cound story as in the case of the first will cost us one them and dollars. No publication in the United Souts will

that, will cost us one than and dalars. No confliction in the United Scates will be never advertised that coming fall and written than THE AMERIC N BOY. You will hear or it on all ade a housands upon the ascerts of dollars will be expended in making the usua of this publication familiant to the boys of America. It is estimated that after october first and entil Junary first at least a thousand dodres a day will be expended in the public prints of the country making he came and from a 1941 AMERICAN BOY trady national.

We are putting more; employ form all partier in the Assust it is September numbers of WH. AMERICAN BOY relating to hers of TTE AMERICAN ROY relating to electricities at American Roy Day at the St. Cause Exposition, including inflation elettricities. The numblet we propose to the more weights operatively in a formation American Government Day to be held on a fixed date every year in every given drown in America. If, however, her of our readers want the population keep as a someour flat formation of any readers. a souverdr they may obtain It on payment

#### "GETTING EXCITED"

Mi \* ay Ky., Aug. 17, '04.

Dear Ein

I was tickled to pieces" nearly to see to a journal all those boys "did youralves proud" on the Fifth of July at St. Louis Expo. My! I wish I could zave been along. Come down my way next time you meet then I'll swell the "gang" and yell like "a wild Indian" for Mr. Sprague and The American Boy. Hip! Hip! Hurrah, three long, loud cheers for the boys.

> Yours in Delight, CREDON MIGANN Midway, Ky.

### Just Vetween Gurselves

Dear Boys-There are just two parties to this talk-you and I; YOU, the great crowd of a quarter of a million who read THE AMERICAN BOY, and I, the Editor.

Now, a talk between two parties, to be a real conversation, such as I wish this to be, should be mutual—that is, each should take part in it. A fellow who monopolizes all the talk soon becomes a bore, and I begin to fear you will soon be calling me by that very offensive name. Now, I do not mean to be a bore. I do not desire to do all the talking. I want you to talk back at me. Much that I say is for the purpose of leading you on and getting you to talk. Don't think that because there are some hundreds of thousands of you that I am afraid of you or shrink from the task of listening to you. Indeed, I want to get into your confidence so that you will write to me intimately, confidentially, freely, telling mo your views on matters and things, asking my advice it you need advice, recounting your difficulties and troubles, and, best of all, your successes and your ambitions, your joys.

I received a letter today from a boy whose mother recently died. His father is a traveling salesman and is much of the time away from home. The boy has been sent to a relative in a strange town and has started to school to a strange teacher, among strange boys. He winds up a pitiful, homesick sort of a letter to me by asking "What is a fellow to do?" Now, some people would say that boy is chicken hearted. No person would be mean enough to say it before his face, but some might, behind his back.

For my part, I think that the boy who wouldn't grieve and ask "what's a fellow to do" under such circumstances would be a little savage, and I am not sure but that I am slandering the savage by making that state-

The boy has lost his mother! There are boys who know what that means. She who was his best-his very dearest and best friend on earth has gone out of his life save as a memory. Every way he turns he misses her. He never realized before how necessary she was to him. What's a fellow to do, when he wants help, sympathy, encouragement, and the thousand and one little things of daily life beside, which a mother was ever at his side to furnish him leven doing for him things he ought to have been doing for himself? His father may be ever so good a father, but this boy's father cannot be with him night and day as was his mother. Fathers are so busy, you know. They can't stay home all the time. Here's a hard lesson the boy has brought home from school. What's a fellow to do who has no mother? Here's a button off. What's a fellow to do? Here's a finger cut. What's a fellow to do? Here's a cold night and no one to tuck in the covers. What's a fellow to do? Here's a sudden sickness. Send for the doctor. The doctor only stays a minute. Friends are kind and considerate, maybe. But, after all, what's a fellow to do? Here's birthdays and Christmases, and pray tell me, boys, what's a fellow without a mother to do, then? Here's a thousand avenues of evil opening to his feet. Ah, what's a fellow without a mother to do?

Then there's that strange town-not a familiar object, not a house or a street he ever saw before. He doesn't know where to play ball, if he wanted to. He doesn't know the swimming holes. The town seems like a new world, and a very unhappy, inhospitable, forlorn one. The school is strange. He has to be shown the way to reach it. The teacher isn't the friend the old teacher was. She gives him a reat among a score of boys and girls who know him only as "the new boy." He rises to recite, and his voice sounds strange even to himself. He goes out at recess and tands about waiting for the bell to summon him in to the schoolroom again: there at least he has something he can do. The day is over. He goes home-no, not home, pleasant though it be. His heart is in his month; and what wonder if he sits down to write someone whom he thinks knows a boy's heart, and amid tears cries out, "WHAT'S A FEL-LOW TO DO?"

Oh, you beys-you big, burly, care free boys with mothers, and homes, and friends, and familiar schoolinates and teachers, think twice before calling that boy chicken-hearted.

Yes, you say with a big voice and full chest, if I were that fellow I would pitch in and forget the old friends and make new ones. I would show myself a man. I wouldn't go whimpering around because every-body wasn't making a baby of me. Yes, my boy, your type is familiar enough. There are boys who forget their mothers-their living mothers, and there are boys who forget them after they are gone. There are boys who forget friends as fast as they make them. There are boys to whom one house is as good as another, and even some to whom many houses are better than that they should call "home". To such a boy-selfish, selfsufficient, boastful as he is it would never occur to ask, what is a fellow to do? The situation presents no question to him. I pity the friends and associates of this boy. I pity the wife by marries when he grows up. I picy the children that must cell him father.

It was hard for me to write the boy who asked me, "what's a fellow to do," because I knew how littl. I could by a letter fill the want in his life.

It is a good thing, boys, that the Creator has so ordered it that time heals main of our troubles-even a boy's troubles The need of the mother's hard and voice will never cease with that boy, but realization of that need, as he grows older, will grow less and less as other hands and other voices cone into his life. His recollection of the old school, the old river, the old hills, the old friends, the old home, will never pass, but they will gradually fade into a sacred, though snadowy memory, while other scenes, other friends, another home will come in to make up his life, and, if he will, that new life may be as happy a life as that other one of long ago; and it may be well for his own boys' sake if he possesses boys of Lis own, that in his boyhood days he was compelled through his tears to cry out, "What's a follow to do?"

There are thousands of boys to whom these words might apply now. To such boys 1 say, your tears and your longing for the old faces and old ways do you honor. But have courage. Do the best you can. There's a way out for you. But you are not to find a way by forgetting the past. On the other hand, let the memory of home and friends be to you an inspirat on to be and do something worthy of them. You had a good school, a good home, and a good mother, or you wouldn't now be regretting their loss. Then you have the best soil of a foundation laid for succes-

What's a fellow to do? Just do the best he can. It will go sless and hard at first with everything new and strange, but if he has the staff in him it will soon show, and then he will have friends to take the place of the old ones, to a degree at least.

You will need something of the philosophy of the stoic and the grace of the Christian, but, in that, you do not differ from people generally, for to all of us, young and old, come times when we ask, what's a fellow to do? To live, and to live nobly, takes courage at all times-but not the courage of a bully, mind you.

New, boys, write me. Don't all of you tell me your troubles, or I shall take to the woods. Sincerely yours.

M-6 Sprague



Address all communications for this department, Uncle Tongler, care American Boy, Detroit, Mich. Rules to be observed: Write in ink and on but one side of the paper. Sign your name to every page. Write your address in full on one pake. Send answers with all new puzzles to be printed. Send original puzzles only. We cannot undertake to return rejected puzzles nor to reply personally to letters.

Earl Lyman Whomen III wins

Earl Lyman, Wheaton, Ill., wins the prize for best list of a sweets to August Tangles.

Arthur Yingling, Newcomerstown, O., wins the prize for best original puzzles.

prize for best criginal puzzles.

Honorable mention is accorded the following for excellence of original contributions or answers or both: Katherine Harrin, M. Gray, Floy Davidson, George H. Stanbery, Vied W. Hammil, Burke Lincoln Rigwood, Variel Elibert Daniel, M. M. Trotter, Jr., Chua J. Sacoe, Exci. W. Tucker, Edward H. Bitzer, Homer C. Nyeum, Roger Barr, Edward H. Bitzer, Homer C. Nyeum, Roger Barr, Edward Khair, Eustis T. Rowland, Ewing D. Love, Ollovia Willmarth, Jennie M. Wales, Harold R. Norris, Frank L. Rogers, Corrill G. Buck, Kerf, Brooklyn Stiles, Harold Bosler Prott, George Titzell, Herbert H. Edgar, Claude J. Com. Joseph M. Heinen, Lawrence Dr. blach, Sidney Tratiner, Sarah Gilles, H. H. Waner, Jr., J. Craig Dodds.

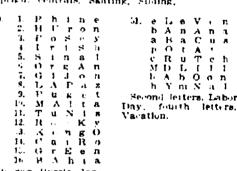
A cash prize of two dollars will be given for the best eliginal puzzles pertaining to Christ-mas received by October 20.

A prize of a new book will be given for the est list of answers to October Tangles received by October 20.

#### Answers to September Tangles

27. The syllables at 1, 3, 1, 7 and 9 are Con. De. Sub, Ro and Ab, respectively. The syllables at 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 are Duce. Sume, Duct, Sist and Ject, respectively. The combinations are as follows: 1-2, Conduce. 3-4, Desume. 5-6 Sub-int. 7-8, Resist. 9-10, Abject. 1-4, Consume. 3-8, Deduct. 6-8, Sub-ist. 7-10 Reject. 9-2, Abduce. 1-10, Conject. 3-2, Deduce. 5-4, Sub-sume. 7-6, Reduct. 9-8, Absist. 1-8, Consist. 3-16, Defact. 5-2, Sub-duce. 7-4, Resume. 9-6, Abduct. 1-6, Conduct. 3-8, Desist. 5-17, Sub-ject. 7-2, Reduce. 9-4, Absume.

28 1. Chant, enchant. 2 Caustic, encaustic. 3 Chase, enchase 4. Clasp, enclasp. 5. Core, encore. 6. Counter, encounter, 7. Counge, encounge. 8. Durable, endurable. 9. Force, encourage, 8. Durable, en-force, 19. Gage, engage.

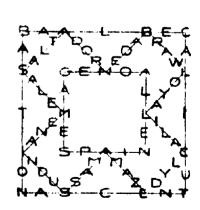


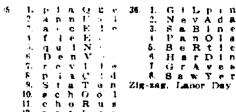
Zip zug, Russia, Jap-

an, Korea.

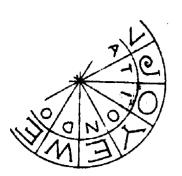
32. 1. George' Washington. 2. Abraham Lin-celn. 3. Benjamin Franklin. 4. Sir Walter Raleigh. 5 Holsinson Cruson. 6. Cinderella 7. General Custer. 8 Moses. 9. Qi en Elliza beth. 10. Julius Caesar. 11. Noah. 12. Blue-beard. 13. David

13. 1 Mortin L. Mitchell. 2 Shorman Spur-rier. 3 John A. Hanna. 4 Virgil S. Schory 5. Klabr Huddle. 5. O. W. Hodgkins. 7 Merlin Sisson. 3 Vattel Elbert canlel. 9 Leonard M. Sicherg. 10. Page Alden Ferry. 11. Frank C. McMillan. 12 Clement Burnes. 13. Edward Langdon Fernald. 14. Joseph M. Heinen. 15. Let W. Armin. 16. Fugene Marius Stewa c. 17. William R. Kirk. 18. Oeborn J. Donn. 19. Vernen Turnburke. 30. Joseph Phillip Smith. nen Turnburke, 20. Joseph Phillip Smith Kent Brooklyn Stiles 22, T. Lynn Chase Ita sell G. Davidson.





Bat I r bre A t 13. Fourth letters, Queen



William Paterson Horace Gray. 3 David J. Brewer, 4. Noah H. Swayne, 5. William Strong, 6. Stanley Matthews, 7. Gabriel Duval.

40 l. Ed, pair, repair, repaired. 2. Ed, book, booked. 3. Man, plowman, plow. 4. On, mediess, less, moon. 5. Able, pass, impassable, imp. 5. Looked, over, overlooked.

41. And this our ilfe, exempt from public

Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks. Sermons in stones, and good in everything.

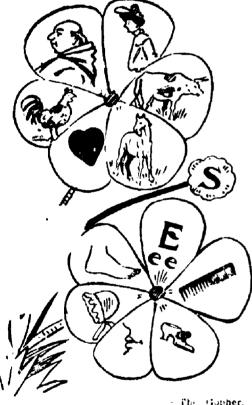
#### New Tangles

AMERICAN BOY AUTHORS. The words required are the surnames of certain authors whose stories have appeared in THE AMERICAN BOY on the dates given. The star path, from top to bottom, spells two candidates for election to high offices in the United States on November 8.

1.	- • <del></del>	March, 1903,
2	- •	April, 1903.
3.		May, 1903.
4		June, 1903.
Б.		July, 1903
6.		October, 1993,
7.		August, 1903
• •	- •	September, 1993
9		
10.		January, 1904.
i.		December, 1903.
12.		February, 1904.
13.		March, 1904.
14.		May, 1904.
		April. 1904.
		June, 1904.
17.	·	July 1904
18.		August, 1901.
		-Arthur Yangling
_		

#### PICTURED PUTALS.

Here are pictured the common names of six well-known flowers and plants, part of each name being found on the petals of one of the flower pictures, and the other name on the petals of the other flower, while the lefter on the bud between the flowers is used in every case between the two parts, to complete the word, as Crow-S-Bill, Crow & Bill.



- The Gopher.

LONDON ACRESTIC The words are not of unitoria length mittals spill the name of a world-famous Lendog church.

militals and if the name of a world-famous izenton church.

1. The most famous ized Mayor of London
2. A historic London street on which was formerly situated the Bear's bleat Tavern, made
famous by Faistaff, in King Henry IV. 1. A
great London eathedral, designed by Streethus
topher Wren. 1. A clisted where pris ners of
high rank were incarcerated. 2. A great poet,
been in London. 6. The Asiate country of
voice the King of England is Emperor. 7. A
amous Izendon prison, destroyed by rioters in
17.0. S. A busy London thoroughfare, af er
which is named a monthly magazine. 9. The
their that flows through London. 10. A Lemon
park, once a royal forest. 11. A fashlonable
London avenue for equestrians, 12. A king who
rebuilt London in old times. 13. London's great
museum. 14. A London fish market, whose
name is a synchym for bad language. 15. The
English Queen who reigned juring Shakospeare's
time. 16. The capital of England before London.

—Morton 1. Mitchell -Morton L. Mitchell

CONNECTED DIAMONDS. 

Upper left: In earth; a beverage; the vital part; part of a circle; in earth. Upper right: In earth; abbreviation for a nogitern state; a tenth part; bashful; in earth Lower left: In earth, a period of time; inter-

mission of hostilities; a division of a theatri-al performance; in earth.

Lower right: In earth; to mistake; a mistake in judgment; to steal; in earth, —Corrill G. Puck.

WORD SQUARES

E. History of Christ; consisting of eight; stapid; part of a fence; to make evident; the prin
cipal book of accounts in husiness

II. Tranquility; mistake; fragrance; arrives;
efface.

OROPSED CONSONANTS

- a - e 
Supply the same four consonnet - e 
Nord.

- Little Boy Sine

- cfface.

PRESIDENTIAL PUZ See how many surnames of can find on the following by movin letters, using each letter as often a

T J E A R T H F I F

L Y A F F Y A U E R

V E M C E S R B C L ELNIKHENHKC
BMADISLAVPM
OJOHNONIDOE
OWASGTCLNRL
RDMRANVEAYT

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The whole contains 50 tetters, and is a quotation from Gladstone

tion from Gladstone 20-8-37-10-22-50 is to kindle. 27-6-43-25-3-32-21-13-15 is to filter. 28-20-31-44-7-18-31 is the remainder. 35-39-41-46-23-2 is a bent tube for drawing liquor from casks. 1-21-9-16-38 is to nak with the hands. 29-28-14-33-12-5 is grain used as food. 10-23-49-36-11-17-42-45 is syrup. 4-47-19-18-5-50 is to modulate the voice. —Russelt G. Davidson.

OVERLAPPING DIACONALS.

O. A. B. ACROSTIC.

59. O. A. B. ACROSTIC.

The initials of the names of the following O. A. B. Companies in order will spell the name of an active Brooklyn Company, named efter a famous American naval officer who was killed in a duel. All the Company names required may be found in the Issues of this paper for May, June and July, 1.4.

Number & Fontenoy, Wis.; Number 20, Jacks boro, Texas; Number 10, Seattle, Wash; Norther 15, Schuyler, Neb.; Number 58, Newberry Mich.; Number 3, Frostburg, Md.; Number 11, Whoston, Minn; Number 4, Ludlow, Ky.; Number 2, Brattleboro, Vt., Number 65, Petoskey, Mich.; Number 41, California, Pa.; Number 16, Unionville, Conn.; Number 14, Swanton, O.; Number 15, Meridian, Misc.

—Harold Bosler Pratt.

QUINCUNX

O Horizontals: To transport equality in value, learning; curning; a book of the Bible
Diagonals: 1, a letter in Spanish
1 2 to 3, one hundred thousand; 4 to 5, play; 6 to 7, certain animals, 8 to 9, whath; 0 a letter in Spanish

?, wrath; 0, a letter in Spanish - Frank L. Rogers

SKELETON WORD SQUARE.

- A How many different word squares

A - can you make by filling the blank

- A spaces with letters?

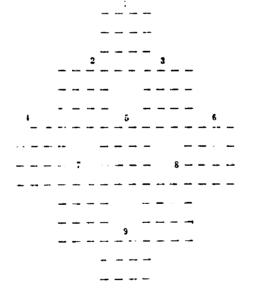
A - Branson Tharp.

#### SCESTITUTIONS

In the following quotation from Thomas Car lyle one letter only has been changed in such word, thus, 'Ote botter inly gas boot charged' is 'One letter only has been changed' with the substitution mode

we tree of soc mould by relieved. Set e may put steak forty wish gevulne sarnestness tie trought, the evertion, thy actual bondition on has cowe reart; ald othey pen, so strongle ale he all unit tomether ay she the if exampathy, dust any wild live head so dun. Frank C. McMillan

54. CONNECTED WORD SQUARES.



1 A Chinese edn; religious superior; like ebiny; a narrow passase 2 A nobleman, a chill; stratagem; plants in embryo, 3 Erink; to distribute; a judi cluda mensure. 4 Anything given to releve he poor, wanting flesh; Eastern philosophers; to cut off 5. A matron, embowd space; a group of men, in the navy, who take their meals together confortable. 6 A bare capable, anything serving to guide; lowest timber of a ship. 7 The heads an exclamation of sorrow; to pack earth, to see 8. Part of an exclamation of sorrow; to pack earth, to see 8. Part of an exclamation of sorrow; to pack earth, to see 8. Part of an exclamation of sorrow; to pack earth, to see 8. Part of an exclamation of sorrow; to pack earth, to see 8. Part of an exclamation of sorrow; to pack earth, to see 8. A Chinese cdn; religious superior; like DIAMOND

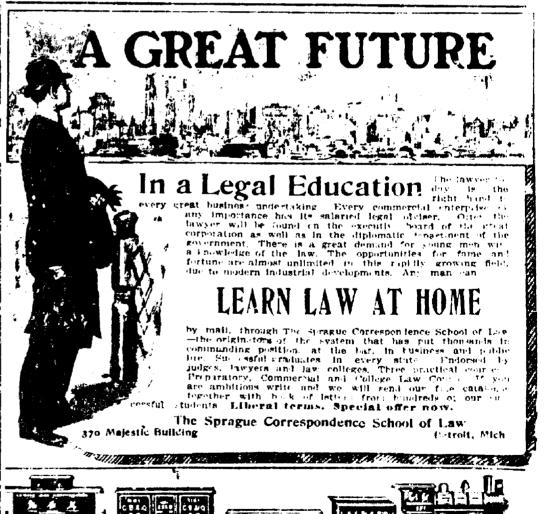
I. A letter in Escanaba. 2. A game. 3. Social assemblies: 4. Derivining to touch. ... A city of the United States: 6. To glitter. 7. Fruit of the blackthern: 8. To ndstake. 9. A letter in Escanaba. Oshorn J. Dunn.

ACROSTIC AND ZIG-ZAGS

DROPPED CONSONANTS

-Edward Klubs





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عربي ADVERTISE IN THE AMERICAN BOY FOR RESULTS بعربية

₩, captured." and I hold, and all my treasure, at tell me, lover bold, .hore will give you keenest pleasure," are one, he cried, "here at thy feet, Fishard to choose 'twist one and tother, So just to prove my taste is sweet, Til eat the one, and keep the other."

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Branferd 1741

# American Boy

NOVEMBER

1904



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REE The Delineator has issued a beautiful art panel, illus-

trating the progress in style in woman's dress during the past century—eleven figures, showing the costumes in vogue during each decade. It is well worthy to adom the walls of milady's boudoir or den. The illustrations of some of the figures reduced in size appear on this page. There is no printing at



all on the front of the panel with the exception of the dates under each costume, and the title line, "A Century of Delineator Girls." These are admirably suited for framing, and are in every sense works of art. We will send you one—rolled in a mailing tube, so there will be no creases in it—on receipt of four cents in stamps to cover mailing cost.

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# Me American

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BOY

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Number 1



HE little whitewashed cabin was very warm and cosy on the cool November evening and Aunt Hannah's round face looked out from under her snowy turban with unusual pleasantness. "Fill it up, honey, clar to de top," she called after Ramus, as he came in with an armful of wood. The thought of the hot biscuits and the odor of frying bacon made work seem easy, so the trips to the woodpile were soon ended.

"What des yo' think ob habin' a real Thanksgivin' dinnah, Hezekiah, an' invitin' der preacher an' his fambly?"

Hezekiah's face beamed with interest.

"I's bin thinkin' der very same thing, Hannah, an' yo' kin sartin cook der finest dinnah in der lan'."

"O, go 'long, Hezekiah Jones!" But Aunt Hannah's heart swelled with pride as she commenced to plan the menu for the feast. They talked long over the coffee cups and even after supper. When the work was done and Uncle Hezekiah took his banjo from the wall and Aunt Hannah took her accustomed seat before the fire, the subject had not lost interest. Yes, they would have a real old-time Thanksgiving dinner, with all the goodies displayed. Uncle Hezekiah had been unusually successful with his small garden, and not a few extra pennies had found their way into Aunt Hannah's little bank from the sale of her doughnuts and hot buns, and to entertain the new minister was a privilege and honor long coveted.

The plink, plunk, plink, plunk of the banjo seemed to have a soothing effect on Ramus, for he bowed his curly head over his arithmetic and his mother said softly: "See dar, now, dat chile's all done out; go long ter bed, honey." The truth of the matter was. Ramus felt heartsick over this great dinner which was to be, for how were they to have a Thanksgiving dinner without a turkey, and if they had a turkey, it must surely be Rox, his one pet and treasure. Old Mr. Smiley had given him the great egg and he had put it in the nest of Old Betty and the dearest little turkey in the world hatched out, and Ramus had called him Rox. He cared for him 80 tenderly, watching lest he stray into the long grass and die. His mother had said so many times, "Yo' neber raise dat turkey, chile, neber," but Ramus did raise it, and there was not a finer bird in the country round. The thought that he must be sacrificed for the benefit of the preacher and his disagreeable children was almost more than Ramus could stand, and he was glad to escape to his little room in the loft, where he could think it over. He went to bed not to sleep, for the murmur o voices from low told him that the dinner was still being discussed. He tip-toed to a crack near the chimney, and listened. Yes, just as he thought, they were talking about Rox.

"Ramus sartin raised a fine bird thar, Hannah."

"Mos' too bad ter kill 'im, Hezekiah."

"Mah goodness! For der preacher?"

Ramus did not dare to listen longer, so he crawled into bed and tried to plan how he could save his pet. The next week went by so rapidly that Thanksgiving was only two days away when Ramus decided what to do. Ramus' father watched Rox with much interest, and often offered to feed him, chuckling with delight to see him so plump and fat. Ramus' sorrowful face told the story of his trouble, but no one seemed to take any notice of it.

He was in terror while in school for fear Rox would be killed while he was away, but Uncle Hezekiah had a soft spot in his heart, and as the time drew near, he, too, felt a little sorry about the matter, but the company had been invited and it was too late now to do anything else but kill the turkey for the feast.

The day before Thanksgiving, Ramus asked that he might stay home from school, and as it was the last day of the term and Aunt Hannah thought he might be helpful, she consented, and Ramus kept a close watch over his treasure. The execution had been put off until early the next morning and thirs's seemed to be working in favor of Ramus' plan. That night, when the old people were fast asleep and the friendly moon shone in at Ramus' little window, he climbed down the side of the cabin and was soon at the shed where the turkey roosted. His voice was full of real emotion when he almost whispered: "I's come, Rox;

I's come ter save yo', honey bird." The turkey did not just understand, but he made no objection when Ramus picked him up and put him in a grain sack. Then Ramus took a small tin pail of corn, and shutting and bolting the shed door as he had found it, he hurried to a great oak tree near the cabin. "Dey'll nebber look for 'im so near de house," he said to himself, as he prepared to climb the tree and carry the turkey with him. It was quite a climb, but Ramus was determined and soon reached the center of the tree where the branches were the thickest, and with trembling and apprehension lest Rox should betray them, he finally succeeded in tying him to the limb of the tree, and then from where the turkey could reach it with his bill he fastened the pail of corn.

It was toward morning when Ramus fell asleep and it seemed but a few moments to him when he heard his father calling:

"Ramus! Ramus Washington Jones, get up dar, dis minute!"

Ramus trembled at the "Washington Jones" part, but he knew he could play innocent if the turkey would only keep quiet. Such a morning as it was! The old turkey was nowhere to be found. Ramus joined heartily in the hunt and declared he locked the turkey in the shed directly after supper and his father and mother knew he went to bed early. The guests were to come at noon and Aunt Hannah was beside herself



HURRIED TO A GREAT OAK TREE NEAR THE CABIN

with anxiety. Finally she said they had no more time to lose, and for Uncle Hezekiah to kill two of the best chickens. Ramus helped to pick them and tried not to appear nervous, for he was afraid of being discovered at the last minute, but the chickens were beautifully roasted and the table loaded with goodies before the Reverend Samuel Easyway and his beloved family arrived, and nothing had been heard from the old oak tree before the company sat down to dinner. Of course, the missing turkey was the main topic of conversation and there were many surmisings as to what had become of him, but all finally agreed he must have been kidnapped by some disreputable character about the neighborhood. Ramus offered no

opinion, but kept his eyes upon his plate, waiting for all to be first served. Suddenly there was a great screeching and flapping of wings and every one rushed to the door to see the cause of the disturbance. Ramus was faint with fear and disappointment for there hung the turkey suspended for a moment from a limb right near the kitchen window, and then came tumbling down to the Thanksgiving dinner.

Uncle Hezekiah's face was full of wrath as he said sternly: "I see der hull thing, now; dat Ramus boy dun tied 'im up dar wid strings. Come hyar, yo' Ramus, yo'; I 'low I ought ter thrash yo' for spilin' our

fine Thanksgivin' dinnah."

Brother Easyway, thinking of the good dinner growing cold, was at Hezekiah's elbow and said consolingly: "Nebber mind der turkey, Brother Hezekiah; Ramus was thinkin' ob der sufferin' ob de bird and tried ter shield 'im. We will enjoy der dinnah all de moah."

Aunt Hannah soon had the dinner again in progress and she felt sorry enough that Ramus had been sent to the loft in disgrace, but Ramus was worrying for fear there was something worse than disgrace in store for him when the company had gone.

The day seemed endless to Ramus and it was fully dark before any one came near him; then he heard Aunt Hannah slowly climbing the little stairs. "It's all right, honey; yo'r father will not whip yo', for der minister, he say he buy that turkey ter raffle off fo' der new church organ." Ramus could hardly believe his good fortune. The honor of raising a turkey for a raffle was far greater than that of entertaining the preacher. Uncle Hezekiah was proud and happy and the evening was one long jollification at the little cabin, and Ramus was an honored member of the company. His bright eyes shone with fun when he overheard his father saying to the minister, "He's sartin der mos' clever chile evah was," and forgetting his anxiety for Rox, in his relief and pride, he was happy. There was real thanksgiving in the heart of Ramus Washington Jones.

# When "Old Glory" Is Lowered J. L. HARBOUR

The American soldier is taught to reverence the flag, and there are fixed rules regarding the manner in which it must be handled at a military post. The raising and the lowering of "Old Glory" is regarded as a matter of great importance, and it may not be done "in any old way," as our American boy might put it.

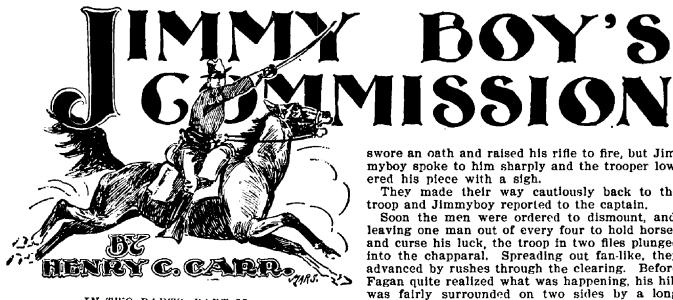
When the sunset gun is fired at a military post the beautiful stars and stripes come down under certain rules and regulations founded on the utmost respect for

"Freedom's starry banner."

Time was when the ceremony of lowering the flag was far less dignified than now. Indeed, it was run down with a rush and then bundled up in any way and carried off regardless of ceremony. But a proper spirit of patriotism engendered in recent years has brought about a marked change in the manner of lowering the flag. The Army Board on Drill Regulations a few years ago yielded to the suggestions of Captain W. R. Hamilton, of the Seventh United States Artillery, and adopted certain rules regarding the handling of the flag. One of those rules is that the stars and stripes must never be allowed to trail in the dust. One who has witnessed the lowering of the flag at an army post writes thus of it:

"Immediately before the time of lowering the flag the force at the post 'fall in' ready for roll-call at the foot of the staff, where every man can see the Stars and Stripes as they are illumined by the parting rays of the sun. Then comes the measured rollcall, followed by the buglers sounding a 'retreat.' When the last note of the bugle is heard the gun is fired, and all the men are brought to 'attention.' If they are armed, arms are 'presented,' and visitors and bystanders remove their hats. Then the band, standing on the parapet immediately below the flag, plays 'The Star Spangled Banner.' When the playing begins the flag starts down, not hurriedly, but deliberately, and in rhythm with the music. When the last bar of patriotic music is completed and the final inch of the halyards played out, the flag is not allowed to touch the ground. A sergeant and his detail stand ready to receive it, and four men appointed for the purpose fold it carefully."

After the flag is folded in the neatest manner possible it is carried to the guard-house, where it is placed in a box made purposely for it, and it is kept under guard until it is taken out and raised again the next day. Nothing so surely and so speedily arouses the ire of an American soldier as any disrespect to "Old Glory," and this is as it should be. And every American boy should learn to hold the flag of his country in the highest reverence.



IN TWO PARTS-PART II

T IS well enough to skip the year that followed. with the trip back to San Francisco in the troop trains, racing a mile a minute with double-headed sections, and the passenger trains taking to the sidings; that year with the long, dull voyage across the Pacific; skip the little farce comedy capture of the City of Manila, and come down to a still night in June in a little Filipino village with its cathedral, plaza and cluster of huts.

Just then it was quartering a troop of United States cavalry. The night was deathly still, and there fell upon the ear of a lonely sentry the distant scramble of a pony's feet through the bed of a stream above the village.

He waited a moment in silence, peering intently out into the silver night. As he watched, the pony came out of the jungle thickets and into the fitful light of the moon, making straight for him.

The sentry let the pony come on until it was twenty paces away, then he sharply ordered, "Halt!" The pony pulled up sharp and a voice replied, "Letter for capitan."

It was a Maccabbee scout.

The sentry was not convinced, however, and called out for the corporal of the guard, who presently came on the run.

The corporal, too, had suspicions.

"Git off that pony," he said, finally, for the scout only kept repeating "letter" and "capitan." Besides two swear words, "letter" was the extent of his English vocabulary.

The corporal made him dismount, and, throwing the bridle rein over his own arm, marched the scout up to the guard hut and woke the provost sergeant.

That august official was a former pupil of the Art Students' League, and all of his name that matters was Jimmyboy.

He had won his sergeant's chevrons months before, when McCafferty was promoted to be first sergeant of the troop.

Jimmyboy questioned the scout in his native tongue, and, throwing on his blouse, ran himself with the dispatches to the captain's house.

Before the captain could get his trousers on, the brazen voice of a cavalry trumpet was sounding "Boots and Saddles" and the men were tumbling out of bed and into their clothes.

McCafferty had hobbled down to the picket lines half dressed and with one of his boots in his hand. His big, strong voice went vibrating down the line of the plunging horses: "Steady, steady there, now. Here, you, Bill Hawkins, don't get that horse as rattled as you are. Don't throw the bit into his face like that. His mouth isn't made out of wood.'

When the captain hurried out of his quarters, the troop, in all kinds of undress, was "standing to horse" with the men at the bridles.

It was a long night's ride through the jungle, the troop stretching out in lonely single file into the gloomy shadows.

The captain rode first with his trumpeter, and Jimmyboy, as right guide of the troop, rode close behind him. McCafferty was in command of the second platoon and strung along the middle of the line.

The as only one lieutenant with the troop was a dapper youngster who worked a political "pull" to get a commission from civil life. McCafferty cast upon him the eye of suspicion because he wore white ducks and occasionally allowed himself to be interested in something outside of the army.

Neither McCafferty nor Jimmyboy had the slightest idea where they were going. After you have been in the army a while you stop wondering.

Dawn was just streaking through the forest when the sharp ping of a bullet turning end over end sung by McCafferty's head and tore through the foliage. In a second they heard the distant report of a rifle.

Half an hour later Jimmyboy was crawling through the jungle on foot with two troopers to reconnoiter. The captain feared an ambush, and Jimmyboy found that his apprehensions were justified.

The pathway led out of the thickets on to a barren hillside. It looked like the pate of a monk with the fringe of jungle for hair. The top of the hill was fortified with piled-up rocks. The Filipinos evidently intended to wait behind the fortifications and massacre the troopers as they came single file into the clearing. Jimmyboy estimated that there were many more natives than there were troopers.

As he lay watching through the trees, Jimmyboy's face suddenly flushed with anger. He had seen a face looking over the breastworks. It was a dark skinned face, but it was not the face of a Filipino.

Jimmyboy knew that it must be Fagan, the traitor. Fagan had been a soldier in a negro regiment, but had deserted because of some fancied harshness of discipline and became an officer of the insurgent army. He had vowed vengeance and boasted that he had killed fourteen of the men of his old company.

The other men saw Fagan, too, and one of them

swore an oath and raised his rifle to fire, but Jimmyboy spoke to him sharply and the trooper lowered his piece with a sigh.

They made their way cautiously back to the troop and Jimmyboy reported to the captain.

Soon the men were ordered to dismount, and, leaving one man out of every four to hold horses and curse his luck, the troop in two files plunged into the chapparal. Spreading out fan-like, they advanced by rushes through the clearing. Before Fagan quite realized what was happening, his hill was fairly surrounded on two sides by a long skirmish line which lay flat to the ground.

Even McCafferty admitted that he had never seen anything like that fire. Bullets sang in a chorus, and it seemed as though one solid sheet of flame was spitting death out from the breastworks. The grass and earth were torn about them as though a bad golf player had been mawling them.

Jimmyboy had shot away all of his cartridges from one side of his belt, and as he rolled over, keeping flat to the ground, to get at the other side, he discovered that the grizzled old captain was just behind him. He was the only man standing on the field of battle. The bullets were tearing the air in a screech about his head and kicking up the dirt at his feet, but he didn't seem to know it. He was leaning on his carbine that he carried instead of a sword, and was scolding a trooper who had a cartridge stuck in his rifle.

Jimmyboy could not hear what the captain said, but the trooper was getting a great raking over. The man half raised himself on his elbow as if in expostulation, but gave a sudden cough and choked with blood. In a second he was stiffened in the agonies of death.

The captain looked up indignantly as though he thought it a serious breach of decorum to kill a man he was talking to. His lips shut tight together grimly, and his voice rang out like a bugle along the scattering line of battle.

"Come on, boys," he yelled, and started forward on the run.

The men scrambled to their feet and ran after him. The breastworks burst out with renewed fury. Their fire seemed to scorch the atmosphere.

The old captain turned to face the line and, raising his carbine aloft to the full height of his arm, sent his last order ringing over the hill.

### Boys of Naples A Series by Minnie J. Reynolds

No. IV-The Macaroni Eater



street boys of Naples eat at the little open air cooking stalls which line the streets in the lower quarters. There a greater variety of penny cooked food may be found than anywhere else in the world. The macaroni blushes rosily in its eternal tomato sauce at a thousand stands, and for two cents the scugnizzo feasts like a king. Oftener, however, a bit of dry bread is all that will enter his poor little stomach in 24 hours. He has no home, no parents, and no education. One can hardly expect him to be very good under the circumstances.

Just as he yelled "Charge!" a builet plowed into his glorious old heart and he keeled over stone dead, his arm still outstretched.

With a howl of rage, the men ran forward for the breastworks, some of them fixing cruel sword bayonets as they ran.

The Filipinos broke and ran. Jimmyboy could see the traitor Fagan standing up behind the breastworks trying to rally the native soldiers; sould see him striking at them and hear him curse them vilely for cowards. But they slipped away from him, and at last he turned and shook his fist at the oncoming troopers with a taunting insult and disappeared.

Jimmyhoy stopped twice during the charge to take a careful shot at Fagan, and many other troopers singled him out for a target, but the renegade seemed to bear a charmed life.

It might have been a very pretty victory—the captain and the man he scolded were the only killedbut the boy lieutenant spoiled it all.

Oh dear, oh dear, that immaculate boy lieutenant! The Congressman who pulled wires to get him a commission in the army as good as murdered ten of his country's soldiers.

McCafferty always groaned every time to thought of that day and the pursuit of Fagan's men.

The boy officer did everything exactly as it shouldn't have been done. He finally landed the men, worn out and exhausted, in a death trap at the bend of a river over which the Filipinos had fled in retreat. There had been a bridge, but owing to the boy lieutenant's remarkable movements, the Filipinos had had time to cut it away. There was nothing left but a heap of wreckage, washing piece by piece down the mountain torrent.

As the young officer stood there bewildered and uncertain, there was a crack of a rifle across the river and one of the troopers fell. His knees seemed to crumble up under him and in a moment he was dead.

To the honor of the troop let it be said than there was no panic that day, but, in the interests of accuracy and truth, let it be said that it was uncomfortably near to one. The men were huddled in a bunch on a narrow ledge against the rocks. There was no place to form and no one to form them, for the boy lieutenant's helplessness was pathetic. The bullets were beginning to sputter death.

McCafferty stood there with silent disgust and despair. He had been soaked through with discipline so long that it never occurred to him to do other than take the pitiful boy's orders as they came without question or suggestion.

Jimmyboy, however, came quickly up to the boy and saluted.

"Beg your pardon, sir," he said, "but there is a long plank left in among that timber of the bridge. We could put it across and send the men over. They would have to go one at a time, but it would be better than this.

The boy looked at him gratefully and said with the petulant haste of a child: "Yes, get it and hurry; can't you hurry?"

He stood there on the bank and kept peevishly urging the soldiers to hurry until Jimmyboy lost his temper and told him they were hurrying as fast as they could. McCafferty was horrifled at such a breach of discipline.

The Filipinos seemed to understand the plan and directed a fierce fire at the troopers who were working with the plank.

A man at Jimmyboy's elbow was kined and a bullet kicked off Jimmyboy's hat. He picked it calmly up and went on working until at last the plank was across the tumbling mountain stream.

It did not make an inviting looking bridge. It sagged and bent under its own weight until it was a few inches above the water.
"All clear, sir," reported Jimmyboy.

"Well, let's hurry up and get across," said the boy officer with a nervous glance at his men herded into the slaughter pen behind. Some of them were kneeling to fire; others were firing where they stood; others were on the ground, wounded.

"Shall I cross first, sir?" said Jimmyboy, stepping to the end of the plank. But the boy officer suddenly flushed and a light came into his frightened eyes.

'No," he said with tremulous dignity, "I am going across first.'

His face was set and terrible. He was going to hat awful da

Jimmyboy stood aside pityingly as the boy officer stepped on the edge of the plank. He was trembling as though his knees would give way under him.

He took one step out, then holding tightly to Jimmyboy's shoulder, cautiously slid the other foot after. He stopped with a start, and, whirling half round, pitched headlong into the stream.

"They got the range pretty good," growled Mc-Cafferty.

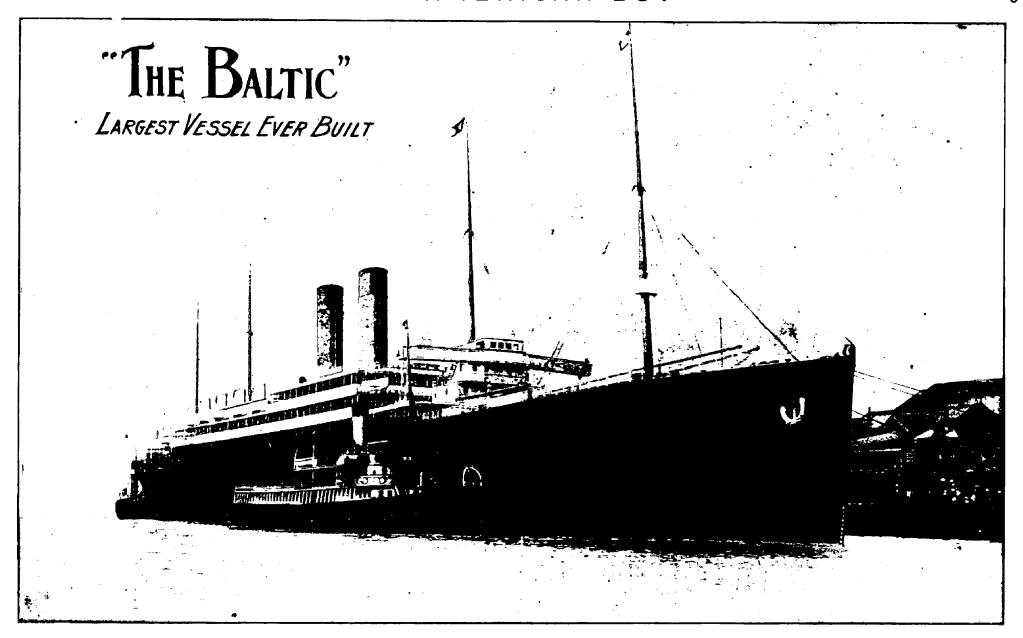
The situation was desperate now. The men were without an officer: it was worse than a ship without a rudder. Even old McCafferty seemed bewildered. The habit of obedience to a pair of shoulder straps was so strong within him that he was lost without an officer to turn to.

The fire of the Filipinos was increasing every second. They were growing bolder and coming up to shorter range. The men, huddled in against the rocks, were being shot down like condemned horses.

In a moment there would have been wild panic, when Jimmyboy stepped blithely out on the plank. There was a slight flush in his face and his smiling lips were pressed together, but he looked as calm and cool as a morning in May.

He took a few steps out and stopped in the middle of the plank, rocking it up and down so that it splashed into the turbulent waters below as he teetered.

He stood there still for a moment, a lonely target for riflemen against the river bank. Bullets fell about him in a hail and cut the plank at his feet. One went through his shirt. No one knew the terror that chilled his heart, for he stood there unconcernedly, as the soldiers thought, with his back to the rifle fire, looking down into the rapids below him as



Wonderful indeed have been the improvements made in both land and ocean travel in the past fifty years, and we are told that the end is not yet. There are enthusiasts who predict that the time will come when our rate of a mile a minute by rail will appear too slow to us, and the steamer that requires a whole week in which to cross the Atlantic will bring upon itself the odium of being very slow and "poky." Rapid transit is the imperative demand of the hour in this time of rush and hustle. Thousands of dollars are being spent in ballooning experiments, and in airships by which we are expected to travel through space with lightninglike rapidity in the years to come.

The terrors of ocean travel have been a good deal lessened by the tremendous increase in the size of our modern steamships, for the larger the vessel the more comfortable one may be made in it, and the less likely one is to feel the roll and swell of the water which is one of the prime factors in producing that indescribable malady called seasickness or mal de mer. It is a sensation so utterly demoralizing in its results that one would commit almost any crime to be rid of it, and in extreme cases one would be willing to be cast overboard and become food for whales. If one can be free from this deadly disorder, no method of travel is so altogether delightful as a trip across the water in one of our great "ocean greyhounds," large enough to accommodate several thousands persons in the greatest comfort.

Several thousands?" asks some "landlubber" who has never seen the sea, and who is not posted in regard to modern shipbuilding. "Did you say several thousands? You must be joking."

But the simple fact is that there has recently been completed a steamship licensed to carry three thousand passengers, in addition to a crew of about three hundred and fifty. This is the "Baltic," the largest steamship ever built in the history of the world.

This huge vessel was built at the shippards in Belfast and she made her first trip across the Atlantic early in July. She belongs to the White Star line, and those who have seen her have given to her the superlative praise of "beating the band." She has a cargo capacity of 28,000 tons, and the displacement at her load draft is 40,000 tons. She is 726 feet long, and seventy-five feet wide. The symmetry of her hull is so perfect that it is only when in juxtaposition to other craft that the steamer's tremendous size is apparent. She seems to dwarf the ordinary steamers when she runs alongside them. Three hundred and seventy-five persons can sit down to the table at one time in her grand dining saloon. She has rooms en suite for those who can pay for a parlor, bedroom and bathroom on shipboard. This is in tremendous advance of the usual stuffy little stateroom with two berths in it.

Life on one of these great floating palaces is very delightful, for the word palace may well apply to them. The epicure finds on them anything he could find on land, for there is simply no limit to the "good eating" on one of these great steamers. Surely "the world do move" when it comes to triumphant achievements in the line of ocean and railway travel.

though he thought it a most charming scene. The soldiers on the bank stopped firing and stood watching the boy upon whom the whole fire of the Filipinos had concentrated. There was a dead silence until Jimmyboy looked up at them and laughed.

"Come on, fellows," he said, and walked on across the plank to the river bank beyond.

Half a dozen men started for the plank, but old McCafferty swept them aside roughly and put his own

big foot kerflump on the plank.

But McCafferty was not a tight rope walker, and a teetering plank swaying over a mountain chasm was not marching to his taste. After the first step out, he stopped and hesitated like a horse in front of a mud puddle; then he creaked down on his old knees and began to crawl. All the while the bullets were whistling around him.

His difficulty in crossing struck Jimmyboy with apprehension lest it should have a demoralizing effect

on the other men.

Quick as thought, he stepped back on the plank, which bent deep under the double weight until the water from the rapids rushed over and wet McCafferty's knees. He looked up and roared for Jimmyboy to get off the plank. Jimmyboy only laughed and made the plank splash up and down in the water until McCafferty, clinging frantically to the plank like a recruit to a bucking horse, was drenched to the skin with the splashing water. He was growling like an old hear

He was swearing, and Jimmyboy would stop every little while to hear him. But the minute McCafferty tried to rise to his feet he would begin splashing again, and McCafferty would lie flat to his plank and be doused some more.

Jimmyboy's laugh peeled out so merrily that the men on the bank forgot their panic and laughed

uproariously. That plank saved the day.

McCafferty crawled out, dripping, on the other side, pretending to be furiously angry, but with a new respect for Jimmyboy in his heart. The men crowded up to follow him across the plank. Some of them walked across like Jimmyboy, and some grew dizzy like McCafferty. One poor fellow was killed on the plank and fell off into the water.

Without any special command, McCafferty led the men out in a long line of skirmishers as they came

one by one from the bridge.

It was desultory fighting for a while—exchanging courtesies at long range. A man on the end of the line suddenly stopped firing and stood shielding his eyes from the sun with one hand, looking up into the rocks at the right, where the mountain creek pitched down in waterfalls.

As McCafferty was passing behind him, the trooper called his attention, and they stood looking and pointing together. The troop was being flanked by the insurgents.

McCafferty would have led a charge into hades if there had been someone to give the orders, but he was lost without an officer. His heart turned to lead. How he longed for even that boy officer again.

He looked helplessly down the firing line to the bridge as though he half expected to see the dead lieutenant rise up again and take command, and there stood Jimmyboy, holding his carbine in the hollow of his arm and directing one of the troopers where to shoot.

There was something in his attitude so like his father that McCafferty started. He had seen his old chief stand just that way a hundred times, for Jimmyboy's father almost always carried a carbine instead of a sword in the field.

A strange impulse seized the old sergeant. He left his place and stumped down the line with great strides to where Jimmyboy was standing. There was an eerie look in old McCafferty's eyes, and Mc-Cafferty's voice had a touch of awe in it when he spoke. His spurred boots clicked together and his hand rose to his campaign hat in salute to Jimmyboy. He was so like his father.

'Sir-r-r-r," he said to Jimmyboy just as he would have said to Jimmyboy's father; "Sir-r-r-r, I have to report that the inimy is flanking us."

And the spell seemed to come over Jimmyboy, too, for there was no surprise in his voice as he said with that sharp abruptness which was his father's tone in battle: "Very well. See that the men do not fire so fast. We have lots of time for this."

McCafferty choked with emotion as he hurried back along the line muttering to himself: "Just what his father would have said."

And now a change came over McCafferty. He was all confidence again. He had his orders now. Jimmyboy could hear his big voice roaring at the

men, and he knew it was warming their hearts. "Shtop shooting like that," McCafferty roared.

"Shtop till ye see somethin' to shoot at. Do ye think ye can hit widout ye aim? Ye can't hit nothin' whin ye do aim, Bill Hawkins. Hey, there, you fool recruit, do ye think government gunpowder grows on trees? Shtop that now. Stiddy there, stiddy.

There is little of interest in the story of how a battle was won. It was won. Jimmyboy won it. If you don't believe it, read McCafferty's report. As theoretical commander of the remnants of the scouting party, McCafferty wrote out a report.

It is the most amazing report in the archives of the War Department. McCafferty applied his mind to it, and as he wouldn't let Jimmyboy see it for various ons, it was a wonder of written English. Shades of Lindley Murray!

That report did not meet the fate and the pigeonhole dust of the usual official report. It was too good to keep. It was passed round.

It was funny, sure enough, but it was a thrilling story, too, as McCafferty told it, and it fell into the hands of one of the mighty who had a sense of justice as well as humor.

The result was that a commission in the old regiment came to Jimmyboy without his asking. . . ٠

It was troop drill, and the trumpeter of the guard had come out on the parade to sound "Recall," the major signaled him from the headquarters' office to wait. The major was Jimmyboy's father, and he wanted to hear Jimmyhoy drilling his troop just a minute longer. The troop captain was on duty as officer of the day and Jimmyboy commanded.

His strong young voice floated in through the headquarters' windows.

"Right front into line; gallop; march!" he was calling, and the rush of the horses' feet on the gravel

was music to the major's ear. At last he made a sign to the trumpeter, and the

quick notes of "Recall" rang out in the quadrangle. "Sergeant major," called Jimmyboy's father, and old McCafferty, whose chevrons were now crowned with the triple arch, rasped back his chair and stood

at "Attention" before him.
"McCafferty," said the major.

"Yis, sor," said McCafferty.

"McCafferty," said the major, "you were right. That's too fine a boy to make a painter." McCafferty grunted.

(The End.)



POU don't know how much you love a Thanksgiving dinner until you find you are not going to have one; at least, that was what Ned Macomb discovered. It had never entered his head that there was such a thing as Thanksgiving without a dinner of turkey, cranberries, pumpkin pie, and all the rest of it, so when he happened to ask his mother if they could not have ice cream to finish off with, and she told him sadly that they could not even have a turkey, the world seemed to be coming to an end.

"I am afraid we can have only the pies, Ned," she told him. "You know the failure of the bank meant a great deal to father, and he has not been able to find another position. He told me last night that unless something turned up soon, he would give up all thought of another bank position and go to Preston, where he heard they had trouble getting men for work of all sorts."

"But, mother," said Ned, "it wasn't father's fault the bank failed."

"I know," his mother said, "but there are not always banks wanting men, and father knows very little of any other business. It takes a great big turkey for nine of you, not counting father and Bridget and me; so try to be brave, dear, and perhaps next year will be better."

"How much does a Thanksgiving dinner cost?" he asked, and when told that five dollars at the very least would be needed, he went out to get rid of his feelings.

He knew very well that he could not earn five dollars in four days unless something like a miracle happened. It had been hard enough to find a man who wanted a boy to run errands after school, and collecting bills for the ice company had proved very good, but all he made at that had to be handed to mother for daily expenses.

He jammed his hat over his eyes, pulled his sweater up to his mouth, and put his hands as deep in his pockets as they would go, while he slouched along disgustedly, so different from his usual way of rushing around whistling and shouting for pure joy of living, that it was no wonder Mr. Wainwright did not

recognize him in the dusk.

Now Mr. Wainwright was a good friend of Ned's and they often had long talks together of the ways and general wickedness of the world. The boy loved to hear the war stories the old gentleman could tell, and the latter got many an hour's pleasure out of the boy's young and original views. But tonight he and Dr. Barlow walked along talking, and passed Ned without knowing him. It was a sentence of their talk that suddenly put new life into Ned, and he walked a little closer to hear the rest of it; it certainly would be fair, for they would not talk secrets on the street, and besides it might mean a Thanksgiving dinner.

"I would give ten dollars to any one who could find a way to stop it," Mr. Wainwright was saying, "but I have tried everything. I offered my man, Peter, five dollars if he would break it up, but you can't blame a man for not wanting to jump in among nineteen valuable dogs that are carrying on a war, and beat them off with a stick; it might mean a pretty penny to pay if any of them were hurt. I tried the hose myself, but that greyhound of Kennedy's nearly died of pneumonia, and Kennedy threatened to bring suit, so I am perfectly helpless. I've got to suffer in silence, I suppose, or move out."

"Put up a fence." suggested the doctor.
"If a six foot fence can't keep a dog in, it won't keep nim out," remarked Mr. Wainwright.

"No, that's so," and with a cheery good night, he

left his friend at the corner.

Ned walked thoughtfully along. He knew what was meant and he wanted that ten dollars, so he set his wits to work to get it.

The trouble was this: The beautiful and valuable dogs which were owned by many people in the town were its pride, and were always pointed out to visitors at the first opportunity. They ran wild over the town for several reasons, the principal one being that it was almost impossible to prevent it. There were but few fences, the lawns meeting and making an unbroken stretch of green down the streets. Some of the owners had attempted to restrain their dogs at night, but staghounds, greyhounds, and other large dogs, had simply jumped the fences, while the seven dogs on Montgomery Avenue had raised such a disturbance on the two nights they were fastened up, that the third night they were allowed to run, and Montgomery Avenue and vicinity slept once more.

Mr. Wainwright had owned dogs, but had given them up when he found that his front door seemed to be the favorite meeting place. He now found it too late, for night after night the nineteen dogs of the neighborhood met on his walk and driveway, and a sound, all night sleep was out of the question.

That evening Ned presented himself at Mr. Wainwright's front door, and on being admitted to the big

library went right to business.

'Mr. Wainwright," he said, "I heard you tell Doctor Barlow that you would give ten dollars to stop those dog fights at your door; will you give me a chance to try for it?"

"I certainly will," replied Mr. Wainwright. "What is your plan? But Ned refused to tell and asked to nights.

"Very well," Mr. Wainwright agreed, "only don't hurt the dogs, Ned.'

"I won't, sir," he promised, and as he had come prepared to stay if he were allowed to try his plan, he went up to bed with a small bundle under his arm,

which he would not open until his host had departed. For several hours everything was quiet and then there came an ocasional bark and scuffle as the dogs began to gather; then, within half an hour, the fight began.

Suddenly there came a loud report as of a pistol shot, so close to Mr. Wainwright's head that he sprang up and started for Ned's room. A second report and the shutting of a window sent him on a run.

Jerking open the door, he was met by a smothered explosion of laughter from where Ned was doubled up in bed, trying to subdue his feelings.

"Oh, my!" he broke out. "Did you see 'em run? Scared! Hallelujah! They thought some one had 'em for sure."

"Ned!" thundered Mr. Wainwright. "How dared you shoot? You promised not to hurt those dogs and I heard two of them howl."

"I didn't shoot! Honest, I didn't, Mr. Wainwright," Ned exclaimed. "They only yelled because they were scared; I never hurt one of them. I haven't got any pistol.'

"What was that I heard, then?"

Ned hesitated. "Wait a night or two, Mr. Wainwright," he pleaded. "If you find any dog is hurt by what I did, I'll give up the ten. Indeed, I didn't shoot.'

Mr. Wainwright knew Ned was a truthful boy and after a moment's hesitation, he went back to bed and slept peacefully, for not a dog returned that night. When the third night went by and the dogs had only come back once, only to fly amid a chorus of terrifled yelps, Mr. Wainwright handed the ten dollars to Ned and demanded the explanation.

Ned's face wrinkled up in laughter. "They were only giant torpedoes, sir," he said. "You know they make an awful racket if they are thrown hard on stone, and, of course, coming from the second story it was fine. It couldn't possibly hurt them unless some of the little stones in them scattered and hit the dogs, and even then it would only sting for a minute. But they certainly did fly; it was great!"

He handed over the remainder of the package to Mr. Wainwright for future use, if necessary, and took the ten dollars with such a happy look that Mr. Wainwright asked what he intended to get with it.

"A Thanksgiving dinner," came the prompt reply, and Mr. Wainwright looked out of the window for a few minutes. "I did not know it was as bad as all that," he muttered to himself.

"Don't buy the turkey, Ned," he said, "let me give you that; ten dollars won't pay for what you have done, and besides I would like to help you in your fun. Good-bye."

There was a fine dinner at Macomb's that Thanks. giving Day, and it ended with ice cream. Ned ate as much as he possibly could hold and then went to Mr. Wainwright's to tell him about it and to watch him eat the big slice of pumpkin pie he had carried to

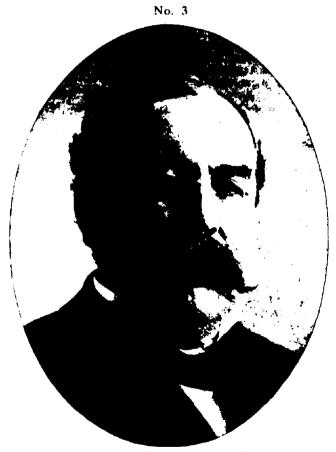
But best of all was the message he took home. asking his father to call at Mr. Wainwright's office the next morning to see about a position which had been left vacant by the business manager's resigna-

# OLD TOBY'S THANKSGIVING

By AD H. GIBSON

OYS, I'll tell you what!" remarked Ben Towne, a rugged boy of fifteen, to some half dozen of his associates, who had gathered one rainy Saturday afternoon in Mr. Towne's big wood-house, where Ben was sawing the Sunday's wood. "Somebody's been stealing our apples like the mischief. Why, those barrels," and he pointed to four large bar-

MESSAGES OF THE GOVERNORS TO AMERICAN BOYS



8. R. VAN BANT Governor of Minnesota

State of Minnesota Executive Bepartment. St. Baul.

St. Paul, Minn., June 20, 1904.

Mr. Vm. C. Sprague, Detroit, Mich.

My dear Mr. Sprague:-

The American Boy may exclaim with the Count of Monte Cristo, "The World is mine.".

There never was a country like ours and there is no time like the present, offering so many opportunities to aspiring youth. Every hoy, by means of industry and economy may attain to a useful and successful life, as in no other country in the World.

INVantant.

rels placed in one end of the building, "were full of apples only a week ago, and now there has been a bushel or more taken out of each one. I went out in the country and earned those apples myself this fall, by helping Uncle Philip Reade pick his large crop. and you can just bet I don't feel very well toward the one who carried them off."

"Have you no lock to the wood-house?" asked Jimmie Williams, munching the apple which his host

had given him.

"Yes, but we have found it unlocked several mornings lately," returned Ben.

'If you only had our Watch, he'd make your apple thief dance, I'll bet," remarked Charlie Porter. "Haven't you any idea of who took your apples?"

asked Jimmy. "No," said Ben; "father and I suspect some of the

darkies down Mud Alley.' "Well, I don't believe it's any darky this time." spoke up Ross Davis; "I'll bet you I know who the thief is!"

"Who? Who?"

"Old Toby!" answered Ross.
"Old Toby?" cried the boys incredulously.
"Old Toby!" repeated Ben.

"Pshaw! You're mistaken, Ross. Old Toby wouldn't steal, I am sure."

'Don't you fool yourself, Ben!" Ross answered, like one who was positive whereof he spoke. know we've all thought Old Toby was honest and a friend to us boys, but I don't believe so now, and I'll tell you why. This morning early I passed back of Old Toby's cabin, going after our cow. She got out of our lot, and went off down that lane back of his place. I'd been missing wood from our wood-house for some time. I saw all the fuel we use, and, of course. I know ours when I see it Well as I noticed Toby stooping over an old box outside of his cabin, and filling his arms with wood. It was ours, the very wood I'd been missing. I knew then he'd stolen it. And, Ben, I saw something else, too!

"What?" and each boy listened eagerly. "A pail of apples setting on his table," impres sively announced Ross. "The old cow ran right past his door, and it being open, I couldn't help seeing in. The pail was heaped away up with pretty red apples exactly like these. And I don't care what you say, I believe he took them from here!"

It was hard for the boys to believe Old Toby a thief. But Ross Davis, though an impulsive boy, was well known for his truth in the town in which they all lived. His evidence finally convinced them that they had been deceived in Old Toby, and that he must really be guilty of having stolen the wood and apples.

However, the boys decided to go at once past Old Toby's little dingy cabin, and, if possible, gain further proof of his theft, before taking any measures against him, as Ross proposed. So they filed off down the lane, despite the disagreeable drizzle which was coming down so steadily.

The boys halted behind the big red barn belonging to Mr. Davis, and there it was decided that all should remain, while Ross and Ben proceeded alone

to reconnoiter the premises of Old Toby. The two spies hurried off, and soon came to the wretched little old cabin where the man lived.

The building stood alone on the slope of a rocky ravine, at the end of a thinly inhabited lane. The cabin itself had a tumble-down appearance, while all pertaining to it bore the unmistakable impress of gaunt poverty.

Old Toby was an eccentric character, living alone,

and having little to say to any except the boys, whom he had sometimes joined on their fishing excursions to the river not far away. It so happened that he and our young friends had become quite intimate, for, despite his hunchback and crippled arm and gray hair and beard, he could tell them many interesting stories, when he was in the mood.

He lived by doing such odd jobs as he was able to secure. Had he not owned the little cabin and small patch of sterile ground on which it stood, he could not have kept out of the poorhouse.

The boys found Old Toby away from home, so they had little trouble in pushing their investigations around the old cabin.

It was not long before they returned to the waiting party at the barn.

"There is no mistake, boys," Ben said. "Old Toby is the thief. I saw apple parings before the door, and through the window I could see the very pailful of apples that Ross noticed this morning. Then

Ross is sure of the wood being theirs."
"What are you going to do about it?" inquired the others.

"Scare him away from his cabin and out of town," replied Ross.

"How?" cried all but Ben in chorus.

"You know Old Toby is queer and believes in ghosts and such things," said Ross. "Well, Ben and I have decided to get some big pumpkins, hollow them out and make frightful looking faces of them; then wrap sheets around ourselves, creep up that little dark ravine back of his cabin, and play ghost on the old chap. You fellows must all help us by playing guards. If there's any one coming along the lane, you must give a quick, shrill whistle like that, and Ross gave an example.

"I hate like everything to play ghoot on Old Toby," said Ben, "but one thing is sure: we can't stand it to have our wood and fruit stolen; then I can't bear to have the poor old fellow arrested for theft. That would seem too mean. So I guess we'd

better play ghost on him."

So it was arranged by the boys that they would meet again that very night in Mr. Towne's woodhouse to perfect plans for the ghost organization in view to scare out a thief. To their imaginations it appeared much kinder to try to vanquish him by frightening him out of his evil propensity than to turn him over to the law.

Accordingly, by the light of a small lantern which had been stationed on one of the apple barrels in Mr. Towne's wood-house, the would-be organization of supernatural assumptions came together.

"Boys," said Ben, as Ross and his cousin, Bedt Nanning, the last arrivals, came in, and the door was closed behind them, "I guess I'll back out of the ghost business."

"Why?" asked several voices, the owners of which had been counting on some extra sport.

"Well, I've just found out Old Toby didn't steal my apples," replied Ben.

my apples," replied Ben.
"Didn't steal them?"

"No; you see while I was gone to school father got Old Toby to come over here and sort the apples. A good many were rotting. Well, he sorted them carefully, and when the bad ones were all taken out, it is no wonder the barrels were lowered so much. Then mother gave him a half bushel to take home for his own use. Mother just told me of this at the supper table."

"And I've made a like discovery, boys," remarked Ross. "I was too hasty, for Old Toby didn't steal our wood. Father gave it to him. He's so poor, father knew he needed it, and he can't very well buy when he has no money to buy with. Old Toby was in the Union army, and he got his arm crippled in one of the hard battles. My father being a lawyer is trying to get a pension for Old Toby, and he thinks he's sure to succeed. Then father's trying to find Old Toby's only child, a daughter, that he hasn't seen for more than twenty-five years. You see, at the breaking out of the war, Old Toby's girl married a Confederate soldier, and went down in the South to live. Old Toby was very angry and never forgave her. But lately he's felt different towards her, and he wants father to find her for him, if she's alive. I heard father telling mother all about it this evening, and he says he's written dozens of letters to try to find Old Toby's daughter, but thus far to no purpose."

The silence which followed this narration told how deeply each boy felt for the lonely old man.
"I wish we could do something for him," said one

of the boys, breaking the silence at last.
"We must," cried Ben suddenly. "I'll never forgive myself for misjudging Old Toby's honesty, until

I do something for him."
"Nor I," added Ross.

"I'll tell you, boys," Ben went on.
"Next week is Thanksgiving, and
there'll be no school that day. Let's
give Old Toby a rousing good old
Thanksgiving. We'll do all we can
and ask our folks to help us."

Of course each boy entered heartily into the proposition; and from the ghost organization they speedily turned themselves into a mutual band to make Old Toby's Thanksgiving a big success.

In this the boys received the cordial co-operation of the few elder persons whom they felt obliged to let into the secret. But most of the arrangements were left to their own devising, Ross Davis and Ben Towne acting as leaders. Bright and early on Thanksgiving morning, Old Toby came over to Mr. Towne's to repair some old chairs, which had been carried to the woodhouse as a pretext to engage him all

the forenoon.

Then Ross and Ben, with their own kind mothers, and followed by all the

### INITIATIVE By ELBERT HUBBARD

HE world bestows its big prizes, both in money and honors,
for but one thing. Q And that
is Initiative. Q What is Initiative? Q I'll tell you: It is doing
the right thing without being
told. Q But next to doing the

thing without being told is to do it when you are told once. That is to say, carry the Message to Garcia: those who can carry a message get high honors, but their pay is not always in proportion. Q Next, there are those who never do a thing until they are told twice: such get no honors and small pay. Q Next, there are those who do the right thing only when necessity kicks them from behind, and these get indifference instead of honors, and a pittance for pay. This kind spends most of its time polishing a bench with a hard-luck story. Q Then, still lower down in the scale than this, we have the fellow who will not do the right thing even when some one goes along to show him how and stays to see that he does it: he is always out of a job, and receives the contempt he deserves, unless he has a rich Pa, in which case Destiny patiently awaits around the corner with a stuffed club. Q To which class do you belong?

boys of their band, stole away down the lane and made a raid upon the little dark cabin on the ravine. Soon there was a dray load of things left at the door, and busy hands set to work to renovate the dingy, comfortless interior.

Brooms and plenty of fresh water, which the boys thought it fun to carry, speedily changed the appearance of walls, windows and floors. Toby's old, rusty stove had a nice substitute in the neat but cast-off one which Mrs. Davis had donated. Very soon the boys had it looking as black and glossy as new, with a cheerful fire roaring up the chimney and filling the old rooms with a generous warmth, as if vying with their own happy, Thanksgiving spirits.

Bright curtains and some nice pictures, hung up with good taste, made the place look like a different one. Old Toby's couch received a new quilt and a warm red blanket, while a new hat and a good pair of boots were placed near by.

Then a better table than the weak-kneed one, long used by the old man, was brought in, and the boys' mothers busied themselves in spreading thereon such a Thanksgiving feast as had not gladdened Old

Toby's eyes for many a long day.

When this was finished, the mothers went home with the happy consciousness of having good boys, leaving them to witness alone Old Toby's surprise when he returned to his changed cabin.

"He's coming, boys," whispered Ben; "let's hide!"
No sooner said than done. Each boy concealed himself under or behind something, and when Old Toby opened his door the room was like the tomb.

It would be impossible to describe the astonishment and queer looks of the little old man, as his eyes fell on the well-laden table and the marvelous changes wrought in his dreary old cabin during his morning's absence.

He sat down on a new chair, which was another mystery to him, and rubbed his old eyes, as if he suspected he was dreaming.

"I've come into the wrong house," he remarked at last rising and going to the door, from which he surveyed the rocky ravine and the familiar surroundings.

"No, I'll be hanged if I have. What can—"
He had just turned away from the door appar

He had just turned away from the door, apparently more mystified than ever, when a series of smothered snickers came from under his bed.

It was useless to hide any longer, so one by one the boys came out before Old Toby.

"What does all this mean?" stammered the old man.

"Thanksgiving!" cried the boys in merry chorus.

"Thanksgiving!" repeated the old man. "And you've done all this for a lonely old codger like me? God bless your good hearts!" and there were tears in his eyes.

At that moment Ross' father slowly opened the door, and looked in. It was not a surprise to him, as the busy lawyer had freely helped in giving toward the contributions sent to Old Toby's cabin. There was a glad light in his eyes as he said:

"Boys, come out doors; I wish to see you a little while." And while the lads filed out past him, he continued: "Toby, this is indeed a Thanksgiving to you. I have good news. The government has just granted you a liberal back pension, with a snug allowance each month. Then here is one who has traveled far to enjoy Thanksgiving with you." And Mr. Davis gently pushed a lady dressed in black, who led a lovely little girl, into the cabin before Old Toby. He hastily closed the door, that no one might witness the reunion between the old soldier and his daughter, who had returned a widow with one child to be light and joy to Old Toby's heart.

The boys were very happy over what they had done for Old Toby. And as glad Thanksgiving bells rang cheerily on the frosty air, truly thankful hearts beat in unison with them in the little old cabin on the ravine.

#### The Bible and Poetry

A boy of seventeen should intimately know the English Bible. He should know it as literature quite aside from its religious teaching. He should know it from having had it read to him from his earliest years, and from reading and studying it for himself. Under this same kindly home influence, and with the same tactful personal introduction, every boy should have an opportunity to know the world's great stories, such as "Robinson Crusoe," "Gulliver's Travels," "The Swiss Family Robinson," and "The Pilgrim's Progress." A mind well stored with poetry and a taste cultivated to the love of the best is a treasure to a boy of seventeen. To give this seems so easy, if the home influence and interest begin early. The love of rhythm is inborn, and the boy will appreciate and love poetry which is beyond his exact comprehension, and which expresses thoughts to which he would not listen if expressed in prose .-H. L. Elmendorf in Review of Reviews.

#### Russell Sage's Advice to Young Men

In a recent issue of a New York paper Russell Sage, the multi-millionaire of Wall street, gives some advice to young men, the substance of which is "keep out of Wall street." Incidentally he says something about economy. We quote the following:

"Economy is the first element of success. No young man needs three or four suits of clothes. Two are enough. The only thought a young man needs to spend on his wardrobe is to look out for bargains and get all of his clothes—hats, suits, underwear, shoes, etc.—at the lowest price.

"Their ridiculous dress more than anything else proves that our boys need some one to keep them in

"Every young man should watch the clothing market as closely as a successful Wall street broker watches the stock market. Let him be on the lookout for bargains, and he is fostering a business trait which augurs well for his success.

"The boy who trains himself to look out for bargains in wearing apparel will know how to get bargains in stocks if he ever goes into Wail street trading. But the young man who pays four times more than their intrinsic value for colored neckties and polka-dot socks just because he thinks they look

pretty, had better keep away from business.

"When in need of anything to wear our young men should not only look out for bargains advertised by the big department stores, but should watch the second-hand stores and auction places as well.

"Some young men attempt to excuse their fancy dress by saying they want to make a good appearance and associate with rich people in the hope that they may make a favorable impression and thus get what they call a 'snap' position. My advice to such boys is to get the foolish notion out of their heads, and go to work in earnest.

"For the summer it seems to me that a serge suit and a linen suit are enough, and a young man should be careful and make them last at least two seasons. Seven dollars is plenty to pay for the serge, and you can get a fine, cool, linen suit for \$3.50 or \$4.

"Too much is given for straw hats. Fifty cents is enough. The straw hat should last two seasons.

The boy should be thoughtful and put on his old felt hat when it looks like rain. These extra fancy hat bands are just so much waste.

"Mind you, I do not say that a gentleman should not live in a gentlemanly manner within his income. Men who have large and fortunate investments, bringing in sure and large incomes, are not to be blamed-they are to be encouraged—if they spend largely on their living expenses. But those expenses should be for comfort, for gratifying honest tastes and luxury. What I deplore is expenditure for the purpose of exciting envy, whether it is in the outfitting of a million dollar steam yacht or the wearing of a tencent neck ribbon where the wearer could only afford a five-cent ribbon. Reasonable economy is what I preach, for our society is being ruined by unreasonable extravagances.

"I think that there is as great a chance for boys to get rich now as there was fifteen or even twenty-five years ago. At any rate, there is always room for bright young men."

### AMERICAN BOY DAY IN 1905

WHEN SHALL IT BE HELD? From suggestions we have received as to the best day for the celebration of American Boy Day in 1905, we have decided that it must be a day as near as possible to June 14th, the anniversary of the birth of the Stars and Stripes, or to April 19th, the anniversary of the firing of the first shot of the revolution. The first named date conflicts with school affairs, it being near examination and commencement season. We shall be glad to have the boys make known their choice.

WHERE SHALL IT BE HELD? In every city, town and village in the United States where there can be found a few adults willing to lead the boys in a celebration that will bring out the best of boy talent in the community, stirring the hearts of all boys and giving to the boy life of the town an impetus for good that shall last throughout the year. We desire to hear from such grown-ups as will assist—particularly teachers, editors, preachers, Sunday school superintendents and Y. M. C. A. officials.

Write on this subject to the Editor of The American Boy, and do it now.



THE GRAND ENTRY AT THE OPENING OF

# South African Boer War Exhibition at St. Louis

TF I were asked to describe the South African Boer would answer that it can't be done. What the imagination cannot compass, words cannot portray. In the way of entertainment it is far ahead of other amusement features as the Exposition is ahead of all



GENERAL PIET CRONJE

its predecessors. Its conception is a triumph of genius, its setting a work of tragic art, its execution a climax of fascinating and captivating entertainment. By comparison the exhibitions of the Roman gladiators were tame and modern shows of the Wild West pale into commonplace.

I could tell of the grand entry, in which are rep-War at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, I resented platoons of marching infantry, regiments of dashing cavalry, and companies of maneuvering artillery; I might describe the hotly contested races between different nationalities, and I could possibly give in words a faint idea of the dancing horses, the wild antics of the Zulus, and the trekking of the Boers with their oxen, mules and ponies, and real Boer wagons; but these are incidents merely preliminary to the battles, which are the real show.

It is the fighting, struggles to the death, and dead and dying all around, that bring lumps to the throat, tears to the eyes, and cause the audience when all is over to relieve its pent-up emotions by cheer upon cheer, as lusty and as loud as ever greeted true bero.

To characterize these scenes as original, fascinating, real, does not describe them; they are thrilling. In most sham-battles the imitation is so apparent as to destroy the effect; here the fighting is so fierce, the struggle of the combatants so vividly realistic that one forgets the fallen forms are not dead, the surgeons are not binding real wounds, the burning wagons are not being consumed, or the bursting blaze from the exploding block houses is not what it seems. The thundering of cannon, reverberating above the rattle of musketry and the clash of steel, with men and animals reeling and falling to their death as one army dashes in deadly fray against the other, is a sight that thrills the soul and sets the audience wild.

It is given to few to witness a real battle. All can see the battle of the Boers, and it is so perfect an imitation that old soldiers see it and feel that they are in war again.

But, as though the management feared the fighting was not sufficient to impress the audience with a sense of realism, they introduce the real soldiers and the real officers from the armies that but a short time ago were shedding real blood and making real history in South Africa. General Viljoen, he of Boer War fame, is a conspicuous figure on the Boer side in all the fighting, and the surrender of General Cronje, the real, immortal Cronje, one of the most famous men and generals that South Africa has produced, to General Lord Roberts, after the fateful battle of Paardeburg, re-enacted here in all its fearful vividness, is a scene that carries one to the seat of recent great events and makes him forget that it is a show he is witnessing and not a great tragedy in the drama of real life. J. A. FILCHER.

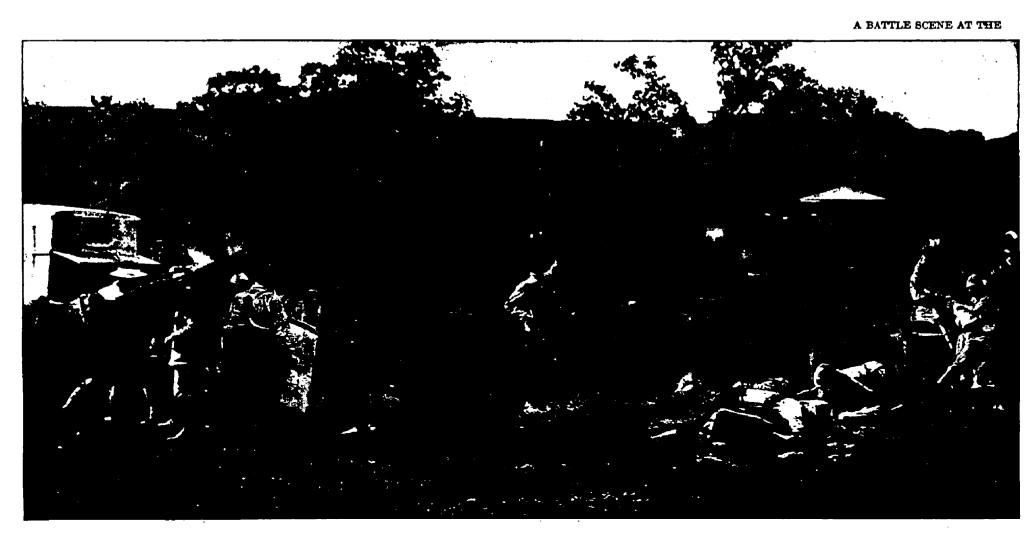
#### Gen. Cronje's Surrender at Paardeburg

By far the most pathetic scene in the Boer war spectacle is the surrender of General Piet Cronje in the memorable battle of Paardeburg, going through in detail every incident connected with the introduction of Lord Roberts, when he placed himself and his entire army in the hands of the British as prisoners of war. It seems almost incredible that the old hero



GENERAL CRONJE AND BRIDE, AS THEY APPEARED THE DAY OF THEIR WEDDING, WHICH WAS CELEBRATED AT THE EXPOSITION JULY 4, 1904

who had defeated the British at the Modder River. Belmont and Magersfontein, and who at last in turn had to acknowledge his own defeat and surrender, thrilling the entire civilized world with admiration, should within the short space of four years, after a banishment to St. Helena, be at the World's Fair, St. Louis, fighting, in mimic warfare, his battles and surrender over again and again.





THE BOER WAR EXHIBITION AT ST. LOUIS

the general public an idea of warfare so complete, with the actual participants on both sides.

In describing the battle of Paardeburg during the last few days the British adopted every means imaginable, until, by overwhelming odds, the day was won.

On either side of the river was a level plain of a thousand yards or more in extent. The only way of attack must necessarily be across these open plains.

The assault on Sunday, February 18th, was urged from every quarter.

Regardless of past experiences under similar conditions, bearing unquestionable evidence that bravery could not prevail against Mausers in trenches, the British advance was steady till within easy range of the rifles. The scene that followed was a repetition of what transpired at Colenso and Modder River. Regardless of the withering fusillade of bullets, they continued to advance by short, mad rushes, but paid dearly for their temerity. During the attack by the infantry the artillery had been shelling the dongas and scattered rifle pits with but little effect. About noon flames and smoke in the vicinity of the dongas indicated the effect of the shells on the stores and

The result of the brave but indiscreet charge was a loss of 1,100 British killed and wounded, and a contraction of the Boer lines from three miles to two miles of the river bank, with their position unshaken.

The setting sun looked sadly upon a bloody field strewn with dead, and field hospitals crowded with wounded men, but an unbroken circle concentrating upon as desperate and determined a band of men as ever resolved to sell their freedom as dearly as possible. The desperate condition of the Boers was reduced to dismay and despair on Monday morning by the appearance of Lord Roberts in person, accompanied by Tucker's entire division. Cronje's little army was now assailed by 35,000 men and 36 guns. It would be a contemptible spirit that would not admire the grit and gallantry with which these farmers contended for their homes, and place the name of Cronje high on the roll of honor for the courage with which he led them on.

Gradually the besiegers closed in on the besieged till their hampered quarters became a den of corruption caused by decaying bodies of animals lying in the broiling sun, the stench of which was wafted for miles over the plains.

Although the desperate condition of the Boers increased as the days and hours slowly dragged along. they availed themselves of every opportunity to send a deadly volley into the ranks of the slowly approaching victors. On the night of the 26th such rapid advance had been made that on the morning of February 27th, 1900, Majuba Day, after a fierce attack by the Royal Canadian Regiment, in which the latter

No greater speciacle was ever produced that gave lost upwards of 100 men, Cronje realized that the extreme limit of his resistance had come, and a white flag appeared above a trench and a haggard and worn figure came forward and said: "The Boers have had enough; what are they to do?" At 6 o'clock a. m. Lord Roberts and General Cronje met and shook hands, Lord Roberts saying: "You have made a gallant fight, sir! I am glad to see you. I am glad to get so brave a man.'

Thus ended the siege and battle of Paardeburg, at which upwards of 3,000 Boers were taken prisoners, and was the turning point of the war to final victory for the British.



GENERAL BENJAMIN J. VILJOEN

#### General Ben J. Viljoen

The Boer War, with Generals Cronje and Viljoen, and the many other illustrious heroes of the Boer war spectacle at the World's Fair, are producing one of the greatest object lessons in the terrors of war

that have ever been witnessed in the world. The President of this great production is General

Benjamin Johannes Viljoen, one of the bravest and most dashing officers of the Boer army, and one who is respected by the British soldier as a polished gentleman and a brave and generous foe.

Comparatively a young man, being only thirty-five. General Viljoen commenced his military career fifteen years ago as a private in the Transvaal Police, and in two years was given command of the Krugersdorp Cavalry Corps, the first government militia established. The corps rapidly became famous for its dash and gallantry shortly after its organization.

Some time previous to the war General Viljoen had been elected by his countrymen a senator, but on hostilities being proclaimed with Great Britain, he was given the command of the Randt Commando, 2,500 strong, distinguishing himself at Vaalkrans, on the Tugela, where he broke through the British cordon and rescued a Boer cannon, single-handed, although seventy-five cannons and General Buller's force poured a deadly fire on him at short range.

After Cronje's surrender, Commandant Viljoen was promoted to general, and led the Boer forces at the famous battles of Diamond Hill and Dalmanutha; also was in supreme command at the capture of the Royal Irish at Belfast, and was at the head of his commando when the garrison at Helvetia, manned by the Liverpool Regiment, was captured, together with the garrison, artillery and a naval gun from H. M. S. Powerful. He defeated General Paget at Rhenosterkop after twelve hours' fighting, inflicting a disastrous loss, culminating in General Paget's recall.

After two years and four months of flerce fighting against overwhelming odds, he was ambushed in northern Transvaal at midnight crossing the British lines, and captured, after his horse was shot under him and two-thirds of his escort killed. He was banished for life to St. Helena, where he wrote his famous story and romance, "My Reminiscences of the Boer War," and the historical novel, "Under the Vierkleur.'

At the declaration of peace the banishment was withdrawn.

General Viljoen has bid farewell to his fatherland forever. The late war has ruined his home and fortune. Many of his relatives were killed and maimed for life and his country is under foreign domination. Naturally the scenes and memories of such calamities are too painful: consequently he, in conjunction with General Snyman, have established a Boer colony on this side of the Atlantic, where it is intended to resurrect the fortunes of an unfortunate people.

General Viljoen, unlike General Cronje, is a fluent conversationalist in English. Although of a quiet and retiring disposition, at the same time he has made a large circle of friends, and a promising future is undoubtedly in store for him in his adopted country.



BOER WAR EXHIBITION AT ST. LOUIS





A SAMPLE OF AMERICAN BOY ENTHUSIASM

### "THE FIRST GRENADIER OF FRANCE"

Translated From the French for The American Boy by D. M. Morrell

F IT is true, as the saying tells, "that all the world loves a lover," equally true is it that all the world adores a hero, whatever his race or his time. It is the worship that weak human nature pays to its ideal.

Among the relics that France holds dear is an old flag of the Forty-sixth demi-brigade, in tatters now; and at the top near the flag is mounted a small leaden box containing the heart of an old soldier, La Tour d'Auvergne.

Theophile-Malo Corret de la Tour d'Auvergne was a descendant of Turenne, but instead of claiming any distinction in the army because of this relationship he entered the ranks as an ordinary soldier, and rose to be captain of one of the famous companies under the first Napoleon. Though so good a soldier he did not love war. He was a student and an author, and left unfinished at his death a work, Origines Gauloises, of value. To write this he had been obliged to compare material in forty-five languages. He carried with him notes from which he continued to write whenever he was at liberty in his tent. There is pathos in the thought of this man who cared to spend his days among books, giving to them only such time as the demands of active service in the army left to him.

La Tour d'Auvergne was an example of sobriety. In an age when all men were drinkers he took no wine; he did not smoke; he never swore; he slept little, preferring to give to study the hours that he counted lost when spent in sleep, but though he robbed himself of sleep he had always time to write letters for his men, few of whom could do that for themselves. How they regarded him is shown by the following incident.

The French Republic, by the Committee of Public Safety, named him for colonel of the regiment of

Champagne. When he was told of the honor to be his he called together the men whom he had commanded and said to them: "Comrades, I have called you here to consult you. Before now I have given you advice; today you are to give me some. The Government has sent me a brevet of colonel. Shall I accept it?"

History says that the grenadiers were moved, in some instances, to tears, and showed grief beyond question. At last one replied, "Our Captain, it is not that we do not think you merit promotion. If you were to ask all the army they would say there is no grade you do not merit and have not merited for a long time, but for us, if you leave us we have lost a father."

"Thank you, my children, I shall follow your advice. I can read it from your faces, and I shall refuse the advance."

So when Napoleon, then First Consul, conferred upon him the title, "Premier Grenadier de l'armee Francaise," he objected that not one of his grenadiers was not as well entitled to the honor as he.

A short time afterward when he had especially distinguished himself in battle, Bonaparte said to him, "France owes you much, Captain. What will you ask of it? A brigade, a division? Tell me."

The hero shook his white head. Then, being poor, since he shared all that he had with those who had less, he looked at his feet wrapped in bunches of straw.

"I will ask only for a pair of sabots (wooden shoes)," he answered.

Before the sabots were worn out, peace came and La Tour retired to the country where he lived happy in his books and in the society of a neighbor, himself a scientist. It seemed that his ideal was attained.

Here he did much of the work upon his book, and it would have been finished had not war again been declared. His neighbor came to La Tour in deepest grief because his son, a delicate young man, and the only child of his father, had been drafted for service and was unfit for the life.

D'Auvergne went as substitute for this young man, he old in the service, once more entered the ranks to bear all the hardships that none so old should have undertaken, but he carried with him his manuscript. Imagine what the influence of this return was upon the men who knew his record, so famous that Napoleon bimself had thanked him.

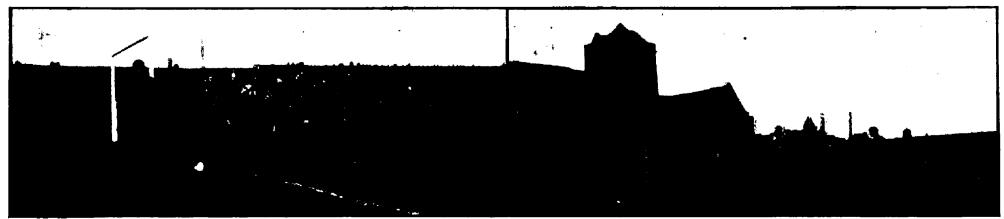
After his death his comrades bore his heart in the leaden box on the flag staff, so that in death as in life he led. France heaped honors upon his memory, but his brothers in arms waited for no public occasion to show their veneration and affection for his memory. Each morning, when the company was gathered in the court of their barracks, silent and motionless, the captain commanding said, "Corporal, the roll call."

Then the corporal presented arms, and speaking so loudly that all might hear called, "La Tour d'Auvergne," as if he were still living and among them.

The man at the head of the line took a step in advance and answered proudly, "Dead on the field of honor."

Still the call is sounded, and so has been for a hundred years. How small are other memorials compared with such as this. Was it paid alone because he was brave? Not so, but because to his bravery he added the glory of a nature gentle, modest, tender and faithful. "He regarded not himself," and the life that might have passed as unnoted as thousands of others had there been only the physical courage is still an inspiration inestimable.

OPENING OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON, SEPTEMBER 24; UNIVERSITY



PHREARMS OF PRINSYLVANIA MAKING THE ONLY TOUCH-DOWN SCORED

MECITING PLAT HEAR PENNSYLVANIA'S GOAL

James M. Dodge, the president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, in a speech at the commencement of the Williamson Trade School in Philadelphia, which is printed in St. Nicholas, took the novel view of a boy that he represents a "potential investment," and urged his ambitious hearers to "invest in themselves."

According to Mr. Dodge, the average boy at 16 is worth \$3,000—that is, he usually earns 5 per cent interest upon that sum, or \$3 a week. Anyone can calculate his own "capitalized" value by this rule: As many thousands invested as his salary per week amounts to for fifty weeks, allowing two weeks for vacation or illness.

The boy who goes direct into a machine shop, according to Mr. Dodge's figures, increases his capitalized value to \$7,400 at 19, when he finishes his three years; to \$13,200 at 21, when he becomes a fullfledged workman, and to \$15,000 at 24, beyond which time his value and his earnings do not vary much.

Making a plea for the trade school, Mr. Dodge traces the value of the lad who enters it, and by learning principles instead of set tasks which do not vary, increases his capitalization much more rapidly. He enters the shop at 19 at \$12 per week, or capitalized at \$12,000. At 24 he is getting \$20 per week, and at 27 he is getting \$25 per week, representing a value of \$25,000, and is still mounting. In his case there is no limit to the possibilities.

Perhaps the 5 per cent basis is rather too high for capitalization, because there is always the risk of sudden death and the certainty of death eventually. But so is there in these days danger to the man who has \$25,000 invested at a rate as high as 5 per cent. Safe investments rule lower.

Why should a young man learn his trade better in a trade guild than as an apprentice in a shop? asks Mr. Dodge.

"It has been said that a three years' course in a

The Boy as an Investment Young Men Secretaries in Washington A SERIES-NO. 4



WILLIAM LOEB, JR. Secretary to the President

trade school, in which an average of but a few hours a day are devoted to actual manual work, can in no way compare with three years' time spent in actual work in a shop. I feel that this is a popular error.

"In shop work a man may spend months in repetition of the same task, to no ultimate advantage to the worker. Instead of his skill being quickened it is dulled. He very quickly acquires the skill which is unconscious in its operation, and, like the old lady with her knitting needle, he can talk to a fellowworkman or think and dream about far distant places and matters without in any way lessening the rate of production.

"In fact, sometimes his pace might be actually quickened by some mental emotion having an exciting effect upon his nervous organization, in the same way that the old lady, in chatting with her friends, will knit fast or slow in harmony with the duliness or animation of the conversation. It is quite obvious that repetitive routine work is not desirable for a young man of natural ambition and aptitude. In the trade school he escapes routine, but is instructed in the underlying principles of his work.

"I have a letter from the president of the Williamson Trade School in which he says that the cost of training their boys is about \$500 per annum each, or \$1,500 for the three-year term. Bear in mind that during this time the boys get very little, and some get nothing, from outside sources. This result is truly astounding when you consider that Mr. Williamson's payment of \$1,500 for each of the scholars shows an increase in potential value of the individual of \$9,000, or a gain of six times the investment."

Other figures on the value of education-of investing money in the boy to improve his commercial value—are quite as striking. Of the men who have risea to success which entitles them to mention in "Who's Who," a very much higher proportion are of the highly educated than of the uneducated or of even the graduates of the ordinary schools.

### Just

Dear Boys:

Just a word this month about "Obedience." Hold on, now! Don't turn your backs. I promise not to preach. I want to have just a straight talk with you, and my word for it, you will work better, play better, feel better, and sleep better after it is over.

I never knew the practical value of the "obey habit" until I grew to be a man. I never had any one explain it to me when I was a boy as I hope to explain it to you. If some one said do a thing or don't do a thing, I thought I ought to obey just because some one told me to. Of course, I didn't always obey; I was no "boy wonder," but just an ordinary everyday boy; yet I almost always felt that I ought to obey, because I was brought up by good parents and knew that the Bible said, "Children, obey your parents in all things." I didn't stop to think why this was pleasing to God, or I might have obeyed oftener.

As I grew older and left home for college and afterwards entered business, I found to my surprise that success in life required as one of its first essentials that a man should have learned to obey orders.

You boys fondly imagine that obedience is only for boys and that when you have shaken off parental authority you will be free men to do as you please. What an awakening it will be when you become men and vou find that the years of your childhood were the freest, the least bound about by rules and regulations of any of the years of your life.

I remember my first day in college, and I recall the surprise I felt when I read the rules for the term tacked up on the bulletin board and signed by the college president. I must be in college chapel every morning at 7:30 for morning prayers. I must go to church at least once on Sunday and report every Monday morning on a slip of paper dropped into a slit in the president's office door whether or not I had done so, and if not, why. Lights must be out at night at a certain hour. Set times for study and recitations must be observed. Disobedience a certain number of times in any one of these things brought a penalty. Why, boys, in comparison with this, the rules and regulations of my father's house were child's play. Then afterwards when I entered business I found everything governed by rule. Ask your older brother who works in a successful bank. or office, or store, if this is not so. Ask him how long he could stay in his present employment if even in slight particulars he manifested a disposition to disregard rules—to fail to obey.

Then, too. I have found all through life that obedience requires that one shall not argue why. Imagine a business house laying down a rule it deems necessary to its success and the office boy asking

#### Ourselves etween

employe? In our office building certain elevators do not stop at certain floors. It is a rule of the building laid down by men who own and operate it and are in position best to know what is needed for the benefit of all the tenants as well as themselves. It is for me to obey, not for me to argue over it. Suppose the captain of a company should, on receiving an order from his regimental colonel, make up his mind that the thing ordered to be done could be done better in some other way, and refuse to obey. Suppose the engineer of a ship should differ with the captain as to the direction the ship should take. Suppose a sick man should refuse to obey his physicians, and take his own course. Suppose a citizen should refuse to obey the laws, and object on the ground that he doesn't believe in them.

Don't you see that everybody obeys or is in trouble for not obeying?

Then must I ask why should a boy obey those in authority over him? Yes—and I answer:

BECAUSE God commands it, and hence it is right. Because it is better for the boy that those older than he shall direct his course, since they know more than he does.

Because he needs early to learn how to obey, as after a while when he becomes a man he will either obey or suffer a terrible failure in life.

BECAUSE if he doesn't know how to obey, he will not know how to teach obedience to others, and the time will come when he will want others to obey

Because if every one were to lack the obedient spirit there would be no family, no society, no business, no government; for each of these requires authority or it goes to pieces.

Because he will be a happier boy for having obeyed. A disobedient boy runs big chances of becoming a disobedient young man who is sent home in disgrace from school, and later is "fired" out of every employment, and still later is ostracised from good society, and becomes obedient only behind iron bars-and sometimes not even then.

Nothing so marks a boy for success in after life as the respectful, obedient spirit toward those in authority over him. Advancement, preferment, the prizes of life fall to boys that possess it, while no one wants about him the boys or the men who lack it.

Some of you boys would like to go to West Point or Annapolis-and frequently it is the unruly boy who most longs for it. Excuse me, if I laugh at you. I see you boys who insist always at home in having your own way, arriving at West Point-and then I see you a week, a month, a year afterward. what lessons of obedience you have learned. What a different view of your own importance you have gotten. Yes, I wish every disobedient, wilful, home-

why-and if the office boy may, why not any other defying boy who reads this could take a turn in a good school where first of all authority must be respected.

Now, I am not talking to children. I am talking to you big hunk of a fellow with red cheeks, tously head, and awkward arms and legs, who would give ten years of your life if you could be in the U. of M. or the Yale football eleven, and yet if you were, if you were, you would learn to obey a big, hard-muscled, savage-voiced coach oftener in a week than you now obey your parents in a month. And the funny part of it is you would humbly obey the coach and take all manner of abuse, if necessary, to stay in the game; while if a gentle mother should ask for an armful of wood every morning before you go off to school, you would have a weak back, and she would probably believe you and maybe carry it her-

You obedient boys stand aside while I talk to the others. Don't you wilful fellows know that obedience is the first essential in a good ball-player, a good rower, a good athlete. He must obey, obey, obeynot only a coach who stands over him, but the laws of good morals, good health-in a word, the laws of God. Every blessed thing that he wants to do may have to be given up. And he does not grumble if it is to win a foot race or a ball game.

Then here's the cracker to my whip: Life is a great, hard—I was about to say cruel, game. It's a tussle with most men from boyhood to old age. Do you think it needs no preparation, no coaching, no discipline, no self-sacrifice? When do you think all this is to begin? When you are twenty-one, thirty, forty? Why, it has already begun with every boy. Did you want to be chosen on this year's football eleven? Were you left out? Why? Some weakness, some defect, some fault-that you had got maybe long ago Do you want to be a winner of the prizes of lifewealth, health, character? The choice of the world's successes twenty, twenty-five years from now will not be made then; they are being made now. And the teachable-the tractable-the obedient boys are the fellows that are being singled out for positions, and you disobedient fellows are going to be merely look-

Boys, learn obedience now. Get something now of the spirit of winners and heroes.

"Theirs not to make reply, Theirs not to reason why, Theirs but to do and die."

Sincerely yours,

OF PENNSYLVANIA VS. STATE COLLEGE, FRANKLIN FIELD, PHILADELPHIA



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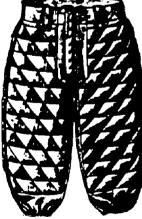
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The spectacle of a man walking on the surface of a body of water—once a miracle—has been so simplified by mechanical invention that a new sport has been evolved for those boys who are a bit handy with a kit of tools.

During the recent G. A. R. encampment in Boston, one of the big events of the week was the water carnival on the Charles River at Waltham, witnessed by 100,000 people. A feature of the water parade was a young man walking on the river surface. He gave the public at this time the first opportunity to observe the working of an invention which he has perfected for his opened by the pressure of the water, allow-opened man walking on the river surface. with a kit of tools.

During the recent G. A. R. encampment in Boston, one of the big events of the week was the water carnival on the Charles River at Waltham, witnessed by 100,000 people. A feature of the water parade was a young man walking on the river surface. He gave the public at this time the first opportunity to observe the working of an invention which he has perfected for his own amusement to emulate the famous feats of Capt. Paul Boynton and other amphibious celebrities who have walked on water. water.

phiblous celebrities who have walked on water.

Previously this walking on water was too hazardous and required too elaborate apparatus for boys to take much hope in ever performing the feat; but Arthur Saddler, keeper of the Boston Athletic Association boat-house, has made a pair of water-skees which are so simple in construction that any AMERICAN BOY reader can in a few hours make for himself the apparatus that will astound his friends. With these water-skees walking on the water need be no more dangerous than paddling a canoe. Boys living near a pond or river will find much amusement from the new sport, which the inventor desscribes as being very exhilarating and much more fascinating and better exercise than skeeing on snow.

The accompanying cut shows the construction of the skees. They are fish-shaped shoes about 11 feet long and nine inches deep. The vital principle of the linen-covered frames is the fin on the bottom which prevents capsizing, and the resistance blades on the bottom to furnish

tom which prevents capsizing, and the re-sistance blades on the bottom to furnish stable footing for the strokes. The fin is

stable footing for the strokes. The fin is a semi-circular piece of sheet iron or heavy tin fastened securely in the bottom of the skee, resembling the fin on a racing boat. The scales are square pieces of galvanized sheet iron, hinged at right angles at intervals along the length of the bottom, and provided with short chains so that they will not open back more than 45 degrees.

grees.

When the skee is shoved forward in the water these scales close against the botur splendid jowelry at 10 tom; and when the skee is drawn back-ents each. Send us your ward the scales open to the length of the stay-chains. In the cock-pit of the skees



are fastened sandals similar to the foot-

The framework of the skees is made of ash or cedar joined like the skeleton of a canvas canoe, and covered tightly with oiled linen. The air compartments forward and aft of the cock-pit are closed water-tight to prevent accident should

water-tight to prevent accident should waves slop over the cock-pit gunwales.

In using the skees, the operator stands with one foot in each shoe and should carry for protection a canoe paddle. Al-

opened by the pressure of the water, allow-



YORK BASEBALL CLUB OF PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 46, CHAMPIONS OF THE HARLEM LEAGUE, WON 11 GAMES OUT OF 12

ing a bold stroke with the right foot. ing a bold stroke with the right foot. At each successive stroke the stationary skee gives through the blades the necessary resistance for progress.

Before the operator becomes acquainted with the powers of the skees his progress may be slow. With acquired proficiency, however, the walker can make good speed.

may be slow. With acquired pronciency, however, the walker can make good speed in walking over the water.

With the canoe paddle, he can when tired of striding simply stand still and paddle as if on a raft; or by laying the paddle across the skees behind him he can be seated on a regular pontoon bridge. be seated on a regular pontoon bridge. Should the walker lose his balance it is necessary only to drop the paddle across the skees. which are then as unlikely to capsize as is a boat wharf.

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place kerosene lamp,
candles and matches.

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You Can Improve Your Voice by taking my Correspondence
Dourse in Voice Training, which is based on 25 years' Course in Voice Training, which is based on 25 years' experience, and positively gives control of breath and singing voice. Indorsed by leading musicians. Inexpensive, will make your singing more effective. ARTHUR L. MANCHESTER, Huntington Chambers. Boston, Mass. Greatest Music Teachers' National Association, 200-03, Founding Member American Guild of Organists.)

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#### THE BROWNIE SPRING SKATES are fast becoming popular for

fancy and pleasure skating. The BROWNIE has merit over all other skates in its new Lock Lever Clamp and SPRING. The spring prevents soreness and lame ankles; makes skating a greater pleasure; produces longer stroke, therefore faster and with less effort than one gets from the common or rigid skate. Made in Hockey and side lever styles, ladies or gents, in nickeled, polished and satin finishes. If your dealer will not supply you, send direct to

BROWN SPRING ICE SKATE COMPANY, Webster City, Iowa

#### BOYS AS MONEY MAKERS

#### Get The Saving Habit

Get The Saving Habit

"Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves," and "Good principles and good habits are in themselves a fortune" are good maxims. And how can we take care of the pennies, do you ask? Taking care of things means not wasting them heedlessiy. Pennies in our pockets often need taking care of when we are passing slot machines and candy shops. They have a fashion of dropping into these places where they bring us little or no return. Waste produces want and misery, whereas thoughtful economy creates good habits. Habits grow into character and good principles and good habits are indeed a fortune in a mental and moral as well as in a financial way. When we learn to deny ourselves foolish indulgences to that we may save money and time for some good use, we feel a satisfaction and self-responsibility that gives life an added joy.

#### Willie Will Get On

Willie Thompson the office boy to a large firm of publishers, was a smart lad, and when recently he was sent to one of the operative departments with a message he noticed at once that something was wrong with the machinery. He returned, gave the alarm, and thus prevented much damage. The circumstance was reported to the head of the firm, before whom Willie was summoned.

of the firm, before whom Willie was summoned.

"You have done me a very great service, my lad," said the genial chief, who had now recovered from the effects of much enforced Christmas generosity. "In future your wages will be increased by \$1 weekly." "Thank you, sir." said the bright little fellow. "I will do my best to be worth it, and to be a good servant to you."

The reply struck the chief almost as much as the lad's previous service had done.

done.
"That's the right spirit, my lad." he said.
"In all the years I have been in business no one has ever thanked me in that way. I will make the increase \$2. Now, what do you say to that?"
"Well, sir," said Willie, after a moment's hesitation, "would you mind if I said it again?"—Chicago Journal.

#### Loses Capital, Keeps Courage

Loses Capital, Keeps Courage

Arthur Roberts was the son of a poor carpenter in a small city, but he was imbitious to secure a college education when he graduated from high school he saw no way immediately to accomplish his purpose, but he was not to be easily discouraged. He obtained a place as clerk in a grocery store in his home town and saved his money carefully. He kept his place for three years and saved \$500. In June, three months before he expected to enter college, the bank in which his money was deposited falled and all his savings were lost. It was a hard blow, but he was not to be defeated. If he could not go to college with money he determined to try it without. So in September he appeared at the university with but \$50 in his pocket, an amount which he had saved during the previous three months.

He was awarded a scholarship on a competitive examination, which exempted him from his fees. He got work at once around

#### To The Roots

#### Food the Cause and Another Cure of Stomach Ails.

when sickness comes it's best to go to the root of the trouble at once—take away the kind of food used when the person got ill for the food evidently didn't keep the body up. Feed the patient on Grape-Nuts. That is the way of the food cure which has so many remarkable cases to its credit.

redit.

"Several years ago my husband became affected by a most disagreeable and painful diarrhea, lost his appetite and grew shockingly thin and haggard. I persuaded him finally to see a physician but after taking a course of medicine he was worse than ever and this discouraged him so he tried a lot of home-made remedies but they gave him only temporary relief.

"Finally I persuaded him to try another physician who treated him for indigestion, which he said was the cause of all his trouble, but after several months' treatment the physician said: 'You have let it run so long it has become chronic and exceedingly difficult to cure and you will always be troubled more or less.'

Well you can imagine how this made him feel.

"Sometime after that some friends ad-

him feel.

"Sometime after that some friends advised Grape-Nuts food and he thought he would just give it a short trial. To our surprise he began to improve at once. He kept on each day getting better and better until now he can eat anything he likes and declares he never felt so well in his life, has absolutely no trouble with his stomach or bowels and is fleshier than he has been for years. Three cheers for Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Sounds too easy almost to be true, but 10 day's trial by anyone will prove the value of Grape-Nuts, the most scientific food in the world.

"There's a reason."

The Boy in the Store

Emanuel Mandel, of Mandel Brothers, prominent merchants of Cnicago, in a recent issue of the Chicago Tribune says: "The boy in the store must begin by becoming a specialist. My ideas with reference to the boy who comes into business nowadays is that he cannot be too well equipped for it in mental training; he cannot be too earnest, capable or industrious. He finds his employers always on the lookout for the best men for the best positions and he need not fear that his merits will not be recognized. We have passed a dozen cash boys on up until they have become heads of departments or superintendents. It has depended on the boys, of course. They may have had small opportunity for education, but they have profited by the things they learned in a business way. The fact is that the chances for the right sort of boy were never as good before as they are today."

One of the college buildings, and soon won the admiration and respect of every one. I have never seen a more cheerful fellow; no matter how unpleasant the task was to which he was set, he went at it as if it were the most delightful business in the world. He was always whistling, and had a pleasant word for every one he met. All in turn became interested in him, and he had no difficulty in finding all the work he could do. He was a good writer, careful with his work and neat in his appearance, so that throughout his college course he was some way employed about the buildings or in the college offices. He wrote college news items for the local and the Chicago in the college news items for the local and the Chicago in the college amount as a tutor in mathematic and the chicago papers, and during the last two years of his course showed ability and earned a considerable amount as a tutor in mathematic high the work has a pleasant word for every one he met. All in turn became interested in him, and he had no difficulty in finding all the work he world. He was a good writer, careful with his work and neat in his appearance, so that throughout

#### How a Chicago Clerk Won Out

How a Chicago Clerk Won Out

Frank Howard was a Chicago boy who while in high school had earned the money to pay for his books and clothing by selling newspapers, by working in a downtown department store, or by whatever means he could find. During the summer following his graduation from high school he was employed by the telephone company at \$1.50 a day, with Saturday afternoons off. Instead of taking this afternoon for vacation he spent it in working for a department store, and received an additional \$1.50 for his services. During the summer he saved \$100, with which he came to college. He obtained a scholarship, which was equivalent to his college fees.

For a time he lived in a small room and prepared his own meals, but soon he found a place to work for his board, and he earned a little additional money which, with the amount he brought with him, defrayed his other expenses.

Every summer he managed to save at least \$100, which, either in the form of clothing or in money, he took back to college with him in the fall. The second year he found a place to earn his room by tending a furnace, was given his board for conducting a boarding club, and made additional money by looking after the premises about the house in which he lived. He was about the house in which he lived. He was about the house in which he lived. He was about the house in which he lived. He was a boy who paid the strictest attention to his appearance. His clothing was always carefully pressed and neatly brushed, his shoes were polished daily, and his linen was immaculate. For these reasons he seemed one of the best dressed men on the campus, and since he gave quite as much care to his work as to his appearance he had no trouble in getting all the work he wanted.

At the beginning of his senior year he had no trouble in getting all the work he

At the beginning of his senior year he was allowed to have charge of the publica-

A MAN OFFERED ME A

FOR MY SISTER , WHO 19

THOUGHT I'D WAIT A
YEAR OR TWO
THEN SHE WILL

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this as a beginning, he hoped to get through a college course. He was burdened by entrance conditions which he had to work off while carrying his regular freshman work; but he was a hearty, vigorous fellow, with whom hard work seemed to agree. He found a place on coming to town to earn his board and lodging in exchange for taking care of a man's horse and cow, and doing a few other regular chores about the place. This, with part of the money he had saved carried him through his first year. The summer following his freshman year he worked on a farm and made \$50.

His lodging place was remote from the college buildings, so that he was forced to consume a good deal of time in going to and from his work. For this reason he found a place nearer the campus the second year, where he was given his meals for taking

reason he found a place nearer the campus the second year, where he was given his meals for taking charge of a boarding club. But the student soon finds that board and lodging are apparently only a small part of college expenses, and through his last year.

Overcame Conditions

Samuel Post was a country boy, with little high school training, who had largely prepared himself for entrance to college. He had taught school in a country district for two years, had saved \$150, and, with the still had \$100; he got a place in a printing office, and while performing the unattractive duties of "devil" learned to set type. Before long he was able by this means to make a little money. He had a clear, sweet tener voice, which had been as well trained both at home and in college as he could afford, and he soon was given a place in one of the local church choirs and baid as small sum every Sunday. He added to his income, also, by soliciting job work among the college organizations for a local printing office. The last year of his course he was made foreman of the college printing office.

Through these means, and by what he could earn during the summer he was able to keep out of debt, and he finished his course without owing any one a cent.

to keep out of debt, and he finished his course without owing any one a cent.

Kirk Munroe's new story next month.

#### E G N

¶ We want men and women, and boys and girls too, to canvass for subscriptions to "The American Boy" on a very liberal cash commission basis. Write for terms. Address

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Any person can earn one or more prizes which may be selected from our list of premiums by selling a few Cordes Thread Cuttern, and our latest "U. Pin It" buttons; both new articles at life each. The cutter alips into the end of the spool, cuts the thread quickly and is always handy. It saves your teeth. Sells quickly. Nend your name and address and we will send you I don, of cles are sold. Unsold goods may be returned. Premiums vary according to number sold. JOHR J. CORDES, 118 Adams St., Chicago, Ill. EARN A PRIZE.

GINSENG Exi,000 made from one-half acre. Easily grown throughout the U. B. and Canada. Boom in your dollars' worth. Boots and seeds for sale. Send 6c for postage and get our booklet C-F telling all about it. McDowell Ginseng Garden, Joplin, Mo.

MONEY FOR BOYS. We start you in a little business that will make you money. It takes only 20 cents to start. Write to us and we will loan you the 20 cents. Address MONTE CARLO CARD CO., Bex E, Springfield, Tenn.

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Agent's Outfit Free.—Rim Strainer, fits

any pan. Agents make 2 to 5 dollars per day.

Large catalogue new goods free. F

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# Che Great American Boy Army

FOR MANLINESS IN MUSCLE, MIND AND MORALS

Every Energetic American Boy Should Be a Member of "The Order of The American Boy"



#### New Companies Organized

Sagebrush Company, No. 1, Division of Nevada, Virginia City, Nev.; Louisiana Purchase Company, No. 18, Division of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.: Uncle Sam's Company, No. 19, Division of Minnesota, Fulda, Minn.: Sangamon Bay Leaf Company, No. 45, Division of Illinois, Decatur, Ill.; The Rambler Company, No. 44, Division of New York, Middletown, N. Y.; Webfooters' Company, No. 21, Division of Oregon, Roschury, Ore.; The Reliance Company, No. 67, Division of Ohio, Wadsworth, Ohio; Matthew Gering Company, No. 18, Division of Nebraska, Plattsmouth, Neb.; Hawkeye Company, No. 53, Division of Iowa, Dexter, la.; Rose State Company, No. 52, Division of Iowa, Lisbon, ia.; Capt. Charles A. Partridge Company, No. 2, Division of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.; Atlanta Company, No. 4, Division of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.; Conococheque Company, No. 45, Division of Pennsylvania, Chambersburg, Pa.

#### Company News

COMPANY News

PONCE DE LEON COMPANY, No. 4, Jacksonville, et a., has the following officers: Le Roy Gardiner, Capt., Cat.ence, exections. See and Treas. Report Dut on the company charter, having a supply entered in the company charter, and the stream of the company charter, and the supply entered in the company charter, New York, has officers as follows: Wilserd Spear, Capt.; Vincent Smith, V. C.; Heibert Smith, Sce'y.; John Ingits, Treas.; Clarence Dunnwoov, Lit'n.—WHITE SANDS ATHLETIC COMPANY, No. 3, Alamagordo, N. M., has 6 members. It recently gave an ice cream social and cleared \$5.70. The members went camping in July to Mountain Park away in the mountains, and had a splendid outing.—SILVER STAR COMPANY, No. 25. Fontenoy, Wis., has the following officers: Edgar Hansen, Capt.; Carl Nelson, V. C.; Walter Van Seggern Treas.; August Peterson, Sec'y. Monthly dues 10 cents. Absence from meetings without good cause involves a fine of 3 cents. It has the nucleus of a gym outfit in a punching bag and a set of boxing gloves. It has a small library and clubroom. Meetings are held every Saturday evening.—BLUE LAKE COMPANY, No. 65, Onawa, Iowa, sends a picture. It has a library of books and magazines; also a gym outfit. Dues 10 cents per month. This company starts out with first-class prospects.—PILOT ROCK COMPANY, No. 18, Ashland, Ore, has the following officers: Claude Downing. Capt.; Donald Spencer, Sec'y; Louis Campbell, Treas. Meetings are held every Friday evening. Dues 15 cents per month. It has adopted the proposed Constitution and By-Laws, with a few minor changes, and expects to do good work this fall and winter.—COYOTES COMPANY, No. 3, De Smet, S. D., 19 officered as follows: Vincent M. Sherwood, Capt.; Earl C. Davis, V. C.; Elliott R. Bradley, See'y; Earl P. Wilmarth, Treas. It had a field day on June 22d which, from the report in a local paper was a success, and has organized a senior and junior track team. Dues are now 5 cents a month.—GARRET A. HOBART COMPANY, No. 3, Bryson City, N. C., has two rooms for company is interested in athletics.—GRANITE CITY COMPANY, No. 5, Rochester, N. H., sent us a picture of the company. This company was one of the prize-winners for greatest increase in membership. Vacation time made the summer meetings small, but it intends doing vigorous work during fall and winter. This is one of the working companies of the Order.—VER-MILLION COMPANY, No. 45, Danville, Ill., has



RODNEY BABOOCK Captain Chester A. Arthur Co. No. 5, St. Albans, Vt.

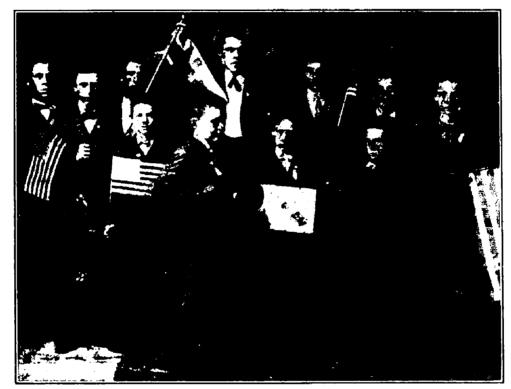
### The Order of The American Boy

A NATIONAL NON-SECRET SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN BOYS Under the Auspices of "The American Boy"

#### Object:--The Guitivation of Maniiness in Muscle, Mind and Morals.

The object more definitely stated: To promote mutual and helpful friendships among boys; to give wider circulation to high class boy literature; to cultivate in boys physical, mental and moral courage, and develop them along social, intellectual and moral lines; to cultivate purity of language and actions; to discourage idleness, and encourage honest sport and honest work; to cherish and emulate the examples of great and good men; to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country; to prepare boys for good citizenship; to cultivate reverence for the founders of our country, and to stimulate boys to all reverence for the founders of our country, and to stimulate boys to all

Boys desiring to organize Companies may obtain a Pamphlet from us containing Directions. It is sent for a 2-cent stamp.



THE SMOKY MOUNTAIN CO. No. 8, O. A. B., BRYSON CITY, N. O. The Tall Boy Behind the Pennant is Weaver Marr, Captain

THE SMOKY MOUNTAIN CO. No. 2, O. A. B., BRYSON CITY, N. O.

The Tail Boy Hebind the Peanant is Weaver Marr, Captain
neatly framed—MEADOW CITY COMPANY,
in ally visitor Company colors of red and black
framed and is setting an O. A. B. pennant. Its
combers are: Morion Stern, Capt.; 3. V. Ore
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places and the setting an O. A. B. pennant. Its
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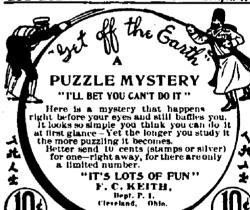


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A SOLID GOLD SHELL SIGNET RING, WARRANTED for three years. Finished with a row of raised beading around a row of raised beading around top and any initial engraved FREE. The picture does not show one-half their beauty. They always pass for a \$5.00 ring and are all the rage at the present time. Suitable for men, women or children and we want everyone to get this ring so they may know the quality of goods we make. For this reason we ask you to send us only 12 cents to help pay postage on ring and catalogue. State size and initial.

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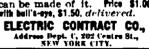
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Evening Star" Electric Pocket Lamp. No end to the uses that can be made of it. Price \$1.00; with buil's-sye, \$1.50, delivered.



BOYS We will give you an Ever Ready"
Pocket Electric Flashlight or a pair of
foot-ball pants, both worth \$1.25 or 75c in money for selling 15 of our handsome stick pins at 10c each. Send for FREE sample stick pin, catalogue and instructions.

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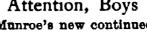




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THE FRESHMAN Every boy who expects to go to college should read this interesting book about college life. Contains college stories, humorous selections and clover jokes that are played on Freshmen at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Penn. etc. Sent by mail on receipt of 25c. THE SCRANTON BOOK CO., Sernaton, Pa.

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#### AMONG THE BIRDS



A SERIES BY CRAIG S. THOMS



A QUARTETTE OF YOUNG BLUE JAYS



SELECTING A CHOICE MORSEL

jack or camp robber, wholly gray—the gray about the head in old birds, bleaching almost to white. The jays are quite closely related to the crows and magples. Taken altogether, they are a degenerate lot; being impudent, clownish, and tricky; having the cruelty of cowards, and possessing thievish propensities. It does not seem possible that a bird so beautiful as the blue jay can be so devoid of honor. One is reminded of a "swell" thief, dressed in latest fashion, displaying diamonds, and putting on airs of honorable prosperity.

The blue jays are noisy and querulous until other birds are nesting; then eggs are their favorite diet, and they pass stealthily from tree to tree in search of nests. At times they even devour the very young, or ruthlessly throw them from the nest. If

ruthlessly throw them from the parent birds vigorously defend their

#### Coffee Was It

#### People Slowly Learn the Facts.

"All my life I have been such a slave to coffee that the very aroma of it was enough to set my nerves quivering. I kept gradually losing my health but I used to say 'nonsense it don't hurt me.' Slowly I was forced to admit the truth and the final result was that my whole nervous force was shattered.

I was forced to admit the truth and the final result was that my whole nervous force was shattered.

"My heart became weak and uncertain in its action and that frightened me. Finally my physician told me, about a year ago, that I must stop drinking coffee or I could never expect to be well again.

"I was in despair, for the very thought of the medicines I had tried so many times nauseated me. Of course I thought of Postum but could hardly bring myself to give up the coffee. Finally I concluded that I owed it to myself to give Postum a trial. So I got a package and carefully followed the directions, and what a delicious, nourishing, rich drink it was. Do you know I found it very easy to shift from the coffee to Postum and not mind the change at all. Almost immediately after I made the change I found myself better and as the days went by I kept on improving. My nerves grew sound and steady, I slept well and felt strong and well balanced all the time. Now I am completely cured, with the old nervousness and sickness all gone. In every way I am well once more." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

It pays to give up the drink that acts on some like a poison, for health is the greatest fortune one can have.

"There's a reason."

No. 1—The Blue Jay

S I entered my home one bright spring morning a few years ago, I noticed a piece of cake fail in the middle of the lawn, and, like a flash of light, a blue jay entered the foliage of a tree that stood before the house. I recognized the where the jay had found it. "Let us feed this bird," I said, "and see if all the mean traits that he is said to possess, really belong to him." So a dish was placed in the middle of the back lawn; and that summer my wife baked cake for two families instead of one; while we studied the blue jay's history, and made observations upon his character.

Throughout the eastern United States, perhaps no bird except the English sparrow, is better known than the blue jay. The family to which it belongs is a large one, but most of its members inhabit the more mountainous portions of the country. On the Atlantic slope of the Rockles one may hody and wings and tail of black; and the Canada jay, familiarly called the whiskey

Throughout the eastern United States, but most of its members inhabit the more mountainous portions of the country. On the Atlantic slope of the Rockles one may hody and wings and tail of black; and the Canada jay, familiarly called the whiskey

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attack upon the nest of any one of them, the birds of the whole vicinity often come to the rescue.

The blue jays, however, have nests and eggs of their own, and these do not always escape vengeance. I one day placed my camera in an oak to photograph a mother jay upon her eggs. She would not return to her nest while the camera remained, and during her absence her eggs were punctured by English sparrows, which were numerous in the vicinity.

The jays seldom ate long at the dish of food we placed for them, but carried off large chunks, most of which they doubtless secreted, for they soon returned for more. Indeed, so filled are they with thievish propensities that they seem to thieve for the very love of it, taking nuts, kernels of corn, or any bits of food, and secreting them in all sorts of places. This is evidently not for the purpose of providing food for future contingencies, since each nut or kernel is hidden in a different place—usually under grass or leaves—so that when snow falls all are lost. It is thought by some that the reason all kinds of trees spring up when a forest is cut away is that the necessary seeds or nuts have been planted by the jays.

Despite their thievish tricks and occas-

that the necessary seeds or nuts have been planted by the jays.

Despite their thievish tricks and occasional cruelties, we could not but like the jays. All the meanness of the family cat we attribute to his nature; and notwithstanding it, we allow him to curl up in our lap, stroke his fur with our softest touch, and call him "pretty pussy." With like leniency we were disposed to treat the jays.

When robins, catbirds, kingbirds, and other summer visitors departed for their winter homes in the South, the jays became



AFTER A FULL MEAL

regular boarders at our winter table, and seldom missed a meal. There is no better place to study the characteristics of this bird than at a winter food box. Though the food dish was amply replenished each day, they never ceased to carry off large chunks of suet, seemingly in fear lest the supply be soon exhausted. Often the dish would be filled three or four times in a single day; and the amount of food thus carried away was enough to have fed a dozen birds inwas enough to have fed a dozen birds instead of three.

When nesting time arrived the following

(Continued on page 16.)



Photographs from original implements in collection of Pennsylvania Museum, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

# The Plow

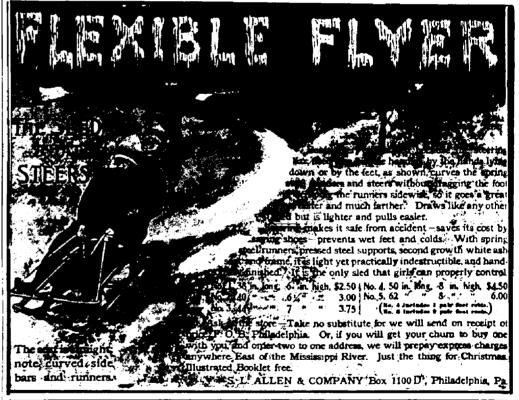
Primitibe Fire Making No. 1.

One of the first and simplest examples of fire making apparatus consists of a piece of soft wood upon which a stick of harder wood is vigorously pushed back and forth. A fine dust rubbed up by this operation is thus made to ignite. A skillful native of Australia or the South Pacific Islands where this method is used can, with considerable exertion, perform the trick in a minute. How unlikened to this is the most modern means of obtaining a light-



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Cupyright, 1362, by Waldon Fawoett.

CADETS OF THE U. S. REVENUE CUTTER SESVICE

number of lads take advants chances afforded in this interesting branch of Uncle Sam's employ. Possibly some of our readers have not a very definite knowledge of the duties of this police force of the sea. It is frequently called the "navy of the Treasury Department," but as a matter of fact Alexander Hamilton, the youngest man who ever served as Secretary of the Treasury.

Alexander Hamilton, the youngest man who ever served as Secretary of the Treasury, established it away back in 1789,—eight years before Uncle Sam even made a beginning of gathering together vessels for a regular navy.

Originally the sole duty of the revenue cutters and the brave men who sailed them was to capture pirates and smuggiers, and many a hard fight was fought with the highwaymen of the seas. Gradually piracy was put down but the work of guarding against smuggling has continued to be one of the chief tasks of the organization up to the present day. Indeed this work of preteging up to the present day. In-deed this work of protecting deed this work of protecting Uncle Sam from persons who seek to bring foreign-made goods into the country without paying the tax or duty which is imposed in order to provide money to operate the government, has increased year by year, as more and more ships sail up and down the ocean highways; for every vessel that enters an American harbor from a foreign port must be duly inspected by the Revenue Cutter officers, who ascertain whether or not

government, has increased year by year, as more and more ships sail up and down the ocean highways; for every vessel that enters an American harbor from a foreign port must be duly inspected by the Revenue Cutter officers, who ascertain whether or not the goods comprising her cargo must pay an admission fee.

Other duties have accumulated for the Revenue Cutter Service. It is now depended upon to give aid to ships wrecked anywhere along the coast of the United States; to prevent the killing of seals out of seals on an Alaska; to enforce the quarantine laws designed to prevent persons with contagious diseases entering this country; and finally, it is in the event of war expected to help the regular navy. In pursuance of this last responsibility Miss Columbia's pickets of the ocean have had a hand in every conflict in which the nation has engaged. The famous ships Constellation and Constitution, which captured so many "prizes" on the high seas at the close of the eighteenth century, were revenue cutters, and, coming down to our most recent war, the revenue cutter McCulloch was one of the vessels which steamed into Manila Bay with Dewey on that memorable May with a special contaging spars and gear while her propose. The second morning spars and gear while her propose the work of the war with admiration the agile work aloft of the more experienced boys, but Bay with Dewey on that memorable May morning.

Boys gain entrance to the Revenue Cutter States in 1876 in order to train young officers for this very interesting occupation. Any young man between eighteen and twenty-five years of age who is not less than five feet three inches in height and of vigorous constitution may gain admission. of vigorous constitution, may gain admission to the cadet corps if he can pass a



Copyright, 1904, by Waldon Pawoett,

A GRADUATING CLASS

HERE are great opportunities for strictly competitive examination in arithbright energetic American boys in the United States Revenue Cutter physics, chemistry, grammar, composition, Service and each year an increasing rhetoric, history, geography, literature, genmber of lads take advantage of the eral information and some one modern language —either German, French of United Sam's united the property of Spanish

uake—either German, French or Spanish

These examinations are conducted once or more each year by the Civil Service Commission which has branches or representatives all over the county, and thus boys do not need to go to Washington to take the examination but may make the trial at some one of the larger cities in their home State. The lads who stand highest in these examinations are appointed as cadets on board the revenue cutter practice ship Chase, which is stationed curing the winter months at Alundel Cove, near the city of Ealtimore, Md., and in summer cruises across the Allan is or up and down the coast of the United States.

Twenty-four boys can be accommissive at hims on the

Twenty-four boys can be ac-comm dated at a time on this comm dated at a time on this interesting floating school. The Chase is a bark-rigged sailing vessel, 1.8 feet in length, 26½ feet wide and drawing 11½ feet of vater. She was built fully a quarter of a century ago but her staunch and seaworthy qualities have been proven by the successful weathering of many gales, for the Chase has crossed the Atlantic about thirty times and has cruised along the coast of the United States from Maine to Alabama, entering nearly

watches with admiration the agile work aloft of the more experienced boys, but gradually he becomes more and more pro-

Each morning before breakfast the newly enrolled cadet is given the "setting up" drill or rowing exercise under the supervision of an upper classman, and then he is required to learn to "lay aloft." This last exercise he will regard with many misgivings the first time he undertakes it and will make his way very slowly and cautiously up the rope ladders of the rigging; but after a month's experience he will be racing aloft in an effort to beat some other cadet in furling a sail. There is no hazing of cadets but the newcomers of their own accord quickly learn to dispense with the Each morning before breakfast the newly

of cadets but the newcomers of their own accord quickly learn to dispense with the easy, colloquial style which may have characterized their conversation on shore and recognize the desirability of adding a "sir" to any expression, however brief, addressed to an officer or a first classman.

When the time comes for the annual cruise and the little ship feels the heave of the Atlantic, there is a probability that for a short time the new cadet will conclude that he has made a great mistake in the choice of a career, and that the most humble occupation on shore is preferable to a life at sea. But when good weather brings life at sea. But when good weather brings a rapid recovery from seasickness the young man will laugh at the despondency felt with the first tumble of the sea.

The instruction during the cruise is mainly practical, special attention being paid to seamanship, navigation, signaling and drills. The cruise occupies four months and at its conclusion the new men, some of whom may have never seen sait water be-fore, know thoroughly the gear of a sailing ship, can knot, splice, steer, reef and furl in all weathers, man a boat promptly and pull a good oar, handle a sextant, solve the

#### Among The Birds

(Continued from page 15.)

spring, one of our jays left for parts unknown, while the remaining pair searched all the trees about the premises for a suitable nesting site. At several rather likely crotches they held long and earnest conversations, evidently considering with great care all the merits and demerits of the place. They seemed reluctant to leave a vicinity where food was so plentiful; but where they placed their nest I never learned.

vicinity where food was so plentiful; but where they placed their nest I never learned.

The blue jay has many notes, most of which are harsh. Its softest, is, perhaps, the familiar "djay, djay," heard when a few are together and undisturbed in dense foliage. He has also a number of loud screams and cries, indicative of fear or hatred, besides many lesser notes of various sorts, some of which are produced with semi-comical gesticulations.

After hearing the harsh scream of this bird, one would not suspect him of attempting song; but one summer day, when the window of my study was open, in a tree that almost touched the house, I heard a new and strange bird song. It was low and uncertain. Carefully looking out, I saw perched on one of the branches, a blue jay seemingly half asleep, and piping to himself what was evidently a practice song on the quiet. There was not enough of the song to describe. It was wholly for the bird's own ear, evidently with the intention of singing it to others in case of success. The whole performance gave the impression that the bird, in starting to sing, missed the key, and after going on a few syllables, began again in the hope of striking it.

The nest of the blue jay is made of coarse materials, usually having a substantial foundation of dead twigs, and a rather unpretentious lining of fine roots. The eggs are five or six in number, drab-colored and brown-spotted.

This jay, at least in the northern Prairie States, is our only winter bird of bright

brown-spotted.

This jay, at least in the northern Prairie States, is our only winter bird of bright color—a color which blends with the deep blue of our winter sky. Most of our winter birds are black and white, gray and rusty—the color of snow, of bark, of dried grass and dead leaves. The birds of more beautiful plumage come only as they are greeted by the bright colors of returning spring.

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#### Have You a Little Girl at Home?



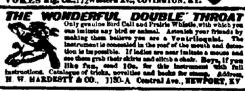
If so, buy her a "Peny" Sewing Hackles for Xmas—Not a toy, but a practical machine, making a stitch exactly like the "Wilcox & Gibbs Automatic." It fastens to table by clamp, which goes with each machine. Buitable for the little Biss and for all kinds of family sewing. It is 7 in. high. 7% in. wide. Each machine tested and adjusted before leaving factory. Securely packed and sent prepaid for \$1.50. Honey back if not satisfied. FREE big catalog of Xmas and household goods.

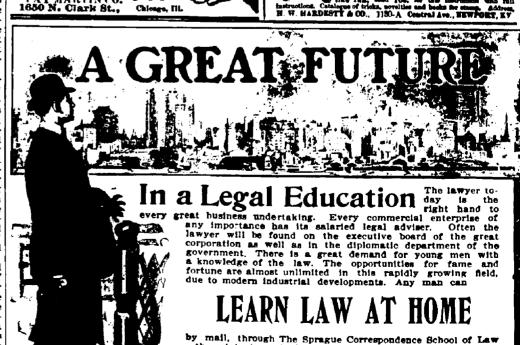
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The Sprague Correspondence School of Law 370 Majestic Building Detroit, Mich.



HEN my blood-brother, Leaping Panther, and I began to play Indian we had no nice suits like we have now. He had an old shawl and I had nothing. Still we played Indian. After a month or so we made a "cooje" as we boys called it. We made it under the steps of the back porch. We put carpets on the sides and sweet clover for matting. After a bit we got tired of that and made caves. We started out on too, big a scale. We were going to dig a deep cave and "line it with rocks" and put a kind of shed on top of it. We worked after school till supper, and after supper till dark. We had it almost finished when we got "mad" at each other and that settled it. No more for us. The winter was the time we played Indian the most. We made a "den" under the cellar steps. We had our guns, bows and quivers full of arrows. Another boy brought a bow and one arrow which was crooked be and one arrow which was crooked be and one arrow which was crooked be boys called it to large the supper full of arrows. Another boy brought a bow and one arrow which was crooked be an an and one arrow which was crooked be an an and one arrow which was crooked by the could be a study to the debate was turners as sturdy lot, and from seven-year-old Adelia there wasn't one of them and the study to fourteen year-old Adelia there wasn't one of them went in. "How many boys have you in now?" is asked.

So they challenged the girls wasn't one of them went in. "How many boys and the went in. "Boys," said the gentleman espends to then went in. "Boys," is almost one of them went in. "Boys," was the reply casked.

The gray of our the boys in that the boys in that t full of arrows. Another boy brought a bow and one arrow which was crooked, he also brought a shawl. By this time we all had shawls, bows, arrows and wooden scalping knives. We played this way



many days, but we got "mad" and put one of the boys out. My chum and I were good friends after that. That month we had our mothers make us our Indian suits. We bought a fine wigwam. All we lacked was long black hair. We had knives and sheaths, pouches, tomahawk and pocketbooks. We set steel traps and caught a big rat. We afterwards skinned him and tanned the him it lit didn't smell a bit and from this made a pocketbook. There isn't much more to tell except our mothers took great interest in what we did. We have both picked up quite a bit of Indian words, we have made a lot of signs to represent the letters of the alphabet. We have got signs to represent the month, have got signs to represent the month, day of the week, plants, trees, and other things. We made it up ourselves and nobody can read it but my chum and me.

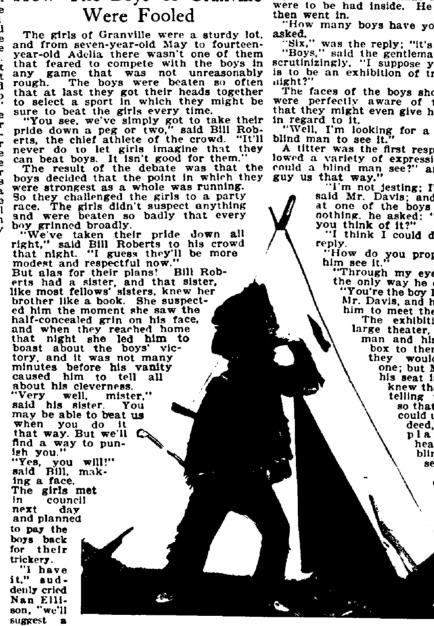
€ 6 @ ▼ 5 YC # @ Y € C + V?

We have got so used to writing it that we don't need our books as we formerly did. We always play we belong to the Ojibway Indian Tribe. My Indian name is "Black Hawk," or rather Bushoo Nitche (Gooddon)

bever TYDA

Leaping Panther, Levi M. Eaton. Black Hawk, Franklyn Thorpe.

A Christmas Present Can you think of a better Christmas present for a boy than a year's subscription to THE AMERICAN BOY?



The next day the boys were duly chal-lenged to a girls' relay race, and they ap-peared on the scene puried up with pride

and full of patronizing airs.

The track in the big lot where they had all their games had been measured off into lengths of fifty feet, and at each interval stood a girl ready to race.

ner of each relay but, of course, the biggest prize will be given to the winner of the last relay.

"Huh!" said Jim Bronson, "that's a regular cinch for us. It's just like girls."

The boys hastily selected their best runner, Dick Neville, and off the racers started. Dick teased and pulled and otherwise hindered the first four girls so that he won each relay easily. But at the fifth relay he found, to his unpleasant surprise, that he had worn himself out so in doing it that he was out of breath, and the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth girls ran ahead of him without any effort. The ninth relay was the last, and Dick was so played out by the time he reached it that the girl romped in laughing and calling to him, while he actually had to stop running and sit down.

Then the boys saw what a trap the girls had laid for them by inducing their runner to tease the girl racers, and they had to confess that they had walked into it most clumsity.

But the idea of the girl's relay race took held of them and heaves.

But the idea of the girl's relay race took hold of them and became a regular in-stitution at Granville.

#### One Boy's Chance

"I'm not jesting; I'm in earnest," said Mr. Davis; and then, looking at one of the boys who had said nothing, he asked: "Well, what do you think of it?"

"I think I could do it," was the renly.

"How do you propose to make him see it."
"Through my eyes, sir. That's the only way he could see it."
"You're the boy I'm after," said Mr. Davis, and he arranged for him to meet the blind man.
The exhibition was in a large theater, and the blind man and his guide had a box to themselves, where they would disturb no one; but Mr. Davis from his seat in the audience his seat in the audience knew that the boy was telling what went on so that the blind man could understand. Indeed, no one ap-plauded more heartlly than the blind man him-self.

The following

day Mr. Davis a g a i n ap-peared among the messen-ger boys, and after a few words with the manager, said: said;

"Boys there was every one

suggest a girl's relay race to them."

"What's a girls' relay race?"

Then there was whispering that ended in loud laughter, and when the group separated Sue Grayson said:

"They're so stuck up now that they'll be sure to accept the challenge, because each boy thinks he can beat us all put to
"They're so stuck up now that they'll be sure to accept the challenge, because each boy thinks he can beat us all put to
"They're so stuck up now that they'll be sure to accept the challenge, because each boy thinks he can beat us all put to
"They're so stuck up now that they'll be sure to accept the challenge, because each boy thinks he can beat us all put to
"They're so stuck up now that ended in the world, but only one of you grasped it. My friend, the blind man, has felt for some time that he might get much pleasure out of life if he could find some young eyes to do his seeing for him, with an owner who could report intelligently. My friend is delighted with the experiment. He says he is sure I hit upon the boy in He says he is sure I hit upon the boy in town who will suit him, and has offered him a good position with a fine salary. Messenger boys are easy to get; but a boy who can make a blind man see is at a premium. You see that boy, though he did not know it, was on the watch for a good opportunity, and when it came he knew how to manage it."—Examiner, N. Y.





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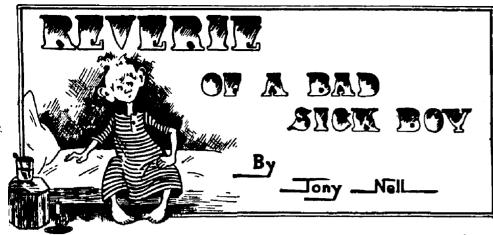
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AY. I'm sick. I'm sick! I'm awful sick! And ma has sent for the doctor and I'm going to die!! I wished I'd been good. I do. Oh, I wish that doctor would hurry up; it hurts. And ma,—she's in the next room, a crying and saying to sis, "Oh, Mabel, darling, you'll be all I'll have left." I wish these old tears would stay where they belong—makes everything look so

I wish these old tears would stay where they belong-makes everything look so blurry, and that old lump won't swoller neither. Oh, why don't that doctor hurry up? Say, don't a fe'ler feel soft like an't sentimental when he knows he's going to die? And I can't tell poor ma I killed myrelf,—she'd feel so bad.

Ain't it funny when a feller's sick, how he gets to thinking about all the mean things he done, and wished he hadn't? Like this morning when we played pirates. There was that measily little kid what dresses in sailor suits, and such stuff. We boys looked awful fierce. You'd oughter seen me! I just went up to that kid, and looked mean—awful mean, and I says, "Say, you'd better move on,—I killed a man

home, it was the bummiest reading you ever who sense to it at all. Why, I'd lots rather read "The Mystery of the Trail of the Serpent." Oh, it just makes a feller creep, and you're interested clear through, yes sir! Don't care if a feller did say, "It's such vulgar stuff." And I could have bought six of them books for that thirty cents; and I'm going to be a conductor, I guess—you bet.

cents; and I in guess—you bet.
Oh! Ouch! Oh. I'm going to die! Sis—
Oh! Ouch! Oh. I'm going to die! Sis she's crying too. Say, I've been awful mean to her. Wish I hadn't. These old sheets don't wipe the tears out of a feller's eyes no way. You have to get used to dying. Poor sis! She's kind of purty when dying. Poor sis! She's kind of purty when her hair is curled, almost as nice as Sueshe's the freckied-face girl next door; but say, I don't care if her hair is red, she's mighty nurty. She's nice! She kin jump any fence 'round here, and the boys is all jealous of her—'ceptin' me. She kin spin a top just the way us fellers does, and what's more, she won two marbles from me yesterday, and that's more than any other



"VULGAR STUPP"

That must be the doctor coming upstairs! Wish I didn't tremble so. But he ain't got red, curly hair. She's got some flowers for me. Say, what does a boy want with flowers? But, ain't she nice? Ma's a nodding her head, with the handkerchief to her eyes, and pointing to my room. Sue, she comes in and I feel sicker than ever. I fust let my head fall back on the piller and look at the celling. Her eyes is all red, but she don't let on she's been crying—not Sue! All girruls ought to be like her. She sets



"SUE, I DID IT; I KILLED MYSELP"

"SHE KIN JUMP ANY FENCE 'ROUND"

girrui ever done. O' course I didn't try very hard, but no other girrul ever done it. She's awful nice. Her real name is Mary Belle Margurite. All nice girruls is named Belle, but I call her Sue 'cause she said I could. You see, it happened like this here: 'ney'd just moved in next door and for meanness I said, "Hello, Sue," 'cause I knew she'd get mad. She stuck out her tongue and says, "My name ain't Sue." I says, "All red-haired girruls is Sue," and turned my back so's she couldn't stick out her tongue again, and she didn't; but, say, it s'prised me the way her fist lit on my "she kin jump any pence 'round'"

yesterday!" And that kid, he flew! I felt mean. And now that I'm going to die I wish I hadn't done it. Say, if I was goin' to live I'd play horse with that kid tomorrow—though that's awful tame for a grown-up boy like me.

Before I was growed up, people used to ask me what I was going to be when I got big, and I'd say, I guessed president of the linited States would do, or car-condictor; though I did have secret notions of being a pirate or robber—but all boys has them. Well, ma, she would say, if you are going to be president, you'll have to study awful hard; so I saved thirty cents, and one day I walked down town and bought a Webster's dictionary—that fellow in the store he made me tired the way he smiled, but I'm sorry now for what I said to myself about him. Say, I felt awful proud with that book under my arm; but when I got

down on the bed and looks so sorry that I feel I've just got to fess up, so I sez. "Sut, I u.d it,—I killed myself, don't tell muther." She almost screamed out loud.—"How, Bill?"—and I tells her how it happened:
It's just my meanness, that's all. When I was coming home a chicken ran in front of me. I don't know why, but boys loves to chase things. I'm a villun, I didn't mean to do it, but my sword just slipped and to do it, but my sword just slipped and



"I GRABBED THAT OLD CHICKEN BY THE NECK AND WRUNG HIS HEAD OFF"

hit the thing right on its head, and it just dropped. I was skeered and picked it up and sneaked in the house up to my room with it, and shoved it under the bed. Didn't know what to do with it; but I guest a feller's troubles all come in a bunch. I no more than got that chiken under the bed than he commenced moving sound and tran he commenced moving around and hegan to squeak. He was only stunned. I had to do something in a hurry. I didn't want them to hear him downstairs, so I grabbed that old chicken by the neck and (Continued on page 20.)



I EILLED A MAN YESTERDAY,

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\*40 I Handed her my top"

#### A JAPANESE CADET CORPS UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG



Japanese boys who have come to the United States are few in number. We have one territory under the American flag, however, in which they are numerous; this is the territory of Hawaii. In the city of Honolulu, which is the capital of the territory, one sees Japanese boys and girls of all ages in the streets. Many of them are sons and daughters of wealthy men who are among the leading business men of the city.

Partly because the young Japa are so numerous, Honolulu contains one of the most unique schools in the United States. It is in many respects similar to the ordinary grammar schools in our large cities, but some of the studies usually pursued in academies are also taught. One of the chief aims of the school is to make the students good American citizens, and everything possible is done to make the pupils love their adopted country. On such holidays as Washington's birthday and the Fourth of July, elaborate exercises are held; the pupils sing America, the Star Spangled Banner and other patriotic songs, give patriotic recitations and flag drills. The American flag always waves over the school when it is in session; it is raised in the morning and lowered at night in the presence of the students with appropriate exercises. The schoolrooms are decorated with American and Japanese flags and patriotic motioes.

In connection with this school at Honolulu is an organization that will interest every American boy. It is a cadet company modeled somewhat on the order of the United Boys Brigade of America. Japanese boys are as fond of military life as the average of the United States. The older boys have rifles, but the younger use "dummy" guns until they become proficient in the manual of arms. The drill-master is an officer who was formerly in the Japanese army and is thoroughly familiar with our regular army tactics. The drills include calisthenics, the ordinary manual of arms, marching, wheeling, and the formation of picturesque figures such as stars, etc. So proficient have the young soldiers become that the corps

### A Unique Pet

All the world knows of Puss and Tiny, the tame hares, who have had their praises sung in the immortal verse of their great master poet, William Cowper; although these pets lived and died over a century ago they are still remembered.

They were unique pets indeed, for it is remarkable for hares to be tamed sufficiently to become pets, although wild hares are often kept in hutches and allowed to run about the garden in semi-freedom.

The subject of our sketch is the property of Mrs. Goodacre, of Boston, to whom he is devotedly attached.

He spends nearly all the day time in the lady's drawing-room, and sleeps in the kitchen in a neat little hutch of his own. He has to be carried down stairs every night for he is unable to go down himself because of his long hind and his short fore legs. He is a model of cleanliness in his habits and always tractable. He is fore legs. He is a model of cleanliness in his habits and always tractable. He is carried about the house on his mistress' shoulder and is very happy when she pays him attention. He is very playful when alone with Mrs. Goodacre and her family, but is very much afraid of strangers. If a stranger has been in the drawing room the previous evening he is nervous and timid. If a curtain or bit of bric-a-brac or any new thing has been introduced into a room

previous evening he is nervous and timid. If a curtain or bit of bric-a-brac or any new thing has been introduced into a room during his absence he spends hours suspiciously examining it with nose and eyes until he is satisfied that it bodes him no harm. A stranger must live in the house fully three weeks before the hare will allow any approach to sociability between them. When, however, he is alone with the family, every morning after he has assured himself that the drawing room is safe he expects a romp. One of his favorite games is to have a hassock rolled to him and as it reaches him he rolls it over and over. This must be repeated again and again, as he never tires of it. He plays ball with rollicking delight. He performs on the tambourine with surprising skill and his mistress is convinced that he must have a musical ear. He sits up and begs better than any dog and has many ways of showing gratitude for any dainty given him; in short, he never forgets his manners.

He is very fond of Mrs. Goodacre's mother and delights in sitting close beside her while she is reading or sewing. If she dozes or seems to forget his presence he reaches over and touches her arm or hand

dozes or seems to forget his presence he reaches over and touches her arm or hand gently to remind her that he is still at her side and desirous of a little of her attention.

Mr. Thomas Fall, the famous animal photographer, who took the two pictures



accompanying this sketch, says that in all its experience as a photographer of animals he never had such difficulty in catching his subject in a good nose.

his arranged his camera in a corner of

the drawing room, concealing himself from view by sitting at a table behind a large plant. Having focused a hassock about the size of his timid subject, the hare was brought into the room. He was very shy and seemed ready to bolt at every moment.



He had been kept short of food for a time that he might be less demonstrative. He was very suspicious and nervous and in the picture does not appear at all as the graceful creature that he is when alone with the family.

#### Boys' Books Reviewed

KINDLY LIGHT, by Florence M. Kingsley. Miss Kingsley has already proved her worth as a writer of pleasing books. The little volume before us contains two stories: "Kindly Light" and "A June Bride," the former tells of the inability of young people to understand why their elders still cling to old scenes and old ways and are so averse to taking up what is, in their opinion, new-fangled, and how these things become sources of misunderstandings and unconscious cruelty. The second story tells of a bride wronged at the altar who in consequence lost her reason, and of the innocent delusions which possessed her life. Both stories are pathetic, and told in such simple, pleasing, touching style as will soften the heart of the reader however unwilling. 107 pages. Price 50 cents. Henralitemus Co. Altemus Co.

Altemus Co.

STORIES FROM LIFE, a Book from Life, by Orison Swett Marden. In number of pages this book is small, but we can cordially recommend the reading of these pages to every American boy. The volume contains short sketches and incidents in the lives of men who, born amidst poverty, privation and ignorance, have been enabled by pluck, patience and perseverance to become honored and renowned. The author has not confined himself to Americans in his sketches, but he gives the reader glimpes of the lives of many eminent men of the various countries of Europe. The author's purpose in writing the book as gathered from his foreword is "to show young people that, no matter how humble their birth or circumstances, they may make lives that will be held up as examples to future generations, as these stories show how boys are held up as models to the boys of to-day." We strongly recommend this little book to parents who desire their boys to amount to something. who desire their boys to amount to something.
There are quite a number of apt illustrations.
240 pages. (Eclectic School Readings.) Price
45 cents. American Book Co.

45 cents. American Book Co.

THE CHURCH AND YOUNG MEN, by F. G. Cressey, Ph. D., Painesville, Ohio. Some one has said in relation to the non-attendance of the young men at church, "Give him something to come for and he will come fast enough." and Dr. Cressey here tells the church and those working for the religious betterment of the young man just what that "something" should be. This book is the outcome of years of labor among young men, as well as special investigation of the subject. The book presents no Utopian or fantastic ideas as to how young men may be drawn within the fold of the church, but gives as the result of personal experience and earnest

investigation many very practical methods of how such a desirable work has been and is being accomplished. In his discussion of the causes of non-attendance the author prethe causes of non-attendance the author presents statistics which should make the earnest and thoughtful "take time to pause." The good work being done by the various instrumentalities of the church along the lines of the book will be read with heartfelt interest. The introduction is by Dr. C. R. Henderson. Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago. As a practical help to the reaching out after the welfare of young men, we gladly recommend the book to all those engaged in such work. The list of books given at the end will be found most useful. The mechanical make-up of the book merits only praise. 233 pages. Price \$1.25 net. Fleming H. Revell Co.

SCOUTING FOR WASHINGTON, a Story of the Days of Sumter and Tarleton, by John Preston True. This is a book that will delight the boys. While the days of the Revolution, with its countless stirring incidents, its heroes and heroism, have formed the themes of many stories, Mr. True has succeeded in giving to the boys a book which combines historical fact with fiction in most fascinating form. There is fighting and scouting galore, and the hero, Stuart Schuyler, is just the sort of fellow, manly and brave, a splendid horseman and a dead shot, whom boys love to read of. The tone of the book is healthy, patriotic and pure. The illustrations are from drawings by Clyde O. De Land. 311 pages. Price \$1.50. Little, Brown & Co.

THE SON OF LIGHT HORSE HARRY, by James Barnes. Beginning with a chronology of the Lee family. Mr. Barnes tells of the boyhood and youth of General Robert E. Lee. "the son of Light Horse Harry." his career at West Point, the important and mos meritorious part he played under General Scott during the Mexican war, and many incidents of his command of the Confederate army during the Civil War, down to the hero's death in 1870. Mr. Barnes has written with a sympathy and love for his subject which perhaps is unusual in the general writer, but the boys who read it, and we believe there will be many, cannot fall to be impressed with the nobility of character and the greatness of genius which General Lee's life displayed. The story contains in addition to deeds of heroism and stirring adventure, much information of an historical nature which, carefully read, will spare the youthful reader much tedious study. The author has already demonstrated his ability as a writer and the present volume will increase his popularity among the boys. The illustrations are by W. E. Mears. 243 pages. Price \$1.25. Harper & Brothers.

& Brothers.

A LIFE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT, by Frances M. Perry. Miss Perry's previous work as a biographer amply testifies to her ability to do justice to her present illustrious subject. Within the compass of this little volume she has given to the boys and girls of America and their elders a picture of President Roosevelt not so much as politician, soldier or statesman, but as a man. She describes his life from childhood to the present time with a true, yet sympathetic pen, far removed from gross flattery or adulation. The boys of America will in reading this book get a clearer idea of moral courage and high-souled patriotism, and realize that honesty, integrity, firmness of purpose and the reaching out after noble ideals will not lack recompense. This little book should find an honored place in every American boy's book case. The illustrations are handsome and in keeping with the makeup of the book. 127 pages. Price 60 cents postpaid. J. M. Stradling & Co.

postpaid. J. M. Strading & Co.

HERO TALES FROM AMERICAN HISTORY, by Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge. The authors in writing this book have placed the young people of America under great obligations. The lives of the men who are herechronicled ought to intensity the reader's feelings of pride in those who dared to do, suffer and die for home and country. The book recounts in simple, clear-cut language the deeds of daring, heroism and sublime endurance of such men as: George Washington, Daniel Boone, George Rogers Clark, General Grant. General Sheridan, Lieutenant Cushing, Admiral Farragut and Abraham Lincoln. It also tells General Sheridan, Lieutenant Cushing, Admiral Farragut and Abraham Lincoln. It also tells of the Battles of Trenton, Bennington, King's Mountain, The Storming of Stony Point, The Cruise of the "Wasp." The Battle of New Orleans, "Remember the Alamo," Hampton Roads, The Flag-Bearer. The Death of Stonewall Jackson. The Charge at Gettysburg and others, all calculated to inspire Americans, young and old, with the patriotic desire to emulate these men, and their deeds should ever occasion arise. The book is worthy of a prominent place in the library of every young American. The many fine illustrations add to the reader's interest. 325 pages. The Century Company. Company.



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small burros with which he carried various merchandise to the Indians and white settlers for nearly a hundred miles around. Sometimes he would be absent from home for weeks at a time, but his wife was like himself, a brave pioneer, and cheerfully remained at home with her two children. Bob and Nora. Small bands of Indians would often visit the place in Mr. Simpson's absence, but their visits were always friendly. When Bob and Nora were respectively fifteen and thirteen years of age the Indians made their first hostile visit to the Indians made their first hostile visit to the place.

Early one evening in May, 1855, the boy and girl were making their way home from the little stream south of the house and girl were making their way home from the little stream south of the house when they saw a small squad of Indians approaching. Presently they were surprised to see the Indians lashing their ponies and galloping down toward them, brandishing their weapons and gosticulating in the wildest marmer. At the same moment they heard a cry from the direction of the cabin and saw their father running toward them, gun in hand, motioning and calling for them to run for the house, which they did. Seeing the hunter unexpectedly at home, the Indians, five in number, stopped their horses a few hundred yards from the house, as if undecided what to do.

On reaching the house, Simpson, who had just returned after a week's absence, reported that an outbreak had occurred among the Utes and Cheyennes, and that several families had been massacred by them on the Arkansas river.

"We must get to the top of the peak at once," he said, "Those five Indians are the forerunners of the main body, and they'll attack us as soon as reinforcements arrive."

The two burros were speedily packed with provisions, a keg of water and a few other

Scarcely had the fugitives gained this re-treat, when, looking to the northeast, they discovered a large body of Indians advancing across the plain. Presently a half dozen of the savages came galloping in advance of the others. They dismounted at the base of the hill and began to ascend. Simpson halted them at the gap. Presently, as he used to tell, the leading warrior called out: "Indian want see white man."
"Well you see me. What do you want?"

come down, he kill um white man and

N southern Colorado, near the city of Trinidad, rises a small hill or peak known as "Simpson's Rest." It has a flat top, which is surrounded by a high, rocky wall. In this small enclosure are the graves of John Simpson and his wife. On the very spot where they now lie, they once stood a slege of five weeks' duration.

Simpson was a pioneer of Colorado. Early in 1852, with his wife and two children, he moved from Michigan to southern Colorado and settled where Trinidad now stands. The country was then inhabited by a few venturesome pioneers and bands of roving Utes and Cheyennes.

Simpson built a cabin near the foot of the peak, and here lived, hunting, trapping and trading. To the Indians he became known as one of the most daring and skillful of hunters. In trading he used two small burros with which he carried various merchandise to the Indians and white settlers for nearly a hundred miles around. Sometimes he would be absent from home

it, determined to starve the little family into submission.

Then followed a siege of five weeks' duration. When all the provisions which the Simpsons had carried to their fortification were consumed, they killed the burros for meat to sustain life. Luckily for them there were several heavy rains, the water forming a large pool on the top of the

I must a tore it open when I killed that chicken. I groaned awful loud. I d often heard 'bout blood poisoning,—so now I was really goin' to die. Then ma comes and says "what's the matter, Billy?" She was stumped when she seed the room, and such crying and goings-on.

says "what's the matter, Billy?" She was stumped when she seed the room, and such crving and goings-on.

Here, Sue, you kin have my top to remember me by. "Oh, no, no, Billy, don't!" says Sue. Then the door-bell rings, and i know the doctor is come. After he'd been in the room a few minutes and felt my pulse, he had a long talk with ma, and I knew it was all up with me. They made me drink a whole glassful of the awfullest medicine you ever tasted; and ma, she didn't rub her hand across my forehead the way she used to do when I was sick. I felt awful. They left me in bed 'till next morning. No supper, and I was hungry! But, say, I was skeered. Nobody came near the room, so I thought I must have something ketching. Mebbe that chicken was sick.—Chicken-pox, I guess. I cried myself to sleep. Next morning father came in—say, guess I won't tell you any more. I know that blamed doctor saw that chicken under the bed.

the bed.

That was all three weeks ago; and say, it does a feller good to expect to die once in a while—shows him how mean he is. I've licked Jimmy twice since but I gave him my 'spress wagon, and I ain't played with that kid yet but Bud got his kite. Sue,—she's got my top. Ain't sick boys funny though?

#### The Apparently Impossible

Profess yourself able to show anyone what he never saw, what you never saw, and what nobody else ever saw, and which after you two have seen, nobody else ever shall see. After requesting the company to guess this riddle, and they have professed themselves unable to do so, produce a nut, having cracked it, take out the kernel, and ask them if they ever have seen that before; they will of course answer no. "Neither have I," you reply "and I think you will confess that nobody



BIMPSON BEGAN FIRING INTO THEM

### Will Lisenbee.

#### Reverie of a Bad Sick Boy

(Continued from page 18.)

the hill and began to ascend. Simpson halted them at the gap. Presently, as he used to tell, the leading warrior called out: "Indian want see white man."

"Well, you see me. What do you want?"

"Well, talk away."

"Well, talk away."

"White man come down—we talk heapmebhy give um ponies for gun."

"White man 'fraid? Indian heap friend all the time."

That's all right, I'll take care of myself."

"You come down talk?"

"You come down talk?"

"You come down talk?"

"That's my business."

"Indian got many warriors. You no (Continued from page 18.)

An Take a ruler and ask whet the ground, pump over it: gust then. You bet! The bed looked awarrior called out: my shift, and O, the floor! Just then I heard mother coming upstairs. I shoved the remains of my victim under the bed, but it wasn't no use, the blood was everywhere. I had to something in a hurry if I didn't want a awful licking, and then I seed them bandages what we use for our wounded soldlers when we play war. I slipped that rag over my head and one over my hand, and crawled in bed. No time to undress; of the clasped in books. My hand commenced to ache. You see, I'd forgot all about that cut, and walk away.

peak, otherwise they must have all per-else has even seen it, and now no one shall ished from thirst at the end of the second ever see it again"; saying which, you put week.

the kernel into your mouth and eat it.

#### The Conjurer's Ball

Take a ball in each hand, and, stretching your hands as far apart as you can, say that you can bring both balls into either hand without bringing your hands together. You then accomplish the feat by simply laying the ball in one hand on the mantelpiece or table, and turning yourself half-round, taking it up with the other hand.

#### An Impossible Jump

Take a ruler, or any other piece of wood, and ask whether, if you laid it down on the ground, any of the company could jump over it: of course two or three will express their readiness to jump over so small an obstruction; then lay the ruler on the ground, close against the wall, and tell them to try.

#### An Impossible Walk

Ask one of your party whether he thinks of the room. On his saying he could walk out of the room. On his saying he could, request him to pass his arm around the leg of the table or plano, join his hands and walk away.

### PERFECT PHYSICAL TYPES FOR BOYS OF 5 TO 16 YEARS

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		τ.	ngthe (Inch	han)				Chest	Girthe- Girth		Lung	-Strengths- R. Fore-	L. Fore-	Vitality
Age.	Weight.	Height.	Height Sitting.	Span of	Head.	readths (Incl Chest.	Waist.	Depth (in.)	of Head.	Chest Expan.	Capacity (cu. in.)	Arm	Arm Strength.	Coeffi-
Bixteen	116.38	64.45	33.55	66.25	5.95	9.85	9.15	6.60	21.56	3.45	191.40	73.28	65.22	35.58
Fifteen	103.29	62.25	32.15	<b>63</b> .15	5.90	9.30	8.65	6.30	21.45	3.30	161.00	63.47	54.30	26.09
Fourteen.	87.41	<b>59.4</b> 5	30.70	60.00	5.85	8.95	8.25	<b>5.9</b> 5	21.30	3.35	140.12	55.81	50.70	21.97
Thirteen.,	78.32	57.10	29.60	57.50	5.80	8.70	7.95	5.65	21.10	3.25	123.58	49.69	45.07	18.28
Twelve	72.55	55.25	28.95	<b>55.30</b>	5.80	8.50	7.70	5.60	21.00	3.05	111.33	43.29	40.56	<b>1</b> 5. <b>5</b> 5
Eleven	64.89	53.10	28.20	53.40	5.75	8.25	7.45	5.45	20.85	2.90	100.74	39.⊍3	36.30	13.33
Ten	61.28	51.55	<b>27.6</b> 0	51.20	5.75	8.00	7.20	5.25	20.60	2.75	90.02	32.42	30.94	10.84
Nine	55.15	49.55	26.80	49.10	5.70	7.80	7.10	5.20	20.65	2.55	81.03	28.91	25.90	9.34
Eight	50.90	47.75	26.00	47.00	5.65	7.65	6.95	5.10	20.55	2.35	70.43	23.38	20.96	7.34
Seven	46.85	45.55	25.20	45.00	5.65	7.45	6.75	5.10	20.45	1.80	60.48	20.19	18.78	5.06
81x	42.62	43.55	24.20	42.60	5.60	7.25	6.55	5.05	20.25	1.65	50.89	15.36	12.53	4.02
Five	39.29	41.60	23.30	40.35	5.60	7.15	6.50	4.90	20.15	1.35	40.60	10.76	10.38	2.61

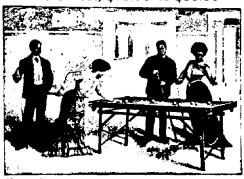
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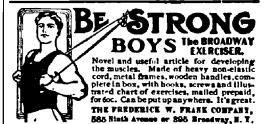
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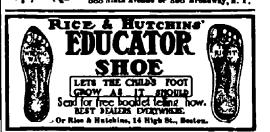


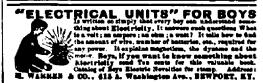
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This department is for amateur printers and journalists—for boys interested in the work of the print-shop, whether as writers, compositors or otherwise. Enquiries on any miass of the subject will be cheerfully answered. Address Editor of the Amateur Journalism Department, care of THE AMERICAN BOY.

#### An Introduction of Mr. Murphy to the Boys

Dear Boys.—W. R. Murphy, the editor of this department, has held many offices in the gift of the national and local press associations and clubs. He has been secreassociations and clubs. He has been secretary of publicity of The National Amateur Press Association, chairman of the board of directors of The United Amateur Press Association, and president and treasurer of The Inter-State Amateur Press Association. For six years he has been secretary-treasurer of the Philadelphia Amateur Journalists' Club. He has every facility at his command for the editing of a live Journalists' Club. He has every facility at his command for the editing of a live, helpful department and stands ready to aid with advice and instruction all of our readers who are interested in amateur printing and publishing.

Respectfully,

WM. C. SPRAGUE,

Managing Editor.



EDWARD M. LIND, PRES. N. A. P. A.

#### The Work of Two Boys

The latest amateur journal to come to our attention is "The Speck," and the story of its publisher's experience and methods will prove interesting and helpful. The contrast between the first and last issues of "The Speck," as shown by the picture presented on this page, is marked. We have photographed the front page of the March number pasted on to the front page of the September number to on to the front page of the September number to show the increase in the size of the page. The March number is four pages, 2½x3 inches. The publisher guarantees a circulation of fifty copies. The September of fifty copies. The September of fifty copies and the circulation has jumped to five hundred copies. The subscription price in March is stated to be ten cents for twelve topies. The subscription price in March is stated to be ten cents for twelve issues; in September, twenty cents. The first issue contains no advertisements; the last issue, four. The publisher says he has to refuse advertisements every month. The advertisements in September netted the publisher five dollars. The plant of "The Speck" consists of a press, fifty pounds of body type, ten pounds of display type, and a supply of heading. It is printed at No. 320 Rural avenue, Williamsport, Pa., by Logue Brothers. I Gibson Logue Logue Brothers. J. Gibson, Lo-gue, the editor, is fifteen years old, and E. G., his assistant, is only ten. The issue on hand would be a issue on hand would be a credit to much older boys, as the typography is neat, the contents well arranged, and the text breezy. The leading article, "A Campaign Bar"l,"

ticle, "A Campaign Bar I,"
deplores corruption in
politics. The publishers
of "The Speck" have
learned one of the cardinal principles of publishing a good paper,
that is, not to let the advertisements overtrun the space that belongs to the text. The
editor writes clearly and in the main grammatically.

That decide thems is again! (Continued on the page.) | Continued on the page.) |

REDUCED FROM PHOTOGRAPH, SHOWING RELATIVE SIZES OF FIRST
AND LAST NUMBERS

Hollub, G. W. Cooke, Lester Smith. R. C.
Ayres, Waldemar Young, M. K. Temple
and Dr. H. E. Alderson (list incomplete),
of SanFrancisco.

The laureateship contests, which are
open competitions for a certificate of merit

#### The Reviewer

In THE MARUNE, Harry L. Walsh writes with appreciation of the work of Rudyard Kipling. His article is hardly an essay, as it lacks the necessary proportions and balance which we associate with the essay proper. It is an interesting sketch, and in the main, well written. He has been careful in the choice of words, but in the case of several sentences there is an involved and awkward construction. The article reveals a considerable knowledge of Kipling's works. The author would seemingly put Kinling above Shakespeare as a literary master. Few will agree with him. My experience in the six years of criticising the products of amateur journalists has been that they usually lack the sense of perspective, which means that the figures are not in one proportion. This seems to be a fault in the work of Mr. Walsh.—FRANCIS DAILY, Washington, D. C., writes about his print-shop, which from his account is well equipped. His letterhead is submitted for criticism. The two-color In THE MARUNE, Harry L. Walsh

work is neat, the impression even, and the wording well balanced. It seems to me it would be better, considering the size of the sheet used, to distribute the wording across the page, instead of confining it to one corner.—ELMER R. REYNOLDS, Madison, N. J., has a new press, with an inside chase of 7xII, a present given him by his father, last spring. He has since then cleared fifty dollars in money, in addition to his gain in experience and pleasure. His samples of card printing are carefully spaced and show up well. He shows a little fault in his use of periods.—The fall issue of THE WESTERNER comes out in fine form. Alfred Kohlberg, the publisher, printed the entire number on a small "one-boy-power" press. As the number contains thirty-two pages, 5x7 inches and cover, the printing of the issue entailed considerable work. Simplicity is the key-note of THE WESTERNER'S typography. The spacing is good, the headings harmonious and the presswork excellent. This number is the paper's high-water mark. A poem, perfect in metre and with considerable depth of thought is contributed by Ethelwyn Dithridge. "The Man I Met in the Cafe" is a rattling good story by Morgan D. Hite. The author shows acquaintance with the technicalities of short story writing. There is proper attention given to local color and technicalities of short story writing. There is proper attention given to local color and the characters are consistent. Amateur story writers neglect these two essentials to good story writing. The editor's remarks and reviews are pleasing and full of suggestions, and his views on print-shop matters are instructive. He offers to aid boys whose presses do not work just right by giving them the benefit of his exper-ience. His address is No. 2426a Pine Street. San Francisco.

#### The National Amateur Press Association

Association
The National Amateur Press Association, which was organized at the Centennial by Hon, Jas. M. Beck and others, held its 29th annual meeting on July 2, 3, 4 and 5, at the California Hotel, San Francisco.
Owing to the great distance, the out-of-town attendance was not large. Present were C. R. Burger, Colorado Springs, Col.; Sam T. Brush, Sacramento; I. D. Magnes and M. J. Hyde, of Oakland; F. F. Thomas, Jr., and C. B. Phillips, of Berkeley, and Ed. M. Lind, Harrie C. Morris, Alfred Kohlberg, Allan Abbott, Farnsworth Wright, F. C. Mortimer, D. H. Cleft, David

# THE SPECK.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., SEPTEMBER, 1904

### CAMPAIGN "BAR'L."

"Lad you may some day it reddent." in a familliar phrac president." in a familliar phused to securaris the lat-their hatties with the w. This phrase might have all right in its place but it not helong to the 30th cer-ior now the lad must a have or control "barrels mony to have any chancal!.

All.

Not courage, or nobilit character, but unner y now a man to the presidency, campaigns "but" is somet of which the United 8 should be askned, much the money spent in campaign by all parties—two of their necessary leptimate exponens—would for the poor and sick!

A man man year. "The

Instituate expenses—would for the poor and sixt!

A man may any "Why crived \$10 for my votement when you sell write, you sell yoursell in the estimation others and forfelt your sell write, you sell yoursell in the estimation others and forfelt your sell write, you sell to the President for any amount, but hold it priceles as the badge of your free manhond.

Here's approach to the President feel makes up in quality and would have carried off the honomorphism of the propose to it.—The Here's approach to it.—The what the people of Williamsport want.

The Speck is heterature.

which is much to be desired.
Money is not everything in
this world: teach the magnates
that truth. The coming elec-tion is the time to vote for the
man whom you honestly con-sider heat fitted for the place
to which he aspires.

The annual midemmer ser.

Mr. Chatham down not color to which he aspires.

Mr. Chatham down not color to which he aspires.

Mr. Chatham down not color to which he aspires.

Mr. Chatham down not color to "manufacture" as last month's paper stated, but he down engaged to the path aspires.

EAGLESKERE.

LOCAL NOTES

Williamsport has another suitablishment in the Printing Company on ind street. The office date and certainly has state to term out good k

ud Mrs. Mark O'Bries. /o months at Altoons.

lary A. Thompson was sy her daughter, of Phil-

THE SPECK March 1974 d Mre Helick, of Rural sprut a work at Atlan-and Philadelphia.

The SPECK is pullished must bly and has a circulation of 30 BASE BALL

Williamsport will be represented by a fast busch of ball playors this suson. Manager Weignand deserves much prain, for signing them.

of SanFrancisco.

The laureateship contests, which are open competitions for a certificate of merit awarded to the best writer in each department, were decided as follows:

partment, were decided as follows:
Poem (Edwin Markham, judge), laureate, A. H. Goodenough, Vermont, for "Lord, Save Us All;" honorable mention, W. R. Murphy, Philadelphia, for "To Die in June."

Frank (Pibert 1997)

Essay (Elbert Hubbard, judge). Laure-ate, W. R. Murphy, for "Shylock and Barabbas;" honorable mention, H. Blum-berg, for "Should Nature Receive Our Love?"

History of Amateur Journalism, Miniter, judge). Laureate, N. G. Morton, for "The Interstate Convention;" honorable mention, Tim Thrift, for "Brodie and His Print-Shop." Editorial-Laureate, "Literary Gem." (N.

Boston); honorable mention, "Ploneers" time (W. R. Murphy and J. R. Spink, editors. lows: Philadelphia.)

A clean and able ticket was elected for "Th the board of officers. The vote on the presidency was 80 to 13, and that on other officers the same. The officers for 1904-05

37-39 Maiden Lane, Y. Y. City San Francisco, Speeckels Building President—Edward M. Lind, ("The Pagan," San Francisco).
First Vice-President—C. F. W. Hegert, ("Opinions," Chicago).
Second Vice-President—L. M. Starring, ("Reflector," Grand View, Tenn).
Recording Secretary—Bernard Goldstein, ("Literature," New York).
Corresponding Secretary—Amanda E. Frees (Chicago).
Treasurer—F. F. Thomas, Jr., ("Acorn," Berkeley, Cal.).
Official Editor—Tim Thrift ("The Lucky Dog," Cleveland).
Executive Judges—Foster Gilroy ("Sty-President-Edward M. Lind, ("The Pag-

strong dust-proof crystals.

young and old alike.

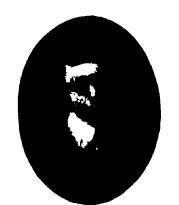
\_ ever introduced.

Executive Judges—Foster Gilroy ("Stylus," Philadelphia); Hal C. Bixly, ("Bazoo," Chicago), and F. C. Mortimer (S.in Francisco).
President-elect Lind made the following

President-elect Lind made the following appointments: Secretary of publicity, W. H. Murphy, ("Pioneer," Philadelphia); secretary of credentials, H. C. Morris ("Marginalia," San Francisco); historian, J. L. Peltret, ("Hesperides," Boston.)
The convention accomplished a considerable amount of business. Several necessary amendments to the constitution were drafted, including the lilegal insertion of the word "white" in the eligibility clause. An efficient and helpful board of critics to report bi-monthly in the "National Amateur," the association's official organ, was projected and promises to be a desirable feature of the association's work. The projected and promises to be a desirable feature of the association's work. The matter of placing on the presidential roster the name of John L. Peltret, who was probably illegally defeated at the New York convention in 1902, was referred to a special committee. The Amateur Journalists' exhibit at the St. Louis fair was commended, and the president instructed to assist in paying any resulting deficit.

The convention concluded with a banquet at which a choice menu was discussed, old memories renewed in the light

cussed, old memories renewed in the light of reminiscences, new pledges for the good of the cause made, and a general jolly



J. GIBSON LOGUE, PUBLISHER OF "THE SPECE"

enjoyed. The toasts were as fol-

"Yesterday"—C. R. Burger.

"The Country —C. R. Burger.
"The Country Amateur"—F. C. Mortimer
"Today"—S. T. Bush.
"An Outside View"—Lester Smith.
"Tomorrow"—Edward M. Lind.
"Courtesies"—Rollin C. Ayres.

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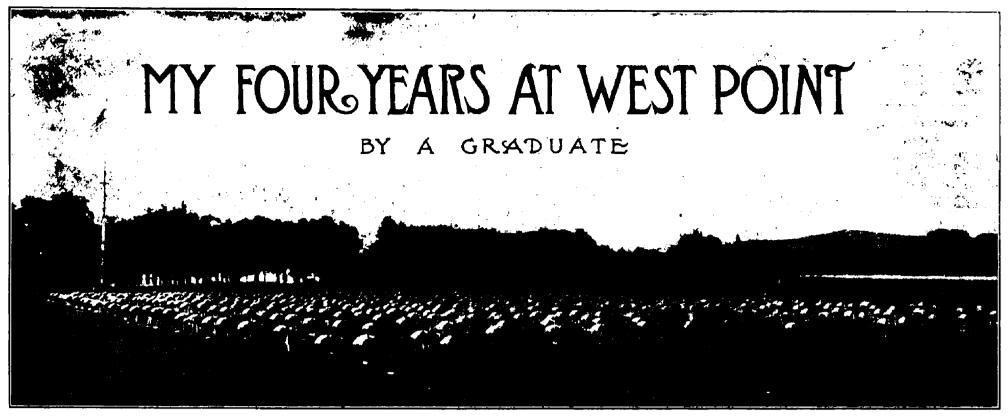
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SETTING UP EXERCISES BY THE CADETS AT WEST POINT

#### BEGUN IN SEPTEMBER

As a rule, the cadets troubled us very little. Occasionally, while I was "tip-tapping" around the area of the barracks with a prodigious "brace," some cadet would suggest in an undertone that I was slouched the barracks were not suggest in an undertone that I was slouching frightfully. If the remarks were not followed by an attempt to wrinkle my coat, I was warned that I would have that "b.j. ety" taken out of me when I got into camp.

Was soon as the result or the examinations was officially announced, our real "pleb" was officially announced, our real "pleb" and officially announced our real "pleb" was officially announced. Our experiences so far were only a foretaste of what was to come. In addition to the usual "parade," we I was warned that I would have that "b.j. one at 10:30 a. m., and one at 4:30 p. m. we were divided into squads of from eight to the state of the examinations as the result of the examinations as officially announced. Our real "pleb" was officially announced. Our real "pleb" was officially announced. Our real "pleb" and the pleb is the provided in the provided in the provided in the provided into squads of from eight to the provided into squads of the provided into squads of from eight to the provided into squads of from eight to the provided into squads of the pro

obliged to rule the lines, do an the briefing, addressing, etc., on each paper, after a copy of one posted on the "office" door. I averaged about seven reports a day, and considering that I had to rewrite each explanation once at least, it can be readily understood that most of my spare time was given to this unpleasant work.

Some of the reports entered were formid-

given to this unpleasant work.

Some of the reports entered were formidable. These are examples: "Slouching in area about 10:20 a. m." "Failing to depress toes after having been ordered three times to do so." "Carrying himself in a very indifferent and slouchy manner after having been twice corrected for same."

It was aggravating to be reported for such insubordinate offenses, when I was doing the best I could. Visions of courtsmartial flitted through my mind, and I was in a constant state of trepidation.

in a constant state of trepidation.

Another thing annoyed me not a little:
viz., keeping my room in order. I had
been so accustomed at home to strew my I had been so accustomed at home to strew my garments and articles around promiscuously, that it had become a confirmed habit with me never to put a thing back in the proper place. I did not know how to sew on a button, sweep out a room, or make a bed. But now all this was changed. We lived on the principle, "Every man his own chambermaid." Each article had its particular place and it must be there. The bedding had to be piled each morning after particular place and it must be there. The bedding had to be piled each morning after reveille. First, the mattress was doubled over, and the sheets, blankets and comforters were folded and piled with folded edge to the front, first the sheets, then the pillows, then the blankets, and finally the comforter, after which the room had to be thoroughly swent. This was done by the comforter, after which the room had to be thoroughly swept. This was done by the "orderly," as he was called, who was responsible for the general condition of the apartment. This office is held by each occupant of the room for a week, the change of duty taking place after each Sunday morning inspection.

Twenty minutes after reveille came the man. The first class officers have a few

Sunday morning inspection.

Twenty minutes after reveille came the police inspection, and one of the cadets over us inspected our room. He paid particular attention to the bedding, and for the first few days he would tear it all apart and make us pile it again. The shoes had to be arranged at the foot of the bed, the toes all in line. A speck of dust on the mirror or the mantelpiece, or a drop of

water on the floor, was a crime.
I remember one night when the officer in charge of us inspected our room. I had just finished washing and had left the water in the basin. Otherwise the room was in good order. Suddenly I was startled was in good order. Suddenly I was statuted by a bang on the door. My roommate and myself leaped to "attention" with our of the exercises, and were principally drill-hearts in our throats. I shall never forget the inspector's look of contemptuous amage-afternoon drill and "parade" we carried many when he saw the water in the bowl, which ought to have been empty and inverted on the washstand.

Amidst the oppressive silence he asked me who was responsible. I told him I was. "Why is not this bowl inverted?" I replied, "I did not think that you were going to inspect, sir."

Oh, what a break that was, and how he reprimanded me! I shall never forget it.
I determined that the next time he inspected, my room should be in perfect order. I cleaned and pollshed everything, even to the brass clasp on my infantry "Tactics."

IV.

NEW CADETS.

URING the examinations, we had an hour or so a day to ourselves, but the limits were strictly prescribed. We were allowed to walk only on that portion of cadet limits south of the road in front of barracks, and our period for recreation was so arranged that we were not out at the same time as the older cadets.

As a rule, the cadets troubled us very little. Occasionally, while I was "tip-tap-"

When the officer came to my room at Sunday morning inspection, I stood at attention, with a feeling of blissful assurance. He surveyed the room, but did not seem to notice the polish on the clasp of my "Tactics," nor the dazzling lustre of the brasses on my cleaning box. He did not lice, however, the shoes at the foot of my bed. One pair had the right shoe on the left side, and vice-versa.

"Are you in the habit of standing cross-legged, sir?" he demanded. Another reprimand and his dismal forebodings of my future kept me awake through many a long sultry night that followed. When the officer came to my room at the scabbard and was secured in front by a to rear, after which the hands are brought

sultry night that followed.

As soon as the result of the examinations

Shortly after the examinations were concluded, the battalion went into camp, and we had the whole barracks to ourselves. We were given three divisions to live in, and two men were assigned to each room. The examinations being now over, we clastifut to be candidates and were "new cadets."

We were all supplied with a quantity of legal cap on which to write our explanations. Whenever we were reported for an offense, we had to prepare the explanation therefor. Blanks for this purpose were provided for the older cadets, but we were obliged to rule the lines, do all the briefing, addressing, etc., on each paper, after a copy of one posted on the "office" does not be divided into squads of from eight to ten men, so as to secure efficiency in dellin. A corporal, and, in some cases, a cadet private had charge of each squad. In addition to the corporal regularly detailed over us, a squad was marched from camp in time for each drill. Most of these cadets were corporals, but as there were not enough officers available for the duty, some of the drillmasters were privates. I had always heard that it was a great object to "bone corp." (i. e., secure a corporalship), and it did not take us long to see that the private drillmasters were work in addition to the corporals and the corporals and the corporals were working just as herd for the duty.

that the private drillmasters were work not hard to become corporals and the corporals were working just as hard for higher "makes" for September. We learned this literally by the sweat of our brows, for the way those fellows drilled and marched us makes me shudder even at this late day. Just here, I will give an explanation of the class and officer system at West Point. In the first place there are four classes, first, second, third and fourth, corresponding respectively to the Senior, Junior, Sophomore and Freshmen classes at colleges. The captains, lieutenants, adjutants, and quartermaster are selected from the first class, the sergeants, sergeant-major, first class, the sergeants, sergeant-major, and quartermaster-sergeants from the second class, and the corporals from the third class. All fourth class men are privates, and as a rule march in the rear rank at all battalion formations.

There are no examinations for promotion from one grade to another. The appointments are made by the Superintendent on the recommendation of the Commandant of Cadets. The tactical officers and the cadet officers of the first class recommend in turn to the Commandant. In the selection There are no examinations for promotion from one grade to another. The appointments are made by the Superintendent on the recommendation of the Commandant of Cadets. The tactical officers and the cadet officers of the first class recommend in turn to the Commandant. In the selection of officers, military bearing, general appearance, discipline, class standing, and general deportment are all considered.

When a cadet officer shows that he is not worthy of his office his appointment is revoked, and he goes back to the ranks, and we were outside of the area of barracks, when we could carry our hands naturally. In summer, reveille is at 5:30 a. m., and consequently we had a very short time before our morning drill. At the second divided into squads according to our proficiency in drill. The first was the squad of honor, and that was the goal of every pleb's ambition. The gradation was carried down four or five squads, after

voked, and he goes back to the ranks, and a cadet private is appointed in his place.

Rank at West Point determines everything. The distinction is so fine that it is felt from the first captain to the lowest pleb. At all battalion and company formations the senior cadet officer comman's.

At all class and drill formations the cadet,

man. The first class officers have a few minor privileges in the way of burning lights late at night. All the officers march in the line of file closers, except the corp-orals, who march on the flanks of their respective companies. In Yearling camp, however, the corporals act as sergeants

while the second class men are on furlough.
Our daily drills now became a matter of routine. We knew just what to expect at each one. The early morning drill was the hardest, for as soon as we had learned the rudiments of tactics, we were out through all the setting up exercises, and we double-timed around the post. The 10:30 drill was not quite so vigorous, as we had less

Our guns and accoutrements were issued to us about a week after the examinations. My feelings on receiving this warlike paraphernalia could be compared to nothing except the manly pride I felt on assuming excent the manly order I felt on assuming the front, palms touching, then the arms my first pair of long trousers. Our milisery outfit consisted of a Springfield rife, a cartridge box, a bayonet and scabbard together with our white helts. The cartridge box hung near the right hip and was at the shoulder belt swing across the left shoulder. The scabbard was at the left shoulder. The scabbard was at the left side. The waist belt passed through

brass waist-plate. We had to keep our brasses polished to a golden lustre, and our guns free from dirt and rust. In fact most, if not all, of our and rust. In fact most, if not all, of our time, while we were not drilling, was devoted to cleaning our guns and brasses. We were inspected every night at parade, and very rigidly too. Our collars and cuffs had to be spotless and our shoes well polished. Our guns were carefully examined, and if the inspecting officer coulisoil his gloves on any part of the weapon it was magnified into a depository of uncleanliness. It was contrary to regulations to take the piece apart, but of course in the seclusion of our own rooms we all in the seclusion of our own rooms we all had to do it in order to clean the various parts. To show how thoroughly this was done, there was not a gun in which you could not see the front end of the breechblock by looking down the barrel when the breech was closed.

#### PREPARING FOR CAMP.

To give the reader an idea of a military position, and the one we had to assume on all occasions except while at "place rest," I copy the following from tactics:

Position of soldier. "Feet on the same line and as near each

other as the conformation of the man per-mits [together].

The feet turned out equally and forming with each other an angle of about sixty degrees [exactly].

The knees straight without stiffness.
The body erect on the hips, inclining a little forward. The shoulders square an ifalling equally [shoulder blades almost

touching].

The arms hanging naturally.
The elbows near the body [very near].
The palms of the hand turned slightly to the front [squarely to the front], the little fingers behind the seams of the trousers.

The head erect and square to the front.
The chin slightly drawn in without constraint [generally with].
The eyes straight to the front and strik-

ing the ground at about the distance of fifteen yards."
We were always required to carry our-

selves as prescribed above, excepting when we were outside of the area of barracks,

voked, and he goes back to the ranks, and a cadet private is appointed in his place.

a cadet private is appointed in his place. was advanced several squads, and similarly if a cadet retrograded he went down several

aquada. The various "setting up" exercises formed the feature of the morning drill, especially the second exercise. We were often kept at this until each of us had dug a little hole in front of him, started a pool of perspiration and worked his flannel jacket over his head. This exercise is a good one for making the body supple and

enabling one to retain with ease the posi-tion of the soldier.

It is executed as follows: the arms are raised from the side, extended at full length above the head until the hands meet, palms to the front, fingers pointing upward, thumbs locked, with the right thumb in chumos locked, with the right thumb in front, and the shoulders pressed back. At the command "two," bend over till the hands touch the ground, keeping the arms and knees straight. At the command "three" resume the "position of the soldier."

After we had learned how to execute all After we had learned how to execute all the exercises by the numbers, it was customary to form us in single file at convenient distances apart. The command "Continue the motion." with the number of the exercise desired, was given, and we all executed the movements in unison.

Altogether there were four exercises. Altogether there were four ex In the first the hands are raised

front, then brought to the tip of the cap. then extended upward and obliquiely to the rear, until the hands reached the side. In the third the hands are extended to the front, palms touching, then the arms are extended to the rear, inclining slightly downward and at the same time raising.

to the side again.

Another of the exercises was the "double

step." The object of this was to teach the beginner the principles of double-timing. The arms are raised until the forearms are The arms are raised until the forearms are horizontal, fingers closed, nails toward the body, elbows to the rear. The left leg is raised to the front, bending and elevating the knee as much as possible, the part of the leg between the knee and instep vertical, the toe depressed. After the left foot is replaced, the same motion is executed with the right.

After learning the double step we were exercised at each early morning drill in

exercised at each early morning drill in double-timing. We often ran the distance of

double-timing. We often ran the distance of a mile without stopping, at cadenced time and all keeping well dressed. There is one feature peculiarly charac-teristic of cadet life. I refer to the manner in which the young men live in the future. There is always something that they are

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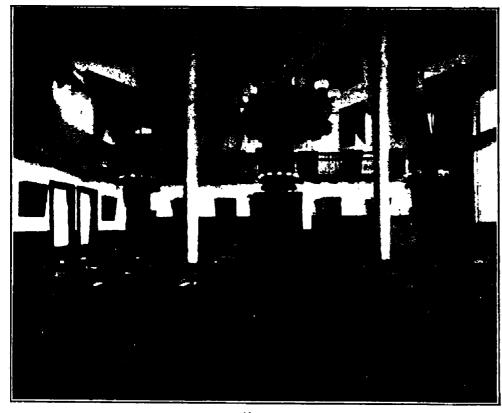
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WEST EXAMINATION ROOM WHERE NEW CADETS ARE EXAMINED

anticipating. They are anxious for the present to pass and are continually counting the days that must come and go before to avoid any complications, I will state

Ing the days that must come and go before some important event arrives.

Many a "pleb" and many a yearling have found at the June examination that his dreams of furlough were dreams and nothing more. The disposition is almost irresistible to build air castles while in his room facing the plain, to gaze out over the grassy parade ground, to watch the leaves of the maples nodding in the May brieze, and, and were "driven" over to camp, and to form plans and cherish hopes of the map and cherish hopes of the map before the form the f and to form plans and cherish hopes of furlough—that easis halfway across the dreary four years' desert.
We had not begun to anticipate furlough

We had not begun to anticipate furiough as yet. My first longing was to become a cadet. This having been realized, I yearned to own a cadet uniform, for my civilian or "cit's" clothes were shockingly wrinkled, and my cutaway had a fashion of working up over my shoulders, when engaged in executing the second exercise, that was trying in the extreme. The cadets wear gray dress coats and white trousers (always known at the Academy as "pants"). Our first uniform consisted of "pants"). Our first uniform consisted of a gray flannel suit, the same colored trousers with a black stripe, and a short shell jacket. In addition to this ambition, I was eager to carry a gun, to become a pro-ficient in the second exercise, and to go into camp.

We were continually receiving instructions in our orders, and duties as cadets. with especial reference to those of as nu-nel. We expected to go into camp before the Fourth of July, and it was now the 30th of

The cadets receive their pay, on their check-books, every two months, and as provided by the Regulations, are inspect-ed and mustered on the last day of every

alternate month.

On this day we marched over to camp to be mustered at the same time with the battalion. How imposing those cadets looked to me, and how scornfully they sized us up! As each man's name was called he answered "Here" and marched called he answered "Here" and marched out in front of the mustering officer, saluted like a machine and marched to the rear. When we had all gone through this movement we were "driven" back to barracks. I was so frightened while marching by, with my hands pasted down to my sides, that I forgot to salute several officers standing in the vicinity, for which neglect I received a vigorous "jumping." This, together with the glowering looks bestowed upon me by several cadets, made me glad to get back alive to my bare and lonely room in barracks.

On the second of July, we received no-

On the second of July, we received notice that some time the next day we would go into camp. All was bustle but not con-fusion. Immediately after the morning drill on the third I began to get my worldly goods together, that is, those suited to a military life. Our citizen's clothes were kept in our trunks in a room in the basement of barracks. Everything was bundled into a comforter and a sheet and then tied up. Commissary wagons carried these bundles over to camp. We kept our guns and trimmings in our rooms pending our formal entry into camp.

While waiting for our effects to be taken away, we were busy making arrangements for tenting together. I had previously engaged myself to several different men, but, like Tom Moore's "pets," they all died (i.e., so far as I was concerned). Those who had not been remanded to civil life had been sent to other companies.

We had all been assigned to one of the goods together. that those suited to

who had not been remanded to civil life had been sent to other companies.

We had all been assigned to one of the four companies of the battalion. The whole pleb class was drawn up in line and arranged according to height. The squad was then divided into two equal divisions. The taller half were to go to "A" and "D" companies, the other half to "B" and "C." Then starting at the first man in each division, number one went to A company, number two to D, number three to A. and so on. The same was done in the "B" and "C" division.

One of the oddest features of cadet life is the way that "plebs" mentally estimate one another. First impressions are rarely correct, especially those of youth, and many a man at West Point has had to pass through months of misery before he could rid himself of the reputation of being a "slob." The cadets in charge of us had also sized us up, and their opinion in general accorded with our own. When you consider how many men there are of nearly the same height, it is not a cause of surprise that the senior cadet officer over us being an "A" company man, that all the "slobs" went over to "D" company. I don't want to offend any D company man who may happen to read this article, because the next year a "D" company cadet

mand, and were "driven" over to camp.
The news had gone before us, and, as we marched, I perceived in the intervals, when our line was directed to the front of camp, that the different company streets were filled with groups of cadets, waiting to see their new comrades in arms.

We were marched across sentinel's post number six, to the color line, brought into

tents. On the way through the company street, I overheard more than one p rsonal remark about my friends as well as myself.

remark about my friends as well as myself.

The captain was sitting in state behind a
table, placed in the front part of his tent,
in the rear of which another cadet, attired
in his undergarments, was lounging upon
a pile of bedding and coolly surveying the
awed crowd outside.

At intervals this reclining cadet removed
his pine from his mouth relead the pine from

his pipe from his mouth, raised himself on his elbow, and asked some one his name, and that of his "pred." Then, after bestowing a look of contempt and indifference upon us, he would drop back upon the bedding with a sigh, and return to his pipe. bedding with a sigh, and return to his pipe. Meanwhile, the captain, with a diagram of the company spread out before him, was busy assigning us to our tents. As there was no way of determining seniority. A ranked B, and B ranked C, etc. A was called up to the table and asked which tent he wanted. (The tents reserved for us were five or six middle ones on the sunnier aids of the street). Of course A did not were five or six middle ones on the sunnier side of the street.) Of course, A did not know by what standard to judge of the desirability of any particular tent, and so, after an embarrassing silence, interrupted by a growl of "step out," he selected the vacant one nearest the captain. Thoughtless mortal! A was asked what other cadets he wanted as tent-mates. He named has two companions in future misery, whose names were checked off with his. B was his two companions in future misery, whose names were checked off with his. B was then called up. This man had the brightest eyes I have ever seen, and just then I observed a mischlevous twinkle in them. He selected the tent most remote from the captain's. The latter gazed at him with a look almost of respect mingled with good-

ing by themselves. I saw at a glance that

I was the senior and would have the next choice. I hurriedly asked these two if they would live with me. I had not known them before reporting, and since our examination, had seen but little of them. They agreed, and we were in for it. There was but one tent left, and only three men to occupy it. However, the captain lit a cigar and meaning to do his whole duty he put me through the farce of selecting a tent, meanwhile asking me, among other questions, how I liked certain ones already occupied, his own among the number. My tent was near the middle of those reserved for the plebs, but I felt that it was superior in point of location to A's tent, and therefore congratulated myself.

Happy in settling the tent and tent-mate difficulty, I was making a bee-line to my new quarters, much to the detriment of my military brace, but had not gone far when some one behind me shouted "Core beet

military brace, but had not gone far when some one behind me shouted, "Come back here!" I went back. My captain, who a moment before seemed glowing with a moment before seemed glowing with good-humor, was now the picture of indignation. I could not have felt more awestruck had I been a slave before a sultan's throne. I was urged to "step out" on my way back, and I obeyed. Captain Smithbegan at the crown of my head and "jumped" me thoroughly down to my heels. I cannot recall his words, but it was the usual thing delivered in the most feroclous manner. ferocious manner.

While I was being ground through the mill of wrath, the captain's roommate leaped up from his couch, and struck an attitude behind him. The former wore one attitude behind him. The former wore one of those sleeveless commissary shirts the pride of all cadets. The name Shappert was tattoed in indelible ink across the front. Shappert had an immense chest, and his arms were like those of a trained puglist. I made up my mind that if Shappert wanted me to do anything. I would try very hard to obey. The man in undergarments had quite a good-natured face, and I thought that the sneering expression he now assumed ill became him. In the interims, when Captain Smith stopped talking in order to frown upon me and to look ing in order to frown upon me and to look contemptuous as well as bored. Shappert took occasion to interlude some sarcastic remark that made me wince.

At last, the ordeal was over; Smith had scolded enough, and Shappert had sneered until he was satisfied, so I started down the company street again, this time with a prodigious brace. As I approached my quarters, I saw two cadets stoop down so as to avoid the fiap of the tent, emerge into the street reassume the position of as to avoid the flap of the tent, emerge into the street, reassume the position of soldiers, "tip-tap" across the street, stoop again, enter the tent directly opposite, when they came to the regulation carriage with a start. From the excited conversation, it seemed that my tent-mates had been chuckling over my recent experience. I heard a flerce voice which showed that the owner was bent on making them afford him more entertainment than they had received from my misfortune.

from my misfortune.
Our tents were bare with the exception of a large locker placed on the side next the parade ground. Stretchers had to be brought, and swung from the ridgepole of the tent. They were obtained from the quartermaster's tent.

quartermaster's tent.

We were wholly ignorant of how to fix up our quarters. True, we had a book giving the place for everything, but we felt that there was a wrong way to begin, and, pleb-like, we would take that way. There that there was a wrong way to begin, and, pleb-like, we would take that way. There was a small square board about four inches in diameter, pivoted to the front pole at the height of the head. After a little study we concluded that this was the orderly board. The momentous question arose as to who should be orderly. The trouble was finally settled by one of my roommates, Silkins. It was the latter part of the week, and as the orderly changed after Sunday morning inspection, Silkins thought he would have less work and responsibility, by taking the first detail. My other roommate, Fletcher, and myself, were willing, so Silkins assumed the responsibility.

taking the first detail. My other roommate, Fletcher, and myself, were willing, so Silkins assumed the responsibility.

Of course we all helped vigorously, but the orderly had the responsibility, which is everything at the Point. Some one is responsible for everything that takes place there except for the weather. We secured rope, lashed the stretcher to the ridgepole, and brought in all our worldly goods, which had been dumped from the wagon at the foot of the company street. street.

look almost of respect mingled with good-natured amusement. I immediately saw the point, and concluded that among the famous names West Point was to furnish to history in the future would be found that of my bright-eyed classmate, After all the C's and D's had been dis-posed of, there were three men left stand-ing by themselves. I saw at a glance that While we were busy unpacking

(To be Continued.)



OFFICER INSPECTING A ROOM IN BARRACES

I was the senior and would have the next Tufts College ELMER H. CAPEN, D. LL. President.

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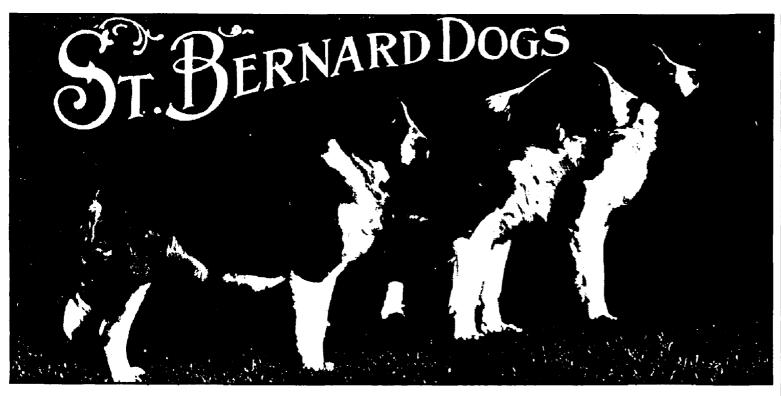
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Possibly something of the respect and admiration which the average lad cherishes for a St. Bernard is due to the stories which every boy has read over and over again in the school readers and other books of the noble work of these animals in the snow-bound mountains of Europe where they are regularly employed to rescue travelers who lose their way in the fierce, blinding snow storms which sweep over these regions, quickly wiping out all trace of roads and paths. Many a half frozen and exhausted traveler has been given new life by the food and dr.nk carried in the little cask which each of these life-saving dogs wears attached to his collar, and one of the dogs who has thus discovered a helpless human being will either drag him to a place where he may be cared for or else returning to his home the dog will guide a rescuing party to the point where the body lies, perhaps well-nigh buried in the snow.

Here in America the life saving work of the St. Bernard dog has been like that of his brother animal, the Newfoundland

any other species of dog.

It is nothing unusual for rich men to pay a thousand dollars for a fine St. Berpay a thousand dollars for a fine St. Bernard and there have been not a few instances in which such dogs have commanded the extravagant prices of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 each. It is because there are in the United States men who love dogs

LMOST every boy likes dogs and there are few boys who have had an opportunity to make their acquaintance, but what have a special liking for those kings among the canines.—the lordly St. Bernards. To be sure these big dogs with their great shaggy coats and kindly eyes are not as playful as some of the smaller members of the family,—or at least they are not playful after the wild, romping fashion of, say the fox terriers, but they are almost always goodnatured and patient and faithful to their young masters as only a dog can be.

so much that they will pay these prices that Uncle Sam's country is able to boast the possession of the finest St. Bernards in the world. Not a few of the champion St. Bernards which are owned in this country were born on the other side of the Atlantic and passed their early life in England or some European country, but when the time came for them to go to new homes of their own American dog fanciers but they are almost always goodnatured and patient and faithful to their young masters as only a dog can be.

trolley car and was about to be run down when the devoted keeper without a mo-ment's hesitation sprang in front of the oncoming street car and rescued the fright-ened dog at the risk of his own life.

#### A Boy Poet Among The Iroquois Theatre Victims

One of the victims of the Iroquois fire in Chicago was Walter Bissinger, a fifteenyear-old boy. During his life he published year-old boy. During his life he published a book of a hundred pages, entitled "Thoughts in Verse and Prose," every page of which was composed by himself. Dr. Emil Hirsch, of Chicago, says, "In the death of this boy the world lost a poet of rare qualities. The promise of a larger fame among the greater bards, whose songs have cheered pligriming mankind on the path of upward tending, was richly foreshadowed in the notes which from early childhood his tender fingers drew from the lyre of his love-filled heart."

We would be glad if we could give specimens of some of this young poet's verse.



"BARON SUNDRIDGE"—THE FAMOUS ST. BERNARD FOR WHICH PRANK GOULD PAID \$10,000

As a home for the Gould dogs there was built a so-called kennel, which was introduced at the Hudson River estate of Miss Helen Gould, the sister of the dog fancier, and a woman who became known to the whole American people during the Spanish-American war when she inght.

The two that follow will have to suffice the first being a verse without a title:

Nature shows to man in many ways How she combineth gentl ness and might. Beside the mighty mountain peak she lays The peaceful river, and throughout the night.

The procedular river, and throughout the night woon doth shed her soft and glowing.

The procedular river and glowing the standard novels in paper at 10 and 15 cents each. The procedular river and glowing and reference books for exercise.

sick and wounded sailors and soldiers. In this dog palace each dog has his own stall just as a boy has his bedroom, and each stall has a cleverly arranged movable bed of straw which works somewhat on the plan of a folding bed and enables the bed to be well aired each day.

A man who has made a special study of St. Bernards is employed to devote his entire time to this canine family, washing them, taking them out for exercise and preparing medicine for them when they are sick. This man who has so good a chance to appreciate the nobility of these animals has learned to love his charges very devotedly. Some time ago some of the dogs were taken to a dog show in Chicago, and as they were passing through the streets of New York on the way to the train one big fellow got in front of a

The moon doth shed her soft and glowing

Upon the grand, the awe-inspiring height. THE BROOKLET IN THE WOOD.

the forest solitary

Oak trees ancient in the glade Cast a shade
O'er the brooklet, gay and merry.
In its sparkling gown arrayed,
Like a bright and laughing fairy

Like a bright and laughing fairy
Whose sweet beauty ne'er doth fadeSmiling maid—
Rippling with her laughter airy,
In her swift course never stayed,

College men, as a rule, when compared with non-college men, have greater versatility, greater quickness of apprehension, more independence of judgment and can go farther in grasping not only the details but the scope of a business.



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# THE HERO OF THE FOOTBALL

**GAME** §33 333

the university."

Next week school opened and Tom and

Jack were high seniors. They both worked very hard for a scholarship and at the end of the term each boy walked home, thinking different thoughts. Jack had won one
scholarship and another boy, the other.
Jack went home and wrote a letter to his
mother in Nebraska, telling of how he had
won a scholarship. Here is the letter:

and I never had the least idea I would come anywhere near getting it, but to-day Principal James said, "I am much pleased to say that Mr. John Lane has won our scholarship to the University of California. Then he told me to come up on the platform I had to make a speech. I was thunderstruck, and when I got up on the platform I had no more idea what to say than a baby. Poor Tom was awfully disappointed. He tried to make believe that he did not care, but a blind man could have told that he was disappointed.

JACK.

Jack rode down to Tom's and found him sitting on the steple.

"Helo!" said Tom. "When will you start for Berkeley?"

"I am going to try for a scholarship, and I never had the least idea I would come anywhere near getting it, but to-day Principal Ack ran it in 25 yards. Then the second half Stanford kicked off to Lane and Jack ran it in 25 yards. Then the second half Stanford kicked off to Lane and Jack ran it in 25 yards. Then the second half Stanford kicked off to Lane and Jack ran it in 25 yards. Then the second half Stanford kicked off to Lane and Jack ran it in 25 yards. Then the california bleachers gave "Oski" and cheered for Lane. By hard line plunging on the plunging and the old lup to the 20-yard. Fourth.—Four strips of wood, two to be the kingly down the field. All at once the Stanford man was on top of the ball behind the goal. Score 5—0. Stanford man was on top of the ball behind the goal. Score 5—0. Stanford man was only five minutes more to play and California had the ball on Stanford's which he is standing on all his six feet, which is not very high, you know.

Third.—Two panes of window glass, which must be cut to fit into the pan. Charleman the 20-yard one of the panes must have the corner cut away to the extent of about an inch. Fourth.—Four strips of wood, two to be the length of the panes and the other corner out away to the extent of about an inch. Fourth.—Four strips of wood, two to be the length of the panes. These strips must be one-half inch wike and only a little bit higher th Dear Mother:-You know that I wrote you

for Berkeley?"

"I am going to-morrow morning." Jack replied, "and I have come to say good-bye to you."

Next morning Jack was on his way to Berkeley. He reached there and went to a boarding house. Nothing special happened until college opened, when Jack got acquainted with some of the boys. First he was invited to a "jolly-up" by Charlie Hold, whom he had known ever since he had come. When Jack reached the fraternity where the "jolly-up" was to be, he found that all the fellows had wanted to get acquainted with him. In a little while get acquainted with him. In a little while Charlie said, "Come on, I want to intro-duce you all around."

Before the evening was over Jack felt quite at home and knew John Rend, Ralph Crimes, Bill Winters, Lloyd Somers and "Heine" Falks, and, of course, Charlie

Hold. At about eleven o'clock Lloyd moved that Jack be admitted to the fraternity, which was named the Phi Theta Delta, and John at once seconded it. Then it was only a minute before Jack was elected and soon was initiated and became a full-fledged "frat" member.

Not long after this Jack was walking

By HOWARD HYDE ROBERTS Age About Eleven Years

T was five o'clock in the morning and Jack Lane was asleep; someone outside shouted, "Are you awake, Jack?"
"No," answered Jack as he jumped up. "What do you want, Tom?"
"Get your wheel and come out for a ride with me. I want to talk to you."

Next day, at two o'clock, the team in the form mixted the true hour ware going that a started for the Plebmond.

"Get your wheel and come out for a ride with me. I want to talk to you."

In a few minutes the two boys were going down one of Los Angeles' streets toward the park. When they had ridden into it Tom said, "You know there are two scholarships from the high school to the University of California?"

"Yes."

"Well we only have one more term in the high school. What do you say if we try for them?"

Jack looked at Tom for a minute to see if he were joking, then said:

"If you think I could win a scholarship you expect a good deal. I couldn't win one if I had to, but I will try if you do, because I would like ever so much to go to the win.

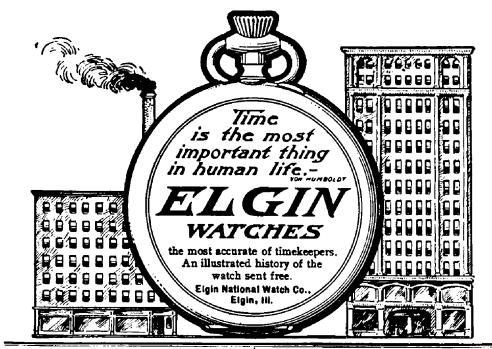
Next day, at two o'clock, the team, in their suits, started for the Richmond grounds. Everyone was anxious to do his level best and outdo his fellows in the game. When they got there Stanford was going through light practice. Soon the Berkeley boys were doing the same.

At three o'clock the men lined up. Berkeley hosen kick-off. Jack sent the ball straight and high to Stanford's five-yard line. The full-back caught it and was downed in his tracks. Stanford's quarter gave signals for a kick, and all at once he was going round left end. Most of the players just looked, but Jack turned and ran after him with all his might. At the thirty-yard line Stanford's man knocked down Berkeley's full and ran at full speed toward the goal posts, now only twenty the four was the first wing. toward the goal posts, now only twenty yards away. Just on the five-yard line Jack made a spring and caught the other quarter, squarely, sending him headlong on his face, the last white line only one yard

distant.
"Stanford's ball, first down, you have one

"Stanford's ball, first down, you have one yard to gain," sang out the referee. There was a clash of heads (and I was going to say tails) and the referee said, "Second down; three-fourths of a yard to gain." So it was that the half ended.

In the second half Stanford kicked off to Lane and Jack ran it in 25 yards. Then the California bleachers gave "Oski" and cheered for Lane. By hard line plunging California worked the ball up to the 20-yard line and then lost it. Sprott, of Stanford.



sized with shellac and covered with three or four coats of paint.

Second.—An iron or tin pan, square or rectangular in shape, and as nearly ten or twelve inches long and wide as you can procure; an old, wornout pan will answer your purpose as well as a new



Jack Lane and Heine Falks.

After that nothing special happened until two weeks before the big game with Stan-

An Ant Colony of Your Own By J. CARTER BEARD

NIERE is possibly no form of animal life that is so easy to study and observe as the ant. A little colony can be established with practically

can be established with practically no trouble.

There is no difficulty in finding ants, They are everywhere and can be caught any season of the year, either in the city or in the country, by turning over any object that has been in one spot on the ground for any considerable time and digging beneath it.

A colony can be confined within bounds easily and kept in any convenient places to study, where you may see the wonder-

to study, where you may see the wonder-ful little insects busy about their house-keeping and nursing and food-storing and toilet-making at any desirable moment. You may, if you choose, see them milk their little cows, feed their queen, caress

was initiated and became a full-fiedged
"frat" member.
Not long after this Jack was walking
down Dana street with Lloyd to a history
lesson when Lloyd said, "Did you ever play
football much in the high school?"
"Did 1?" exclaimed Jack. "Well, I guess."
"Don't get hot over it, anyway," said
Lloyd. "I am captain of the football team
and I was wondering if you could play.
But now, as you have told me you could,
what position do you play?"

"Left-half," promptly responded Jack,
"and did the punting sometimes."

Lloyd looked perplexed. "We have three
men, all good ones, trying for left-half, and
so I don't know about it; but be out in a
suit to-morrow and you can fight for the
position."

The next day Jack was out in a suit,
fighting for left-half. He made two fumbles that cost the first cleven a touchdown.

Next day the news came to college that
two of the men trying for left-half had,
decided not to play, leaving the position to
Jack Lane and Helne Falks.

A moment later a stillness fell upon the
soll thud as Jack's foot touched the
ball. The ball rose in the air and dropped
was a dull thud as Jack's foot touched the
ball. The ball rose in the air and dropped
that will keep out the light. The groove
in the paintend Jack was over. The California
was a dull thud as dareled Jack
was a dull thud as Jack's foot touched the
ball. The ball rose in the air and dropped
that will keep out the light. The groove
in the paintend Jack was over. The California
rooters rushed on the field and carried Jack
from the field; he had saved the day for
for formicary, as scientists would call it.
The ants with which you stock it are to
live between the two panes of glass.

straying. That completes your ant nest, or formicary, as scientists would call it. The ants with which you stock it are to live between the two panes of glass. These being so close together, the ants are forced to build all their passages and chambers with the lower glass for floors and the upper one for ceilings. All their work is thus opened to inspection in every part of the nest. If you want to see them act naturally, as they do in their closed nests, do not let the light in too suddenly, and do not let it be too brilliant nor last too long. They can enter and leave the nest as they like through the opening that is left for them by the corner that is cut off the upper pane of glass, but they cannot leave the formicary altogether because of the groove full of water. In collecting a colony with which to stock your formicary, be careful to get the queen with the rest. She is much larger than the others and cannot be mistaken.

rest. She is much larger than the others and cannot be mistaken.

Dump the ants and their eggs together with the soil you have collected upon the upper pane of glass and leave it there for twenty four hours. If you find by that time that the ants have not begun to build inside the formicary, but are staying in the soil on top of the glass, carefully take most of the dirt away, thus forcing the ants to look for better shelter, and they will soon seek the seclusion that is afforded by the nest you have prepared for them.

their little cows, feed their queen, caress their household pets, and bury their dead; in fact, do all the wonderful things that trained observers have often described.

The apparatus necessary to do this need cost you little or nothing.

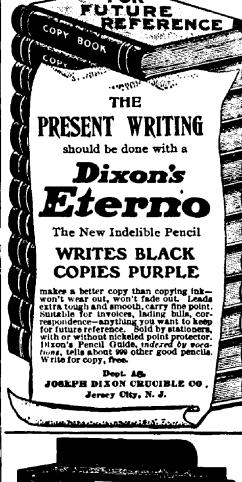
To begin, provide yourself with the following articles:

First.—A piece of well seasoned board about eighteen inches wide, twenty two inches long and one and one-half inches appeared in the April number, broke the thick. This hoard must have a good, deep groove all around it about one-half inch from the edge. This groove can be cut easily with a gouge.

The board should be then thoroughly that is afforded by the nest you have prepared for them.

The Olympic Pole Vault Record Beaten Readers of THE AMERICAN BOY will be interested in knowing that Charles E. Dvorak, who wrote the article on pole vaulting for THE AMERICAN BOY, which appeared in the April number, broke the Olympic record on the pole vault at the deep groove all around it about one-half inch from the edge. This groove can be cut easily with a gouge.

The board should be then thoroughly



FOR

### **Boys! Use Your Hands**

Every boy ought to have a little carpenter shop of his own. He can earn money doing carpenter work for his family and friends and have lots of fun besides. Our Youth's Manual Training Hench is a whole carpenter shop in itself for a bright boy. It is used in the best manual training schools in the country.

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BLUINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
18 Mill Street, Concord Junction, Mass.
(The Old Beliable Firm.)



ZIMMERMAN PLYING MACHINE CO. 15 Wood Street, FREMONT, ONIO

Advertise in The American Boy for Results



JACK BAN IT IN 25 YARDS

ford, when, in a game with Nevada, Jack sprained his ankle. He had been sure of left-half and now all hope scemed gone.

Jack had a visit from Lloyd the next Friday and after they had talked about college a while Lloyd said, "Say, do you think you can come out and play the game to-morrow, because you could beat Heine all to pieces if you could only forget your ankle and play?"

So next afternoon Jack played in the game on the first half and Heine in the second.

second. second.

It was Friday night, the 13th of November, the night before the great game, and all the football men were in Harmon gymnasium. The coach read the names of those who were to play, and their positions.

#### MIXED 000 STAMPS 10C

=== A FEW CHEAP SETS. =

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8 Egypt	5 Nicaragua	6 Uraguay
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foration Gauge, for names and addresses of three stamp collectors and 30 return postage. Only 1 packet to a customer. 40 var. U. S. Stamps, 10c: 100 Hinges Sc; Duplicate Album, board cover, space for 600 stamps, 10c. MIAMI STAMP COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio.

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### Every American Boy

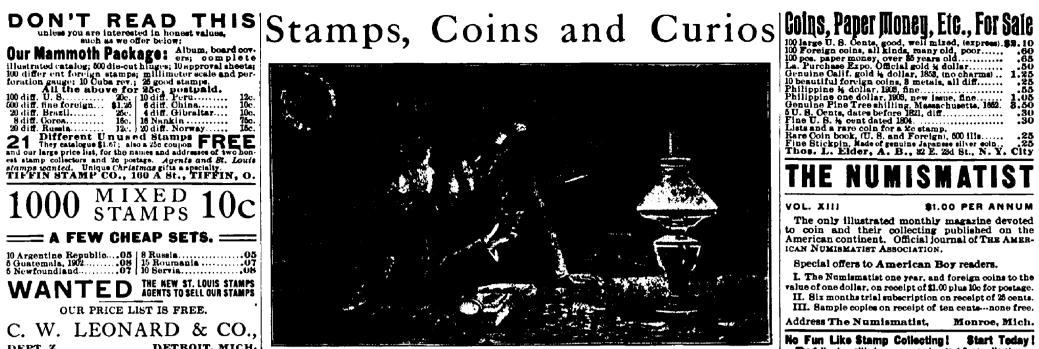
with tingling blood in his veins will want to own a copy

#### THE REAL DIARY OF A REAL BOY

by Judge HENRY A. SHUTE, of Exeter, N. H., the home of America's most famous school for boys, and of

#### "S E Q U I L"

(a continuation of "The Real Diary"), which has just been published serially in The Saturday Evening Post, with whose readers it made an immense hit. Inexhaust ible fun can be had from reading again and again of the doings of the now famous trio-"Beany," "Plupy," and "Pewt"—the first really flesh-and-blood boys in all literature. You can't realize, until you have read them, how deliciously funny these books are. They will give you the side-ache. Either book, \$1.00, post-paid. "Not since Aldrich told The Story of a Bad Boy has New England young life been so delightfully, so humorously, or so truly portrayed."-The Churchmon. Of all book



#### The A. B. C. of Stamp Collecting

The A. B. C. of Stamp Collecting

We have been fortunate in running across a splendid book for beginners in stamp collecting entitled "THE A. B. C. OF STAMP COLLECTING, a guide to the instructive and entertaining study of the world's postage stamps by Fred J. Melville." The book contains photographic reproductions of 237 varieties of stamps, and its table of contents, which we are unable to print on account of its length, indicates that the entire subject is covered in such a way that the amateur,—those beginning as well as those who have made some study of the subject, will find much valuable matter between the covers. The chapters treat of such subjects as "Starting a Collection"; "Hints for Collectors"; "Stamps of Great Price"; "Reprints"; "Forgeries and Fakes"; "Clues to Classification"; "Postal Cards"; "History of Stamps"; "Stories About Stamps"; "Collectors and their Collections." These are but sample chapter titles among thirty-one chapters. It is not often that we offer the books of another publisher over our own name but in this case we desire that all of our stamp collecting friends shall own the little book and we offer it at 54 cents. of our stamp collecting friends shall own the little book and we offer it at 54 cents. Remittances may be made in postage. Address The Sprague Publishing Com-pany, Detroit, Mich.

#### Altering Stamps

Altering Stamps

No change or alteration of any sort should be made by a collector in his stamps. It was a custom, some years ago, among collectors to erase cancelation marks from their stamps, in order to make their stamps better. The effect of the attempt was not all that could be desired. The erasures were not perfect, and the stamps in the changed condition, being neither canceled nor uncanceled, were simply inferior damaged specimens. One of the most common ways of altering stamps, at the present time, is to erase the word "specimen" from a stamp having this overprint. It cannot be done so that it will not be detected, and the stamp in the altered condition is worthless, while as a "specimen" it had some value. It has frequently happened that stamps, valuable in their original condition, have been made worthless by attempts to increase their value by alteration.—August St. Nicholas.

#### Stamp Inquiries

Stamp Inquiries

Rockville, Conn.: No. 1 cats. 1c, No. 2 cats. 2s, Subscriber: No. 2 is a Montenegro stamp and is worth 2c; No. 3 is a U. S. stamp and cats. 20c to \$6.50; No. 4 cats. 1c to 15c; No. 5 is cat, 10c.—K. V.: The 1p New South Wales cats. 1c; the 2p cats. 1c; the 4p cats. 20c; the 3p cats. 6c; the 1s cats. 8c; the 4p cats. 20c; the 3p cats. 6c; the 5c brown U. S. Garfield cats. 2c; No. 5 cats 1c; No. 9 cats. 3c; No. 10 cats. \$2.00; No. 12 cats, 2c.—O. A. O.: No. 1 cats, 2c; No. 2 cats, 3c; No. 3 cats. 2c; No. 4 cats, 1c; No. 5 cats. 1c; No. 6 cats. 1c; No. 6 cats. 1c; No. 6 cats. 1c; No. 7 cats. 1c; No. 7 cats. 1c; No. 8 cats. 1c; No. 6 cats. 1c; No. 7 cats. 1c; No. 8 cats. 1c; No. 10 cats, 1c; No. 8 cats. 1c; No. 8 cats. 1c; No. 8 cats. 1c; No. 10 cats. 1c; No. 8 cats. 1c; No. 10 cat

#### Stamp Notes

Stamp Notes

The Eagle Carrier stamp, one of the most interesting of all the early U. S. issues, is supposed to have been principally used in the cities of Cincinnati and Philadelphia.

No matter how common a stamp may be it should be handled with the same respect as a rarity of the first water. Many of the scarcest stamps were once common, and the changes of issues are always taking place. See that you pick out a lightly cancelled specimen, not torn or damaged and perforated all around. Place it carefully in your album or book with a hinge. Do not paste it down solid.

The 10c, 1877, of Cuba. Scott's No. 71, is said to be a particularly hard-to-get stamp.

D. M. Johnson, of Birmingham, Mich., is in receipt of a very curious piece of mail matter consisting of a new one-dollar bill with the address printed on the same in red ink and a two-cent stamp attached to it for postage. It was sent from New York City.

There will be no special issue of stamps for the Lewis & Clarke Exposition at Portland. Oregon. The special cancellation mark which has come in use within a few days will be the only postal evidence of the occasion.

#### The History of Postage Stamps

or so truly portrayed."—The Churchmon. Of all book sellers, or of

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FOR CHRISTIMAS

What better gift for a boy than your favorite paper, THE AMERICAN BOY?

When the communication possible.

About 25,000 different postage stamps have been issued by all countries and colonies since 1840.

#### The Numismatic Sphinx

The Numismatic Sphinx

Two most important events occurred in the numismatic world in October. The first on October 11th was the sale at auction in New York City of an 1804 dollar. This same dollar, less than a year ago, sold for \$2,000.00. The other incident was the Convention of The American Numismatic Association in St. Louis on October 15th. This Association has a nominal membership of over 600. It is the largest organized body of numismatists in the world. Dr. Geo. F. Heath, of Monroe, Mich., is the Secretary, and Dr. P. B. Wright, of Schenectady, N. Y., is the President. Officers for 1905 were elected, and some delegates traveled thousands of miles to be present.

Silver dollars have been struck every year, beginning with 1794 to the present time, with the exception of the years between 1804 and 1836. For this reason they have been called the 'dollar of our daddies.' It is now authoritatively announced that none will be issued next year, and probably quite a series of years will follow before we shall see them again issued from our mints. During the present year no dimes will be struck at the New Orleans mint and no quarters at the San Francisco mint. All the mints have supplied the other usual denominations this year.

#### Answers to Inquiries

Elmer M. Johnson: Your English coin is a Whist Token. There are several varieties of them and they are not rare. "Keep your Temper" is the usual legend found on them. Your other coin is Turkish and not Japanese. The inscription is in Arabic. The date in Arabic is 1267 A. H. or about 1850 A. D. The 1833 nickel 5-cent piece without the word "cents" will not bring a premium.—Frack's J. Fischer: (1) Greece. 1873 50 lepta, twenty cents. (3) Common 1 Crulting of Tatt. This dime has no mint mark. The rare dime of this date is from the San Francisco mint and has the letter S just beneath the wreath on the reverse.—Olin Garitser. (1) 1867 111 cent nickel, face value only. (3) Rubbing indistinct, but we believe to be from an 30 old English sliver penny coined about the time of the first Edward. We cannot state positively without seeing the coin. (4) Prince Edward Island cent of 1871, five cents.—Raymond L. Barker: You have some very nice coins in your collection. None of them are rare out in the cound or bullet-shaped tical of Siam sells usually for about two dollars. They have not been issued in this abape during the past fifty years.—Russell Harding: Your rubbing is from an oblong silver coin of Japan. It is a "bu." There are quarter and half "bu's" also. The last is tichi-bu. They were issued from 1818 to 1853, since which time the round coins have superseded them.—Robert Jones: A six-pence of Elizabeth of England (1563-1692), 1577, is worth a dollar, and if a really fine specimen, more than that.—Paul Robbins: X For coin with the part of the part

In 1865 the great French playwright, Sardou, included what may be called a philatelist in the dramatis personae of his Famille Benoiton—"a broker eight years of age, who got the best of his little comrades by buying up all the stamps of the Confederate States of America which were on the market, to sell them an hour later when a despatch announced that the Federals were the vanquishers."

### THE NUMISMATIST

\$1.00 PER ANNUM

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500 finely mixed only 10c; 50 all diff. fine 500 5c; 100 diff. Corea, Rexico, etc., 10c; 1000 hinges 8c; 40 diff. U.S. and Canada, 10c; 200 all diff. 20c. Agents wanted, 50 per cent. List Free. Old Mamps bought. UNION STAMP CO., 8t. Louis, Mo. STAMPS 100 varieties Pora, Cuba, Belivia, Tarkey, etc., and Album only 10c; 1000 mixed, 20c; 1000 hinges, Sc; 65 diff. U. S., 25c; 100 diff. U. S., 50c., Agenta wanted, 50 pct. Rew Latt Free. C. A. STECHAN, 5947 Cota Brillante Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

FREE 100 var. Foreign Stamps for names and addresses of two stamp collectors and 2c. return poetage. Only I pkt. to a customer. 35 var. U. S. stamps, 10 cts. 10 U.S. Revenues, long, 15 cts. 1000 Hinges, 8 cts. Duplicate Album, board cover, space for 600 stamps, 10 cts. READ STAMP COMPANY, TOLEDO, OHIO.

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Album to hold 480 Stamps 100
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All the above free for the names and addresses of
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Only 1 lot to a customer. OHIO STAMP CO., Sta. F, Toleda, 0.

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152 var. Newfoundland, etc., 10c; 60 var. U. S., 10c; 10
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Corea, Sc; 12 U. S. '98 rev., 6c. Imperial album holds
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FREE! 30 varieties V. S. Revenues.

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5 varieties Philippine In., worth 25c,
Any one of above (your choice) PRE if you send for stamps on
approval, giving reference, age, and shaing size of your collection. Best 50 per cent, books out. W. C. PHILLIPS,
Glastonbury, Connecticut.

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Contains 30 varieties Foreign, Egypt, India, etc., 100 mixed U. S many varieties and 200 mixed Foreign, Japan, Mexico, etc., oil for Mr. W. W. Mariaren, 156 Senson Street, Cleveland, Obio

Stamp Allim 1000 diff. stamps, 100 hinges, mill. scale, all for 12c. Imperial Album scale, all for 12c. Imperial Album mill. scale, 25 diff. U. S., all for 50c. Free, 2 Guatemala Jublice Bands, oat. 3c for the name of two collectors and 2c postage. TOLEDO STAMP CO., Toledo, Ohio.

♣ PLACE YOUR STAMP ADS HERE ♣



Photo by Harry Buckley, Plattaburg, N. Y.

# THE AMERICAN BOY offers twelve prizes of Two Dollars each for the best Amateur Photograph received during the twelve mouths in the year, one prize for each month, also a second prize each month, of one dollar, for the next best photograph, the competition to be based upon the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. The contest is open to subjection and the photograph will be returned if stamps are sent for the purpose. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed by the sender, and fifty cents will be paid for each photograph that may be used, the prize photographs in any event to be our own, without further payment than the payment of the prizes. Write on the back of the photograph its title, with a description of the picture, and the full name and address of the contestant, who in every case must be the artist who took the picture.

#### The Roll of Honor

The number of meritorious photographs submitted this month was unusually large and the in-terest generally manifested in the "dark art" by our readers during the colder months of the year is evidently reviving. The following are entitled to honorable mention: Ralph E. Nuz-



FIRST PRIZE PHOTOGRAPH, BY MRS. B. E. TRUM-BULL, PLATTSBURG, N. Y.

sum, Viroqua, Wis.; M. Sharp, Carthage, Ill.; Wm. Lund, Milwaukee, Wis.; Edison Belt, Fredonia, Ks.; John B. Cobb, Medina, N. Y.; M. H. Tardy, Birmingham, Ala.; Walter Hoe, Avonmore, Pa.; F. Linehan, Watertown, N. Y.; Charles Meacham, Waukomis, Okla.; Wm. Loveland, Aurora, Ill.; Ralph B. Deal, Lacota, Mich.; E. L. Mack, Vergennes, Vt.; Nick Rruehl, Sherwood, Wis.; W. E. Elliott, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. V. O'Brien, Chicago, Ill.; and S. Weaver, Plattsburg, N. Y.

#### Platinotype Printing

The September issue of "The Practical Photographer" is devoted to a subject of perennial interest to advanced amateurs, namely platinotype printing. The book contains a great many useful hints and is copiously illustrated. It is obtainable from the Photo-Era Publishing Co.,

#### Restoring Light-Struck Plates

Plates which have been accidentally exposed to the light and thus spoiled for negative making may be restored to their original sensitiveness by the following method:—
Prepare a bath of 2 ounces of bichromate of potassium dissolved in 50 ounces of water. Immerse the plates in this solution for 15 minutes, then wash for 10 minutes. The temperature of the bath should be about 55 degrees F. After washing, place them in a bath containing a little ammonia water, and let them remain for 10 minutes. The operation must, of course, take place in the dark room, and the plates be dried in a dark room free from dust.—Exch.

#### Current Comments

Current Comments

A. S. Shuitz, Lancaster, Pa.—The contrast in your "Little Snowballs" is too great; try again. Morgan Calhoun, Madison, Fla.—A careful examination of your prints leads me to believe that you do not carry development far enough and that your negatives lack density. Leave your plates longer in the developer and see if you do not secure better results. If you cannot determine, by transmitted light, when to stop development, take your plates out of the developer as soon as the high-lights are visible on the back. E. C. Ellis, Boise, Idaho.—The aforesaid also applies to you. Some of your photographs, notably "The Three Bisters," are out of focus. Roscoe McLane, Jacksonville, Fla.—Your "Dewey Arch" is tumbling over, because you employed a single lens instead of a rapid rectilinear. Raymond Whitney, Flint, Mich.—Your "King of The Grove" lacks density. The other photograph is the better of the two, but, evidently, has not been printed deep enough.

#### Queries and Answers

Queries and Answers

Ralph E, Nuzzum, Viroqua, Wis.—Requests for the return of photos should be directed to the Sprague Publishing Co. and not to the editor of this department, as the latter promptly returns to the former all correspondence and photographs submitted to him; Clyde M. Stewart, Augusta, Me.—Developer may be prepared in daylight, but bottle containing stock solution should be kept in a dark place. The average amateur finds the powders more convenient. A film should remain in the developer until all the details in the view have been brought out and proper density has been acquired. You ask: "What kinds of paper are the simplest to handle, the cheapest and the best?" This is a question that would puzzle a jury of expert photographers and, therefore, remains unanswered: Jos. E. Baker, San Francisco, Cal.—The cameras you mention are very good. For all around work I should prefer the rapid recitiinear; but, really, one lens for all kinds of work is seldom satisfactory—portraits require a portrait lens, architectural views and interiors a wide angle one, landscapes a single lens, etc.; Perry N. Trask, Silver Creek, N. Y.—The only criterion in the selection of prize-winners is the excellence of the photographs submitted in competition. And by that is meant not only technical excellence but artistic value. Now the print submitted by you th's month affords an illustration of this. Technically it is perfect, but artistically it leaves much to be desired. As any person possessing artistic training will tell you, the composition is bad, the main point of interest being situated nearly in the centre of the picture. Blue prints are the only kinds of photographs that are absolutely excluded from our contests.



We are in receipt of a very interesting photograph, taken by Sr. Paul Sauer, one of our readers in the City of Mexico. It represents a raging bull racing at full speed toward a toreador (as the bull-fighters are called), who is holding a red flag that is inciting the animal to fury. As a snap-shot, illustrative of one of the most brutal sports of tropical lands, the photograph is remarkable.

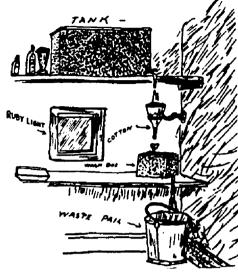
Running Water in the Dark Room Lacota, Mich., Sept. 14, 1904.

Editor AMERICAN BOY,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Knowing the value of running water in the dark room, and that most of my photographic brothers are without the same, I will attempt to describe how I have it in my own room at comparatively small cost, as to the value received

value received

Above the shelf, say 15 to 18 inches, on which Above the shelf, say it to its inches, on which you do your developing, place another shelf of the same size (see drawing). This done, secure a tank or boiler to fit your space into this, solder a small faucet, & inch is all right, on the sidnear either end. Place on the shelf and put in what water you think you will use. As the water is above your work you can easily secure



what is wanted. Have a pail to throw the waste

what is wanted. Have a pail to throw the waste water in.

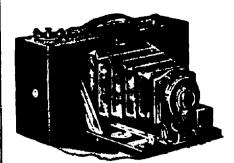
As you now have running water it is a nice thing to filter it. Get a bracket such as side lamps are placed in, and fasten on wall under faucet. Now get a pint funnel and put into this a piece of filtering or absorbent cotton and place in bracket. Allow water to run from tank into this and when it comes out it will be free from dirt, etc., which has a great tendency to stick to the sensitive film.

Now, if you have a wash-box you can wash your plates with filtered water without watching. Place your wash-box under funnel and allow water to run from faucet just fast enough so that the funnel will not run over. Place a pail under wash-box so that when it is full the water will run into it and not spill on floor. In this way you can wash your plates and go on with your other work. Respectfully yours, RALPH B. DEAL.

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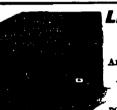
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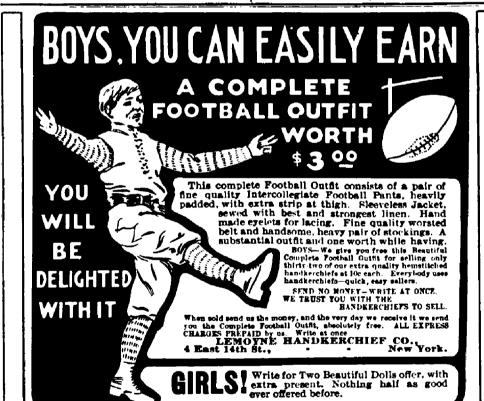
# LITTLE INDIAN

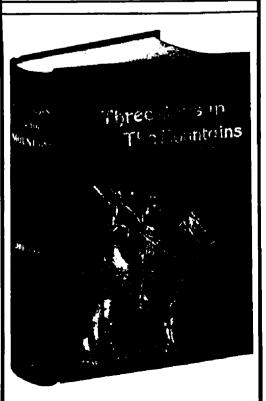
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#### The American Boy

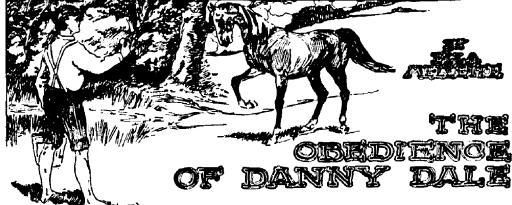
through the greater part of 1901, has been issued by THE SPRAGUE PUBLISHING COMPANY in book form. This story is one of the beat stories that has yet appeared in "THE AMERICAN BOY. It's author is the editor of "THE AMERICAN BOY." under the assumed name of low Copy. This is sufficient of "THE AMERICAN BOY," under the assumed name of Jos Copy. This is sufficient to indicate that it rings true in morals, and that nothing has been allowed to enter the story that will hurt a boy, but that everything is there that will give interest and dash to the narrative. It brings in the pleasures of the hunt, the chase and the camp, and deals with Indians and animals in plains and mountains. It is a good healthy story that a parent will be glad to have in the hands of his boy.

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ANNY DALE was puzzled. There was father, who was always right, who said one thing; and uncle Ben, who was never wrong, who said an-

ANNY DALE was puzzled. There have a cookle and he another a late apple, was faither, who was aways right, who said one thing; and uncle liter, who was never wrong, who said another a late apple, who said one thing; and uncle liter, who was never wrong, who said another a late apple, who was never wrong, who said another a late apple, who was never wrong, who said another. Danny was sitting back of the kitchen stove, and heard them discussing the trouble of a neighbor whose son was server. Danny was sitting back of the kitchen stove, and heard them discussing the trouble of a neighbor whose son was server. When the major well and the put and Duches whinsied again, so the water; then down stairs for more; and then analy her head the stove and heard the water; then down stairs for more; and then analy her head the stove and heard the water, then down stairs for more; and then analy her head the stove, and heard the stair of the farm, her beautiful head raised, the most right was sitting back of the kitchen atter. When the stair is a stair is evented as a late apple, the put of cookle and in once pocket he that angel her head the stove, and heard the water, then down stairs for more; and then, and put the put of the farm, her beautiful head raised, the water, then down stairs for more; and then, and put the put the most right and buches and blame but in put the pu

chair seen had seen four years of service in the Civil War and mother Dale said it "had gotten into his blood."
"Suppose," said Mr. Dale thoughtfully, "that a child suddenly finds himself in a place where there is danger in following commands; danger that could not be foregon when the commands. Were given seen when the commands were given. Where does the child's obedience end and the responsibility of the man, he is to be, begin? Suppose he must choose between obedience and disaster; what would you have him do?"

Uncle Ben hesitated a moment before he said, "Let him obey commands. He does right if he does that; he may do wrong if

he does the other."
Uncle Ben was a bachelor and had not

Uncle Ben was a bachelor and had not reared any boys; so father Dale could not prove that he might not succeed with his own theory and was silent.

Danny had been taught and had easily followed strict obedience to the powers that be. In all his thirteen years it had never occurred to him that a time could come when there would be a question in it. One day Danny's mother was in a bustle of preparation. "Son," she asked, "do you think you can take care of things if I go to town with your father and uncle Ben this afternoon?"

"The best in the world," said Danny.

'The best in the world," said Danny. "The best in the world," said Danny.
"We will start right away after dinner, and can be back by half past five. There is nothing to do really, except to keep everything quiet and see that nothing disturbs aunt Rachel."

"I won't let her hear a hen crow, mother."

The dinner was over, the kitchen put to The dinner was over, the kitchen put to rights, the spring wagon driven into the yard, and the last instructions given to Danny. "I've turned the horses." said uncle Ben. "Into the forty acre lot; all except Duchess. She is in the orchard; don't let her get through with the rest."

"All right. Uncle Ben."

"And, son," keep everything quiet. A start, or shock would be very dangerous to aunt Rachel just now; and try to keep an even or things out of doors."

aunt Rachel just now; and try to keep an eye on things out of doors."

"Yes, mother, I'll see that the chickens go to roost and the sun sets just the same as if you were here."

His mother smiled and passed her hand caressingly over his head. Danny ducked his head for Danny was getting to the age when a boy doesn't like to be "babled" when anyone is looking on.

"Say, Danny," his father called back, "whatever you do, don't try to draw water from the kitchen pump. It will cost me a rod and valve if it is used now before I can put it in order. Go to the spring for

rod and valve if it is used now before I can put it in order. Go to the spring for water if you need more." Danny nodded and the grays trotted off.

The boy stood at the doorway looking about him. How like little green hills the tree tops were; what a soft sighing song the April breeze made in the pine tree; how like a human voice was the ba-a of the lambs in the south meadow. Overhead an apple tree was showing pink buds and the green tint of coming leaves. High up was a branch in full bloom. Danny started up the tree to the dismay and indignation of a blue jay who had selected a

ed up the tree to the dismay and magna-tion of a blue jay who had selected a building site there, and who protested shrilly till left again in possession.

Danny went upstairs to the front bed-room with a soft step. He opened a door softly. Aunt Rachel's eyes were closed, and her breathing told him she slept. How thin and white her face was; how drawn her lips, that had been so quick to laugh.

her lips, that had been so quick to laugh. Lightly he laid the branch of sweet blossoms beside her pillow where she would see it when she opened her eyes, then as softly went down the stairs.

At half past four o'clock, with a comfortable consciousness that the afternoon was well over, Danny commenced preparations for the evening. He lighted a fire in the kitchen stove, filled it with seasoned hickory, filled the tea kettle, which left the water pail empty, and started to the spring for more. The spring was at the

far side of the orchard, and Danny went through the pantry and in one pocket he put a cookie and in another a late anple.

windows away from the wind, and strang-led the best he could the cough that was suffocating him. The fire was stayed for the moment, but the flerce smoke that rose in places told him it would break out

rose in places told him it would break out again quickly.

And still the sparks from the pipe! It may not have been the wisest thing, but Danny had to do what he could. Catching up the pail he ran down stairs again. "WHATEVER YOU DO," his father had said, "don't draw water from the kitchen pump." But how could he go to the spring when he must have water NOW? Perhaps if he ran—and carried two palls, it might be enough—but aunt Rachel—! "I've got to have it right away," he thought. "I will pump as long as it holds together." He had the presence of mind to turn the dampers of the stove and lift a lid to stop the draft; then to the pump with two pails. the draft; then to the pump with two pails, and oh, be thankful, it held good! Up the stairs he rushed as fast as he could. Over the fire that had again burst out he poured the fire that had again burst out he poured the water; then down stairs for more; and then again for more; and then, snap and the stream stopped. Slowly the pump handle lifted, as the valve sucked the air, but Danny was the victor. The force of the fire was spent, and in the attic it was steam and not smoke that came from the floor.

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#### CLEVER WORK WITH THE POCKET KNIFE JOHN L. DOUGHENY

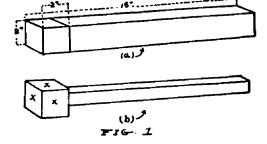
No. 4—The Rattlebox

THE so-called rattlebox we describe this month is one of the cleverest productions of the amateur wood sculptor. It is by no means an original conception of mine, but its popularity among whittlers makes the mention of it in this series of articles obligatory. There are dozens and dozens of designs derived from the old-time rattle-box idea: for instance you can have the designs derived from the old-time rattle-box idea; for instance, you can have the outer shell spherical instead of square, or have two wooden balls, one inside the other, or increase the number of bars on the cage-like part, or have a snake twined around the handle. All of those are diffi-cult for the amateur to carve unless he possesses a fine kit of tools.

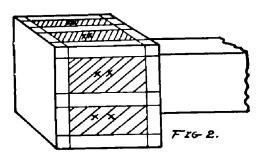
possesses a fine kit of tools.

From the rattlebox idea we have evolved a design which is really beautiful and which any boy may confidently attempt. You can make it out of any kind of wood, but for quickest and best results we recommend clear, straight-grained white pine. Procure a piece 2 inches square and about 16 or 18 inches long. Wet wood cuts easily so you had better soak it in water for a few hours before using.

The top part, or box proper, is to be a cube measuring 2 inches each way. Mark lines on the 4 sides 2 inches from end.



On these lines make cuts with saw or knife, exactly ½ inch deep. Shave off to the depth of cut from cut to end, thus reknife, exactly ½ inch deep. Shave off to the depth of cut from cut to end, thus reducing the handle to a piece 1 inch square. Fig. 1 (part a) shows the original stick with line to guide you as to the proper parts to cut away. Part "b" of the same drawing shows it after the first cutting is done. The part (x x x) is a cube 2x2x2 inches. At present it is solid, and our task is to carve it so that it will be a shell containing a ball. Mark a ½ inch margin around the 4 edges of the front, back and two side faces, but not on the bottom. Also lay out a ¼ inch bar on the centers of the surfaces mentioned (running with the grain). Fig 2 shows this marking properly done. The parts (x x) are to be carved out to a depth of about a ¼ of an inch. The one thing you need in order to do this work successfully is patience. Carve the interior into a spherical or ball-shaped piece before you go any farther. Let the top and bottom remain solid until the last, so that the piece will be solid enough to permit of cutting. The work on the interior is by far the most difficult. When you have done all you can with



the knife, wrap a piece of sandpaper or emery cloth on a small stick and rub until smooth. It is best to do this before giving the final cut which makes the ball movable. Fig. 3 shows the rattlebox part complete. The section marked (x x), which looks like a handle we will carve into a chain. Although a description of this has been already given in a previous article (see July number), we will here give a brief explanation of how it is done. Mark a bar a ¼ of an inch wide on the center of all sides (running with the grain), from the finished part to a point 3 inches away from the other end. Cut away the portions outside the bars, thus leaving the handle an side the bars, thus leaving the handle an elongated cross, except the unmarked part, which is to be a hand-hold. Divide the cross arms into links of uniform size overlapping each other halfway. Fig. 4 clearly illustrates the chain-making process. Now to finish the 3-inch section left for a handle. It should bulge out in the center, and at the extreme ends there should be small bulbs like those on the ends of clothespins. You can do this by cutting with a piece of broken glass. Scrape in short, jerky motions in the places you wish to reduce and keep turning the stick so as to get it regular. Finish with sandpaper. If you wish to add to its beauty rub in a little linseed oil. After drying, leavir handle an

خنة

bronze or gilt may be applied. Fig. 5 shows the rattlebox complete. Don't glance over this article and hastily infer that the de-sign is complicated and intricate; the work is now almost done for you, and any boy who understands what he reads should be



able to do it. Note that all the lines are either straight or curved. No artistic ability is required; simply good old-fashioned

#### The Obedience of Danny Dale

(Continued from page 28.)

(Continued from page 28.)

Half an hour later, as Danny's father bathed the poor, helpless hands with cold cream and mother spread strips of cotton batting and applied lime-water and oil, uncle Ben stood by looking intently at the scorched lips. He leaned forward, as Danny spoke, then lifted his head with an air of relieved suspense. "Thank God, Danny's safe. He hasn't inhaled the flames, and ve'll soon have him well."

"I'd like to know if aunt Rachel knew anything about it."

"Dear child," said his mother, as the tears ran down her cheeks, "I've been to her room. She says she has had such a quiet, restful afternoon, and she showed me the apple blossoms you had brought."

The next morning after the doctor had inspected both patients, prescribed for them and given all the comfort that promises of speedy recovery could give, the three were gathered round Danny's hed

inspected both patients, prescribed for them and given all the comfort that promises of speedy recovery could give, the three were gathered round Danny's bed. It was Danny who brought on the conversation by saying, "I forgot to tell you father, the pump is broken. I pumped as long as it held out. I had to." "Son—son—don't." It was all his father could say. "Well, I remembered that the last thing you said was, whatever I did, not to use that. I remember now, but I didn't then, that uncle Ben says, one ought always to do what they are told; but I couldn't; I wasn't the only one; there was aunt Rachel, and I couldn't let her know."

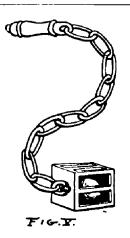
Uncle Ben was winking very fast. "Boy," he said, "I forgot to mention that sometimes the commanding officer is away. In that case the next in rank takes control. I am glad to recognize one who has the making of a general in him." Uncle Ben gave the military salute and marched out with his most soldierly air. Once outside the door he dropped the air and pulled out his handkerchief with such a flourish that the blue jay flew away with a scream. Mother was hovering about the bed. pat-

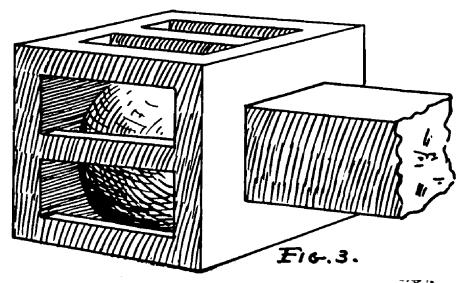
his handkerchief with such a flourish that the blue jay flew away with a scream. Mother was hovering about the bed, patting the pillow near the scorched cheeks and stroking the cover over his feet, for mothers just MUST pat their boys, and now Danny did not shrink, for every touch meant a word of loving sympathy and Danny madded it

meant a word or loving sympathy and Danny needed it.
Father had walked out. When he came in he was smiling. "I've been to the orchard," he said. "There's a handsome colt standing by Duchess this morning. I want to say it belongs to Danny."

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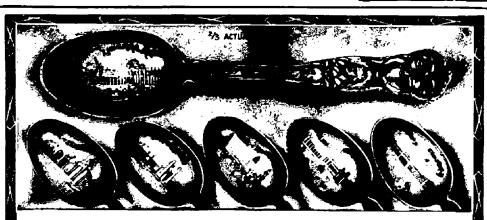
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### The American Boy

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### THE LEADING BOYS' PAPER OF AMERICA

Entered at the Detroit, Mich., Postoffice as Second-class Matte

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WILLIAM C. SPRAGUE, GRIPPITH OGDEN ELLIS. Vice-President and Ass't Editor. Secretary and Treasurer J. COTNER, Ja.,

#### Our Christmas Number

Boys and their friends will be delighted with the Christmas number of THE AM-ERICAN BOY. It is too early yet for us to enumerate all of the good things it will contain. Here are a few of them: An illustrated article on skating by George D. Phillips, winner of twenty-two American championships; an interesting article, fully illustrated, entitled "What a Boy Can Do

and his mind with profit.

Perhaps the chief item of interest in that number will be the first few chapters of Kirk Munroe's new story, "For the Mikado, or a Japanese Middy in Action." Our readers will remember that about a year ago Mr. Munroe made a trip around the world, under a contract with THE AMERICAN BOY to furnish two continued stories, material for which he was to obtain on his trip; he was to receive a thousand dollars each for the two stories. One of these has appeared and our boys were delighted with "The Blue Dragon." The second will begin, as stated, in our Christmas number and, as all eyes are now turned to Japan, that interesting little country that is giving Russia so much trouble, this new story surely ought to be a popular one, and we know it will be.

A story by Clarence Hawkes, author of the country in the content of the content of the country of the country in the country that is giving Russia so much trouble, this new story surely ought to be a popular one, and we know it will be.

a popular one, and we know it will be.
A story by Clarence Hawkes, author of
"The Little Foresters," in which a boy, a
buildog, a shotgun and a wildcat are the
princinal features, will appear in our
Christmas number. Mr. Hawkes is thirtyfive years of age, a resident of Western
Massachusetts, and a fine writer on nature,
and particularly animal nature. No reader
would suspect that Mr. Hawkes is blind. would suspect that Mr. Hawkes is blind,



so well does he reproduce in words the charms of nature. He was deprived of his sight some years ago through the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a companion. Four years before this accident he broke his ankle and this resulted in the amputation of a limb. The author's success has been obtained in spite of these tremendous odds against him.

#### Prize Photographs

The first prize awarded in the September contest belongs to Mrs. E. E. Trumbull. Plattsburg, N. Y., for the picture reproduced on this page. The second prize is awarded to Roman B. Hammes, Sheboygan, Wis., for "An interesting game," representing two men playing cards at a table. The latter we do not reproduce.

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Address all communications for this department. Uncle Tangler. care American Boy, Detroit. Mich. Rules to be observed: Write in ink and on but one side of the paper. Sign your name to every page. Write your address in full on one page. Bend answers with all new puzzles to be printed. Send original puzzles only. We cannot undertake to return rejected puzzles nor to reply personally to letters.

illustrated, entitled "What a Boy Can Do in a Town Lot."

There will be further instalments of "Among the Birds," which begins in this number. "My Four Years at West Point," as fine football story and several Christmas stories. There will be "Benny Clapper's Ocean Voyage," "An Elephant Hunt that Falled," "Walking on the Water with Skees," "The Pathway to Success," "How to Make Useful Articles," "Filipino Boys Taught in American Schools;" besides there will be all the regular departments and scores of new and interesting items that will fill a boy's heart with pleasure and his mind with profit.

Perhaps the chief item of interest in that number will be the first few chapters of Kirk Munroe's new story, "For the Mikado, or a Japanese Middy in Action." Our readers will remember that about a year ago Mr. Munroe made a trip around the world, under a contract with THE; AMERICAN BOY to furnish two continued stories, material for which he was to obtain on his trip; he was to receive a thou-

A cash prize of two dollars will be given for the best lot of original puzzles received by November 20. Seasonable puzzles, bearing on the new year and historical events connected with January, are preferred.

A prize of a new book will be given for the best list of answers to November Tangles received by November 20.

#### Answers to October Tangles

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s.BrininstOo
4. Jack Son
5. H Enty
6. B t o V a l l
7. FawcEtt
8. B L a c k
9. Penning Ton
10. Donnifon
11. SprAgue
12. B a y l I s
13. Mun Roe
14. Har Bour
15. S u l l i v A n
16. UptoN
17. C o o K
18,8 impson

Star path: Roosevelt, Fairbanks. 43. Cockscomb. Monk's-hood. Lady's-slipper, Cowslip, Coltsfoot, Heartsease, (E's).

44. 1. Whittington. 2. Eastcheap. 2. St. Paul's. 4. Tower of London. 5. Milton. 6. India. 7. Newgate. 8. Strand. 9. Thames. 10. Epping Forest. 11. 13. British Museum. 12. Alfred. 14. Billingsgate. 15. Initials, Westminster

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47. The surnames of all the presidents are contained in this Tangle.

48. Knowledge is a treasure at once priceless and imperishable. Key words: Ignite, percolate, residue, s'phon, knead, cereal, molasses. warble

							50.
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١.	N	A	P	1	e	8	Texas Cowboy Co.
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10. B a n g O r 11. L o n d o N Chief Petoskey Co. Archie Roosevelt Co. T I g r i s Tunzis Co. 13. R u S U. S. Grant Co. 14. B o m B a y Robert E. Lee Co. 16. B r a z O s Initials: Stephen De-16. J o r d a N catur (Company Num-Diagonals: Nankin. ber 28, of Brooklyn.)

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	PAR	ALAS	ARAL	AHAB
	LORE	LAVA	PARA	ZARA
	ART	ASAR	ALAI	ABAN
	ACTS	Several oth	ers are pos	sible.

53. Be true if you would be believed. Let a man but speak forth with genuine earnestness the thought, the emotion, the actual condition of his own heart; and other men, so strongly are we all knit together by the tie of sympathy, must and will give heed to him.

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		ន	L	0	E	8				path, Maine; dagger
			E	R	R					path, Herod.

57. Masses, Messes, Misses, Missis, Mosses, Musses

#### New Tangles

NOVEMBER TANGLE.

whom it was said he could not be licked into a right. 40-13-54-38-10-29-48-32-22 is the President who was married in the White House. 35-38-51-52 is a nominee for Vice-President. 35-1-29-13-28-39-2-3 is a Vice-President who became President. 55-37-49-24 is a nominee for President. Bryan Banker.

ALL CARD GAMES

#### PILGRIMS' ACROSTIC.

All words are of uniform length and end in the same consonant. The initials spell the landing place of the Pilgrims from the Mayflower.

1. Small. 2. Utmost extent. 3. A pleasure craft. 4. Power. 5. Open to view. 6. To overturn. 7. An appointed meeting. 8. A slave in ancient Sparta. 9. To beat back. 10. To be duty bound. 11. A celestial body. 12. A Russian whip for criminals. —Morton L. Mitchell.

#### 61. INDIAN SUMMER PI.

Het chollyname sady era omec, eth astedds fo Het chollyname sady era omec, eth astedds for the ayer,

Fo glinaw dwins dan kaned dowos adn somewad worbn nda ears.

Depahe ni teh whoosil fo het vergo eht theirwed evales ile adde;

Hety lustre ot eth dyedgin tugs nad ot eth batsrib dater.

—D. F. Butler.

#### THANKSGIVING DINNER

Soups. 1. A bovine and a story. 2. The Latin word for earth, and a peg. Fish. 3. One-hundred, nothing and five hundred. 4. A roost.

Game. 5. To tremble with fear. 5. Fuel and part of a gun. 7. A fabric, behind, and a fabric.

part of a gun. 7. A fabric, behind, and a fabric.

Meats. 8. An Ottoman and an explanatory book. 9. A survivor of the flood. 10. Wagers. 11. The unruly member.

Vegetables. 12. Equality and cuts off. 13. An excrescence on the foot. 14. Chastises. 15. A conveyance and putrifies. 16. A vehicle and mature years. 17. To twist around and a letter. Relishes. 18. Permit you and me. 19. A basement and part of you. 20. Sarah's nickname and to sum up. 21. Pertaining to a part of Great Britain and an animal.

Fruit. 22. Couples. 23. Historical numbers. 24. A tree and a tree. 25. A grain stalk and inters.

Cake. 26. An inhabitant of heaven and sustenance. 27. A porous animal. 28. That which keeps the wheel on the axie. 29. To thump. 30. A great elevation of earth. 31. A titled woman and digits.

and digits.

Ples. 32. To make less. 33. An American general and a letter. 34. A water elevator and consanguinity.

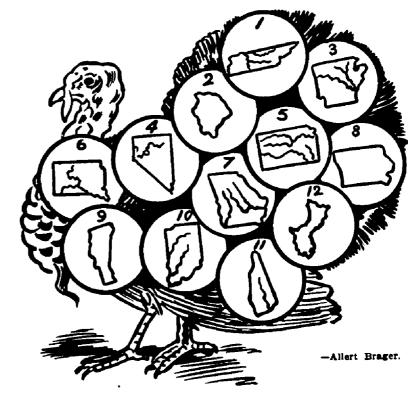
—S. G. Robinson, Jr.

#### MEDICINAL CURTAILMENT.

All the words have the same number of letters. The curtailed letters in order spell an aromatic medicinal plant, good for a fellow's stomach ache after too much Thanksgiving din-

Curtail full and leave a fruit. 2. Curtail 58. NOVEMBER TANGLE.

Each numbered map is that of a state or one of our island possessions. The initials of their suddenly and leave a low neighborhood. 5. Curnames in numerical order spell a day in November that is universally observed in the United 6. Curtail a state capital and leave a bird men-



58. PRESIDENTIAL ENIGMA

My whole contains 55 letters, and is a message recently sent by a Presidential nominee.

5-14-17-23-15 is the President called "Old Man Eloquent." \$\frac{3}{2}-30-30-12-33-6 is the President called "Old Man Eloquent." \$\frac{3}{2}-30-30-12-33-6 is the President called "Old Rough and Ready." 21-12-39-24-37-31-8-41-28-42-12-43-32 is a President-elect who went to Washington in disgrise. \$4-41-35-25-26-37-50-19 is a President who was assassinated. \$52-46-18-38-44-40-13-89-18-40-13-32 is the President called "The Silent would rather be right than President." 11-5-17-18-47 is the President called "The Silent Man." 23-30-7-34-46-13-32 is the President of Texas. 4. A village of Dutchess county, N.

Y. 5. The second largest city of Argentina. 6. An island in the bay of Biscay. 7. A lake in Jefferson county, Wash. 8. The river on which Salzburg is situated. —Harold M. Case.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL CROSS.



All the words have four letters and

AUTUMN ACROSTIC. Each of the required sixteen words is a city or town of Minnesota, five being county seats (C. H.) All have the same number of letters. The names here given are the counties in which they are situated. The initials of the towns, in the order given, spell a delicacy all boys enjoy preparing and eating in Autumn.

1. Roseau (C. H.) 2. Lesueur. 3. Mower (C. H.) 4. St. Louis. 5. Polk. 6. Faribault. 7. St. Louis (C. H.) 8. Carver (C. H.) 9. Chisago. 10. Freeborn. 11. Beltrami. 12. Pipestone. 13. Brown (C. H.) 14. Morrison. 15. Traverse. 16. Kandiyohi.

—J. H. Fentress.

#### THANKSGIVING MOTTO

Commencing in row 1, take one letter alternately from rows numbered 1 and 2 until all letters in these two rows are used once; then continue this process with the other pairs of rows in order, and the whole will form a sentence that expresses a Thanksgiving sentiment.

1. S. H. E. L. I. T. 2. G. A. V. E. U. T. C. S. W. C. S. T. E. B. 4. H. R. F. C. D. K. ER4.HPFORK E S I F U 6. T O R P O R R O N N T 8. A N I G U I T I P S Y 10. T H R A S E -Morton L. Mitchell.

#### CANDIDATES ACROSTIC.

All words of uniform length. The initials and finals, read downward, spell the names of two American politicians, who will know their fate on November 8.

on November 8.

1. A large lake of British East Africa. 2. A state and city of Mexico. 3. A town of Sardinia. 4. A county of South Carolina, 5. A lake east of the sea of Galilee. 6. A city of Austria. 7. A Pennsylvania county seat. 8. A county of Ontario. 9. A river of Connecticut.

—Queen Zero.

#### HUNGRY BOYS' DINNER.

The king's move in chess, from square to square, using the letters as often as required. Find the great national November holiday, and over 30 luxuries, delicacies and staple foods, such as we hope all of our American boys may have in abundance at this annual feast.

N	D	Y	L	L	Е	P	Т
A	T	Ū	T	G	1	J	0
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ī	Т	0	P	L	U	1	G
U	R	F	R	N	D	D	E

-Charles Stewart.

#### HALF SQUARE. 70.

A plant discovered with America; a public speaker; a rank of nobility; a very min-ute particle; to study; an ab-breviation used in bookkeeping; a vowel.
—Sherman Spurrier.

#### DELETIONS.

Delete one letter from each word. Example: lour, four. The deleted letters spell one of the United States.

United States.

1. Delete a certain kind of pie and leave belonging to me. 2. One who leaps, and leave one afflicted with leprosy.

3. A young horse, and leave a child's crib.

4. Clear, and leave a design.

5. A float, and leave a small animal.

5. The sea-shore, and leave to fling.

7. Pleasing to the eye, and leave little.

8. To gasp, and leave a light, caressing stroke with the hand.

9. To hurt, and leave a certain kitchen utensil.

A minute particle, and leave a broad smile.

Kent Brooklyn Stiles. —Kent Brooklyn Stiles.

#### WORD BUILDING.

72. WORD BUILDING.

Form each new word by adding one letter only to the preceding word, changing the order of the letters when necessary. Example: R. re, ere, veer, severe, severe, perverse, perverse, preserves.

A single letter from Thanksgiving; a conjunction: the ocean; withered; to frighten; large birds; an individual of a tribe which fought in the Crusades; a rush basket made in Bouth America; a sacred ordinance; a California city; ancient religious rites of fastings and abstinences; reclaimings.

—Frank C. McMillan.

#### HERD OF COWS.

Each word has "cow" somewhere in it, as Each word has "cow" somewhere in it, as Cowboy, scower, sea-cow.

1. A Russian city cow. 2. A poet cow. 3. A cow that crouches in fear. 4. A yellow posey cow. 5. A small boat cow, 6. A cow with a sullen look on its face. 7. The cow where Queen Victoria died. 8. A cow that lacks bravery. 9. A monk's cow. 10. The cow that beats the horses. 11. A co-operating cow, 12. The locomotive's cow. 13. An Austrian city cow. 14. A Revolutionary battle cow.

—Ernest Nuttycombs.

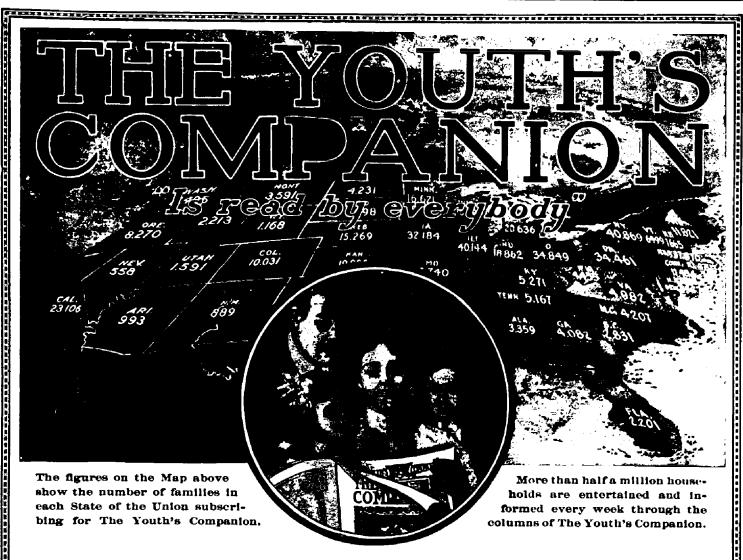
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# 225 Writers for 1905.

Men and women famous in Statesmanship, Diplomacy, Literature, Science and Art, Travel, Law and Medicine will contribute to The Youth's Companion during 1905. Among them are Mr. Justice Brewer, Israel Zangwill, Hon. Andrew D. White, Jack London, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Agnes Repplier, Professor Shaler, Rev. F. E. Clark, Sir William Ramsay, Sir H. H. Johnston, Commander Peary, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, General Greely, Mme. Marcella Sembrich, The Chinese Minister at Washington. Noteworthy among the contents of the new volume will be the following:

### Seven Serial Stories.

THE SECOND VIOLIN, Grace 5. Richmond. THE IMPORTED RAM, Sheldon C. Stoddard. THE RAINY-DAY RAILROAD WAR, Holman F. Day. THE HEART OF TILLEY. Henry Gardner Hunting, IN THE SEMINOLE MARSH, Benjamin Harrison. MILES CITY AND RETURN. Willis Gilson. THE BOLD AMERICAN,

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100 Special Articles.

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1000

Anecdotes and Sketches.

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Tales of the Pirate Fishermen of San Francisco Bay.

- I. WHITE AND YELLOW.
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- III. A RAID ON THE OYSTER PIRATES. IV. THE SIEGE OF THE "LAN-
- **CASHIRE OUEEN."**
- V. CHARLEY'S COUP.
- VI. DEMETRIOS CONTOS.
- VII. YELLOW HANDKERCHIEF.

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ple, as a matter of habit, still buy soda crackers in paper bags, which in their way are as old-fashioned as the crothes of our ancestors.

Progressive people—thinking people—have with their manner of dress, changed their methods of living. Instead of buying food in the open, they prefer that which has been protected from dust and other things neither pleasant to the palate nor wholesome for the body.

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# American Boy

DECEMBER

1904

VOL. 6, No. 2.

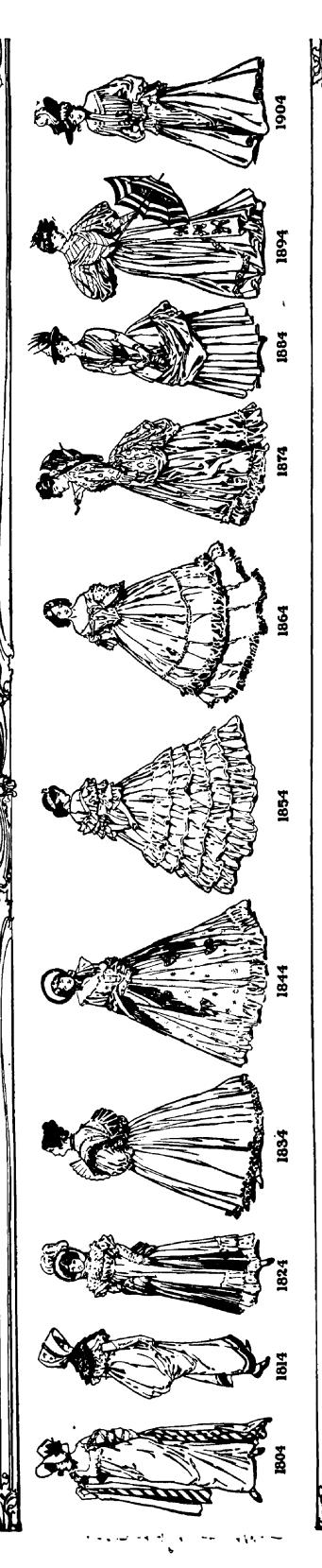
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# Skree Grand Prizes

and other medals were awarded the Butterick Fashion Exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair.

The feature of the Butterick Exhibit which won the Grand Prize at the St. Louis World's Fair was a series of eleven costumes, showing the styles in woman's dress during the past century—ten years apart. These have been charmingly drawn by Anna Burnham Westermann, and reproduced with tint in the form of an art panel, nearly three feet long. It is well worth framing to adorn the walls of Milady's boudoir, parlor or den, and will be mailed, rolled without creasing, on receipt of four cents, to cover postage, etc. Small outline drawings of these figures are shown in this advertisement—they give but a hint of the charm of the original drawings as shown on the panel itself.

THE DELINEATOR stands for the highest degree of excellence in the portrayal of fashions for the women of the civilized world. This same superiority is shown in its treatment of every department of home life.

Ile Christmas Delineator

is the best number we have ever issued—we think—and more than ever proves The Delineator to be "the best of all the magazines published for Woman."

The Love Songs from the Wagner Operas have, for the first time, been worthily put into English. Richard Le Gallienne has translated them with a charm that will make them endeared forever. The accompanying decorations in color, by J. C. Leyendecker, are superb, and well worthy of this master feature.

Other contributors to this number are: Robert Grant, F. Hopkinson Smith, Alice Brown, Elmore Elliott Peake, Mary Stewart Cutting, L. Frank Baum, the author of "The Wizard of Oz," etc., Julia Magruder, Albert Bigelow Paine, Grace Mac-Gowan Cooke, Gustav Kobbé, Lillie Hamilton French. Dr. Grace Peckham Murray, Florence Earle Coates, Aloysius Coll, Carolyn Wells, Jennie Pendicton Ewing. This issue contains superb illustrations in color



and in black and white, by J. C. Leyendecker, Martin Justice, L. D'Emo, Paul J. Meylan, S. Werner, Christine S. Bredin, Herbert Paus, Harry Stacey Benton, F. Richardson, R. Emmett Owen and Harry A. Linnell.

# Fashion Plates in Colors

The midwinter fashions are shown in profusion in full color and in black and white. Better this month than ever—as we promised they would be. Getting nearer to perfection with each issue—the styles shown this month are simply temptations—the best way to overcome them is to yield to them.

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Number 2



THE snow had been falling fitfully for over two weeks, and with the aid of the wind had piled itself into large, white drifts which soon made the roads impassable. On the day before Christmas the storm developed into a blizzard. The air was alive with myriads of white flakes which the wind tossed into one's face with such force that he was unable to see a rod ahead. It was unsafe for the farmer to go even to his barn.

On this particular day, two small boys looked sadly from the window of a farm house in North Dakota. Mother had not been able to do her usual Christmas shopping on account of the storm. "We'll have our Christmas later," she said to the boys. "You can hang up your stockings on New Year's eve."

"We don't want to," grumbled Jack. "No one ever does it then."

"Don't they?" said a new voice. "That's all you know about it. When I was a lad in Canada, we never hung up our stockings on Christmas eve. We always waited till New Year's.'

"Did you, truly, grandpa?" questioned Jack. "Tell us about it."

"I lived in a village near Montreal where every one spoke French. On Christmas we went to church, which was decorated with evergreens and flowers and fairly ablaze with candles, while the altar was beautifully ornamented with heavy, red satin, overlaid with lace. At midnight the bells chimed, the organ pealed forth its richest tones, and the choir sang the 'Gloria,' while the sacristan brought in what represented a manger filled with hay upon which a small image of the Christ Child lay. Then a chorus of girls sang "L'enfant Jésus est né" (The Christ Child is born). Fifty years ago tonight I sat in that church, and heard amid all the other voices that of a little girl. It was so sweet that it went straight to my boyish heart." "Who was she?" questioned Dick.

"She was the daughter of the wealthiest man in the village, a pretty little maiden with dark, flashing eyes. Something happened that year that made me remember her."

What was it?" asked both boys in a breath. "I was the oldest boy in the family," began grandpa, meditatively. "Father died the winter I was fourteen. There were five of us, and we had a hard time to make both ends meet. To help a little, I did the chores at the large house across the way where Marie lived. Her brother Pierre generally helped me. We were classmates and the best of friends. Pierre's father was a stern, reserved man, with apparently little love for any one but his two motherless children, who were devotedly attached to each other.

"That year Father LaNuite offered a prize of thirty dollars to the one who wrote the best essay on the work of the Jesuit missionaries in America. It was to be given just before school closed for the holfdays. Pierre and I easily excelled in this line of work, so the honor was sure to come to one of us, and Pierre's father had promised him a course in the University at Montreal if he should gain the honor. When I told mother about it, she pushed back my hair from my forehead and left a kiss there as she said sadly, 'I can't do that for you Louis, but I shall always be proud to know that you succeed in whatever you undertake; win it if you can.' For her sake, I determined to try; so I spent every spare moment in Father LaNuite's library poring over his numerous books on the Jesuits. Finally I finished the first draft. It was written hurriedly, but several days remained during which I could revise and polish it.

'One afternoon I walked home with Pierre, and stopped as usual to do the chores. For some reason (I've forgotten what) I went into the house with him. His father was sitting in the library, writing. Marie was there, too, busily sewing.

"'How are you getting along with your essay,

Louis?" he asked, as I entered. "'Very well, sir. I have already written it,' I an-

swered as I showed the roll of paper in my hand. "'Good!' he replied. 'Let my boy beat you if he can. I want to know what kind of a student he is. He shall not go to college unless he deserves it. You had better hasten with your work, for it looks as if it might snow."

"So we both passed from the library into the dining-room, where I left my books; then we hurried

"'Louis,' said Pierre, 'I wish Father LaNuite had never thought of giving us that prize. I like you better than I do any fellow in St. Johns. Let's promise that we'll be just as good friends no matter which one gets it.'

"'Of course we shall,' I answered.

"'Shake hands,' he continued. Then, as both took off our mittens and let our cold, red hands touch each other, he said solemnly, 'That makes it certain sure, Louis. We'll always be friends just the same, no matter what happens.'

'The wind was rising, and the snow beginning to fall, but we had finished our work, so I hurried into the house for my books, and then ran home.

"'It's all done, mother,' I shouted, as I held up the rell of paper in triumph.

"'How glad I am' she answered. 'Come in and sit in the rocking chair near the fire while you read

"With a long drawn breath of happiness I sat near the cheerful fire and unrolled the paper. I had thirteen closely written sheets. I read the introduction in loud tones, with as important an air as if I were Father LaNuite himself.

"'That's fine!' said mother.



"THAT MAKES IT CERTAIN SURE, LOUIS"

"'The rest is just as good,' I said proudly, as I turned to the next page. Imagine my dismay to find that it, and all the rest of the roll, was nothing but blank paper.

"'Whew' ejaculated Dick. "That's because you had thirteen pages—an unlucky number.'

'You must have made a mistake, and left it at

the schoolhouse,' suggested Jack. "'That's what mother thought. She comforted me by saying that I had mixed the papers in some way, and taken the wrong ones. I tried to think so, too, but I lay awake nearly all night wondering what I would do if I did not find it in the morning. I was at school as soon as the building was open, and with trembling fingers I seized a roll of papers from my desk-they were hisnk, too."

"'By crackv! I bet Pierre took it.' said Dick, excitedly, 'and that's why he talked about being friends no matter what happened.'

At first I thought so too, but how could be? He sat in one end of the schoolroom, and I in the other. We had been together from the moment we left

school, until I picked up my books from the table to go home. It seemed very mysterious. At length we concluded that I must have thrown it away with a pile of waste paper that I had collected that evening from my desk.

I was so disheartened that I never would have undertaken to write it again, had not mother's words sounded constantly in my ears, 'I shall always be proud to have you succeed in whatever you undertake.' To please her, I began the task anew. I remembered more of it than I thought I could, and at the last moment I had it ready to hand in; but it was not nearly so good as the first copy. All the village was there to see the prize awarded. How my heart beat! I can feel it rise in my throat now as it did that day when the master arose to speak. How well I remember his words! 'After a careful and critical examination, the judges have been un able to decide between two essays, one written by Louis Burgois and the other by Pierre DuPoint. The prize of thirty dollars will therefore be divided equally between them."

'Good for you, grandpa!" shouted Dick. old Pierre couldn't beat you anyway."

"Don't talk against Pierre," said grandpa.

never had a better friend. We both were glad to have it settled as it was.

'As I said before, in Canada we spend Christmas quietly at home, and at church. We hang up our stockings on New Year's eve. Fifteen dollars is a pretty large sum of money, and many a useful gift I purchased with it for mother and the children. With happy hearts we examined our stocking next morning and wished each other 'une bonne année (a happy new year).

When I got up to fix the fire, I noticed something on the floor that looked like a piece of white paper. On picking it up, I found it to be an envelope which had been thrust beneath the door. It was addressed to me. In it was fifteen dollars. None of us could imagine where it came from, so mother said that I should lay it aside until I could find out something definite in regard to it.

"In Canada, every one unites to make New Year's a grand holiday. The men make calls, while the women remain at home to receive and entertain them. All past wrongs are supposed to be forgiven; we are to begin the year with a spirit of good will toward every one.

"On this particular New Year I was to make my first calls, so I hurried over to Pierre's to do the morning chores. I was cutting some wood in the shed, when I heard a merry, girlish voice say 'Good morning. A happy New Year, Louis.'

"I looked up. There stood Marie with a heavy

gray shawl about her shoulders.

"'Did you get the fifteen dollars?' she continued eagerly, before I could even wish her a happy New Year.

"'Yes, I got fifteen dollars among my presents,' I said. 'What do you know about it?'

"'Why! I gave it to you,' she answered.

"'You gave it to me!' I repeated, too surprised to say anything more.

'Yes, it is the rest of the prize money.'

"I was becoming more amazed at every word she "'What do you mean?' I questioned. 'The prize

money! It was divided equally between Pierre and "'I know it was,' she replied. 'That's why I gave

you the fifteen dollars. I took your essay the night you left it on the dining-room table, and put the blank paper in its stead. I left the first page so that you would not notice it, should you chance to unroll the paper.'

"Her careless unconcern angered me. 'Marie.' 1 said, roughly, 'I shall tell your father. You stole my essay and could be sent to jail for it. Do you know that?'

"'I'm not afraid of a jail,' she replied calmly. 'You needn't see father about it. I shall tell him myself. if I have done wrong. I'm not afraid.'

"She was so pretty and innocent in her defiance. Yet I was still angry and grieved. 'I thought you were my friend, Marie, and here you tried to make me fail, and disgrace me before mother and Father

LaNuite and everybody.' "As I spoke, she looked at me with a frightened perplexed expression on her face, as if she failed to comprehend my meaning. Then she put her small hand on my arm, and said gently: 'I am your friend, and like you better than anyone, but father and brother. I thought that you didn't care for anything but the money, and I gave that to you. I had to beg some of it from father, and take every penny from my bank besides. I did it for Pierre. Father would never have let him go to college, if he had not won the prize, and he wanted to go so bad."

'But I turned to go. 'I don't want your money.' I said. 'I'm no beggar. I won't take money from a girl, if I am poor. I'll go home now and get it. I wouldn't touch a penny of it, if I were starving.'

"'I'm sorry now I did it.' she replied, with tears You must forgive me, Louis, because it in her eyes.

(Continued on page 89.)

# THE PATHWAY TO SUCCESS

EX-SENATOR T. W. PALMER'S MESSAGE TO THE BOYS OF AMERICA

-AN INTERVIEW WITH DETROIT'S GRAND OLD MAN

By HUGO ERICHSEN

S I made my way toward Walnut Lane House, ex-Senator T. W. Palmer's beautiful country residence near Detroit, through one of the city's parks that bears the Senator's name, and up the footpath that lets you into the grounds, by the back door, so to speak, my thoughts dwelt upon the remarkable career of the man I was going to interview. Thrown upon his own resources early in life, he experienced all the bitter pangs and cruel hardships of poverty. And yet, rung by rung, he had mounted the ladder of success—occasionally slipping back, as when a fire wiped out ail of his possessions and rendered him penniless; but still undaunted-until he had the honor of representing Michigan, his native state. in the United States Senate as the successor of Thos. W. Ferry, in 1883, and then at the expiration of his term in 1889 was appointed by President Harrison envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain. But the pomp and splendor of the Madrid court did not appeal to his democratic simplicity, and a year later he resigned to accept the presidency of the World's Columbian Commission, which gave us that splendid world's fair at Chicago.

Walnut Lane House, the Senator's residence, with its large verandah running across its entire front, impresses one at once with a sense of comfort.

The housekeeper, coming to the door, delivered me over to the Senator, who courteously conducted me to the library, where he settled down in a large armchair, while I took my place at a high desk, prepared to fire a volley of questions. From the Senator's manner he might have been taken for a man of fifty instead of nearly seventy five. Of medium height and a portly form, he yet does not lack energy, but shows the same indomitable force of character that has always distinguished him.

He had had no intimation of the exact object of my questioning, yet the replies were given with the rapidity and precision of musket-shots.

At first our conversation drifted far away from the object of my visit. I told him I had just returned from the St. Louis exposition and gave him a gist of my impressions.

"Yes," said he, "from all that I hear and read about it, I believe you are right. It may be bigger than the Chicago fair, but it is impossible to surpass the latter in artistic excellence. At Chicago, the architects and artists worked together in harmony; at St. Louis, I understand, they did not, and the result must be apparent."

He spoke of the dedication of Palmer Park to Detroit, in 1894, and mentioned the fact that it had been occasioned by his desire to preserve the beautiful trees with which it abounds.

"I couldn't bear the thought of some one cutting down those magnificent trees for lumber or firewood," he declared, "and that was the reason I gave the land to the people of Detroit. Since then I have made some additions, so that now the park comprises about one hundred and sixty acres."

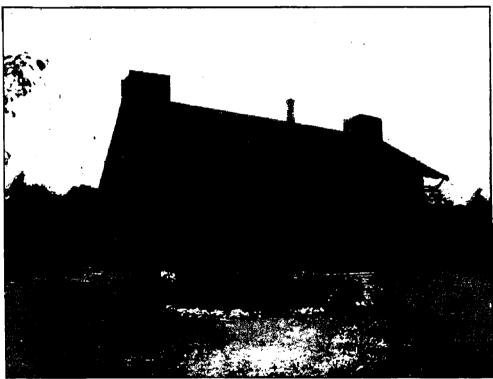
Formerly the old log cabin, which stands in the park and is open to visitors, served as the Senator's summer home, and some of the happiest days of his life were spent here. The old Spanish bell in the rear of this dwelling and the picturesque lighthouse in the miniature lake are great centers



HON. THOMAS W. PALMER OF DETROIT

Ex-U. S. Senator, Ex-Minister to Spain, Ex-President of The Chicago

World's Kale



THE LOG CABIN IN PALMER PARK, DETROIT

of attraction to the multitudes that visit Palmer Park every year.

At length the current of our conversation took the course into which I had endeavored to direct it from the first.

After reflecting for some time, the Senator answered the question whether boys had a better chance to succeed fifty years ago than at the present time, as follows: "The chances at that time were better for immediate success. Property distinctions were not as well defined as they are now, and the country was in a process of evolution. But there are plenty of opportunities for boys to-day, if they are only earnest and intense. And when a boy wins out nowadays, the rewards are much greater. With the accumulation of capital in this country, good, honest, capable men are in demand all the time."

According to the Senator, it is a positive detriment to be born with a golden spoon in one's mouth. "The greatest drawback to young men," he declared, "is to live in the shadow of an inheritance. Unless a boy is exceptionally ambitious, there is nothing like necessity to spur him on.

"I have often noticed," he continued, "that a boy who is self-denying gets the best positions. He is willing to perform disagreeable tasks and does not shirk hard work when it comes his way. I do not want to be didactic, but the importance of acquiring good habits cannot be impressed too strongly. Boys should not loll around and loaf at corners, but be earnest and direct. Everyone notices and remarks a boy who is intent upon what he is doing."

The Senator's views on the question of education are interesting and somewhat at variance with popular opinion. He holds that the promiscuous sending of boys to college is bad. "A boy should be adapted to the higher education and have a hunger for it," he remarked. "When it comes down to amassing wealth, a classical education is a positive detriment, because it takes away the appetite for accumulation.

Educated men do not regard the possession of wealth as the be-all and end-all of existence. In other words, while they may not under-estimate its possession, they do not over-estimate it. I think men who look upon the attainment of wealth as the aim of life are injured by going through college. I knew many men, when I was at college, who would have been better off, as far as worldly success is concerned, if they had never entered it. As a rule they never applied themselves to their studies, and whenever they did they were stuffed with a lot of knowledge they could never utilize—that is to say, automatically educated. Every boy is not capable of digesting the benefits of a college training. Some boys are very much like a hickory stick; you can give it a beautiful polish, but it weakens the stick.

"When I was at college, there were only three avenues open to educated men—law, medicine and the pulpit. Now all that is changed. The tendency of our times, speaking with especial reference to this country, is along the line of scientific experiment. Therefore, if a boy doesn't learn a trade—which, I think it's well for every boy to do—I would strongly advise him to take some scientific course. It would not preclude him from going at something else, later on, if he were so inclined, and would give him some positive practical knowledge. The aim of education, it seems to me should be to make a man wise, not learned. Men of good classical education, who lack common sense, often accomplish nothing. Common sense is the basis of all success.

"I believe boys should be better prepared for the duties of citizenship than they are at present. The study of Civics should most certainly form part of every school course. When I was at college, political studies were neglected, and it is a notorious fact that half the men who go to Congress have not read the Constitution before they are nominated.

"American boys cannot read too much about the great men of the past. They should read their works again and again until they become thoroughly imbued with their spirit. The perusal of biographies

would benefit lovs most, as we can always profit by the lives of others, such as the lives of Franklin, Washington, Grant and Lincoln—never forgetting Plutarch's lives.

"Another thing it would be well to introduce into the curriculum of all schools is military training." he concluded. "It teaches boys the care of their persons, exactitude and promptness. A good many boys are woefully deficient in discipline, punctuality and neatness. One hour a day in high school and college devoted to drill would do them good. It would not do to make these exercises irksome to them; they should be as interesting as possible, so that the boys would desire them."

George William Curtis in his "Prue and I" says: "When, in the evening, my children are in bed I take up the books they have been reading, for I like to know what interests them."

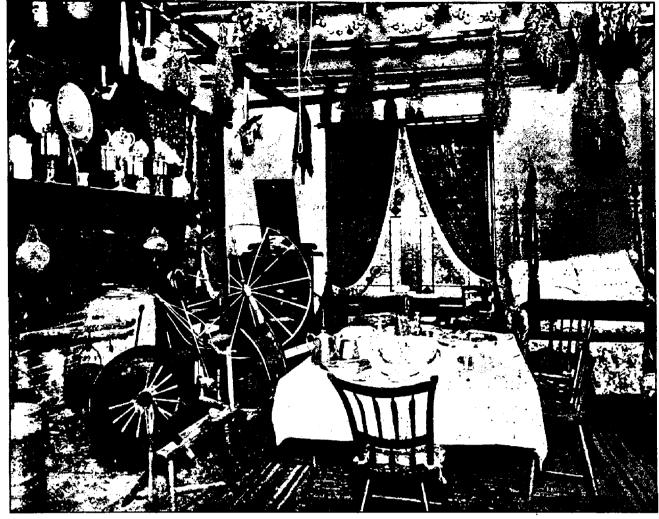
Just before his death, William Cary, the great shoemaker, missionary and noted linguist, said about his biographer: "If he gives me credit for being a plodder, he will do me justice. Anything beyond this will be too much. I can plod. To this I owe everything."—"Success."



THE MINIATURE LIGHTHOUSE ON THE LITTLE LAKE IN PALMER PARK



THE OLD SPANISE BELL BROUGHT BY MR. PALMER PROM SPAIN.
IT MANGS NEAR THE LOG CABIN IN PALMER PARK



THE DINING-ROOM IN THE LOG CABIN AT PALMER PARK

# KERSEY

THERE was a haif frown on the round, rosy face. The fair, silky curls that usually hung so smooth and shiny were sadly tangled. Restless little fingers had been busy with them, as Kersey thought and thought how he might manage it. Every cent he earned by selling papers had to go to his mother in order to keep hunger from the door. How, then, was he to get a Christmas present for Thebah?

Poor Thebah! How pitifully she had looked at him as he stood by her chair that very morning! Then he thought of the time he had first seen her. It was late one evening when he was on his way home. He had almost stumbled over a forlorn little bundle on the steps of a poor tenement house. The bundle seemed to be crying, and Kersey stopped.

"Say, what's up? Are you hungry?"

"No, no! but I'm so afraid."

"Are you lost? 'Cause I know the streets first-rate, and can take you home."

"No, I ain't lost, but I wish I was. It's her-it's Jude."

"Who's Jude?"

"The woman what owns me." "Do you mean your mother?"

"O, no!" Here she broke into sobs again. "She died when the cold winds began to blow, and last week father sold me to Jude."

"Whew!" "And Jude says I must earn wages."

"Why, that's fun. I'm ten, and I've earned money for two years. Come, don't be a bawl-baby.'

"I ain't a bawl-baby, but I don't want to be a boy, boo-hoo!'

"My sakes! I wouldn't be a girl for pecks and pecks of money. Girls can't ever be president." "They don't want to be, and they don't want to be

dressed up like a boy, and have to hear naughty things, and be stumped to fight and-boo-hoo-'Gracious! I believe—say—you ain't, are you—

"Yes, I am, and—boo-hoo—I hate it, and I hate Jude. O dear! O dear!" What did she do that for? Come, be quiet, can't

"'Cause, newspaper folks won't hire girls. And she said I looked more like a boy than a girl, anyway.

'Tain't so, is it?" Kersey could hardly help smiling at the earnestness

of her question. "I guess you're a girl all right enough. But why don't you try something else? There are lots of places

"Oh, is that so? Can you help me? Come in and

tell Jude so, will you?" That was the beginning of their friendship, two months before. The week before Christmas Thebah had been knocked down in the street by a bicycle, and had sprained her ankle so badly that she could not walk. Before this they had planned to go around the city together Christmas eve, and look in at the churches, and the beautiful shop windows aglow with light and lovely pictures. When Kersey found that Thebah could not go, he no longer cared to. Neither expected a visit from Santa Claus. But though Kersey anticipated nothing for himself, he did want to see Thebah's look of joy and surprise when he should put some triffing trinket into her hand—a picture book or a tiny doll, perhaps. Girls were always crazy over doll babies. How Thebah had cried when Jude

of an old red handkerchief! Alas for Kersey! Christmas was here, and he had only pennies enough to buy a little popcorn and molasses. He was never sad long, so he left off tangling his hair, and with his mother's help made some very nice popcorn balls, and in the evening carried some to Thebah. She was delighted with the gift. Jude, however, was so sour and cross-though

threw into the fire her last attempt at a doll made out

#### By EVELYN M. WOOD LOVEJOY

Kersey gave her the largest ball of all—that he did not stay long. When he returned home, he found on the hook where he usually hung his cap, a handsome pair of skates.

"Hurrah for Old Santa!" he shouted. Then in an anxious tone, "Say, mother, you hain't been pinching yourself to buy me these skates, have you?"

"No, Kersey, I have not had a penny to spare, or I would gladly have bought them for you. You have earned them many times over. I don't know how I could get along without my little wage-earner.'

The boy's eyes fairly shone, but he pretended to be indifferent.

"Nonsense! It takes all I earn to feed and clothe me. But, mother, how did the skates get here?"

"Mr. Brooks, your employer, sent them, and says you are to have a whole holiday tomorrow.

"Ain't that jolly! Why, the ice on the rink is just like glass, and everybody skates free tomorrow. Hurrah for Mr. Brooks!"

The next morning Kersey was up early, and after breakfast shouldered his skates for the rink. On his way he stopped to see Thebah and tell her of his wonderful luck. He burst open the door, crying:

"Merry Christmas, Thebah! Don't you wish that lazy old ankle of yours was well?" And he swung his skates gaily above his head. He was so excited that he did not notice at first her absence from the room. In a moment he saw her chair was empty.

"Where is Thebah?" he asked, turning to Jude. "She wa'n't no good," was the gruff reply. "But where is she? Tell me quick."

"Them sprains is a long time gittin' well."

"Jude, Jude, what have you done with Thebah?"

"She was too cranky and obstreperous-like."

"Jude, you wicked woman, you have not turned her out of doors, have you?"

'You'd better not sass me, you little upstart.' "If you do not tell me quick where she is, I'll call a

policeman." "What business is it of yourn? She is in the hos-

pital, if you must know."

'Which one?'

"The Charity, of course."

Kersey was out of the house like a flash, and running with all speed back home. Surely his mother would think of some way. Just before he reached the house he met Mr. Trascott and his little son, Freddie.

'Halloo, Kersey! that's a fine pair of new skates you have. You don't wish to sell them, do you? Freddie has broken his. The shops are all closed today, and he is feeling pretty blue because he can't skate."

"I never had a pair before, sir. Besides they were a Christmas present from my employer.'

"Oh, then, I will not ask it of you. Cheer up, Freddie; the ice will be just as smooth tomorrow.

Kersey was about to offer to lend his for half a day, when he suddenly paused.

"I don't like to part with them, sir, for I think a heap of the man that gave them to me. But I may need the money. How much are they worth?

"Three dollars, I should say."

"You-you may have them, if you will let me buy them back as soon as I can."

'All right! Here's the money."

It was no easy matter to persuade his mother to let Thebah come to stay with them. He urged that she could tend the baby, and thus give her more time to sew. A kind neighbor agreed to let her sleep with her little girl. So, triumphant, he went off to the Charity with a trusty drayman, who had taken a fancy to the sturdy boy and offered to move Thebah for nothing. A policeman also went with them to arrange for the release of the little patient.

Not half so happy that night was Freddie, who had skated nearly all day and bumped his head half a dozen times, as was Kersey, when he had Thebah in his own chair at the tea table, and saw the bright light in her eyes, as she lovingly touched his hair

and exclaimed:

"Oh, Kersey, this is heaven!" Only one thing troubled him. How was he to thank Mr. Brooks for the skates after he had gone and sold them? But he was a brave little fellow, and felt that he had done right. The next morning, when he went to get his bundle of papers, he said:

"I thank you very much, Mr. Brooks, for your nice

"I suppose you had a fine time skating yesterday." "N-o-that is-I had a tiptop time-but I didn't skate."

"I hope there was nothing wrong with the skates."

"Oh, no, sir, they were beauties."

"Why do you say 'were'? You didn't lose then, did vou? "N-o, Mr. Brooks. Oh, do please forgive me.

Something happened, and-I had to sell them. But I am to buy them back just as soon as I can.'

"You are an honest lad, and I believe you. Do you know that you still have another resource?'

"A what?"

"A resource-something to fall back on. Are you very proud of those curls of yours?"

'Not now," said Kersey, blushing. "The boys call me Miss Kersey sometimes, and I wouldn't be a girl no more'n—no more'n Thebah'd be a boy.'
"Who is Thebah?"

So the story of Thebah had to be told. At its close Mr. Brooks said:

"My little girl has just had a fever, and lost all of her curls. The doctor says she must wear a wig for

(Continued on page 39.)



THE STITLING-BOOM IN THE LOG CASIN AT PALMER PARK

#### FOR THE MIKADO ORA JAPANESE MIDDY IN ACTION

CHAPTER I.

TAKAHAKI OF HAKODATE.

mas too bad that "Dun Brown" should be dropped, or allowed to resign, which was the same thing, just because he had bilged an "exam" at the close of his third year. Everybody said so; that is, almost everybody, because he was such a fine fellow, in looks, in physical strength, in his disposition, which was cheerful, though he was careless almost to recklessness, and in most of the other qualities that go to the making of a popular young naval officer. At the same time Dunster Cassimir Brownleigh was a curious chap, and did many things not readily to be accounted for by outsiders.

Such a character always makes devoted friends and bitter enemies; and Dunster was no exception to this rule. There was Lawson, for instance, "Pink" Lawson, as he was called, who so admired and loved Dunster that he was perfectly willing to follow his lead in everything. On the other hand, Ethelbert Quackenbush, prize mathematician of the class, disliked the young athlete so intensely, that he would not speak to him if he could help it. At the same time he could not have given a reason for this dislike, for he would not acknowledge, even to himself, that he was bitterly jealous of his more brilliant classmate, and gladly would have sacrificed all his own scholarly honors for even a small portion of the other's social success.

Chief of Dunster's innumerable friends was his roommate and chum, Takahaki Matsu, who, as his name indicates, was a Japanese. To many persons the intimacy existing between these two was unaccountable; for not only was Takahaki an Asiatic, but he was not of noble family, nor were his people particularly wealthy; his father being merely a well-to-do merchant of Hakodate, the metropolis of that great northern island called Yezo in the geographies, but officially known in Japan as the Hok-

As Hakodate is a seaport and greatest center of the Japanese fishing industry, Takahaki had been familiar with boats ever since he had known anything at all, and during his boyhood had spent most of his spare time in sailing on Hakodate Bay or battling with the fierce winds and strong currents of Tsugari Strait outside the head. He also knew much of his native island, having, in one memorable summer, cruised entirely around it. During this cruise he had hunted bear and sea otter with the hairy Ainu, the aboriginal inhabitants of Japan, who once occupied all of its innumerable islands, but now, reduced to a feeble remnant, are only found in the far north.

In spite of being such a traveler, Takahaki never had been away from the Hokkaido, not even to the still larger island of Hondo, that begins just across Tsugari Strait and extending a thousand miles to the southward and westward, forms the mainland

of Dai Nippon, the Japanese empire. That Takahaki had not traveled was not for lack of the desire to do so, for he ardently longed to visit the famous cities of his widespread island country. He dreamed of Tokio, the capital, of Yokohama, the city of foreigners, and of sacred Nikko. He wished that he might know Kioto, Osaka and Kobe, Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He wanted to gaze on the snow-capped crown of Fuji, the best loved mountain of all Japan: and more than all did he wish that he might be allowed a glimpse of his revered Mikado. He wanted to see these things before he became twenty, after which he would not have much chance to travel, except as he might be ordered; for at that age every Japanese lad, rich or poor, noble or peasant, must enter either the army or the navy and serve for three years with the colors, after which, for five years more, he is attached to the reserves, and is liable to be called upon for active duty at any moment. Already had the young Takahaki chosen his branch of service, and his application for assignment to the navy had been on tenth year

From that time on, the boy had studied and worked with but a single object in view. Not only did he want to serve in the splendid new navy that Japan was making every effort to set afloat and equip; but he wanted, sometime, to command a ship that should strike a fierce, telling blow for his Mikado and against the hated Russians.

Of course every schoolboy in Japan knows how in 1895, or, as the Japanese say, in the twenty-seventh year of the Meiji, the Czar of Russia robbed their Mikado of the finest fruits of his great victory over China, and how, ever since that time, the same terrible Russians had been creeping closer and closer to Japan with the hope that some day they might seize and strangle her, wiping out her national life and making her but a province of the vast, brutal empire that seeks to dominate the world. This is taught in all Japanese schools, and from the very first day of his school life every Japanese boy is given a military drill that helps to fit him for the time when he shall face the Cos-

So the young Takahaki drilled and studied diligently, training both mind and body to such purpose that finally, when he was seventeen years of age, there came to him a great honor. The Mikado had decided to send abroad for study four lads who should be chosen, by rigid examination, from the schoolboys of all Japan. Accordingly word was sent out from the palace at Tokio, to every corner of the empire, and two months were allowed in which to assemble, at the capital, one thousand young scholars between fifteen and eighteen years of age. From these, four would be chosen to represent the Mikado in the leading naval schools of America, England, By KIRK MUNROE

France, and Germany; while the ninety-six ranking next highest would be admitted to the Japanese naval academy at Yetajima on the beautiful Inland Sea. According to the apportionment, but five candidates from the Hokkaido would be permitted to enter the final examinations at Tokio, and only two of these might go from Hakodate; the other chances being allotted to Saporo, Otaru, and Mororan.

When this announcement was made in Takahaki's school, and the scholars were told that every boy of the required age, who chose to do so, might participate in the preliminary examinations, there was great excitement. Those between fifteen and eighteen immediately became objects of envy to all who were younger or older; and at once, as a class set apart, they devoted themselves to a course of study that hardly permitted them to sleep or eat. Then followed two weeks of a weeding-out process that lessened the ranks of eager competitors by hundreds, by scores, by tens, and by individuals, until finally, only two, exhausted, but triumphant, boys were left. They were our young friend Takahaki Matsu and another.

For the time being these lads were the heroes of the city, and on the day of their departure for Tokio it seemed as though the entire population was afloat, in launches or sampans, to see them off. It was like starting for the front in war time, and Takahaki, filled with the spirit of Japanese heroes of all ages, registered a mental vow that in case of failure at Tokio, he never would come back alive.

On the fine steamer Mutsu Maru they crossed the broad strait separating Japan's two largest islands, and that same afternoon reached Aomori, the most northerly city of Hondo, where they were to take train for a twenty-four hour ride to Tokio.

It was a wonderful journey to those untraveled boys; that steady, breathless rush down through the heart of old Japan, past busy cities and innumerable pretty villages, within sight of lofty mountains that gave birth to swift-flowing rivers, past ancient castles, temples, and sacred groves; through endless miles of rice fields, tea gardens and orchards of stunted mulberry trees from which millions of silkworms would be fed. It filled Takahaki with exaltation to realize that all these things belonged to his beautiful, splendid, native land. Also to remember that, when he should reach Tokio, an equal extent of territory, richer, fairer, and even more populous, still

#### MESSAGES OF THE GOVERNORS TO AMERICAN BOYS

No. 4



GOVERNOR MONTAGUE, OF VIRGINIA



Commenteralty of Birginia \*\*\*\*\*\*

July 1, 1908.

The American Boy most needs education, honesty and courage,

because of all boys he must encounter the greatest opportunity, responsible-

lay beyond, caused him to wonder if, in all the world, there could be another country so grand and powerful as the one that he proudly called his own.

At Tokio, which has a population of 2,000,000 souls, and which Takahaki believed must be the largest city in the world, our young travelers were met by an official who conducted them to the great military barracks where they were to be lodged during their second series of examinations. These examinations extended over a week, and were conducted by army surgeons, professors and military officials, all of whom put the lads to every test, physical and mental, that their ingenuity could devise. Day by day Takahaki's hopes sank lower and lower; for never had he imagined that even Japan could produce lads so bright and so full of knowledge as those with whom he now found himself in competition. Nor had he imagined the severity of the ordeal he now was called upon to undergo. The examinations at Hakodate, that he had regarded as so stringent, and which he had passed with such pride, seemed mere child's play when compared with those of Tokio. Long before they were concluded he gave up all hope of passing them, and only wondered by what means he should keep his vow of never returning alive to Hakodate in case of failure. He grew thin, haggard and melancholy, as the day of announcement that was to cast nine hundred of the candidates into the depths of despair and raise four of them to heights of heavenly bliss, drew near.

Finally word was passed that the list of successful candidates was posted; and, trembling with apprehension until he hardly could walk, Takahaki went slowly forth to learn his fate. Other lads rushed past him in eager haste to know the result, but he could not hurry; the affair was of such vital importance to him that if his name appeared on the list, even at its very bottom, as number 100, a life of splendid effort, devoted to the service of his Mikado, instantly would open before him. If, on the other hand, he even were 101 on the list he might as well have no number at all, for no longer would the world hold anything worth living for. So Takahaki moved forward slowly and irresolutely, the very last of all the candidates to approach the dreaded kamban on which the list was bulletined. As he came within sight of it, he halted and stood irresolute, eagerly listening, but knowing all the while that his ears were deceiving him.

A frantic, shouting, gesticulating throng, gathered close about the bulletin board, were uttering a single name, and it was his. At first he could not believe it, but, again and again sounded the words: "Takahaki dai ichi!" (Takahaki is first). Then they saw him, and a dozen or more ran towards him, shouting as they advanced: "Takahaki 'dai ichi! Dai ichi!" Of course it was incredible and impossible. They had made a mistake, or he did not understand aright; but the mere hope was so overpowering that, when they reached him he lay on the ground in a dead faint caused by the suddenness and strength of joyful reaction.

When a little later, the lad recovered consciousness, he found himself lying on a couch of quilts in the room that he had occupied ever since reaching Tokio; but the wall in front of him had a new decoration, upon which his eyes fell the moment they opened. It was a kakemono or scroll, and on it, in a single line from top to bottom, appeared the magic "Takahaki San, dai ichi." (Mr. Takahaki is first). Never before had he seen his name with that honorable prefix. Never had he been addressed as "Sir." And "Dai ichi!" It must then be true, that he, the modest lad from faraway Hakodate, whose only ambition in life had been, and still was, to serve his Mikado in any capacity, no matter how humble, now was hailed as the foremost scholar of his years, and the most promising boy of all Japan.

Under the stimulus of this great joy it did not take the happy lad long to recover strength sufficient to sit up and receive the congratulations that already were pouring in from every side. Not only did with him for ho had striven une hasten to convey assurances of their happiness at his success, but many officials came on the same pleasant errand. One of these even brought a letter written by the Mikado himself, offering congratulations, and complimenting the awe-stricken lad upon his success.

Telegrams poured in from all parts of the Empire, but especially from the Hokkaido, and from his own people the townsfolk of Hakodate, who simply had gone wild over the honors won by their boy. They could not say their boys, for the other Hakodate lad had failed to win a place; but the glory acquired by Takahaki was sufficient to fill the far northern city with such rejoicings as, in all its history it never before had known.

#### CHAPTER II. A CHEEKY PLEB.

So it happened that Takahaki, of Japan came to America and entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Having passed the Tokio examinations he was required to change his schoolboy dress of kimono and geta or wooden-soled sandals, for the tight jacket, long trousers, distressingly uncomfortable leather boots and smart cap adorned with the Im perial chrysanthemum in silver, of a Japanese naval cadet. Then as number one of all the candidates. he was given his choice of the country in which to receive his naval education, and promptly chose America; while the three having the next highest rank were appointed to the three leading countries of Europe, according to their preferences. Takahaki and one other, immediately began to perfect their knowledge of the English language, the lad bound for France took up French, and the fourth boy found himself involved in a puzzled consideration of German verbs.

During the time that remained before they sailed for their several destinations, these four were quartered at the Yokosuka naval station, where they were treated with distinguished consideration. Here they made a practical study of machinery on board such ships as were in port, and at all odd moments they were sedulously drilled in the tremendous physical exercises peculiar to Japan, of Jiu-jitsu, Ken-jitsu. and Botori.

Finally, after a few weeks of this pleasant lifone of them sailed away on a North German Lloyd steamer for Hamburg; another embarked on a F. and O. for London, via Brindist; a third was transferred to the French liner Yarra, of the Messagerie Maritimes, bound for Marseilles, and the young American, as Takahaki was called, found himself on board the superb Korea, of the Pacific Mail, steaming out of Yeddo Bay, and headed towards that distant land to which, more than to any other, Japan owes her present proud position among the nations of the world.

At San Francisco, upon the completion of his five thousand mile voyage across the Pacific, our traveler was met by the Japanese consul general, who placed him on board the train for Chicago, where another consul of his own country, transferred him to a Washington sleeper. At the capital he was met by the first secretary of the Japanese legation, who personally conducted him to Annapolis. There the youthful stranger from halfway around the world, was kindly received by the superintendent of the Naval Academy, a man who had gained for himself an enviable reputation during the Spanish-American war.

Takahaki having read everything he could obtain concerning the Annapolis academy, knew all about this man and regarded him with such admiring awe that, although he knew better, he instinctively dropped to his knees on being presented, and bowed his head low in token of humblest respect. It was the homage to gods, and to human rulers of men, that as a child, he had been taught to render, and in the embarrassment of the moment it seemed to him the only thing to do. The instant the secretary and the superintendent realized what the young cadet was about, both sprang forward to raise him to his feet; the one ashamed that his countryman should exhibit this mark of Asiatic servility in democratic America, whose institutions Japan was striving to imitate, and the other decidedly embarrassed by the situation.

"My lad," he said kindly, "the very first lesson I want you to learn in this place, is that a free man should die rather than bend the knee to any mortal. save only those whom he regards as the direct representatives on earth of almighty God. It is human nature to kick the man who grovels, and to treat with respect the one who carries himself with uplifted head. Always salute a superior, and be prompt in returning the salutes of those who rank below you; but never bow down to the one, nor allow the other to degrade himself by slavish humility. Now let us find out what you know."

The boy who had ranked highest among the seventeen-year-old scholars of Japan, found no difficulty in answering the few, simple questions put to him by the superintendent, and in satisfying the latter that he was competent to hold his own among the "plebs" or members of the lowest class in the Academy. As he never would be called upon to serve in the American navy, and as his own Government already had deposited the sum of \$10,000 to cover his expenses at the academy no regular entrance examination was demanded in his case, and the few formalities attending his admission were quickly passed. Then he was introduced to Midshipman Dunster Cassimir Brownleigh, a pleb of three months' standing.

This young gentleman was the son of a wealthy mine owner in a western state, and owed his academy appointement to his father's business partner, who was a member of Congress. Both Brownleigh and his roomnate, a hot-blooded young Southerner, had chafed at the irksome regulations of the academy. and had so repeatedly defied them during their first three months of cadet life, that the latter had been allowed to resign from the service; while the former was notified that he was only permitted to remain on probation, with the prospect of dismissal at any moment. As all this had happened but a few days before Takahaki's arrival, that event found Midshipman Brownleigh a rather badly frightened young man, with a damaged reputation, and without a roommate.

When on the day of Takahaki's coming "Dun Brown" was summoned to the presence of the superintendent, he imagined that the fatal decree of banishment from the academy was about to be pronounced and he obeyed the summons with forebodings. To his amazement, the dreaded official greeted him with a smile and announced that he had decided to intrust him-Dunster Brownleigh, the black sheep of his class—with a position of responsibility.

"A young Japanese, Takahaki Matsu by name, a protege of the Mikado, just arrived in this country, has been admitted to the academy," continued the superintendent. "He will, of course, be a member of the fourth class; and as I am desirous that he begin his career under the most favorable auspices, I have assigned him to your room. Upon you, therefore, will devolve the responsibility of piloting this stranger from a strange land, amid the reefs and shoals of trouble that will beset his course. First, you will take him to the storekeeper for his outfit, then to the room he is to share with you. After that, you may devote the remainder of the day to showing him about the grounds and buildings, and introducing him to as many as possible of his classmates. Of course, while thus engaged, you will be excused from recitations and all other duties until evening study hour, by which time I trust you will



ALFRED SHRUBB, LONDON, ENGLAND The Champion Sprinter Who Put the World's Record for Two Miles at 9 Minutes, 92-5 Seconds at the Rangers' Sports in Glasgow, Scotland, Early Last Summer.

have prepared him to begin work. Now, if you will step into the next room, I will introduce you."

'Excuse me, sir," stammered Dunster, who was completely taken aback by the announcement that he had been chosen to act the part of "dry-nurse," as he mentally termed it, to a young Jap; "but does he speak any English?"

'A few words, I believe," answered the superintendent, smiling.

The next minute Dunster Brownleigh and his new roommate were, for the first time, face to face. "Happy to meet you, Mr. Takimat," said the former, extending his hand in an embarrassed fashion, to the dark complexioned, little chap, the top of

whose head barely reached to his shoulder.

"The pleasure, it is for me," replied Takahaki, courteously, and without a trace of embarrassment. at the same time saluting Dunster with a profound

A few minutes later, the secretary of legation having taken his departure, our two lads were crossing the grounds towards the storekeeper's office,

talking as they went, and "sizing" each other up. "How tall he is," thought Takahaki, "and what a fine looking fellow; I do not, however, like his uniform so well as that of my own country naval cadet."

"Do you know," remarked Dunster, "that you are the very first Jap I ever met, and-

"I beg your pardon!" interrupted Takahaki, stopping short, and drawing himself up very stiffly; "but it is that I ask of you to no more name a man of the Mikado as a 'Jan.'"

"Not call you a 'Jap,'" retorted Dunster with a puzzled air; "but you are one, aren't you? What else could I call you?'

"The men of the Mikado, in English, are 'Japanese' and one must die before he submit to be said a 'Jap.' It is to him one—oh! what can I say? It is not the compriment."

"Do you mean that it is considered an insult?" asked Dunster.

"Hei. Hei, yes, that is it! the insurt!" declared Takahaki vehemently. "It is the insurt that no man of the Mikado may endure. So I ask of you, please, if you be so kind, never more to say to me that bad word 'Jap.'"

"Of course not," replied Dunster promptly, but still puzzled by his companion's protest against a designation whose propriety he never before had heard questioned. "That is, I'll try to remember, and I promise to apologize each time that I forget and make a slip. But you mustn't take it too much to heart if some of the other fellows call you 'Jap.' Some of them may do so just to tease you, but they won't mean anything by it."

"If one time, some man say to me 'Jap' I speak to him. He excuse, I excuse. If two time. I no excuse. It is insurt, and for honor of my Mikado I must teach him some better."

"How would you do it?" asked Dunster, curiously. "Maybe perhaps I spit on him. Maybe perhaps I fight him till he make sorry. Anyway, I must teach him. He may say to me 'pig,' 'foolo,' what he like: I not care. It mean me. Takahaki; but if he say 'Jap' then he mean every Nippon man. He mean my Mikado."

"Well, from your point of view, perhaps you are right," said Dunster, "though it seems to me rather a small thing to make a fuss about, and I'm afraid you will get into lots of trouble if you insist upon trying to barry out your program."

For answer. Takahaki only smiled and began to

talk of uniforms.

During the day the young Japanese met many members of the fourth class, upon whom he produced a decidedly pleasant impression, and nearly all of whom willingly agreed to refrain from using the obnoxious title of "Jan" in their future intercourse with him. Only Ethelbert Quackenbush announced that he

considered it pretty cheeky for a slant-eyed heathen, from the other side of nowhere, to say what he should, or should not, be called, when he ought to he grateful at being received on any terms in white society.

Takahaki, who was talking with "Pink" Lawson at the moment, did not overhear this remark; but Durster Brownleigh did, and was quick to resent it.

"That'll do, Quack!" he said in a low but extremely mificant tone. "The single expression of such a significant tone. sentiment is sufficient. If I hear of your repeating it, or uttering any other derogatory of my friend from Japan. I shall take it as a personal insult, and act accordingly."

'Oh, well," sneered Quackenbush. "if you prefer that sort of company you are welcome to it for all that I care." With this he walked away, but the breach thus opened between the two who already were beginning to be regarded as representative men of their class, steadily widened from that moment.

The news that a lad from the land of the rising sun, just admitted to the Academy, had threatened to fight anyone who dared call him a "Jap," spread quickly among the cadets, and gave rise to much heated discussion in the several classes. Would he Could he fight? Of course he could and would, for the Japanese notoriously are a fighting people. Nonsense! What can a little, insignificant chap like him, always bowing and smiling. like a French dancing-master know of nghting? Japs are not notoriously a fighting people. They notoriously are polite, and devoted to the raising of flowers. Besides, they are rice-eaters! Didn't they whip China, a nation ten times their size? Bah! Another rice-eating people. Besides, Japan's so-called war with China was only a fight with the single province of Pechili. So that proved nothing. As for standing up against a white man, no little Jap living, no, nor any four of them for that matter, could do it for a minute.

Thus the discussion raged for several days; and then occurred the amazing incident that settled it forever, so far as the existing corps of cadets in the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis was concerned.

(To be Continuea.)

#### KERSEY

(Continued from page 37.)

a while. I'll give you ten dollars for your curls.

They are just the color of Lottie's.'

The offer almost took away Kersey's breath, but he promised to ask his mother about it. His mother was a sensible woman and knew that Kersey would be happier without his curls, so she gave her consent, only stipulating that she must have one as a keepsake. He felt much more manly after he had had his hair cropped close like the other boys. He confided this to Thebah that night, coupled with some very sage advice. He had already bought back his

"We must help mother all we can, Thebah, and not waste a penny. You see, my skates are my last resource now.'

'What is resource, Kersey?"

"Why, something to fall back on."

"That's so. Most everybody does fall back on 'em." "You little goose! That isn't it. It's something to get money with. I won't use my skates till you're well. I've rented 'em out for two weeks. You'll be well then, won't you?'

The tone was so persuasive that Thebah felt in duty

bound to get well in that time.

'Yes, I promise good and true. I never should have got well at the Charity. They were awfully good to me, too, but-I wanted you, Kersey. Oh, how I love

Happy childhood! The eyelids of both had been long closed in slumber, when the patient mother carefully wrapped up and laid away the single curl. Then she drew a small miniature from her bosom and kissed it passionately.

"Just like his father," she murmured.

#### FATHER LANUITE'S PRIZE

(Continued from page 85.)

is New Year's morn, and Father LaNuite says we must forgive everyone on this happy day.

"I was about to answer her angrily again, but she had such a pleading, wistful look in her eyes that I could not resist her appeal 'Yes, Marie,' I said at length, 'I'll forgive you, but you mustn't tell anybody about it. It would do no good now, and would only make Pierre feel sorry. It shall be your secret, and nilne."

"'Then you must keep the money,' she insisted.

"So at length I agreed, and with a happy smile she ran back into the house." During the recital of the story, grandma had been

rocking gently to and fro, apparently absorbed in her knitting. Finally she rose quietly and left the room. Soon she returned with a roll of yellow paper in her

"What's that?" asked the boys.

"'Grandfather's essay,' she answered, with a half sad smile.

"His essay that he lost! The very one! Let's see Where did you get it?"

"'It's mine. I've had it for fifty years."

Both boys looked at her with eyes opened wide with astonishment. At length Dick spoke with some hesitancy, but with much feeling-"Grandma-I-I'll bet my old tiger cat and—the five kittens that wh-en you were a-little girl, you-you yourself were Marie."

A quiet voice, courtesy and kind acts are as essential to the part in the world of a gentleman as of a gentlewoman.

# JAMES McGREGOR BILLINGS' MOOSE HUNT

AMES McGregor Billings was the jolliest boy in the whole of Maine. For one so peculiarly gifted with a sense of the fitness of things, he was most wonderfully unfortunate. He was a very tall and a very lank boy for his age, and when not helping his mother about the house, or his father somewhere else, he was buried deep in the forest about the town of Debsconeag, always accompanied by a long, muzzle-loading rifle that his grandfather nad used half a century before. From these expeditions he would often return with remarkable stories of the narrow escapes of birds and beasts that had crossed his path, but it was only now and then that he brought anything home with him. In short, Jim Billings was pointed out by all the good folks about him as a living synonym for big stories and bad luck. His hunting exploits were always topics of humorous interest in the one small store of the town, and whenever anyone suggested that he had a "new one" on "Jimmy." faces began to broaden into smiles, for it was pretty well understood that the story would be a funny one.

On this particular night, Jim and his mishaps were forgotten in Debsconeag on account of the arrival of a certain sportsman from the south, who had come up to be ready for the shooting season. Mr. Roberts was the junior member of a Boston manu-

facturing firm, and for three successive seasons had his head cooked a pot of coffee, and ate another hunted in Piscataquis county. His arrival had been announced several days before, and on this particuiar evening the entire male population of the place, numbering less than twenty souls, was congregated in front of the store. The one particular subject of discussion was the "bull moose of Pamedecook lake." For at least two seasons Mr. Roberts had hunted for this animal. Its fame had spread all over the state of Maine, and stories about it had appeared again and again in the newspapers. From all accounts it was the biggest moose ever seen in those parts, and for years had eluded all the old hunters of Debsconeag. After having failed to bag the animal during his first season in the woods, the Boston sportsman had offered a reward of two hundred dollars to the person who would bring him the big bull's magnificent antlers. A dozen hunters failed to get them during the next season.

"I'll tell you what I'll do this year," announced Mr. Roberts to those congregated about him. "I'm going to double that offer of last year. If I can't get the big bull's antlers this season, I will give four hundred dollars to the man who gets them for me."

James McGregor Billings had been sitting on the edge of the store platform with the others, drinking in the conversation of the rich man from Boston with open mouth. Just now a big, rosy cloud floated before his eyes, and before he realized it, he was at the Boston man's side.

"Mister Roberts, I'm going to git that moose for you!" he cried. "I know right where he is now!"

Long after Jimmy had climbed the stairs leading to his room in the garret of the Billings log home, the man from Boston was regaled with mirthful stories of the boy's exploits. Meanwhile the young hunter was making plans of his own. In the middle of the night he went down and awakened his parents with the information that he was going out with his gun at daylight or before, and might not be back for a couple of days. Then he packed some provisions, cleaned his rifle, and never slept a wink from then until the edge of the forest began to outline itself against the light of the sky. For three or four days snow had been falling quite steadily, and when at last Jimmy started off in the first glimmer of the dawn toward the head of Pamedecook lake he wore a pair of snowshoes.

It was still early in the morning when Jimmy entered the edge of the woods on the other the lake. Now his eyes were open and alert, and he held his rifle ready for instant use. For a mile or more his progress was still rapid, in spite of the fact that the forest was becoming denser every minute. At the end of that mile Jimmy began watching the trees. Here and there the larger ones had white scars on their trunks, where the boy had chopped out chips with his hatchet. In the course of another hour these marked trees led him to the edge of a rock-strewn ravine, and down in that ravine Jimmy looked upon the only salt-lick ever discovered in Piscataquis county, and that lick, he thought, was known only to himself.

Half a dozen distinct trails led up and down the ravine, and breathless with excitement Jimmy hurried down to examine them, hoping that he would flud that of the old bull moose among them. But he was doomed to disappointment. The big tracks of a stag and the smaller ones of a doe circled up in the timber and on the other side of the ravine. In places the snow was pattered thick with the delicate prints of fox feet, and a lone wolf must have sauntered along that way early in the morning. It was evident that the moose had not been there for at least thirty-six hours, for the ravine was so protected by the overhanging trees that the old tracks would not have become completely smothered under the snow in that time.

Going a distance back over the old trail, Jimmy selected a bare spot under a thick growth of scrub pine, and began cutting armfuls of branches with his hatchet. In a short time he had made himself a shelter, in which he placed what provisions he had brought with him, and the coffee pot and frying pan that always accompanied him in his rambles in the woods. Then he built a rousing fire of pine cones and dry wood, and when the sun was directly over

By I. OLIVIER CURWOOD



HIT THE ANIMAL FAIRLY ON THE SIDE OF ITS "HUMPBACKED NOSE"

meal of rabbit and bread. Then once more he started out on his search for the trail of the bull mioose.

Jimmy planned the method of his hunt as he struck out straight into the woods north of the lick. He would use that lick as the center of a series of circles he would make around it, and if the moose was anywhere in the neighborhood he would find the trail in the course of that afternoon and the next day. Half a mile beyond the ravine the boy began his first circuit, watching closely on each side of him for hoof-prints in the snow. For several hours he slowly continued his scrutinizing search, until again in the neighborhood of his camp. Tired and hungry he now watched for an opportunity of replenishing the slim larder in the brush wigwam. Several times that afternoon he could have shot big white wood-hares, but refrained from doing so through fear of frightening the moose if it was near him. He was confident, however, that the animal was on the other side of the ravinc, and now set out on the trail of one of the big rabbits, feeling that a shot would do no harm. A short distance farther on he discovered his quarry snuggled under the edge of a log, and resting his gun upon the stump of a broken bush, Jimmy sent a bullet fairly through the animal's head.

Hardly had the boy lowered his gun when there came a terrific crashing from a brush thicket not more than thirty yards away, and the boy's heart seemed to stop still as he stood there, for the time too startled to move. Nothing could make that commotion but a bear, and a mad one, too, thought Jimmy. A second thought added a chilling fear to this. His gun was empty! And even in his fright and excitement he knew that the great animal was coming in his direction. A little way back the boy remembered having passed a huge oak that grew at the side of a mass of rocks. If he could reach those rocks he might climb up one of the great

boulders, and there hide himself while he loaded his rifle. In an instant he had acted upon the idea, and began running back as fast as he could travel on his snowshoes. He had ant gone half the distance when the noise of the animal behind as it tore'out of the bushes caused him to throw a look over his shoulder. There, not half a stone's throw away, instead of a bear, stood the huge bull moose of Pamedecook lake!

James McGregor Billings stopped within five paces. He turned squarely about, dropped the butt of his gun into the snow. and stared at the animal he had come to hunt. As he looked, he mentally reckoned that he could have killed the animal with his father's old horse pistol, if he only had it with him. Then the humor of the thing began to dawn upon Jimmy. That was the peculiar thing about Janes Mc-Gregor Billings-his readiness to laugh at his own bad luck, and just now he was more willing to laugh than usual, because he was glad it was not a bear. A grin spread over his face, and this developed into a laugh, and as he laughed the moose gave a snort and set off at a rapid pace for the denser part of the forest beyond.

"By Jing, I can almost do it with a snowball!" cried Jimmy. He caught up a piece of hard snow, and hurled it through the air in the direction of the fleeing To the boy's surprise the chunk hit the

animal fairly on the side of its "humpbacked nose." In its shrewd mind the old moose quickly reasoned from where the hurt had come, and before Jimmy had fully realized the significance of his throw, the animal was tearing up the snow and leaves in its effort to turn about upon its assailant. The youthful hunter was not slow in finding the use of his feet again, and started once more for the big pile of rock. In that moment all the humor went out of Jimmy's life, for the time being, at least. If he feared a black bear, he doubly feared an angry bull

moose, and as he heard the animal begin the pursuit behind him, he redoubled his energies to reach the big oak and the boulders beside it. He had a good start, and as he reached the first rocks he kicked off his snowshoes, and dropped his gun.

The old bull was not a dozen feet behind when Jimmy leaped upon the first low boulder, and from there began climbing up the smooth side of the huge mass of stone. The stone was covered with snow, and at each step of his flight the boy dug his toes and his hands deep into the thick crust. At last he paused, half way up, and seating himself comfortably, looked down upon the angry animal that was tearing the snow from the lower part of the rock with its antlers and worefeet. Meanwhile Jimmy planned how he might get hold of his gun. He had just about made up his mind to climb to the top of the rock, and try to steal down the other side, when he made the thrilling discovery that the crust on which he was seated, and all the snow under it, was slowly moving. Inch by inch it was traveling down toward the moose, and he was traveling with

The boy could see that in the course of a very short time the mass of snow that had just begun to move would be turned into a veritable avalanche, and he would be hurled down under the feet of the old bull. There was only one wav of escape, and



m mogregor billings was pitched eigh into the air

that was to climb to the top of the rock. Turning about as carefully as though he were creeping on eggs, Jimmy began this ascent. But his movement gave the descending snow an added impetus, and in a flash the avalanche pitched down upon the moose. and Jimmy went with it. Fortunately, the boy landed on his feet. Darting around the edge of the rock, he ran as he never ran before in his life, but the speed of the big moose that followed in pursuit was appalling. He could hear the clattering hoofs nearer and nearer at his back. When it seemed that the moose must surely be almost within reach of him, the boy dodged around the other edge of the huge boulder, but not quicker than the animal behind. He had not taken a dozen more leaps when the shock came, and with a yell that echoed all through those woods James McGregor Billings was

pitched high into the air, and fell in a limp and apparently lifeless heap twenty feet beyond.

How long he lay there, unconscious in the snow, Jimmy could never say. But when he first began to "wake up," there seemed to be an oppressive weight on his back, and it seemed many minutes before he could throw this weight off. Then he pulled himself together, sat up, and caw to his astonishment that the objects he had shoved aside were the great antiers of the bull moose of Pamedecook lake!

In a flash the true situation began to dawn in the boy's dazed mind. The moose had charged him, and in doing so it had shed its antlers. He knew that occasionally bull moose "dropped their horns" in this way, and the surprise at losing its headpiece had so startled the animal that it had ambled off into the forest again, without pausing to make

mincement of the youngster who had occasioned it so much trouble.

The next afternoon Jimmy came limping up to the little store in Debsconeag, dragging along a big bunble covered with fir branches on a sled improvised out of stripped saplings, and when the boy exposed his treasure, the fame of James McGregor Billings was made, and his provess vindicated forever.

Just a week after that, a small express package came to the settlement, addressed to "Mr. Henry J. Roberts," etc., and in less than an hour after that. Jimmy was counting over the biggest roll of bills it had ever been his fortune to look upon.

And the big bull mose of Pamedecook lake still cludes the old hunters of Debsconeag, and there is at least one person who says it shall never come to harm at his hands, and that person is James McGregor Billings.

# TRUE HEROISM --- A TALK WITH BOYS

INTRODUCTORY:—Our boy readers will be glad to see the space which is usually occupied by "Just Between Ourselves," filled this month with the words of G. A. Henty, who perhaps of all writers of boys' stories is the best and widest known. Where is the boy who has not read one or more of Henty's books? In giving up my space this month to the last words of Mr. Henty directed to boys, I feel that I am doing them a real Christmas service. What he here says should have the earnest consideration of every boy.—The Editor.

HERE is hardly a boy who does not in his heart of hearts wish that he could be a hero, and not a few girls have sighed at the thought that they possess even less chance than their brothers of proving that they, too, were opportunity given, could show themselves capable of doing great deeds. It may be admitted at once that to only a small proportion of boys, and to a very small proportion indeed of girls, is it given to gain fame in the world. But there are vast numbers of both, and perhaps more girls than boys, who possess the true spirit of heroism Remember Longfellow's noble words:

Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime, And, departing, leave behind us Footprints on the sands of time.

Believe that this is so, boys; remember that each of you has it in his power to inchence others for good or for evil, to leave a track behind you that will act as a guide to others to firm ground, or to a quagmire in which they may be overwhelmed. There are others younger than yourselves, even if you are boys at school, who may be influenced by you for good or for evil. This is a great trust that has been placed in your hands, and your own future as well as theirs will assuredly be influenced by the course you may take now.

True heroism consists in doing what is right, come what may. In war, this may mean giving your life for another; in peace, it often means sacrificing money, honor, position, for what is honest and right. The first qualification towards heroism is absolute truthfulness. Come what may, be the consequences light or serious, a true hero boy or girl will never tell a lie. Lying is the mother of cunning, of meanness, and most other vices. Every boy and girl should feel in his or her own heart that a lie is the most contemptible, the most cowardly sin that they can commit; and of all forms of lying, the worst is the cowardly one of lying to escape punishment. If a boy does wrong-and the best of us may get into mischief or do wrong at times—it may be that the whole course of life will be influenced by the answer he gives when questioned concerning it.

The coward will lie to screen himself; but the boy who has a shadow of heroic feeling about him will boldly confess to his share in the affair and take his punishment. Then he can look the world in the face again; he has paid the penalty, he has no need to be ashamed of himself, while those who have lied are regarded with contempt by their fellows, and suffer a lasting feeling of shame and fear on their own part that the truth may come to light some time or other. I consider, of all virtues, absolute truthfulness stands first and forms the foundation of heroism.

ruthfulness comes unselfishness noble unselfishness in the soldier who will rush out from shelter and risk death in carrying in a wounded comrade. So equally, though in a less striking degree, is the unselfishness of the boy who will set aside his own pleasure for the sake of others. Everyone admires the girl who is content to stay at home to take the burden off the shoulders of a weakly mother, by aiding her willingly and cheerfully in her housework and by relieving her of the care of the little ones. And we admire equally the unselfishness of the boys who, instead of thinking of nothing but his games and amusements when he is once free from school, will occasionally devote a half holiday to the amusement of the little ones, who will repay him a hundredfold for the pleasure that he has given up, by their affection and love for him.

Truthfulness and unselfishness go far to make up true heroes among boys and girls. As they grow up there are fresh opportunities of showing heroism. Comparatively few are able to choose the exact position in life that they fancy they would prefer. It is heroism to accept the life that falls to them, cheerfully and contentedly making up their minds to do their very hest in that position to which it has pleased God to call them, striving earnestly and always to do their best to give satisfaction to their employers and to use their leisure hours sensibly and rationally.

Undoubtedly there are as many real heroes among girls as among boys. Throughout life girls and women have to bear many burdens. How many true heroines are to be found among women! Patient, brave women, who hide their troubles from the world, make the best of things, and carry a cheerful face even when their hearts are breaking. These are the true heroines of life. They work and suffer

THE LATEST CONTRIBUTION FROM is to be a true Christian, one must be a true Christian hero. True heroism is inseparable from true Christianity and as a step towards the former I



THE LATE G. A. HENTY
One of the Widest Known of All Writers for Boys.

in obscurity; no one honors them for their patience; their little deeds of kindness and self-sacrifice are done quietly, and no one supposes that they are heroines.

In sick rooms at home, in hospitals, in out-of-theway slums, women are doing heroic work, and you, boys, should honor them for it. No comparison can be made between these heroines of private life and the men who perform heroic deeds in battle. One is done in the heat of the moment; it is laudable and praiseworthy, but it is to a certain entent the outcome of the virtue of a race. Soldiers have in them the blood of a hundred fighting ancestors. They have in them also the remnants of a time when all men fought for their lives, when their position was little beyond that of the beasts of the field. I do not deny that it is heroism; I am proud of their deeds, but yet I feel that the truest heroes lie among those who do and suffer quietly, without hope of praise, without a thought that the work they are doing is noble, without a thought of the opinion of others-this is the highest and noblest class of heroism.

It is in boyhood and girlhood that true heroism must be felt if it is ever to be attained in riper years. Boys are apt to make heroes of those who are strongest and most skillful in games, and to despise those who are unable from ill-health or constitutional weakness to bear their full share in any sports. They do not reflect that the skill and prowess of their champions are largely the result of good health and physique, and that the shrinking, delicate boy may be as true a hero as the captain of their football team.

Above all, perhaps, they admire the boy who won't peach I think that this kind of bravery is often carried to excess. I consider that schoolmasters who insist that a hoy who has bravely owned up to his own share in a piece of mischief should tell the names of his comrades are very much to blame. The boy has shown his readiness to take full share in the punishment; he should not be asked for more, still less should he he punished for refusing to peach on his more cowardly associates. But certainly he ought not to bear the punishment due to them; and when the fault that has been committed is a disgraceful one, and the boy is asked if he knows who has committed it. I think that refusing to answer is not an act of heroism, and that he is more than justified in giving the name of the boy who has brought disgrace on the school. I know very well how strict is the code of honor among boys on such matters, but I think that when carried to an excess it is a mistaken one. Boys have the honor of their school at heart as much as their masters have, and it would he far more creditable to them to denounce a boy who has smirched that honor than to shield him.

To sum up, then, true heroism is largely based upon two qualities—truthfulness and unselfishness, a readiness to put one's own pleasure aside for that of others, to be courteous to all, kind to those younger than yourself, helpful to your parents, even if that helpfulness demands some slight sacrifice of your own pleasure. You must remember that these two qualities are true signs of Christian heroism. If one

tian hero. True heroism is inseparable from true Christianity, and as a step towards, the former I would urge most strongly and appealingly the practice of the latter.

#### THE BASHFUL BOY SPEAKS

By WILLIAM H. HAMBY

It hurts to be bashful, and I used to be in pain most of the time. As a boy I often turned out of the road into the bushes to keep from meeting a neighbor. I stayed away from home when we had company, and I never went anywhere to visit unless I was driven or dragged.

I remember once my father and mother were invited to a country dinner, and they took me, in spite of my bitter protest. There were two ministers, and some people from town, and the company seemed awfully solemn to me. It was a long table and piled high with everything the good country woman could think to cook.

I would not for the world ask for anything, nor did I dare refuse anything offered. I was seated near the center of the table and everything that was passed either way came by me. I took something of every dish that went by. Directly I had meat and molasses, rice and chicken dumplings, cabbage and gravey, fried onions and beans all piled together on my plate.

I could not eat, but was afraid to quit lest I attract attention. I sat nibbling away in mortal fear lest I drop something or turn over something or do something to cause people to look at me.

While in this agony of bashfulness the impression came to me to say George Washington. I frequently had these impulses to do or say things, and I felt that I just had to do it. The more foolish they were the more compelled I felt to do them.

I never had the slightest idea why I had to say George Washington, but say it I must. I tried and tried to get out of it. I squirmed in my chair, I even thought of running away but could not escape. I had to say George Washington.

I knew the people would stare and think me crazy, and as a compromise I decided to clear my throat and say George Washington at the same time.

With a desperate effort I cleared my throat in such a way that every guest stopped short and looked at me and in the deadly silence, knowing I had not spoken, I shrieked out:

"George Washington, look at me if you want to."

#### AMERICAN BOY DAY

AS SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF JOE CHAPPLE, EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE—HIS COMMENT IN HIS SEPTEMBER NUMBER

American Boy Day was July 5—"the day after" the natal holiday. What a thrilling scene the throng of boys gathered in Festival Hall presented on that occasion! It was a great achievement for William C. Sprague, the editor of The American Boy, a man of energetic and progressive ideas. The saluting of the flag, the splendid orations and declamations by the boys from piping eleven to stentorian sixteen, the music by the Indian Boy band, the address by the Japanese boy, and the opening speech by little Jack Skinner, aged 11, were all of deep interest. The spirit of the occasion was one of wholesome inspiration, and the flag exercises, during which the audience arose and took the following pledge, was most impressive:

"I pledge allegiance to my flag, whose stars and stripes stand for bravery, purity, truth, and union. I pledge my life, my heart, and my sacred honor to love and protect it. I pledge allegiance to my country, one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

One of the most interesting numbers of the program to me was the singing of the Indian girls, the voices sweet and true as nightingales, well cultivated as the singers of fair Italia. They sang Sullivan's "Lost Chord," arranged as a quartette, in a manner which touched on the very heart strings. These girls. the grand-daughters or direct descendants of the red men of the great forests and prairies-the original owners of the land in the Louisiana Purchase, whose great art was the chase and warfare, here sang in a fashion which might have graced the court of the fastidious Isabella. Truly time doth work marvels. and the date of Napoleon's sale of their forefathers' lands, they here celebrated in song, arrayed in white dresses, and all the grace and beauty of Caucasian civilization.—The National Magazine.

AGENTS

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# ASKET

By GEORGE T. HEPBRON, Secretary Amateur Athletic Union Basket Ball Committee, Secretary International Committee, Y. M. C. A.

by James Naismith while an instruc-tor at the International Training School for Y. M. C. A. executive officers, situated at Springfield, Mass.

#### VALUE OF GROUP GAMES.

Sport is a great revealer of character. Especially is this true of sports having the group characteristics, such as basket ball football, lacrosse, etc.



GEORGE T. HEPBRON

The coach is responsible, not only for the physical training of the boys, but the ethical training as well. The coach who neglects the latter should be given a ticket-of-leave, and that quickly. If the boys do not learn self-control, honesty, fairness, polse in victory or defeat, deference to the decisions, and self-sacrifice, something is wrong with the system of coaching, and either a change in coaches should be made or the game given up entirely.

is wrong with the system of coaching, and either a change in coaches should be made or the game given up entirely.

President Roosevelt says: "The whole test of the worth of any sport should be the demand that sport makes on those qualities of mind and body which in their sum we call manliness." This game stands the test. No amount of physical benefit would warrant the adoption of the game if the ethical results are wanting.

I recall the effect of the game on two players, both having quick tempers, which cropped out under the least provocation. One of them we will call John. He applied for a place on the team, and even his best friends advised against his acceptance on account of his uncontrollable temper. The condition was frankly laid before him, and he said: "So that is the reason I was refused. Well, you let me play in several trial games and I will show those fellows I am man enough to control myself." At the suggestion of the coach he entered into an agreement with several of his friends to call out his name when they saw he was about to "lose his head," which by the way, was easy to detect, a peculiar expression on his face just before getting mad. He played in several games and all went fairly well. Then a champonship game was on and a question arose as to whether he should play. It was finally agreed to try him in the first half, and if he "lost his head" he was to be taken out. His opponent in the game knew his failing and tried his best to get him rattled, but at the end of the first half had not succeeded, and he was showered with congratulations.

and tried his best to get him rattied, but at the end of the first half had not succeeded, and he was showered with congratulations.

His friends insisted that he should play in the second half. He did, under the same agreement. His opponent, knowing him to be a strong player, continue to harass him, a very unsportsmanlike trick, to say the least; but he was equal to the occasion, and his prompters cautioned him less than in the first half. Finally the timer's whistle blew, the game was over, his team won, but a vastly greater victory was his. He had come out victorious over self. Those who were on the indechered themselves hoarse; his frends nearly separated him from his ciothing as nearly separated him from his clothing as they bore him off the floor triumphantly on when the facts were made known to his opponent he also congratulated him. His place on the team was assured after this game, and he never betrayed the confidence placed in him. He now hald dence placed in him. He now holds a position of trust.

The other player, who began with the one

THE game of basket ball was invented duce good character, but offers the opportunity for the development of those traits which go to make the kind of men parents are proud of, employers trust and nations honor. THE TEAM.

Several years ago, in one of the basket ball championships, a club entered a team of players who had not played together long enough to develop team work, but were stars selected from five different organizations. They went into the championship sure of success, but when the tournament was over they were in the fourth place. The question arose why such an aggregation of stars did not carry off the honors. The answer is plain—lack of team work. Every player was a unit, instead of the whole team being a unit Each player, instead of sacrificing self for the good of the feam, played an individual game. This team did not develop into champion timber until they played together three years and developed their team work to the exclusion of individual grand stand play. play

play.

Teams of inferior individual players had beaten them often because of superb team work. The individual player must know the rules thoroughly, exercise prompt judgment, never get "rattled." know his place in the team and fill it at all times, be accurate at passing and throwing, must practice often, so as to acquire endurance, and, above all, exhibit that rare quality, self-control, without which no one can hope to develop into a first-class player.

#### THE VARIOUS POSITIONS.

In general the foregoing qualifications are necessary for each position on the team. In particular the most successful players are noted for the following, in the posttions indicated:

are noted for the following, in the posttions indicated:

The centre should be a tall player, who
can jump well and is agile enough to stoop
well when the play demands it. He is a
sort of a general, playing between the two
goals and assisting to pass the ball from
the opponents' end of the field to his own
forwards, so they may throw for goal.

The forward gets the most glory, as he
throws the greatest number of goals and
receives the most applause when successful
in caging the ball. He must work in harmony with the other players and have the
knack of getting into an uncovered position, so that the other players may pass
the ball to him. Accuracy is the chief
qualification of this position, as the game
is won on goals thrown, and not on simple attempts.

The guard has the most unsatisfactory

ple attempts.

The guard has the most unsatisfactory position, from a personal standpoint, on the team, yet one of the most important from the standpoint of the game. He it is who prevents the opnonents' forwards from making goals, and the prevention of scoring is as necessary to the successful outcome of the game as making goals by his brother guards. He must be quick, accurate and cool to a marked degree, and as he is the one most liable to make fouls, must know the rules thoroughly. The value of an efficient guard is never underestimated by his team.

#### THE OFFICIALS.

advance the game on right lines than to produce each season two or three competent officials from each school. The officials, as the rules state, must be produce each season two or three compecompetent, honest and impartial, and not tent officials from each school.

members of either organization represented in the game. Most of the abuses play or allowed to deteriorate until they

present in the game are due to poor officials. They can make or break the best game ever begun. All organizations accept the responsibility for training the team, but few for training officials. Every school should begin at once the training of at least a half dozen officials for games between other schools, and then the dishonest and incompetent ones would be described above, had to be dropped because honest and incompetent ones would be of his mean playing, and last year I saw kept out of the public eye, for the good him play in a game where the same tricks of both the game and players. Poor ofwere in evidence. Both illustrations could be ficials are often used because good ones multiplied. The game itself will not pro-

want only the kind played in some cities not many miles from New York. Clean games develop a desire for the right kind

of sport in the spectators. Good plays should be recognized, whether by the home team or visitors. Hissing should be reduced to a minimum; audible should be reduced to a minimum; addition uncomplimentary comments about the decisions of officials should not be tolerated for an instant. Usually they are indulged in by the spectators who know least about the rules and would not know a correct decision if they saw it.

Yelling or hissing when the visitors' team has a free throw for goal is not only unfair, but abominable, and the alternative of going out peaceably or being put out forcibly ought to be presented to persons behaving in this way, and acted upon at once. I remember attending a game where a young man, after a decision by the referee, hallooed "Rotten." The man in charge of the gymnasium where the game was played immediately blew a whistle and was played immediately blew a whistle and announced publicly that such actions would not be tolerated, that the young man could get his money back if he was not satisfied with the game, and that if such conduct occurred again the perpetrator would be assisted to the street without getting his entrance money. Nothing of like nature

entrance money. Nothing of like nature occurred during the remainder of the game. The game is a vigorous one, played by vigorous individuals, and often witnessed by vigorous spectators, and at times needs vigorous action by those in authority to keep down the unruly spirits who are ignorant of the rules and nurposes of the game. The object of the game is to assist in the development of clean, wholesome character. If it cannot be conducted in this spirit it ought not to be conducted at all.



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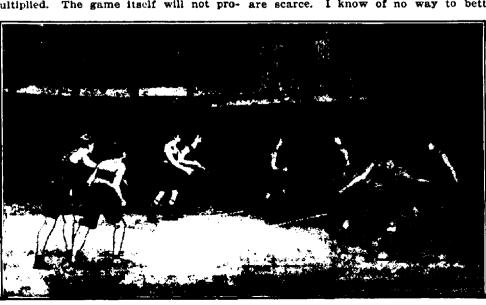
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# BOYS WHO ARE DOING THINGS

#### A Newsboy Artist

Nathan Levine, a thirteen-year-old news-boy who lives with his widowed mother and a young sister at No. 25 East 3rd



MATHAN LEVINE

street, New York, is astonishing the art world with his clever work with pen and

Critics who have seen the young genius at work predict a bright future for him; and are of the opinion that he will gain his fame and fortune before many years have passed.
Three years ago the boy came to Amer-

ica with his mother and sister from Bealestock, Russia. He couldn't speak a word of English but he was an ambitious word of English but he was an ambitious youth, and soon learned to speak it as fluently as a native born. In school he soon became famous among his classmates for drawing funny pictures; and in both drawing and painting competitions he carried off the principal prizes. Some of his drawings are now on view in the school room. school room.

school room.
"I love to draw and paint," said the little chap enthusiastically, as he was putting the finishing touches on the cowboy sketch reproduced here, "and it is the aim of my life to accumulate enough money to go through some good art school. I am going to follow it up. I have never had any lessons in drawing, but I am going to have"

Nathan is an ambitious youngster and when not selling newspapers devotes his spare moments at his hobby, painting and drawing. He is certainly a marvel, and may prove to be another Raphael or Mich-

may prove to be another Raphael or Michael Angelo.

Nathan is a great admirer of THE AMERICAN BOY, and probably sells more of these than any other newsboy in the United States. "Because." as he says. "It is one of the cleanest and best papers for American boys to read.



BOWARD STANLIN SHITE

with representatives of five western institutions. The general subject for discussion was "The Improvement of City Government in the United States." The general subject was subdivided into special themes, one of which was assigned to each speaker on the morning of the day of the contest. This left scant time to prepare orations on the subdivisions but the speakers were supposed to be well informed on all the points involved. The prize winner is a student in Miami University at Oxford, O. He spoke on "The Adaptability of German Municipal Methods to American Cities." Mr. Smith is twenty-one years old.

#### A Boy Who Designs Women's Hats

Matthew Beautefishe, a nine-year-old Baltimore boy, is learning to be a milliner. It is said that within seven weeks after entering a Baltimore school of millinery he became as proficient as the oldest student in the school. He displays unusual taste and is remarkably skillful in carrying out his ideas. On completion of his course he will engage in business with his mother in Wisconsin.

#### Gave His Life to Save Kitten

Frank Hamilton, a twelve-year-old boy, sacrificed his life to save a kitten from peril at the top of an electric light pole at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

Hamilton had always been a favorite because of his kindness toward animals. He was always nursing a lame dog or an invalid animal of some kind.

On this occasion a venturesome kitten climbed up an electric pole, but was afraid to come down again. Darkness was approaching and the timid 25 mml began to cry. The boy could not bear to see it in distress, so he climbed the 50-foot pole with some difficulty. He was in the act of reaching out to seize the kitten when his hand came in contact with a live electric light wire. In an instant he colled up and was hurled head first to the ground.

A man on an adjoining place, who saw him fall, ran to his assistance, but found him unconscious. Two physicians were summoned at once, but he died in a few minutes.

#### "I Serve"

The Congregational church of Lancashire, England, has organized a boys' life guard



Contest

Howard Stanley Smith, of Dayton, Ohio, won the Inter-University Oratorical contest at the St. Louis Exposition, competing to the Oratorical contest at the St. Louis Exposition, competing suffocating gases and smoke, he sprang into the open magazine and closed the door behind him, thus preventing a still more fearful explosion. The magazine was at once flooded, and Monsson was nearly drowned. President Roosevelt was so deeply impressed with Monsson's gallant action that he sent a special photographer to him to take his portrait to hang in the White House, while Congress voted him a medal and the Navy Department promoted him without delay. Monsson is a native of Norway cast in the stern mould of the old sea-kings, but he is more patriotic toward his adopted country than the most patriotic native American. He entered the navy fifteen years ago as an apprentice, was with Admiral Dewey at Manila Bay. patriotic native American. He entered the navy fifteen years ago as an apprentice, was with Admiral Dewey at Manila Bay. and is one of those quiet, unassuming "men behind the guns," who are strangers to fear and stand ready at all times to give their lives to the service.—Leslie's Weekly.

#### Is Gambling on the Increase Among Boys?

New York teachers are worrying over the fact that gambling seems to be on the increase among boys. In many localities all the money that the boys get hold of goes into games of chance such as craps, pitching pennies, etc.

#### 125 Pounds of Commendation

Richard G. Weed, Ortonville, Minn., age eleven, weight 125 pounds, writes to tell THE AMERICAN BOY that he can be



counted upon as its friend. Richard lives in a hotel near Big Stone Lake, Minn. In this lake he has great fun fishing, boating, swimming and hunting frogs. The fishermen use the frogs for balt, paying the boys ten cents a dozen for catching them.

#### President Roosevelt's Talk To Boys

President Roosevelt's Talk To Boys

Recently in addressing the students at Groton School, Groton, Mass., the President gave what he called a "homely heart-to-heart talk with the boys." in his remarks, the President said that if a boy had not pluck, common sense and decency, he was a pretty bad sort, and a man without these qualities was even worse. He admonished them that they must not in any degree become "prigs." and urged them to be strong, to be decent, and to be resourceful. "Boys and men." he said, "possessing such qualities will not be snobs. There are in our civic and social life worse creatures than snobs, but no creature is more contemptible." The President referred to the advantages of training in public schools, which training he believed to be most beneficial, because of the democracy of the institutions. The President alluded to the athletics of modern school life, saying that he believed in athletics and sports and in the spirit which is back of them.

At the conclusion of the President's address Dr. Peabody announced that President Roosevelt would present the prizes. The boys who had won honors during the year were called to the platform.

who had won hours during the year were called to the platform, and President Roosevelt shook hands with each one and passed him the prize, in most cases a book.

Several years ago W. Bourke Cockran found himself in need of a new office-boy. The lawyer's secretary was left to make a selection from the horde of applicants. His choice was a bright young lad of fourteen or fifteen, who was sent in to have an interview with Cockran.

After a number of questions, which the boy answered successfully, the lawyer inquired:

"Are you well acquaints."

quireu:

"Are you well acquainted with your
mother tongue?"

"Yes, sir," the lad replied, "'cause my
mudder jaws me most every night."

#### Schoolboys In Germany

"Germany is, before everything, a military nation," says Mr. George Andrew, a Scottish school inspector, in a report on the educational system of Berlin and Charlottenburg. "In the boys' schools the infants are taught by men and not by women.
"One remembers one's feelings of surprise on finding a class of sixty infants presided over by a man of excellent physical development. The Prussian idea seems to be that the sooner the boy comes under masculine discipline the more adaptable

masculine discipline the more adaptable he will become to the military practice later on.

later on.

"Smartness is carried almost to an extreme. When a pup.l is called to the blackboard he must run there and back. The habit of the symnasium is carried into the classroom. There is no 'play.' Instead the pupils wander in a tortuous column four abreast under the superintendence of the teacher.'

Neither is there a chance of "playing

ruant" in Charlottenburg. The truant can be called for by a policeman, wakened from sleen and escorted to school.

One German town ordered gargling exercises to be practiced in the schools, the reason being that while in throat troubles gargling was often ordered the children could not do it and the parents could not believed. could not to it and the parents could not bein-London Muli.



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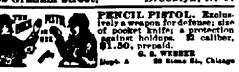
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### UNCLE SAM'S





them and see that everything conducive to their comfort was arranged for. The government being responsible for them they will not be allowed to leave the quarters as signed to them without the consent of the bureau. Neither may they drop one course of study and take up another as the whim may strike them. They have been given the opportunity to select which course they aspire to take, and having made the selection they must follow out that course to graduation. graduation

graduation.

The four boys, according to the teachers, are of various grades of intelligence. At least one is fully the equal, if not the superior, in mental force, of the average American boy student at the school. The others are well able to hold their own in the classes. They are not at all shy, but move among their fellow students with a modest air that is entirely devoid of self-consciousness. They have necessarily attracted a great deal of attention and can scarcely walk through the corridors of the School of Industrial Art, where nearly twelve hundred students are enrolled, without causing heads to turn and whispered out causing heads to turn and whispered explanations to be made. It troubles the four black-haired boys not at all. They be-have like Chesterfields at all times, and are

Abon the Philippines to Philadelphia net a bit suggestive of the 'rew caught of the process of the county such as the process of the county and the process of the county and the process of the process of the county and the process of the process

at Noblesville, Ind., the public schools are doing something to teach the boys farming. John F. Haines, Superintendent of the county schools, offered every boy who would grow a patch of corn enough seed to plant four hundred hills and told them that there would be five prizes, coming from the township trustees. Each contestant was to bring in twelve ears of corn and two competent judges were to score the entries. Ninety-three boys entered the contest, representing every section of the contest, representing every section of the county, and it is fair to say that all the boys for miles around are taking a great interest in the best method of growing

W. B. Otwell, President of the Farmers' Institute of Macoopen county, Ill., be-lieved that the farm boys of his county could produce the finest corn in the world. He persuaded the County Institute to offer a prize for the best ten ears of corn grown

ingularly successful in improving the moral and physical condition of the chilfren of the neighborhood. Mrs. Parsons says, "The closer we live to nature the nearer we are to God, and the precocious child of the city needs the softening, simbilifying influence of closer contact with the earth."

Speaking of young farmers we recall that the Noblesville, Ind., the public schools are dioing something to teach the boys farming points for miles around. The boat in the public schools are dioing something to teach the boys farming points for miles around. The boat in the public schools are dioing something to teach the boys farming to the public schools are dioing something to teach the boys farming to the child of the city needs the softening similar to the child of the city needs the softening similar to the child of the city needs the softening similar to the child of the city needs the softening similar to the control of the boys of Madison, N. J. enviced sixteen-year-old William Webb Davis, Jr., when he built for himself a little steamboat, in which—often accompanied by his sweetheart—he rode about on the procession of the boat in the boys of Madison, N. J. enviced the procession of the boat in 
chanical achievements. He also had an automobile which he built all by himself. Here is his description of the boat:

"First I made the boat 12 feet long and 3 feet 6 inches beam. The sides are cypress and the bottom is white pine. The bow and stern have water-tight compartments. The paddle-wheels do not come below the bottom of the boat because the Passaic river is very shallow in places. The paddle-wheels and paddle-boxes are removable, thus making it easy for transportation. The boiler is made of 8-inch wrought-iron pipe. I had a piece two feet long, with a cap on each end, and then drilled holes for the piping. The boiler jacket is made from sheet iron covered with asbestos, which also makes the firebox. The motive power is an upright engine of about our horse power connected to the paddle shaft by a bleycle chain. I made a small check pump with two half-inch checks and a piece of half-inch brass pipe for the cylinder. The pump not only forces water into the boiler against steam pressure, but also acts as a bilge pump, I am now using wood



WILLIAM WEED DAVIS, JR., AND HIS HOME-MADE STRAMBOAT

for fuel, although I made gasoline burners and used them for a while. The boiler is equipped with steam gauge, safety valve, and whistle. The exhaust steam from the engine goes up the stack to make a forced draft. At the end of the boiler is a water glass showing the amount of water in the boiler. The boat may be steered by a person in the bow by means of a lever connected to the rudder with ropes."

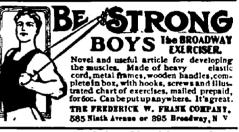
And now comes the sad part of our story. When we learned of young Davis' steamboat we wrote him for particulars regarding it and received a reply from his mother to the effect that in July last "Webb" died after an illness of two days. He was an only son



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## BOYS AS MONEY MAKERS

#### James Neff

When but eleven years of age, James Neff was appointed night telegraph operator at Brooklyn, Wis. He is, therefore, one of the youngest salaried operators in America. His ability in both sending and receiving is remarkable for one so young, and the company has had no reason to regret giving him an important position. However, James does not intend to neglect his education.



JAMES NEPP

#### New York Choir-Boy Schools

There are two schools for choir-boys in New York City, one in the cathedral church of St. John the Divine and the other in Grace Church. The young choristers are taught not only music, but all primary branches after the manner of the English system. There are twenty-four boys in the Grace Church choir, eight of of whom are day pupils. These are furnished with a hot lunch in the middle of the day. The sixteen reside in the school, each having his own room. The boys are kept from six to eight years, and there are three hundred names on the waiting list. They have an indoor playroom and gymnasium. Military drill is enjoyed and frequent excursions into the country. The choir of the Cathedral of St. John consists of twenty-four boys. They are governed by a system semi-military in its nature. The members of this school live at their homes with their parents. They are supposed to be at the school at nine o'clock in the morning. A hot lunch is served at noon. The director of this choir is Frank H. Potter, a brother of Bishop Potter. There are two schools for choir-boys in

#### Be Prompt

Everything is gained by being prompt and a little ahead of time with your clubs and single subscriptions. You avoid the hurry of the holidays, when the mails and express lines are crowded and jammed with packages, and when we are so crowded with letters that the whole force of the establishment could not attend to them all at once. At such times, too, occur all the incidental delays and vexations which attend a crowded season, and put the patience of our subscribers to the test as well as our own.

#### Give Him His Own Purse

Give the boy a chance to carry his own purse. I know of but few things that will take the "spirit" out of any one, young or old, sooner than to have to play the beggar, every time a nickel is wanted for any purpose. Spare him that degradation, and teach him the gentle art of accounts, and the value of money as a servant, its damage as a master age as a master.

#### An Ohio Opinion

"You are doing a great deal for our American youth." DAVID DWIGHT BIGGER, President Gibson Memorial Assn. Tiffin, Ohio.

The twenty-seven Englishmen who came to this country last spring to investigate our educational methods, report that the American boy upon leaving school is infinitely better fitted for his struggles in life than is the English boy.

Mother-"Now, George, you must divide the cake honorably with your brother Charlie."

Charlie."

George—"What is 'honorably,' mother?"

"It means that you must give him the largest piece."

George—"Then, mother, I should rather

Charlie would cut it."

William Thurmond Reviere a ten year old subscriber of THE AMERICAN BOY, living a. Mobile, Ala, made the highest average grade (% 3-5 per cent) for the year 1903-4 in the Mobile Military Institution.

Ona J. Myers, Fredericktown, Mo., would like to have anyone who has November and December, '99 and January and April. 1900, number of THE AMERICAN BOY correspond with him.

Charles Kingsley said of his father "that ly, he possessed every faculty but the faculty of using his faculties." His education had been one-sided. Boys want not only to learn things but they want to do things.

An observer of human nature reports that he has seen some people possessing the peculiarity of three hands—a right hand, a left hand, and a little behind-

#### To Country Boys Going to The City

The City

The Reverend N. D. Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Prooflyn, in a sermon printed in the New York World has the following to say of boys who are leaving the country to seek fame in great cities:

Lany a boy who comes up to town strong, clean and sweet, with a life from which his fr.ends could not hope too much, must when a year has passed be likened to some St. Pierre after the flery flood has swept by, leaving only blackened towers in its track. Young man, believe in yourself, and remember that you carry treasures undeveloped rich enough to build a store, to found a factory, to organize a commercial institution, to enrich a city. Remember that every moment is precious, that every evening is a vast opportunity, that a single Sunday avails to form a new friendship with some of the good and great, that every week avails for reading a new book—and let these be of the wisest. Every week linger over one great page, see one noble and exalting play, hear one wise sermon, commit to memory one great poem, master one new secret in your business, make the week bright with one helpful deed to some younger stranger, and you will find that the gate of the city holds not misery and failure but happiness and success.

In explaining his success in the great city a wise man once summed his career up in

younger stranger, and you will find that the gate of the city holds not misery and failure but happiness and success.

In explaining his success in the great city a wise man once summed his career up in one word. "I had a friend." To be loved and to love are great safeguards. The most terrible thing in the world is the thought that we are unloved and uncared for. That is the terrible punishment that overwhelms the criminal, "No man cares for my soul." Contrariwise, the outstanding man, the great writer, or mayor, or banker, or jurist, are in the centre of observation. A multitude of eyes are focalized upon them. A multitude of hearts love them. This is a moral tonic, a brace and a safeguard. For there never was a man who did not do better work because of public scrutiny. In these October days when you move through the streets you are in danger of feeling that you are unobserved. In your country home you were the centre of observation, and there you dwelt, as it were, in a glass house. Your habits, your friendships, your daily events and duties were all exposed to the scrutiny of your fellows, as the movements of the bees in a glass beehive. In the village, if you had been guilty of a lapse from prudence, you would be beholden of all men, just as the actor who comes upon the stage is the centre of many opera glasses. And in your loneliness and homesichess and heart hunger you may be tempted to do things that would have been impossible at home, among friends, with the eyes of all fixed upon you. Do not think, therefore, that because you are in the city no man careth for your soul. Let him that wanteth friends show himself friendly. Go to some church, find out some club or society, and there you will discover that there are faces that will beam friendly welcome, hands stretched forth with cordial pressure, and homes that will offer you a haven of rest in the time of your temptation.

One of your perils will be the false estimate placed upon wealth, houses, equipages and exterior show. Money is not every-

One of your perils will be the false estimate placed upon wealth, houses, equipages and exterior show. Money is not everything. Only a few can be rich. Happiness is in the quality of work we do. If your talent is humble you will find your happiness in doing humble work and modest. Are you discontented and miserable? I will engage to make you perfectly happy, and within one week. Find out your strongest gift and then do the work that God hath appointed you in Christ's way. The safety of the state is in this: to organize the forces of the rich and strong for the service of the poor and ignorant. The beginning of all things, therefore, is the emphasis of manhood or the growth of your own womanhood. Therefore guard your ideals and your deeper convictions against all the fiery flames of passion that threaten you. Watch the hedge! Keep the moral fences in good repair, even as the man in Holland guards the dike against the perils of the sea. If the lights burn low feed the flame afresh. If you have closed the Bible, oft wet by your mother's tears and worn by the repeated readings of your revered father, then open the book again. Be on your guard, and, drilling your body to health and enriching your intellect with books, drill your conscience also and cultivate your will. Beholding the drunkard, the tramp, with faces seared with sensuality, scarred with debauchery, disfigured with passion and sin, learn from these piteous tragedies nature's warnings against every form of transgression. One of your perils will be the false estious tragedies nature's warnings against



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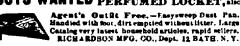
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reverence for the founders of our country, and to stimulate boys to all

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#### Company News

Company News

MEADOW CITY COMPANY, No. 4, Las Vegas, N. M., has 12 members. Its officers are: Morton Stern, Capt.; Nestor Abromowsky, V. C.; Louie Rosenthal, Sec'y. Holds meetings at captain's home every Thursday. This company is having its charter framed and will send us a picture.—RICHARD P. BLAND COMPANY, No. 8, Kansas City, Mo., has elected the following officers: Fred Hammil, Capt.; Fred Dieterich, Sec'y; Ernest St. Johns, V. C. Meets every other Friday at the members homes. All the members except one are students of the High school.—WITCHITA MOUNTAIN COMPANY, No. 4, Apache, Okla., has 12 members, meets every Friday evening and hopes to be able to get a regular club room soon. This company is mainly interested in baseball and football.—THOMAS LYCEUM COMPANY, No. 2, Thomas, Okla., has the following officers: Harry L. Ayers, Capt.; Ray Dodd, V. C.; Ira Moes, Sec'y and Treas. Dues 16 cents a month, Meets each Wednesday evening.—GARRET A, HOBART COMPANY, No. 2, Hoboken, N. J., has the following officers: Otto Kupfer, Capt.; Walter Wilson, V. C.; Lorton Francis. Sec'y; Fred Gunkel, Troas., and Fred Lange, Lib'n.—Kirk WOOD COMPANY, No. 37, Clinton, Is., met on Sept. 23, after summer vacation. Elected officers as follows: Homer Smith, Capt.; Will Hullinger, Sec'y and Treas. This company is trying to obtain a meeting place.—CAPTAIN CHARLES A. PARTRIDGE COMPANY, No. 2. Providence, R. I., has the following officers: Edwin W. Partridge, Capt.; Manuel Monez, S. A.; Willie Gross, Sec'y; Jesse Monez, Treas.. and Tommy Silva, Sentinel.—TEXAS COWBOY COMPANY, No. 20, Jacksb-ro. Tex., on Sept. 23 installed officers as follows: George L. Splvy, Capt.; Woodson McComb, V. C.; Gray Calaway, Sec. and Treas.; J. D. McComb, Lib'n, and Lloyd M. Blair, S. A.—HUCKELBERRY MOUNTAIN COMPANY, No. 33, Dexter, Ia., ha: the following officers: Frank H. Torrence, Capt.; Philip Shaw, Sec'y; Conger Reynolds, Treas. This company has recently started and is full of promise.—BAY RIDGE COMPANY, No. 19. Brooklyn, N. 7., is a prosperous one. It has in sections of two, each two con-tituting a team. A manager makes up the schedule of games and keeps all records.—WORTH BAGLEY COMPANY, No. 3, Concord, N. C., is getting along 'all right,'' but has difficulty sometimes as to a meeting place. It is to have a room in the captain's home where it will be nice and cosy and be able to fix up a gym outfit.—VAN HORNE ATHLETIC COMPANY, No. 51, Van Horne. Ia., intended having a good time on Oct. II, with the Halloween program we sent. It intends obtaining one of our libraries for reading during the winter. It meets every week and has made the town proud to have such an organization in its midst. \$3.00 in the treasury and it has made additions to the bylaws. All of the members are in favor of a permanent American Boy day:—WILD ROSE STATE COMPANY,



Mila Labe Co. 80. 45, URAWA, 14

No. 53. Lisbon, Ia.; used our suggested program for a Halloween party. It has adopted the proposed constitution and bylaws with a few minor changes. Meetings each Monday evening. Dues 10 cents a month. Fines imposed on delinquents and for offenses. Has \$2.66 on hand. The officers are: Merrill Ringer. Capt.; James Thompson, V. C.; Forest Pfautz. C. MOUNTAIN BOYS COMPANY, No. 3. Waynesville, N. C., meets each Friday evening in a room at Dr. Ways' home. Its officers are: Charles O. Turbyfill, Capt.; Troy Wyche, Bec'y; Jack Way, Treas.; Will Edwards, V. C. The company is mostly interested at present in football. Will send us a picture soon.—WiltTe MOUNTAIN COMPANY, No. 6, has just votel in a new member and intends getting an O. A. B. pennant. Will send us a picture.—TUNAIS COMPANY, No. 10, Unionville, Conn., has the following officer: R. E. Taft, Capt.; Lieuts. Hart and Chamberlin. The company meets at the captain's home once a month. Dues 10 cents a month with a fine of 3 cents for absence from meetings. This company has rented a gymnaslum.—NIGHT HAWK COMPANY, No. 61, Welshfield, Ohio, sends its report for the 6 months ending August 9. It has 8 members an 1 \$3.30 in the treasury. It has held 15 meetings and 2 banquets as well as several popcorn and filinch parties. Literary meetings have also been held.—DANIEL BOONE COMPANY, No. 4, Ludlow, Ky., has elected the following officers: Edmund Teed, Capt.; Robert Ehrlich, Lieut.; F. Reed, Sec'y and Treas.—GEORGE A. CUSTER COMPANY, No. 49, Zanesville, Ohio, has now got a club room and are taking in new members. The members at present number 12. It has \$5.71 in the treasury and is getting along nicely.—ONONDAGA MILITARY COMPANY, No. 49, Zanesville, Ohio, has now got a club room and are taking in new members. The members at present number 12. It has \$5.71 in the treasury and is getting along nicely.—ONONDAGA MILITARY COMPANY, No. 45, Sanesville, Ohio, has now got a club room and are taking in new members of dumb bells. Its officers are: Daniel Tudor, Capt.; Clyde Schryner,

worthy endeavor.

\$2.55. It has also a fine football team and \$5.00 in the treasury. The captain was one of the boys who was at St. Louis on American Boy Day.—TIMOTHY MURPHY COMPANY, No. 1, COBLESKILL, N. Y., held its first meeting of this school year on Sept. 15 at the home of Abram Kirker. From the Students' Arena, the Cobleskill High School paper, we note that it had a program consisting of a debate, humorous reading, speeches, etc. A debate was also held on the avening of Oct. 7th on the question: Resolved, that the white man was justified in driving the Indians from this country. The company officers are: Adelbert Hard, Capt.; Lamuel Dellenback, V. C.; Chester Barner, Sec'y; Lester Benedict, Treas; Charles Hess, Lib'n. The Arena is to be the organ of the company and will publish its monthly reports.—WHITE LILY COMPANY, No. 27. South Milwaukee, Wis., has elected the following officers: Sidney Hirshberg, Capt.; John Stuessi, V. C.; Howard Shoebring, Sec'y; Clarence Zieghan, Treas.; Willle Boyle, Lib'n.—COMPANY H, No. 50. Lamoni, Ia., has 16 members and a new secretary. The bareball team of the company had a successful season, winning 5 out of 6 games played.—WINDSOR PARK COMPANY, No. 38, Chicago, Ill., has elected officers as follows: Frank Royer, Capt.; Louis E, Van Reeth, Sec'y; Stanicy R, Easthope, Treas. This company is interested in electricity and sports of all kinds.—WILD WEST COMPANY, No. 16. Portland, Ore., has 6 members, and the captain is trying hard for more. George M. Schaefer is Capt.; Jack Hyrne, Bec'y; Waldemar Spliid, Treas.; Edward Fransen, Lib'n. It held a fine Halloween party at the captain's home. It has \$5.50 in the treasury and meets every alternate Thursday. We hope this company will try to get many new members and also try to form new companies, as American Boy Day will probably form one of the attractions of the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland next year.—SALEM'S BEST COMPANY. No. 16, Benedict, Neb., has officers as follows: Goorge Harrington, Capt.; Clifford Sparling, V. C. and Sec'y; Bert Bet



#### HONORS FOR GROVER C. AKER

American Boy Day at the St. Louis Exposition. On the day that Grover returned to his home in Blair, Nebr., he was met at the depot by a large crowd of his friends who escorted him through the streets, the high school class to which he belonged giving the Blair High School yell and the citizens along the line of march joining in the demonstration by waving their hats and cheering. On the following Friday Grover repeated his oration, "The Coming Men." in Germania Hall at Blair by invitation of the citizens. The Blair Concert Band played for the occasion. The meeting was presided over by Superintendent H. H. Hahn of the public schools, who congratulated the hove and girls of Blair upon the fact that the people of Blair were so ready in show their appreciation of an honest effort on the part of any of their number. He said that the large audience which cause to

Grover C. Aker was one of the boys who delivered an oration in Festival Hall on American Boy Day at the St. Louis Exposition. On the day that Grover returned to his home in Blair, Nebr., he was met at the depot by a large crowd of his friends who escorted him through the streets, the high school class to which he belonged giving the Blair High School yell and the citizens along the line of march joining in the demonstration by waving their hats and cheering. On the following Friday Grover repeated his oration, "The Coming Men." in Germania Hall at Blair by invitation of the citizens. The Blair Concert Band played for the occasion. The meeting was presided over by Superintendent H. H. Hahn of the public schools, who congratulated the boys and girls of Blair upon the fact that the people of Blair were so ready to show their appreciation of an honest effort on the part of any of their number. He said that the large audience which cause to

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# SKATING

Winner of Twenty-two American Championships for Speed and Figure Skating



GEO. D. PHILLIPS

needed to improve his record. In order to compete in races it is necessary to use the proper skate, which is the long blade with a flat runner, about seventeen inches long, and on which the skater can ride.

It has been demonstrated, after a trial of two years, that the short skate cannot compete with the longer one.

Previous to 1883 all the championships held by me were won on short skates. In that year I was defeated by a man on long skates by half a mile in ten miles after I had broken my own record by a minute and a half. That was enough; the next year I used the long skate.

I found by comparison that the power was lost in the length of the stroke and the width of the path necessary when wearing a short skate. For example, with the long skate it is possible to make a stroke twenty feet in length in a path eighteen inches wide, whereas with the shorter blade it is only possible to get a seven-foot stroke while the width of the ice necessary to get the length of stroke was two feet each way, or a path four feet in width.

Having obtained the right kind of a skate the shoes are the next consideration. Don't

in width.

Having obtained the right kind of a skate the shoes are the next consideration. Don't get them too high, they bind the muscles of the calf and prevent their free play. When putting on shoes don't lace too tight, especially round the top of ankle, as by doing so you will prevent circulation and get your feet cold and numb, and quite unfit to cope with a pair of warm feet on an opponent.

When skating always keen warmly

opponent.

When skating always keep warmly dressed, especially when racing, as you are forcing your body against a freezing atmosphere, which will penetrate thin clothing.



PROPER POSITION OF FEET JUST BEFORE THROWING THE RIGHT FOOT FORWARD

attained a perfect balance, which is absolutely essential.

An interesting contest on ice is one between a runner in short-spiked shoes and a skater. Up to 100 yards the runner has the advantage, but past this distance the skater can generally leave his opponent behind.

Such a race will bring the followers of two separate events into direct competition. In these days of artificial and outdoor rinks, there is no reason why every boy should not be a first-class skater, and rec-ords be gradually lowered.

# An Elephant Hunt That Failed By CAPT. R. L. SPICER

OME years ago, on the expedition in search of big game in the northwest part of British South Africa. I was witness to a display of intelligence on the part of elephants which has caused me to hold that animal in high esteem for his "knowingness" ever since.

I arrived with my outfit at a native village in the country of the Bayeye just as the natives were preparing for a great elephant slaughter. They agreed to take me along on their expedition provided I would promise not to use my rifle. They did not wish to scare away many elephants for the sake of bagging one, because, as they assured me, it was their intention to capture a whole herd by their own peculiar arts.

We went some three miles away to the banks of the Zuga river, where there was a broad elephant trail leading down from the forest to the water.

All day the Bayeye worked at their ele-

All day the Bayeye worked at their elephant traps, digging great pits across the trail. There were three of these pits, and after they had been dug they were covered with a light roof of poles and twigs, and over this roof the sod originally taken up was placed with great care and then sprinkled with grass and leaves, so that only a close examination would show that the surface of the trail had been disturbed. It was a bright moonlight night as we took our stations, hidden in the bush on the leeward side of the trail, so that the elephants would not smell us out and take the alarm.

the alarm.

the alarm.

Finally there was the sound of heavy tramping in the forest, and down the trail came the herd for which we were waiting. It was led by a great bull elephant, who marched ahead, his giant tusks gleaming in the moonlight, his big body swaying as he went along, and his trunk always busy, now sweeping the ground and now held aloft and turned in different directions as if seeking for the scent of hostile wild animals or of that tame animal, man, their animals or of that tame animal, man, their greatest enemy.

The leader reached the edge of the first pit. Just as we expected to see him tum-

By GEORGE
D. PHILLIPS

ble in, he stopped suddenly and, raising his trunk, sent forth a terrific trumpet as a warning.

The whole herd stopped immediately and huddled together in great apparent alarm and confusion.

The old tusker, reaching out one foot, carefully tried the covering of the pit and found his suspicions were correct. Then, in the process of the best is trunk working rapidly and any of the sods and wattings until he had entirely soldy pace, trying a sprint when you feel strong.

ble in, he stopped suddenly and, raising his trunk werning.

SNOW SKATING

\*\*FYOU OOULD SKATE\*

without having to go a long distance to find ice covered pond or stream—in a word it you could alate right at continuous continuous continuous continuous content of the pit of its covering.

Leading his followers around the edge of the exposed trap, he proceeded to uncover would be derived from properly designed shates.

Leading his followers around the edge of the exposed trap, he proceeded to uncover the two other pits as he had done the first, and so got the entire herd without accident to the water.

In order to get around the pits, the herd had to make a new trail on one side of them, and this they did with a tremendous display of force—trampling down, twisting out by the roots, and otherwise destroying trees of considerable size.

Once on the river bank the elephants waded in until the water was up to their bodies. After drinking they began a regular frolic, squirting water with their trunks over themselves and their companions, evidently in high glee like a lot of

trunks over themselves and their companions, evidently in high glee like a lot of boys in swimming.

The natives were disappointed and disgusted at the outcome of their hunt, but being armed only with spears they did not dare to attack the big beasts in the open.

They began to lay another plan immediately for the capture of the old tusker. As for me, I was so impressed with the intelligence shown by the leader of the herd, and it seemed like murder to break in on their sport in the water with my rifle fire, that I did not shoot.

For an elephant trap to be discovered as

For an elephant trap to be discovered as this one had been was, the Bayeye told me, comparatively rare, and it was only done by the oldest, most experienced and most sagacious herd leaders.



PROPER POSITION OF PEET-WEIGHT OF BODY RESTING ON LEFT LEG

#### Electrical Fishing

Whittle a little rod, anywhere from ten to twenty inches long, paring it down so that it tapers gradually from the thickness of a leadpencil at the butt to a graceful point.

ful point.

Attach a bit of sewing silk a few inches long. To the end of this tie a tiny hook.

Now heat some scaling wax over the fiame of a candle, fashion it into the shape of a worm and work it over the hook so as to cover it just as a fisherman would cover a hook.

All you need now is the fish, and you will be ready to catch a mess. The fish can be produced in a moment by snipping a piece of thin paper into shape with sharp scissors. Tissue paper is best, and if you can get colored paper of different colors, so much the better. Cut out fish about an inch long, and scatter them over the table which represents your fish pond.

about an inch long, and scatter them over the table which represents your fish pond. Now, with a silk or woolen rng, rub the sealing wax balt briskly. Then lower it toward any fish you wish to catch, and it will bob up and hang on to the hook. You know why, don't you? The friction has produced electricity in the sealing wax.

#### "American Boy Day" 10 Cents

We are publishing in pamphlet form the entire proceedings in Festival Hall, the Pennsylvania Building and the Michigan Building, on the occasion of American Boy Day, July 5th, at the St. Louis Exposition. The pamphlet contains halftone pictures not only of the participants, but also of the great crowd of American boys and their friends that assembled on the steps of Festival Hall immediately after the exercises. It gives the speeches of all of the boys in full, as well as prize poems, letters from eminent authors of boys' books and messages from the Governors of states, with portraits of some of the Governors. It is a unique production and every boy ought to have it in his library. The price is only ten cents. Address The Sprague Publishing Company, Detroit, Mich.

pond or stream—in a word if you could shate right at home

ON SHOW

covered walk, or street, or field, or coast down hill or by "catching on"

Wouldn't you now! You would akate oftener; very much oftener, in fact. The reason you don't do it now, is, because your common akates are not adapted for use on smow, and this defect destroys the pleasure that would be derived from properly designed akates.

YOU OAN DO IT

and a lot more, by using Wide Runner Skates. They enable you to skate on snowy street or walk, as well as you can skate on ice with ordinary skates. Besides, they are perfect for coasting, and this exhibitanting sport is the most alluring one ever offered American young people.

Our many customers are all enthusiasts. Here are a few excerpts from the great number of testimonials received from Boys and Girls and Parents: Parents:

Parents:

"They are just the thing for skasing on either snow or ice."

"I can conscientiously say I got more than my momey's worth."

"My brother says he likes the Wide Runner Skates better than the old style and I agree with him.

"The Wide Runner Skates delighted my 18-year-old son extremely and he has had more fun with them than he ever had with either the roller or ice skates."

"I find they are just the thing to keep my boy off the river. He wore them more than his ice skates, and said he got more fun out of them as he could skate any place."

"Just what a boy or girl wants for quarting."

"Your snow skates Lil the bill entirely."

"They work fine, e-m on snow not more than an inch deep."

"We have received three pairs of your Wide Runner Skates, and were more than pleased with them. The pleasure derived from them by the little girls receiving them was almost unlimited "I found the Wide Runner Skates you sent me were just what I wanted."

"They were used on city streets and ice."

vanted."
They were used on city streets and tee."
I am delighted with them. So are my neighbors. They have

no faults."
"My daughter is so much pleased with her Wide Runner Skates, and would not part with them. The other children all ency her."

Your Wide Runner Skates enabled my boy of six with weak
ankles to enjoy a wanter of skating which otherwise he could not

done."
hey were just as you said. The boys on our street thought were fine."

they were fine.

"The Wide Runner skates I purchased for my little girl are a complete success." complete success."
"We found your Wile Runner Skates oven better than you advartised."

advertised."
"I think they are the grandest of all shates for girls or boys."
"They are the best shates I ever had."
"Oh, they are dandies!"
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Patent Pending.

With straps, length of top. 7, 8, 9 or 10-inch. Price of either style, any size, \$1.25 per pair. We pay express to any office, United States or Canada. Do not fall to state the style and size you desire. Your movey back if you want it. HARBY TRINGS CO., 58 Rome Street, LUDINGTON, MICK., U. S. A.

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mas present.
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BROWN SPRING ICE SKATE COMPANY, Webster City, Iowa.



nd I want to tell you, he's a good one."
"But not as good as you," answered Browning stoutly. "Why, I think—I think that I could beat him."

"Then why don't you try?" Davis de-

manded.

But Browning shook his head.

"No," he said, "I want you to beat him, if only to stop his talk."

Davis cut a figure eight and circled round his companion. He was smiling.

"Oh, let him talk." he said, "what difference does it make? It doesn't cost us anything, and besides, it adds to his happiness."

ness."
"But," persisted Browning, "he says he can draw circles all around you, and—"
"Well, perhaps he can."
"—and that if he raced you and lost, it would be owing to the fact that the race was not fair."

Davis dug the heel of his skate into the ice and stopped short.
"So Hamilton said that, eh?" he demanded.

manded.
"Yes," answered Browning.
"Who heard him say it?"

"I did.

"I did."
Davis nodded once or twice and stared off across the lake. The smile was gone from his face.
"I'd like to see him," he said at last.
"Here he is, now," cried Browning.
Coming down the road leading from the Ridgefield School, the center of a crowd of boys, was a tall, well-knit lad of seventeen. His hands were thrust deep down into his pockets, his cap was pulled far down over his eyes, his walk was slouching, and in the swaying of his shoulders there was a certain something that marked him out as a bully and a boaster. He was talking carelessly to the admirers grouped about him, but his gaze was on the lake, and as he saw Browning and Davis suddenly strike out and skate toward him, a

and as he saw Browning and Davis suddenly strike out and skate toward him, a hard, clittering light came into his eyes. But still he kept on talking.

"I can beat him," he said, "and do it easily; I can—"

Here he comes," whispered the awed voice of a small boy.

"Where?" asked the boaster indifferently, and the crowd suddenly paused. Then some of them went on till they reached the lake. There Browning and Davis were waiting on the ice.

Davis' face was flushed, and his breath was coming and going in little gasps. It might have been the exercise, or it might

have been anger.
"Where's Hamilton?" he demanded.
Nobody answered. Then the tall, well-knit boy pushed through the crowd and strutted out on the ice.
"Here I am," he said. "What do you want?"

"Yes."

"And that if I win, it will be because the race was not conducted honestly?"

Hamilton shifted uneasily.

"Who told you that?" he demanded.

"I did," answered Browning.

The smaller boys were thrilling with excitement, and the older ones, with an appearance of calmness, were strapping on their skates. Andrew Hamilton stared insolently.

their skates. Andrew Hamilton stared insolently.

"Well," he said, "what of it?"

"Nothing," answered Davis; "I only wanted to know. Three weeks from now the school will hold a carnival on this lake, and if you care to meet me, we can settle the question of supremacy. Professor Hendricks and Doctor Nelson will referee the contest. I do not think there will be any dishonesty in their decisions."

Hamilton smiled serenely.

"What distance?" he asked.

Davis hesitated. It was Browning who spoke.

Davis hesitated. It was Browning who spoke.

"How about a mile?" he asked.

The boaster nodded.

"Very well," he said, "it's immaterial to me. I can win at any distance. Do you care to bet?"

"To what?"

"Bet, Do you care to put up any money on the result?"

Browning shock his beed.

Browning shook his head. His face was

grave.
"My friend," he said, "you are a fresh-"My friend," he said, "you are a freshman here, and perhaps you do not yet understand our ways. But if you care to continue as a student at the Ridgefield School, never let the doctor or the professor hear you mention bet. Gambling is not tolerated here, and it will mean your expuision. Come, Dick." he called, and turning abruptly, he skated out on the ice. Hamilton stared after them until they were out of hearing, sneering and laughing. "Well," he said, "of all the milk-sops, they are the worst, I—I don't think I'll skate to-day. I'm going back."

Dangling his akates by a strap, he slouch-

ed off, and in silence the crowd watched him go. He was, as Browning had said, a newcomer. He had plenty of money, and a flashy, loud way of talking that had drawn the younger, and some of the older boys around him. He had tried to make the eleven in the fall, but he was headstrong, and inclined to disobey orders, and the doctor had quietly dropped him from the list of candidates. He had come to the school boasting of his ability as a guard or tackle; he was forced to sit idly in the grand stand and watch smaller boys win the honors of the games.

Those were sore moments for him, but he managed to conceal his anger. Davis had

Those were sore moments for him, but he managed to conceal his anger. Davis had beaten him for a place on the eleven, an it was against Dicky that his spite was mostly turned. And when he found that Davis was the acknowledged champion of the lake, a song of gladness broke out it his heart. He, too, could skate; he would challenge this young cock-of-the-walk to a race, and then make him the laughlur.

challenge this young cock-of-the-walk to a race, and then make him the laughing stock of the school.

He began training with a vim that was and worthy of a nobler cause. Each afternoon he was out on the ice, speeding across the lake, and breathing in the cold, pure air. The doctor, thoroughly disinterested, offered him suggestions that might have improved his speed, but with a toss of his head, Hamilton cast them aside. He was a skater, and, he loudly proclaimed, nobody could learn him anything.

"Teach would have been a better word," said the doctor mildly, and there the matter ended.

said the doctor mildly, and there the matter ended.

The day of the carnival broke clear and cold. Early in the morning, farmers and their families began to drive in from the surrounding country, and by noon, the little village of Ridgefield was filled to overflowing with a happy, joyous crowd. All interest centered in the race, and when the two boys, with the doctor and the professor appeared upon the scene, the spectators drew up on both sides of the course in two long, straight lines.

For awhile the boys skated slowly around

long, straight lines.
For awhile the boys skated slowly around the lake, limbering up their muscles, and then the doctor called them to the mark.
"Are you ready?" he asked.
They were to go straight across the lake a half mile, and return. Drawing a long breath they strained down over the mark.
"Ready," they answered together.
"Then go."
Like a shot Hamilton took the lead and

have been anger.

"Where's Hamilton?" he demanded.
Nobody answered. Then the tall, well-knit boy pushed through the crowd and strutted out on the ice.

"Here I am," he said. "What do you want?"

For a moment they stared at each other in silence. Then Davis skated a little nearer.

"I understand you claim you are superior on the ice," he said.

"Yes," answered Hamilton; "I claim it and I can prove it."

"And that you are willing to skate against me at any time?"

"And that you are willing to skate with a smile on his lips, Hamilton looked in slips, Hamilton looked in the rowd began to cheer. He intended to the the crowd began to cheer. He intended to skate Davis off his feet at the very outset, and bending forward, he drove his skates over the ice in short, sharp strokes. Faster and bending forward, he drove his skates.

"There Davis, Doctor Nelson and the professor found him. Davis stretched out his skate of his feet at the very outset, and bending forward, he drove his skates. "No hard feeling, is there, Hamilton?" he waster he went, and louder and louder prove the ice in short, sharp strokes. Faster and bending forward, he drove his skates. The boaster stared. He had expected to the met with ridicule, and as he looked into skeeping chord in his nature was stirred to find the crowd began to cheer. He intended to skate Davis off his feet at the very outset, and bending forward, he drove his skates. The boaster stared. He had expected to the met with ridicule, and as he looked into the chering. The sound sent a glow of pride to his heart. His boasting, brag-ging vanity was touched, and the nerves of his body thrilled with the excitement of the moment. Bending still lower, he superior on the ice," he said.

"You won honestly. I was will be because the with ridicule, and as he looked in the crowd began to come and louder and loude

Davis!"

The blood boiled in his veins. With a desperate effort he increased his speed rounded the half-mile mark, and started for home. He was skating his hardest and still the grim, silent figure behind held on. The wind stung his face, and for a moment he closed his eyes. When he opened them again Davis was skating at his side. Hamilton groaned.

"I—I'll win yet," he gasped.

"Certainly," breathed Davis. "Just keep on trying."

"I—I'll win yet," he gasped.
"Certainly," breathed Davis. "Just keep on trying."
Together they breasted the wind and struggled for home. But Hamilton was learning. Suddenly slowing up, he fell behind; then, changing his stride, he shot forward again in long, regular strokes. Davis was far ahead. Putting forth all his strength, little by little he crept up, until they were again skating side by side.

It was a gallant effort, and the crowd broke into a cheer. Someone was calling him by name, and digging his nails into the flesh of his hands, he tried to respond. But grimly, steadily, Davis held on. And then of a sudden, the fear of defeat swept through him, and a cold sweat broke out on his brow. Suppose—
Again, and once again, Hamilton ground his teeth and spurted forward, and as many times, Davis fell behind and then caught up again. It was nip and tuck, nip and tuck, and the crowd was in a delirium of excitement. Hamilton's legs were stiff and ssore, and he could hardly drive his skates over the ice. Davis was wobbling on his feet.

The finish line swept into view. Forward

The finish line swept into view. Forward went the two racers, battling with all their strength. The crowd was still cheering wildly, and discouraged, sick at heart. Hamilton listened. Had he no friends there? Was everybody against him? Was it all for Davis? And then, even as the question formed in his mind, the sound changed into a series of measured cries. "Davis! Davis! Come on—Hamilton! Davis! Hamilton!"

Why—why that was for him. A smile settled on his lips, and drawing in a rapturous breath, he threw himself for the line in one last effort.

last effort.

But his strength was gone. Nearer and

But his strength was gone. Nearer and nearer came the defeating grind of Davis' skates, and as a blinding shower of tears shot into his eyes, a figure flashed past him and fell into the professor's arms.

Hamilton was beaten. He had boasted of his conquering skill, and now, in reply, he expected nothing but jeers and laughter. Bending his head, he skated slowly through the crowd till he reached the lake shore, and then, dropping down on a bowlder, he began to unstran his skates.

There Davis, Doctor Nelson and the professor found him. Davis stretched out his hand.

"No hard feeling, is there, Hamilton?" he

asked.

The boaster stared. He had expected to be met with ridicule, and as he looked into the kindly faces of those about him, a sleeping chord in his nature was stirred to life. Again his eyes filled with tears.

"None," he answered, taking the hand held out to him.

"And I won honestly, didn't 1?"
Hamilton's face flushed.
"I beg your pardon," he said, "I made mistake. You won honestly. I was



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# Uncle Sam's Santa Claus



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DEAD LETTER OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., WHERE THE SANTA CLAUS LETTERS GO

in his life written a letter to Santa Claus, or has watched a younger brother send off such a communication at Christmas time may have wondered what became of the odd message. It must have gone somewhere, of course, for it was dropped into the postoffice or a street letter box and was never returned to the writer. Yet no word came to tell of its being received by the person to whom it was addressed or by anybody else, and so the doubt could never be cleared up as to just what end the Christmas letter finally did come to. Many a lad has wondered about this in after years when he had come to doubt whether there really was any such thing as a Santa Claus.

Yet the handling of just such letters as these is one of the big tasks which have to be performed by the postoffice people during what is to them the busiest season of the vear, namely at Christmas time. It will doubtless surprise the boy who may think that no person but he and some of his playmates ever wrote to Santa Claus

ANY a boy who has at some time divisions of the Dead Letter Office to in his life written a letter to Santa which is referred all the letters which find Claus, or has watched a younger brother send off such a communiate Christmas time may have wonwhat became of the odd mesure or it was dropped into the postor a street letter box and was returned to the writer. Yet no came to tell of its being reduced by the person to whom it was ador by anybody else, and so the could never be cleared up as to just the postorial of the letters written or so badly mixed up that the postmasters and letter carriers cannot make out for whom they are intended. Along in December of each work aside for a time and devote her whole attention to receiving, opening and claus and addressed many of them to could never be cleared up as to just the map. the map.

The United States Government makes it return to the writer

the map.

The United States Government makes it a rule to endeavor to return to the writer any letter which cannot be delivered to the person to whom it is addressed but it is impossible for Mrs. Collins to send back many of these Santa Claus letters for the reason that most of the young folks who write them fail to put their address either on the envelope or in the letter. Some of the young people who write to Santa Claus enclose sums of money to indicate how for thankful they are for the presents they received the year before and extra effort is always made to return this money, but often the government is forced to keep it because it cannot find out who sent it. Sometimes Santa Claus mail includes letters from boys who tell of fathers out of work and other misfortunes which bode ill for a merry Christmas in their homes. When Mrs. Collins receives such a letter she feels the keenest regret that she cannot get the letter to Santa Claus and very often she seeks to find a volunteer Santa Claus,—some kind-hearted boy or man who is willing to do without something in order to send the longed-for Christmas presents to the young people who might otherwise be forgotten in the distribution of presents.



#### Distributing Christmas Presents In The Navy

On every one of the great warships in the United States Navy Christmas is celebrated in lively manner. The big event of the day is the distribution of the Christmas presents or rather the Christmas boxes from relatives and friends at home. Very often Christmas presents or rather the Christmas boxes from relatives and friends at home. Very often Christmas presents or rather the Christmas boxes from relatives and friends at home. Very often Christmas of miles from home, and perhaps even thousands of miles away from people who speak our language, but this is not allowed to interfere with a rousing celebration of Christmas just as it would be celebrated were the sailor lads back home in the land of the Stars and Stripes.

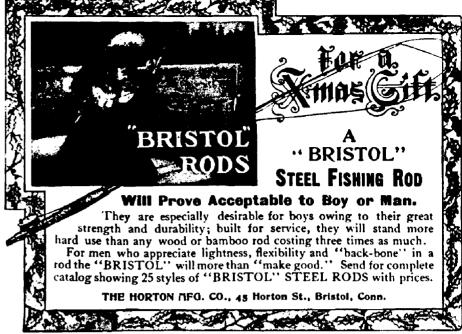
When a ship is stationed in some remote quarter of the globe quite a little time is of course, required for Christmas.

Now the United States power of the went of the day is the distribution of the Christmas boxes from relatives and friends at home. Very often Christmas powers have prevent in a country of the world have been people who speak our language, but this is not allowed to interfere with a rousing celebration of Christmas just as it would be celebrated were the sailor lads back home in the land of the Stars and Stripes.

When a ship is stationed in some remote quarter of the globe quite a little time is of course, required for Christmas presents a fit to a lad serving before the mast pack and mail their presents a full month or more before Christmas. Sometimes warships are in such out of the way places that mail can reach them only occasionally and then it may be necessary, if the presents are to be on hand for Christmas for nearly a score of years past, during which time she has handled pretty nearly half a million letters from young folks in the posterior of the proposed of the Postoffice Department,—the headquarters of the American postal exhibits the month of December carried more than 3,000 christmas boxes for the dender of our flag on the other side of the world.



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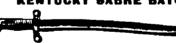


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# AMONG/THE BIRDS A SERIES BY CRAIG S.THOMS No.2-THE KINGBIRD.

NE cannot ride far along the public highways of the middle west, where wire fences abound, without seeing perched upon the wire a bird of slate-black mantle, white under parts, and with a band of white tipping the end of its tail. The size is about two-thirds that of the robin. It makes occasional lunges or short flights into the air, and upon returning, utters numerous quick, sharp notes in rapid succession. Such notes are also uttered by a perching bird when another passes on the wing. Two may often be seen in the air flying bill to bill, and gradually descending together with much twittering. It is the Kingbird or Bee Martin, and the notes are and very rapidly. NE cannot ride far along the public and very rapidly.

and very rapidly.

In all the eastern and middle states this is one of our most familiar birds, but it is especially abundant in the middle west.

The Kingbird stands as the type of a large family that is peculiar to America, just as the Robin stands as the type of the large family of Thrushes. They are called American Flycatchers, so named from the fact that they live on winged in sects, and catch them as they fly. In their short, quick lunges they are darting out upon some passing fly. The careful listener may hear their broad mandibles close upon their victim with a distinct snap, after which they usually return again to the perch. On account of this habit they are always seen in open places, where their quick eyes command a view in all directions. The wire fences which skirt the roads are ideal for their purpose, as numerous files are the unwelome attendants of overy passing team. What horseman has not noticed the Barn Swallows darting back and forth along the sides of his team, and wondered why they came so

Chicadee.

Chicadee.
The wildest, weirdest and most harshvoiced of this harsh-voiced family that has
come under my observation, is the Greatcrested Flycatcher. It is a bird of the treetop, frequenting the largest trees, in the
hollow branches of which it builds its nest.
Its notes when once heard are seldom forgotten. They give you the impression
either that something is wrong, or else
very amusing. You are in doubt whether
the notes are those of anxiety or irony,
whether a real battle is on, or a sort of
horse-play. Great-crest is about the sizof the Kingbird, but the colors are mostly
olivaceous, brown and ash. The crest is
not only quite long, but very frequently
raised, for of all the Flycatchers this one
is the most quarrelsome. It has the peculiar habit of placing a cast-off snake skin
among the materials of its nest. As most
small animals and birds are afraid of
snakes, this is doubtless for the purpose of
frightening away enemies.

frightening away enemies.

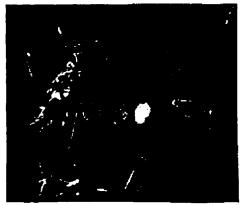
A better known member of this family.



bird, its upper parts are until I was well out of the way. Upon any ashy-olive; and instead of the pure white, its under parts are clear student its under parts are clear student. The white bar across the white bar across the side. The Arkansas Flycatcher is found only in the western United States, ranging only in the somewhat milder in disposition than its darker cousin.

Perhaps the best beloved of this family is the Phoebe, a dull, olive-brown bird that would attract little notice from any but bird-lovers. It comes very early in the spring and lingers until late in the fall. It is the bird which boys know as making its nest under bridges or on some rocky ledge beside the water. It also builds in barns, sheds and outhouses, for Phoebe has become semi-domesticated like the Swalbows and Wrens. It is named from its note, Pe-wit phoebe, which must not be confounded with the note of the Black-capped Chicadee.

The wildest, weirdest and most harsh-



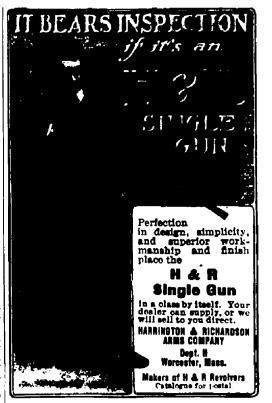
TINGBIRD'S MRSZ

various sorts, wool and even rags being used when attainable. It is placed in a crotch or saddled upon a bough. The eggs are 4-6, of a beautiful rosy-white, with lilac shades, and with brown spots or blotches.

The young are practically the same in color as their parents, though the sides of their tails are sometimes margined with white. At one of the lakes in northern South Dakota, a pair of these interesting birds spent most of the hours of each day during the first two weeks of August feeding their young. The young had left the nest and were almost as large as their parents. Their favorite perch was a dead branch that projected out over the water just in front of our cottage. Other perches they had at several places along the shore. As the young flew from one of these to the other, their spread tails were seen to be slightly notched in the center instead of square like those of their parents, and rimmed all around with a broad band of white, the tail thus presenting the appearance of a beautiful heart-shaped fan. Close examination revealed that the tails of the The young are practically the same in white, the tail thus presenting the appearance of a beautiful heart-shaped fan. Close examination revealed that the tails of the parents were also margined with a rather obscure band of white. This I have never noticed in any of the birds farther south. It was very interesting to watch the feeding process. The old birds would dash out over the water, gobble up a fly, and return to the young. Sometimes they would alight a little way from the young, when the latter would hasten to them with open mouth. At other times the insect would be passed to the young while the old bird hovered on the wing. Again, the old bird would alight on a distant perch, requiring the young to come to her. When two or more young perched on the same branch, they were not fed in regular turn. One that perched alone was fed four times, when it was joined by a second, which was fed three times, then each was fed twice.

If you pass your finger quickly in front of the young birds, even before they leave the nest, their heads move as though to take an insect, and their bills come together with a loud click, as do those of the old birds.

The Kingbird is often accused of eating



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HE history of Major General Greene, is one of the many instances where self-culture has been the key to success to many boys whose means were limited, and of reward for diligent mental effort. From the lowest round of the ladder, unaided by others, he reached the pinnacle of Fame and, while on its dizzy height, which so often turns men's brains, he retained his strength of character, his innate humility, which Ruskin says, is the first test of a truly great man.

which Ruskin says, is the first test of a truly great man.

Nathaniel Greene was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, on the 27th of May, 1742, and was the son of Nathaniel Greene, a Quaker preacher, and his second wife, Mary Mott. His father owned a forge and a farm on which his son was taught to work. They were of illustrious ancestry, descended from Sir Henry de Greene, lord chief justice of England, in 1353. This, however, was a matter of small import to the sturdy young Vulcan who, as he vigorously struck the red-hot iron on the anvil, was doubtless more intent on hammering out his own destiny than relying on the by-gone deeds of his forer athers.

He was above medium height and of fine

more intent on nammering out his own destiny than relying on the by-gone deeds of his forefathers.

He was above medium height and of fine physique; his complexion ruddy, and mirth and intelligence beamed in his brilliant blue eyes; his frank countenance revealed a kind, genial nature which, however, could be sternly aroused under just provocation. He was fond of athletic sports, wrestling, running, leaping and other muscular exercises which the boys of today practice, and which prepared him for the hardships of a soldier's life. Full of fun and frolic, wherever there was merry-making, there young Greene could be found—and none enjoyed "tripping on the light fantastic toe," more heartly than he, but this sometimes got him into trouble. Worldly amusements were contrary to the principles of the Quaker preacher, consequently, he tried to check the ungodly behavior of his son, but neither remonstrance nor the whip had any effect. Nathaniel's lively disposition could not resist the temptation, and it was a hard matter for him to conform to the rigid discipline of his sect. Often when his father was wrapped in peaceful slumber, he would quietly let himself down from a window and hasten to some festive scene. On one occasion, a ball was given in the neighborhood which he attended, and all "went merry as a marriage bell," as the hours flew by on golden wings. It was just before dawn when he returned home and, by the light of the twinkling stars, he saw a figure, horsewhip in hand, walking slowly back and forth near the window through which he had left the house. Retreat was useless, for he knew that, sooner or later, the punishment would come, and as he was always as a series of the second of the second of the sustents of the punishment would come, and as he was always as a series of the second of the second of the second of the sustents of the punishment would come, and as he was always as a series of the second of the se which he had left the house. Retreat was useless, for he knew that, sooner or later, the punishment would come, and as he was always equal to every emergency, he thought of a plan whereby he could lessen the impending pain—some shingles were quickly slipped under his coat behind. If sound made known the trick, his father betrayed no knowledge of it, while to the culprit's satisfaction, the shingles answered his purpose.

culprit's satisfaction, the shingles answered his purpose.

There was, however, a greater attraction than love of dancing that drew young Greene to scenes of pleasure—it was the sweet smiles of a winsome maiden, whose love became the light of his life. Catherine Littlefield was born in New Shoreham, Rhode Island, and when very young went to live with her aunt in Warwick, where she met her future husband. She was of middle stature, light and graceful; her eyes gray, and her complexion fair. She was very lively and noted throughout the country as "a joyous, frolicsome creature;" and it was not surprising that gay young Greene fell deeply in love with her. They rode together, danced together, and after a happy courtship, were married July 20th, 1774.

rode together, danced together, and after a happy courtship, were married July 20th, 1774.

His youth was not wholly spent in frivolity for there was a serious side to his character. It was his father's intention that he should follow the occupation he pursued, and considered the elements of a common English education sufficient for that purpose; but Nathaniel had higher aspirations—he looked beyond the anvil and the plough. Alone, he mastered the difficult problems of Euclid, and acquired a knowledge of history, law, moral and political science. Every spare moment of the day, and many hours of the night were given to study. All the money he could raise, sometimes by making toys and trinkets, was spent for books and in the course of a few years he had a library of two hundred and fifty select volumes.

The beginning of his public career was in 1770, when he was elected a member of the Legislature of Rhode Island. The oppression of Great Britain had aroused the indignation of the American colonies and, in 1765, in the House of Burgesses of Virginia, Patrick Henry had boldly denounced the Stamp Act as a tyrannical law which they were not bound to obey. This sentiment quickly pervaded all the colonies, producing a determined spirit of revolt. Speeches, burning with eloquent seal were made; the press vindicated the right of the colonies to act; committees were appointed, and legislatures adopted resolutions condemning the Stamp Act, which imposed on the people taxation without representation.

Greene detested all forms of tyranny and quickly decided to draw his sword in defence of his country's libraty. This was a

people taxation without representation.

Greene detested all forms of tyranny and quickly decided to draw his sword in defense of his country's liberty. This was a violation of the creed of the Quakers, and when persuasion, even threats, failed to dissuade him from his resolution, he was excommunicated from the Society of Friends. Very different was the spirit of his patriotic young wife—she gave him every encouragement to serve his country.

After the battle of Lexington, Rhode Island raised a force of sixteen hundred men and placed them under the command of General Greene, who immediately conducted them to headquarters at Cambridge, near Hoston. In June, 1775, Washington had been unanimously elected commanderin-chief of the Continental army and on had been unanimously elected commander-in-chief of the Continental army and, on the 2d of July, he was received at Cambridge with great demonstrations of joy. General Greene welcomed him in a personal address, expressing in a most happy manner, his gratification at being associated with, and serving under such a leader. This was the beginning of a warm friendship hetween these two great officers which ended only with the death of Greene. Both possessed ardent temperaments, strong faith in the righteousness of their cause, and under the most trying circumstances and under the most trying circumstances displayed such noble heroism, their example gave hope and courage to the soldiers. It is the opinion of many that Greene, next to Washington, was the ablest commander in the American army.



They were together during the memorable retreat through the Jerseys, and in the successful movement against Trenton. December 26th, 1778, Greene commanded the division which Washington accompanied in person. At the battle of Princeton these illustrious officers were also together, and to their prudence and skill is due to a great extent the glory of victory. In these brilliant actions, General Greene's bravery was so conspicuous, he was complimented with the applause of his chief. Brighter lustre was added to his fame at the battle of Brandywine, where his quick interposition saved a portion of the army from complete annihilation. The behavior of his troops in withstanding the surrounding panic, and holding the British in check until darkness obscured the scene, was considered worthy the veternn armies of Europe.

While they were in winter quarters at Valley Forge, where the army suffered great distress from cold and want of provisions, General Greene's hardships were shared by his devoted wife, whose sunny presence enlivened the soldiers as well as himself. Once he wrote from Middlebrook: "We had a little dance at my quarters. His Excellency, (General Washington) and Mrs. Greene danced three hours without once sitting down. Upon the whole, we had a pretty little frisk." It is not an easy matter to associate the dignified commanderin-chief with such scenes, but he enjoyed the graceful minuet, and sprightly Mrs. Greene evidently still took delight in the merry dance.

At a time when the quarter-master's department was in an alarming condition. General Washington declared a reform could only be effected by the appointment of a quarter-master-general of skill and resources, whose high moral qualities would place him above suspicion and slander. Congress gave him the selection of such an officer in whose ability, fortitude, and integrity, from a long and intimate experience of them, he had the utmost confidence."

General Greene, who at first declined, but after a consultation with his chief, decided to accept, on

After the failure to capture Fort Ninety-

commanders reached there, the fort which was besieged by Marion and Lee, surrendered.

After the failure to capture Fort Ninetysix which had been reinforced by troops from Charleston, General Greene was advised to retreat again into Virginia, but nobly replied: "I will recover the country or die in the attempt!" A few months later, the famous battle of Eutum Springs took place, in which both sides lost heavily, but it was an American victory, as the British destroyed their stores and retreated the following day, leaving seventy of their wounded in the hands of their enemies. Congress honored General Greene on this occasion with a British standard, and a gold medal "for his wise, decisive, and magnanimous conduct, in the action at Eutaw Springs, in which, with a force inferior to that of the enemy, he obtained a most signal victory."

After this event, Marion was sent to operate between Santee and Charleston. Sumpter toward Orangeburg to intimidate the Tories, while Greene with eight hundred men advanced against Dorchester, from which the British quickly retreated to Charleston, when they heard of his approach. Charleston was soon invested, but the condition of the enemy became so straightened, they were eventually compelled to evacuate. The American commander entered the city in triumph and, as welcome shouts and grateful acclamations of—"God bless you! God bless you!" greeted him from the multitude that thronge it the streets, it deeply touched his heart an items flowed from his eyes. He had recovered the country and without dying in the attempt—while the British general marched back to Virginia to meet his doom on the fatal battle field of Yorktown.

It was in the southern department, where his judgment was untrammeled by others, that the great splendor of Greene's geniushone out. He began the campaign without an army, provisions or military stores, but the result sequel told the result. Even his adversary, Tarleton, who had cause to know him well, pronounced him on a public occasion, after a hard fought batt

when the war was over Georgia gave him a fine plantation a few miles from Savannah, called Mulberry Grove, which he made his home, after settling up his affairs in Rhode Island. Here, in the bosom of his family, after years of toil and hardships, he enjoyed the greatest of all blessings—peace. This happiness, unfortunately, was of short duration, for while walking with a friend over his grounds, he received a sunstroke which, in a few days, ended in death. At the age of forty-four years, on the 18th of June, 1786, the noble spirit of Nathaniel Greene, passed away. By request, his body was carried to Savannah for interment and, amidst universal sorrow, he was laid to rest with military honors. The North gave him birth, the South hold-his ashes, but to the whole country belongs. his ashes, but to the whole country belong.



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11

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ADVERTISE IN THE AMERICAN BOY

# PRANKS OF JIMMY LANE EARN YOUR



was due to the pranks he played on pupils and teachers.

One day a circus came to town, and, as is always the case, it was the greatest show on earth, the most colossal aggregation of the world's wonders in the matter of star performers and animals from every clime. The boarding-house was crowded, and Jimmy was kept so busy that he only had time to look at the procession as it passed, but he did not worry for his mother had promised that he might attend the show that night. So he hurried up his chores, and boiting his supper was off for the city of tents, with its music, brilliant lights, and immense side-show pictures in many colors. A playmate had told Jimmy in the afternoon of how the clown had offered ten dollars to any one who could ride a little mule once around the ring, and as he prided himself on his horsemanship he meant to have that ten dollars. But the boy had also told him of how the mule would lie down upon finding he couldn't throw his rider, and that was what troubled



JIMMY FELL DESPERATELY IN LOVE WITH A LITTLE BROWN MONKEY

Jimmy. Then he thought the matter over, and an idea coming to his busy little brain he decided that he would run the risk of getting his neck broken for that ten dollars. In looking at the animals in the menagerie. Jimmy fell desperately in love with a little brown monkey, and he felt that he would rather have it for a pet than all else on earth

When the clown made the proposition for some one to ride the mule, Jimmy, who never smoked, lighted a cigar, and stepping to the ring-side said, earnestly:
"Mister, if you will make it that little

brown monkey instead of ten dollars I will

"All right, my little man," agreed the clown, with a foolish chuckle, "any monkey you want."

Not being used to smoking, the boy was Not being used to smoking the boy was fearful that the cigar would make him sick, and while he kept it in his mouth he only gave a "puff" or two to keep it going. Then the clown gave him a lift, and Jimmy tightened his arms around the little animal's neck, and bent his toes like iron under its forelegs just as the mule threw his heels into the air. But Jimmy stuck to him, and the mule bushed and nearly stood on him into the air. But Jimmy stuck to him, and the mule bucked and nearly stood on his head, then finding that he could not unseat his rider started to lie down. But he never got as far as his knees, for Jimmy almost as quick as a streak of lightning thrust the cigar under his coat to a bunch of fire-crackers, tied loose to his suspenders, and the air was filled with the sound of a

Fourth of July celebration, about which time the lad stuck the red-hot end of the cigar to the mule's side and gave a yell like a Comanche Indian. The mule under the excitement of the noise of the popping crackers, the yelling, and the pain from the cigar, which Jimmy pushed against his side again for a second, forgot the balance of his part of the programme, and made a break for the dressing-room door; but his rider turned him, and away they flew around the ring, smoke coming in volumes from under the boy's coat and people yelling like mad. Not once but three times did the trick mule and his rider make the circle, and then went bolting into the dressing-room to the fear and consternation of a number of actors and actresses, who scampered out of the way in every direction. Jimmy's coat was blazing as he sli from the mule's back, and his shirt was burning, but he hastily tore off his coat, and slapped the fire out of his shirt with his hands, then leaving his burning coat on the ground he ran to the ringside crying victoriously and happily:

"Give me my monkey! Give me my monkey!"

The circus performer, who was to act

key!"
The circus performer, who was to act the countryman and ride the mule, went laughingly to the dressing-room and took off a dozen or more old coats and other clothing, and gave his fellow actors an amusing account of the affair, and all hur-

amusing account of the affair, and all nurried to the dressing-room entrance to see the rest of it.

"Hadn't you rather have the ten dollars?" asked the clown.

"No, siree, Bob!" answered Jimmy. "I want the monkey."

"Well, say fifteen," put in the ringmaster.

tle boy here."
"Why, I have no objections to that," answered the stranger. "I have

i might nurt myself with it or shoot some-body clse."

"All right, my boy," replied the lodger, a little uneasily. "I hope, though, you won't have one to-night."

"Not much danger, I reckon, but it's always best to be on the safe side, mother says."

Deal gently with her, Time; these many years of life have brought more and sleep on a chair in the office!"

says."

Jimmy then walked over to the wash-Jimmy then walked over to the washstand, and while the lodger wasn't looking, broke off a small piece of soap. Then the Bulght was lowered and they tumbled into bed. When the stranger's breathing grew heavy, and Jimmy knew that he wasn't far from slumber land, he began to grit his teeth. He kept his eyes closed, but he knew that his bed-fellow had raised himself on his elbow and was looking at him. Then Jimmy remained quiet and the man lay down again. The owner of the monkey

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then put a small piece of soap in his mouth, and in a minute or two he had a mouthful of lather. He began to make an unearthly noise, and when the man raised himself on his elbow again and looked at Jimmy, the little rascal rolled his eyes upward and sent a lot of lather halfway to the celling. The lodger sprang from bed, and without taking time to even slip into his trousers, descended the stairs three steps at a jump, and burst into the sitting-room with, "Madam, for goodness sake, get a doctor, quick! Your son's got one of the hardest its I ever saw a person have! He is foaming at the mouth like a mad dog! Hurry! hurry! for mercy's sake, hurry, or he will be dead inside of thirty minutes!" "He never had a fit in his life," smilled Mrs. Lane. "It is one of his practical jokes, and I am very sorry that he has disturbed you, and I shall see that he is punished for it. I will go up and see the little rascal right now."



"HADN'T YOU RATHER HAVE THE TEN DOLLARS?"

"Why, I have no objections to that," answered the stranger. "I have been to several places and they were all crowded."

"Very well, then, I can take care of you," said Mrs. Lane, as she hurried up stairs to tidy up the room a bit.

Jimmy looked the newcomer over closely, and decided that he didn't like nim.

When they were alone together in Jimmy's room, the latter said, seriously:

"Mister, I thought I had better tell you that I have fits sometimes. I might not have another in a month or two, and again I might have one to-night. If I do, don't he uneasy, but don't let me jump out of that window, nor get to that bureau drawer, for there's a pistol in there and I might hurt myself with it or shoot somebody else."

"All right, my boy," replied the lodger,

"I have fits bareful you as a punishment."

"All right, ma."

"Look here, Jimmy Lane," exclaimed his mother, in apparent indignation. "You'll stop playing your miserable jokes. This is twice you have had people flying down stairs on account of your fits. I shall punish you for it in the morning; and I'll tell you right now, sir, if you ever play another such joke I will certainly take that monkey from you as a punishment."

"All right, ma."

"You can go to bed, sir without fear of behind her, and donned his trousers.

"No, thank you," he answered, "but if you don't care, I will just put on the rest of my clothes and sleep on a chair in the office!"

years
Of life have brought more smiles with them

than tears;
Lay not thy hand too harshly on her now,
But trace decline so slowly on her brow
That like a sunset of the Northern clime
Where twilight lingers in the summer time And fades at last into the silent night, Ere one may note the passing of the light,

So may she pass—since 'tis the common lot one who, resting, sleeps and knows it

not.







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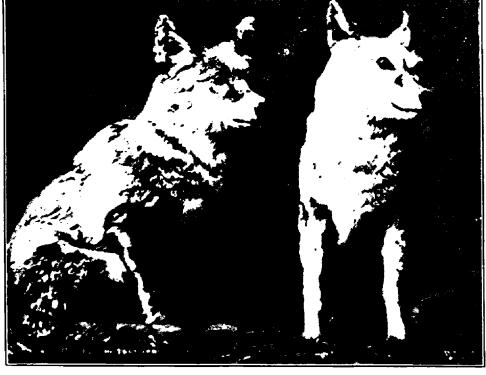
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COYOTES.

In the southwestern portion of the United States coyotes still run wild in packs and are considered dangerous when traveling in large numbers. However, when captured young they can be tamed. The Indians of the Southwest are fond of them as pets and it is not unusual for one Indian to own several coyotes. The coyote is smaller than a woll, has a bushy tail, lives when wild in a burrow, and his bark is not unlike that of a dog.

#### BOYS OF NAPLES

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and lay it on top of two glasses. These will furnish the "insulation."

Warm the paper disk thoroughly on the stove till it is as dry as it can possibly be. Then lay it on the table and irrush it violently with a common clothesbrush. If you spread a piece of silk or a rubber sheet under it, so much the better, though it is not necessary.

The friction has made the paper electric. Lift it from the table, lay it on the tea tray and approach a corner of it with the knuckle of your finger or with a sharp make ten or even twenty-five cents a day. This is a good job, equal, through the difference in prices, to a dollar a day over here. So it is not stange that this is the only boy in the lot who has a smiling face.

Congratulations From South America

Angel Pradines, of Paysandu, Uruguay Republic, South America, writes:

"Dear Mr. Sprague:—Lama humble reader"

There is an excellent sulphur spring in Naples, will furnish the "insulation."

Warm the paper disk thoroughly on the will furnish the "insulation."

Warm the paper disk thoroughly on the stove till it is as dry as it can possibly be. Then lay it on the table and irush it is not necessary.

The friction has made the paper electric. Lift it from the table, lay it on the tea tray and approach a corner of it with the knuckle of your finger or with a sharp metal point. A spark will leap out from it immediately.

Now you have an electric battery in a most simple form. By rubbing the paper as often as it loses its electricity, it is possible to get enough sparks to lond a Leyden jar can be made by filling a tumbler half full with shot and sticking an iron or silver spoon into it. By letting the sparks from the tea tray leap continually to the spoon, the tumbler-jar finally will accumulate so There is an excellent sulphur spring in Naples, and boys sell earthen jars of its water from house to house, for a penny apiece, or two for a cent to regular customers. Such a boy, working for a padrone, or "boss," will get five cents a day. But when he understands the business and has saved enough to buy some jars of his own, he can go into business for himself, and make ten or even twenty-five cents a day. This is a good job, equal, through the difference in prices, to a dollar a day over here. So it is not a tange that this is the only boy in the lot who has a smiling face.

Republic, South America, writes:

"Dear Mr. Sprague:—I am a humble reader of the well beloved AMERICAN BOY and i wish to congratulate you most heartily in the name of the boys of this Republic for the great success you obtained on American Boy Day. How fortunate the boys of America are!"

it. By letting the sparks from the teatray leap continually to the spoon, the tumbler-jar finally will accumulate so much electricity that it will be extremely uncomfortable to get a shock from it.

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This handsome young orang-outang arrived in the United States only a few months ago, having been brought here for Mr. Bostock the animal man. She is supposed to be five years old, is two feet high, and eats bread, milk, and tropical fruits. When full grown she will be the size of a human being. In Malay the name "orang" means a rational being and the name "outang" means wild.

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An automobile only 4½ feet long and 1½ feet wide was a prize winner at a recent contest in England. The engines develop



2½ horsepower, and the machine will travel 15 miles an hour. The 5-year-old operator with his little sister is seen in the cut.

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Cut a stiff piece of paper into an oval or a circle of nearly the size of a common tea tray. Fasten to it two upright handles, one at each end, both made of paper, and attached by means of sealing wax.

Now, take any common tin tea tray that you may be able to borrow in the house and lay it on top of two glasses. These will furnish the "insulation."

Warm the paper disk thoroughly on the

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To make this knot you put the rope's end round the timber twice, then round the rope and through the last bight, then round again and through that bight.



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WAS the last of March by the calendar, but one would have said from the dreariness of the landscape and the boisterousness of the wind that it was

boisterousness of the wind that it was midwinter.

The week before spring had promised us arbutus in its warm breath, but with one of those sudden caprices of nature that has made New England weather famous, old Boreas had swept out of the icy north, and the timid legions of Springtime had gone helter-skelter back to Virginia, where they had pitched camp, and decided to stay for another week before resuming the march northward.

Si Perkins, Nipper and the old shotgun

Si Perkins, Nipper and the old shotgun were on their way to the woods this cheerless afternoon and their destination was the laurel swamp. At least, that was the destination of the boy and dog, the old gun went anywhere it was carried.

Si was fifteen years old, Nipper was two, and the gun was probably fifty. But it was a gun and that was enough for Si. Nipper was a full-blooded white buildog, with a drooping lower lip and bloodshot eyes. He looked the very incarnation of moroseness, though really with his friends he was a very good-natured fellow, but his friends were few and far between.

Not that he was disliked, for many sought his friendship who were found wanting. The truth was that Nipper was exclusive. An aristocrat among dogs and not easily approached.

not easily approached.

not easily approached.

He had two passions. One was fighting, and the other was hunting rabbits. This latter achievement was considered quite remarkable by all who knew Nipper, as there is not one buildog in fifty that has nose enough to follow a track, and even that fiftieth one probably would not have the desire.

But Nipper had both the desire and the

He did not bark regularly, like a hound-but gave a queer little squeak every rod or two, half a whine and half a yelp. But there was no hound in the neighborhood that could bring the rabbits around as Nipper could, and no one knew quite how he did it.

As soon as the woods were in sight, Nipper struck into the swamp, while his master went around on higher ground, where it was letter walking, intending to penetrate the swamp farther on in the woods, but fate had not decreed that he should hunt rabbits that afternoon.

Si was trudging along with the heavy old gun slung in the hollow of his arm, occasionally stopping to listen for Nipper's peculiar whine, when he was brought up short in his tracks by a savage snarl in the bushes just ahead of him.

Filled with astonishment, and also a bit fearful, he swung the old shotgun to his shoulder, and took two or three steps in the direction from which the snarl had come. It had sounded like a cat, and he did not think it could be anything larger.

A little scrub spruce stood between him and the growling stranger, and he steened one side of it and so the heter citizene of As soon as the woods were in sight. Nin-

A little scrub spruce stood between him and the growling stranger, and he stenned one side of it and got a better glimpse of an old log, one end of which had been hidden. There on the farther end of the log he saw an object that made the gun very unsteady in his hands and also made him long fervently for Nipper. That worthy canine was not afraid of the devil himself.

Crouched on the farther end of the log, about twenty feet from him, Si saw a catlike creature, a little larger than Nipper. There was a snarling visage bristling with whiskers, and dotted with two glaring, yellowish green eyes, while two powerful paws held a partridge which the cat was eating. Instinctively the old gun went up, but Si did not know whether it was loaded with bird shot, or something larger. It would be dangerous to trifle with such a customer as this. In the second or two that he thus hesitated the cat decided for both of them for, crouching low upon the log, he suddenly hurled himself like a stone from a catapult, directly at the boy's head. His back was slightly arched, and his legs were stiff under him, and not drawn up as a domestic tat's would have been. Si noticed this lowed its supper.

town. The cat measured thirty-five inches from tip to tip, of which six were tail. Its weight was thirty-two pounds, and its strong white claws when bared, were something to admire, and not to wish for a close acquaint-

The wild cat was yellowish gray, almost The wild cat was yellowish gray, almost tawny, with long, dark stripes down the back and fainter ones on the sides and limbs. Its tail was ringed with black, and had a black tip. Its coat underside near the skin, was soft and thick, but outside this was longer and coarser hair, tipped with black. The following day Si took the big cat to the county seat and got five dollars bounty on its scalp and was also offered five more for the pelt, but he would fered five more for the pelt, but he would not part with that trophy as it was part of the story

of the story.

Late in the afternoon he went to the old log again and this time he kept Nipper at his heel. The dog sniffed excitedly about the log, and soon discovered an opening at one end, which the boy had overlooked. With his usual fearlessness he plunged into the cavity, whining and yelping. A moment later Si heard a piteous catlike cry from the interior of the log and the sound of Nipper's jaws crunching something.

"Nipper, Nipper, come out here," called

"Nipper, Nipper, come out here," called the boy, but Nipper was quite well suited where he was, and continued his fun in-

Finally by dint of coaxing and threats, Nipper appeared, bringing a chunky bob-tailed kitten in his jaws. This he laid down at his master's feet, as much as to say,



kitten.

Luckily for the little stranger there was a family of kittens at the house that had made its appearance a couple of weeks before. So after it was dark Si put the wild kitten in with the rest, feeling sure that if he could get the old cat to suckle it, she would own it after that.

At first she was inclined to cuff and spit at the intruder, but seeing how ravenous it was, her maternal instinct got the better of her, and the little bob cat was al-

was slightly arched, and his legs were stiff under him, and not drawn up as a domestic cat's would have been. Si noticed this much, but did not wait to take further notes. For a second the sight gleamed between the eyes in the whisker-fringed face, and then he pulled the trigger.

The gun had been loaded for some time, and the recoil was terrific, and as Si was a little off his guard, the old gun sat him down in the snow in a manner that hewildered him for a moment. But when he arose and took a hurried inventory of himself and his surroundings, a heast, the size of which made his nerves tingle, was lying dead at his feet.

He poked the animal with the muzzle of his gun, standing ready to use it as a club; but it was quite dead.

At the sound of the gun Nipper came running to his young master and sniffed the

The head was also more blocky and brutal than that of the domestic cat, giving it a more ferocious and determined look.

The kitten early showed signs of its wild nature, and soon gained the name of "the Scrapper." When it was three months old it had driven all the rest of the kittens from the box in which they were kent and "the Scrapper." When it was three months old it had driven all the rest of the kittens from the box in which they were kept, and even its foster mother was half afraid of it. It would sit upon its stub of a tail, with its back against one corner of the box, thus protected from behind, and glare around with its wild, yellowish eyes, daring any who cared to do battle with it. Nipper early took a dislike to the bob cat, and it was only by the greatest care that Si prevented his killing the little fury. He always looked at it suilenly out of one corner of his eye, when he passed and if no one was near, the cat had to take refuge on a beam overhead in the shed.

Thus it grew during the first summer, half domestic, but still retaining many of its wild characteristics, to be twice the size of the domestic cats, weighing in the autumn about twenty pounds.

It did not like to be handled, but would sit upon one's knee, if you kept your hands off it, but any handling it quickly resented It did not purr like the domestic cat, but had a queer staccato note, like a very gruff purr, broken up into quarter notes, with a quarter rest between each.

The gait of this wild cat was also peculiar.

It did not jump fust like rabbit, or trot

The gait of this wild cat was also peculiar.

It did not jump just like r rabbit, or trot like a domestic cat, but would give a series of hump-backed, stiff-legged springs, bringing down all four of its paws in nearly the same spot. Its broad pads left a large track for so small an animal. It had no medium gait, and either jumped or walked. Even during the first winter it showed evidences of returning to its wild state, for it went to the woods several times and once was gone for nearly a week. But one wild night when the wind fairly shrieked, and the storm beat furiously against the window the family heard a strange, wild crylike a piteous cat call, only more guttural, and there was "the Scrapper" at the window, come back for a dish of milk, and a chance to doze by the fireside.

With the very first suggestion of spring he took to the woods, and was never seen about the premises after that except during extreme weather in the winter.

He was often seen in the woods near the house and was shot at several times by boys in the neighborhood, and although Si had several chances to shoot him, he always remembered the bit of a bob-tailed kitten, and never could quite press the trigger, although he knew there was a five dollar bounty awaiting him at the county treasurer's office.

But the second summer something did happen that made Si change his mind about the cat.

It was about the first of October, and Si

the cat.

It was about the first of October, and Si It was about the first of October, and Si and Nipper had had several famous coon hunts. Coons seemed to be very plentiful that fall, and they had taken two the first night and one the second. This made them all excitement and everything that treed, was a coon for the time being.

So one night when Nipper treed something in the orchard behind the house, and summoned his master from sleep, with his queer whining yelp. Si's only thought was of coons.

He dressed hurriedly and taking a lan-

He dressed hurriedly and taking a lantern went to Nipper's assistance.
He found him yelping at the foot of an old sweet apple tree. Si at once put on his climbers and started up the tree to shake the coon down. But as he started to shin up the trunk, Nipper caught him by the trowsers leg and tried to pull him back, at the same time whining, and acting as though he did not want him to go. This was very queer in Nipper for he usually urged his master on with impatient yelps. yelps.

"What's the matter with you, Nipper?" asked the boy. "Let go my pants. Let go, I say," but Nipper still held on and got a box on his head for his pains, and Si went up the tree without further hin-

At first he could see nothing of the coon, but finally located nin: a few feet above.

At the first quiver of the tree as he started to shake, the coon landed upon Sis back, with a snar! that made the boy's hair stand up, and began ripping open his coat with his claws, that tore through the strong garment as though it had been made of paper.

strong garment as though it had been made of paper.

Si never knew how he got down from the tree. He had a faint remembrance of catching at a limb or two, and sliding down the trunk like a streak, with the ripping, spitting snarling fury still on his back.

The moment his feet struck the ground with great presence of mind he threw himself on his stomach, and cried. "Take him. Nipper, take him, quick."

Nipper never needed a second invitation of that kind, and Si's words were hardly out of his mouth, when he heard the dog's jaws click. He had missed, but struck again. This time he caught the furious stranger in the shoulder, but the muscle turned under his teeth and he got only a mouth full of fur.

Then there was a short scuffle during

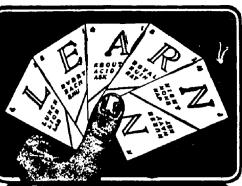
mouth full of fur.

Then there was a short scuffle during which Nipner's jaws clicked several times, but his antagonist seemed to be quicker than he and cluded him.

Then the strange acting coon sprang upon

the wall near by and fied to the woods, with Ninner in hot nursuit.

SI picked himself up and but his hand. upon his back, which smarted strangely. His coat, vest and shirt were all ripped open and dripping wet.



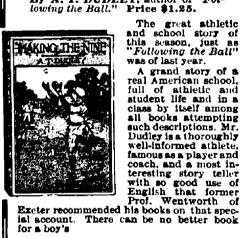
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The boy stuck his finger in his mouth | Mention This Paper When Answering Ads.

dripped freely.

If Nipper had been a few seconds later his back would have been ripped to shreds. After a few minutes Nipper came back from his pursuit, bristling and greatly excited. When Si held the lantern down to see if he had received any wounds, he saw that his muzzle was covered with cat hairs. "Its that blamed 'Scrapper,' " groaned Si. "The next time I get a squint at him, if he don't get a charge of shot then I'm a booby."

when the first snows came Si and bulldog went several times to the woods on
purpose for the cat. But Nipper usually
switched off on to rabbits. Once he started
the cat, but Si did not get a shot at him.
He saw him several times at a distance,
and got a good idea of what the cat would
do if cornered in a fight.

It seemed to anger him to the verse of

anu got a good idea of what the cat would do if cornered in a fight.

It seemed to anger him to the verge of madness to have the dog following him. He would sit upon his stump of a tail and beat the air with his forepaws, and howl and snarl like the feline fury that he was. Such howls of rage as he gave made Si's skin creep and he wondered what would happen to Nipner if the infuriated cat should once turn upon him. But Nipper would have been glad to have seen him coming. None of this cat hunting was successful, though, and the winter came and went.

One day late in March the dog went into the woods to run rabbits on his own account, his master being busy in the sugar camp. The dog hoped the boy would hear him running and get his gun and come out. He had often enticed him to the woods in this way.

The dog trotted along in his sober management will he received the stall her winter the management in the seached the all less with the seached the all less

in this way.

The dog trotted along in his sober manner, until he reached the old log where he and Si had found the kittens. There seemed to be a strange fascination about this log for him. Somehow his fate seemed to be strangely mixed up with this fallen tree.

He snifted at the hole that Si had chopped in its side, to find the kittens he had killed, but there was nothing interesting there.

Then he heard a curious movement in a tree near by and looked up. There upon a limb of a beech, about ten feet from the ground was his enemy. With his back hunched and his countenance glaring, as only an infuriated cat can glare.

The cat was fully as heavy as the dog and his muscles were like steel. Nipper

and at once recognized in the moisture the taste of blood.

He ran into the house and called his mother to dress his wounds. His back was a sorry looking sight. There were scratches on it six inches long, from which the blood dripped freely.

If Nipper had been a few seconds later his back would have been ripped to shreds.

up at his enemy, returning the cat's look of hatred with interest. There was a spit and a snarl from the tree. Nipper answered it a snarl from the tree. Nipper answered it with a deep growl, at the same time partly rearing upon his hind legs and whining in his eagerness to get at his enemy. Then the cat sprang, and Nipper settled upon his haunches to receive him.

Nipper was bowled over, like a ninepin, but he got the grip he wanted the first time he struck.

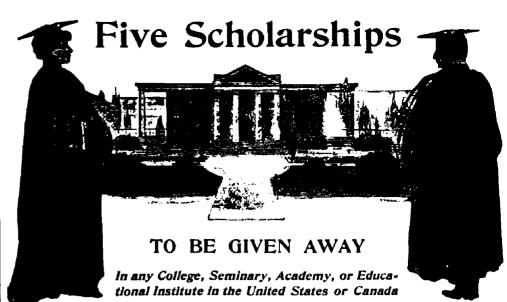
Nipper was bowled over, like a ninepin, but he got the grip he wanted the first time he struck.

His jaws closed fairly upon the cat's throat. He shut his eyes and a heavenly smile overspread his homely dog countenance. This was the fight for which he had been born. It had been bred in the blood for generations. His sires had held on to the finish and he would do it now. The great cat's forepaws fiew like lightning across his back, while his hind ones tore away at his belly. Nipper knew that his fine white satin coat was hanging in shreds upon his back, and that his vitals would soon be dangling upon the ground. But he only closed his jaws the tighter, and the smile upon his countenance even grew more benign.

He could hear a strange gurgling and rattling in the cat's throat that filled him with joy, and made his blood dance. He did not feel the pain of the terrible laceration he was receiving. He only knew that his teeth were sinking deeper and deeper in the cat's throat, and that the gurgling had nearly ceased.

Would he let go? Never. Men had burned him with hot irons, and clubbed him with sled stakes to break his hold upon their dogs, and only one thing had ever caused him to break his grip, and this was a pinch of yellow snuff blown into his nostrils. This would not happen today, and even when his body had grown cold his jaws would grip the cat's throat like a vice. Si found them there two days later, when he went to look for Nipper. The snow was crimsoned for yards around, and there were evidences of a desperate struggle, but the bulldog's jaws were still frozen to the cat's throat, and they were both dead.

"Poor old Nipper." sobbed the boy as he pried open the dog's jaws, and stroked his satin head, "you were game to the very end."



On or before the first day of September, 1905, we are going to award Five Scholarships to the five young persons who send us the best essay of not more than 700 words on the "Discovery of America." The winners can make the choice of the educational institute which they prefer, whether it be a regular college, a scientific institute, a school of dramatic art, oratory or music, a theological seminary, a commercial school, a school of art, law, medicine, dentistry, or household economics. Every expense for the full course will be paid, tuition, text-books, board, clothing, transportation, etc., or if the winners prefer, we will give each of them \$1,000 in cash every year for four years. There are many, no doubt, who are not fitted at present to enter college, if so, \$1,000 in cash every year for four years will help fit them and they can save enough in the interim to later on pay their entire expenses.

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In this announcement we state that the competition will close September 1st, 1995. We reserve the right, however, to close the competition at any time before that date, by giving each competitor, at the time, forty days' notice in writing of our intentions. Remember, it is to the interest of everyone who is interested in this offer, to start to work at once, otherwise they may be too late.

Don't put off entering this competion until tomorrow, but do it now while you are reading this announcement. Make up your mind that you are going to win one of these prizes, put your whole heart and soul into the work, and await the outcome. I don't think you will be disappointed. If you intend to compete,



HE SCREAMED IN HOPE THAT THE MEN

There was no more hesitation, and soon There was no more hesitation, and soon the boys were rowing the boat in a wabbiling course toward the end of the island, where a black spar buoy was leaning toward the open sea in the rush of the outgoing tide. The sun was beginning to drop behind the western horizon before the boys realized they had gone far toward the lighthouse and a long way from home. "Just see, George!" exclaimed his companion. "See how fast you are rowing. Even Captain Ben can't row so fast."

When George looked up he saw that they had already passed the black buoy and were in the channel. The tide was hurrying them out to sea.

them out to sea.

Perhaps if George had not been so frightened everything might have been all right,
but when he saw their predicament he pulled blindly with all his strength on one oar.

The blade turned in his hand and slipped

The blade turned in his hand and slipped suddenly out of the water into the air.

George lost his balance and fell into the bottom of the boat—the oars were wrenched from his hands and were soon floating away far out of reach.

"How are we going to get back?" asked Edward, trying to speak in a firm, brave voice.

"Perhaps a fishing hoat will come in and take us home." George suggested, cheer-fully. But no fishing vessel came, and darkness had completely shut them in when tide had hurrled them as far as the lighthouse

George thought of the coming danger, when the tide had taken them out where the waves were higher and the little rowheat would probably fill with water and go down. It seemed to him that nothing would prevent them from being swamped. He screamed with all his might, in hope that the men in the lighthouse would hear him,

to guide them.
"I think we were very lucky," said Edward, when they arrived in sight of their cottage. And George fully agreed with him.

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that otherwise would lag.
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The girl whose turn is next must answer with a sentence that shall have at least three words in it that begin with the same letter as the noun "lamp-post." For instance, she might reply:
"I would leap loyally to light you."
The next girl may ask:
"Will you lend me a dollar?"
The reply may be:

The reply may be:
"I dare say I would donate it, if I were to to dolefully poor."
The answers that are made on the spur that are often as ludicrous that

of the moment are often so ludicrous that they would make an owl laugh.

#### The Vanishing Coin

This is a clever trick, and may be done with good effect in the following manner: Previously stick a small piece of white wax on the nail of your middle finger, lay a ten cent piece on the palm of your hand, state to the company that you will make it vanish at the word of command—at the same time observing that many persons perform the feat by letting the coin fall into their sleeve; but to convince them that you have no recourse to any such deception, turn up your cuffs. Then close your hand, and by bringing the waxed nail in contact with the coin, it will firmly adhere to it. Then blow upon your hand, and cry, "Begone!" and suddenly opening it and extending your palm, you show that the coin has vanished.

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19 By Henry

"July 7. brite and fair. i have been in hed 3 days. on the fourth i got bloan up with Pewts canon. i had fired all my snaperackers but 2 bunches whitch i hal sale i for nite, so me and Pewt we was fixing the canon, ferst we wood put in sum powder and then we wood put in some wet paper for a wod and then we wood put in sum grass and then put in the ramrod and pound it down with a then we wood put a fuze of a snap cracker in the

tuch hole and lite it and put for the other side of the street and it wood make an auful hang and tern 2 or 3 sumersets. Well we had lots of fun and bimeby i was poaring out sum powder out of the powder horn and all of a suddin they was a flash of litening and the next i knew i was in bed and father and mother and Cele and Keene and docter Perry and aunt Sarah and aunt Clark and Geo gie was in the room, and I said what is the matter and mother began to luff and then to cry and docter Perry he said you had better take her out and let her lie down, but mother she said she wood be all rite and docter he said you needent wurry Missis Shute, you coodent kill this boy with a brik. Beany he burnt his hand on the fourth and Pewt he burnt of one eyebrow and so we all had a prety good fourth. Yesterday Boog and Puzzy came down and fit for me until mother came up.

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# MY FOUR YEARS AT WEST POINT

A GRADUATE



WEST POINT SHELTER TENT DRILL

#### (BEGUN IN SEPTEMBER)

#### CHAPTER VI-Continued.

EANWITTLE, I observed quite a number of cadets in the street, sweeping in front of their respective tents. I was just beginning to think it odd that the spasm of tidiness should be so general, when a head appeared at the door of our tent. Immediately after, a voice thundered: "Who is orderly in there?"

We jumped to attention, and, as soon as

We jumped to attention, and, as soon as Silkins had swallowed the lump in his throat, he answered in a meek voice: "I

am. sir."
"Well, get a broom and step out lively of your tent. What are you good for?"
"I don't know, sir."
"Neither do I. Now get to work, and sweep everything up into a pile in the middle of the street."

dle of the street.



LIEUTENANT'S TENT

By this time. Silkins was hard at it with his broom. Although we saw no possible way of helping him, since we had no brooms, we "stepped out" also, posed brooms, we "stepped out" also, possed as very awkward ornaments, and continually got in Silkins's way. It was not long before the captain observed us, and we

went down to the ice-cooler for a drink of water. Fletcher and I sat on our locker contemplating the heap of rubbish in the street. What a fine pile it was, and how it would please the captain!

Our meditations were rudely interrupted by Smith, the captain, who wanted to know where the orderly was. I volunteered that he had gone after a drink of water. This information evidently made the officer aperry but he merely scowled. water. This information evidently made the officer angry, but he merely scowled, and, leaning against the neighboring tent-pole, waited for Silkins. In the course of a minute, the latter came trudging back with a dipper-full of ice-water for his thirsty classmates. As he neared the tent, Smith jumped out at him and gave him such a fright that Silkins dropped the dipper to

the ground. Our unfortunate tentmate received a fearful raking over the coals, for leaving his post of duty before the police detail had been turned in. The captain scolded him because one of his shoulders was always higher than the other. He emphasized each one of his remarks hy a vigorous

always higher than the other. He emphasized each one of his remarks by a vigorous tug at the part to be braced. Poor Silkin: looked so uncomfortable that we could not help pitying him. I was sure he received the severest jumping of his life. Smith next showed his victim how untidily he had swept up. There were two large pins (familiarly known as laundry spikes) and a tooth-pick lying in front of the tent. Smith nointed out these, with a sneer, and denounced Silkins because he had swept all the gravel into the nile had swept all the gravel into the pile. Gravel was scarce, and he did not propose to have a hole in the ground right in front of our tent. So our roommate had to analyze the cone of dirt, distribute the

gravel evenly over the ground, and, at the same time, gather the pins and the toothpick into a new pile.

This was our first experience with a police call. We quickly learned to turn out promptly at the first call and to maneuver our brooms until the command, "Turn in, police detail," was given. There was one police call in the morning five minutes after reveille, while the other was at 4 in the afternoon. Three or four men from my class and one from the third were detailed each day. Their duties were to sweep in front of vacant tents and to put them in order.

we had not as yet joined the battalion.
All our formations and drills were separate.
We ate at the same table, however, with

We ate at the same table, however, with the corps. Immediately after our arrival in camp, the cadet officers of the first class chose the men they wanted at their tables. I could see that our advent at the table with the cadets was highly pleasing to the yearlings, who up to this time were obliged to pour water for the whole table.

I was assigned to the table of the ranking licutenant, who, by the way, was the cadet officer in charge of us. Neither of my tentmates sat at the same table. In all, there were four plebs at my table, one of whom sat at the foot and dealt out the soup and coffee. The other three "ran a detail" in pouring ice-water, which was no small task, especially during the hot July weather. Their work was regulated like the orderly business, as the water-pourer went off duty after Sunday morning inspection.

after Sunday morning inspection.

About this time we began to receive our cadet uniforms. Each consisted of one dress-coat and eight pairs of white trousers. dress-coat and eight pairs of white trousers. A considerable number, particularly those of the first and second drill squads, had already obtained their uniforms. We expected to furnish a detail from our class for guard on the succeeding day (the Fourth of July), and these fortunate men were extremely busy. They had been furnished with cards on which were printed the sentincls' orders, with the rule for challenging and advancing different parties that might cross a sentincl's post. The men so detailed spent every spare moment in pol-

might cross a sentinel's post. The men so detailed spent every spare moment in polishing up their guns and accourtements. It puzzled me at first to note how anxious some of the cadets were to have us go on guard. I noticed it particularly at the table. Several times I heard the question asked of the cadet officer over me, "When are you going to put those plebs of yours on guard?" I learned that as soon as we began walking guard the first-class prion guard?" I learned that as soon as we began walking guard, the first-class privates would be excused from sentinel's duty, and two of their number would be detailed each day as officers of the guard. At that time, two cadet officers were detailed and the privates walked guard, which, after the novelty has worn off, becomes exceedingly tiresome.

romes exceedingly tiresome.

I had not received my uniform as yet.

Nearly every day, some one had been turned out to go over and try on his uniform

companies. At the first drum, we rushed from our tents to the parade ground, where we stood around in small groups until the second drum beat, when we all fell in. The drillmasters fell in on the general parade ground in front of camp, with much more dignity, as a matter of course. The squads were now rapidly consolidating, and the number of drill-masters correspondingly lessened.

As soon as the roll had been called, we

As soon as the roll had been called, we were divided into squads and marched across sentinel's post number five, the squad master saluting. The drill takes place near the shady grove in front of the chapel. In our maneuvers, I could catch an occasional glimpse of the Hudson dreamly flowing through the mountains on its long journey to the sea. Now and then I observed a cadet with a lovely young lady sauntering toward Flirtation Walk to bask for the summer's afternoon in the smiles of the fair city coquette by his side. But what right has a pleb to be sentimental? The sun is an hour lower in the heavens, and the shadows are beginning to creep up the As soon as the roll had been called, we

sun is an hour lower in the heavens, and the shadows are beginning to creep up the side of Cro' Nest. The drill is over, I am tired, warm and dusty, and I have half an hour before parade.

On hop-nights (Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays) parade was at 6 p. m. On other nights of the week it was at 6:30. There was late parade the first day we were in camp. We were formed in the usual in camp. We were formed in the usual manner and at the usual place, at parade time, and marched out on the plain near camp. Instead of drilling as squads at this camp. Instead of drilling as squads at this formation, we were maneuvered in two squads and exercised in the school of the company. During the whole time of our drill, the parade of the battalion was in progress. I could hear the band playing and the commands of the Adjutant and those of the Officer in charge putting the corps through the manual of arms.

We were marched back to camp across sentinel's post number five, and drawn up

We were marched back to camp across sentinel's post number five, and drawn up in rear of the battalion, to hear the orders for the morrow. There was no doubt about this Adjutant being a good one, but from my position I could understand but little of what he said. As the next day was to be the Fourth of July, certain privileges were to be granted to the members of the corps, and there was to be no drill except the usual parade and guard duty. In addition, exercises were to be held in front of the library to commemorate our nation's anniversary. During the reading of these orders, we were at a "parade rest," the same as the battalion.

orders, we were at a "parade rest," the same as the battalion.

After parade, and the marching of the battalion to the rear of the company officer's tents, to hear the reading of the delinquencies, we were drawn up in rear of the right flank also to listen. Our delinquencies were not read by the Additional Councils. quencies were not read by the Adjutant, as we had not as yet joined the battalion. I suppose the object of our attending this "celebration" was to give us an idea of the things that could be but shouldn't be

ally got in Silkins's way. It was not long before the captain observed us, and we "stepped out" into the tent a trifle livelier than usual.

Silkins having swept everything visible, including the gravel, into a large pile, put his broom against the flap of the tent, and went down to the ice-cooler for a drink of water. Fletcher and I sat on our locker contemplating the heap of rubbish in the street. What a fine pile it was, and how it would please the captain!

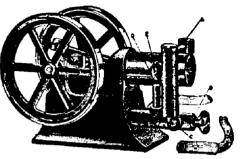
Our meditations were rudely interrupted by Smith, the captain, who wanted to know where the orderly was. I voluntered that he had group after a drink of the captain observed us, and try on his uniform or his uniform or bring his clothing to barracks. I was in the third squad, a higher one than those or bring his clothing to barracks. I was in the third squad, a higher one than those or bring his clothing to barracks. I was in the third squad, a higher one than those or bring his clothing to barracks. I was in the third squad, a higher one than those or bring his clothing to barracks. I was in the third squad, a higher one than those or bring his clothing to barracks. I was in the third squad, a higher one than those or bring his clothing to barracks. I was in the third squad, a higher one than those or bring his clothing to barracks. I was in the third squad, a higher one than those or bring his clothing to barracks. I was in the third squad, a higher one than those or bring his clothing to barracks. I was in the third squad, a higher one than those or bring his clothing to barracks. I was in the third squad, a higher one than those or bring his clothing to barracks. I was in the third squad, a higher one than those or bring his clothing to barracks. I was in the third squad, a higher one than those of the tent at the third squad a higher one than those of the tent have been a new expectation, the third squad a new expectation.

Our 4:30 drill passed off with the usual since the third squad and passed off with the usual state of our trimmings and put awa



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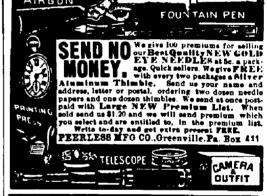
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CADETS LOUNGING IN TERMS TENT



A COMPANY STREET IN CAMP

tent, tying his sash about his waist, and waiting for my roommate, who was running desperately to our company street to answer the peremptory call. When he arrived at the scene, he dived into our tent, shortly reappearing with a more terrified expression than before. During all this more terrified in while to hear the conclusion of the captain's periods, and then of the national administration in that disconting the conversation drifted to other waiting the conversation drifted to other waiting the conversation drifted to other subjects, and a rosy-cheeked first-classman called "Chub" began relating his last expression the scene, he dived into our tent. We plebs were left to ourselves, and taking advantage of the universal good hupton of the captain's periods, and then of the national administration in that disconting the conversation drifted to other subjects, and a rosy-cheeked first-classman called "Chub" began relating his last expression that scene in "running it" down to the Falls. We plebs were left to ourselves, and taking advantage of the universal good hupton and taking excitedly. One of my tent-conversation drifted to other subjects, and a rosy-cheeked first-classman called "Chub" began relating his last expression that severally advantage of the universal good hupton and taking excitedly. One of my tent-conversation drifted to other subjects, and a rosy-cheeked first-classman called "Chub" began relating his last expression that the scene in "running it" down to the Falls. We plebs were left to ourselves, and taking advantage of the universal good hupton and taking excitedly. One of my tent-converse in "running it" down to the Falls. We plebs were left to ourselves, and taking advantage of the universal good hupton and taking excitedly. One of my tent-converse in "running it" down to the Falls. We plebs were left to ourselves, and taking a root of the properties in "running it" down to the Falls. We plebs were left to ourselves, and taking a root of the properties in "running it" down to the Falls. sion of the captain's periods, and then dashed back.

As we had not fallen in yet, I rushed up to him and asked what had happened.

"Nothing," he replied, "but some idiot knocked one of our towels down on the eloquence.

"I am sorry," I said; "perhaps it was the name wind."

Just then I happened to remember that as we hurried out of our tent in mortal fear of getting a "late," I brushed the little cord Silkins had put up for our towels. I had no time to investigate then, as I was not orderly, and I dreaded being late. Besides, several cadets shouted "scat" "You are too abstruse, sir," he continued, "let us drop the intricate subject of politics. I want you to prove to all the gentlemen present that the vibrations of hind me save a bulky fellow from Georgia, whom I passed by a fierce burst of sprinting.

Silkins was indignant, so I thought it best not to tell him just then about the little affair.

We were all formed in one body, and the ranking corporal, who called the roll, di-Just then I happened to remember that

Silkins was indignant, so I thought it best not to tell him just then about the little affair.

We were all formed in one body, and the ranking corporal, who called the roll, divided us into platoons. As there were not enough corporals to act as guides and file closers too, a couple of our men were made guides. These fortunate ones marched one guides. These fortunate ones marched one will be a supported by the couple of our men were made guides. These fortunate ones marched one guides. These fortunate ones marched one will be a supported by the couple of our men were made guides. These fortunate ones marched one guides. The guides are guides and file to guides and file guides. The guides are guides and file guides are guides and file guides. The guides are guides are guides and file guides are guides and file guides. The guides are guides are guides are guides are guides are guides are guides. The guides are guides. The guides are guides. The guides are guides on the lanks of ether patoon, and had the privilege of carrying their hands naturally. In other respects, they braced harder than the rest of us, and seemed to escape most of the loud personal remarks. They felt their own importance, and how we envied

#### VIII.

#### REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.

There is very little jealousy at West Point except among plebs, where it is often quite apparent. Whenever one is "jumped," he receives scant sympathy from his mates, who, in accordance with a law of human nature, find it not difficult to bear affliction when it is visited upon some one other

when it is visited upon some one other than themselves.

We were plebs in those days, and selfish and jealous ones, too. We were not impressed by our two guides. "They were very ordinary men, and 'gross' as well as slouchy." We all knew how they came to obtain their honors. The father of one was a prominent army officer, and the sister of the other was a "spoon" of the ranking cadet officer over us. We were sure we understood it all. That was the way we reasoned it out. Poor fellows! They were both found in "pleb" January! The sister afterwards married a wealthy New York broker to whom she was engaged at the time, and the ranking lieutenant married the sister of one of my roommates.

tenant married the sister of one of the roommates.

As soon as the corps were fairly under way, we wheeled by platoons and joined the foot of the procession. We kept at a respectful distance from the last platoon of the battalion. The corps marched in single rank and we in double. It was an aggravating sight to see those cadets in front of us marching at their ease and their file closers studiously refraining from personalities.

personalities. An unusually large number of visitors had been over to camp to witness parade, and many were congregated near the Academic building as we marched by. As a matter of course, we were the center of attraction. There stood the veteran "cadet girl" of several summers pointing out the girl" of several summers pointing out the plebs to some less experienced companions. While none of their remarks was audible, we were sure that more than one exclaimed, "There go the plebs!" Yes, the plebs were "going," tip-tapping along, stepping on one another's heels, perspiring shoulder-blades almost touching, and fired by grim resolution to do or die. Personal remarks such as "Get 'em back." "Depress your toes properly," "O! stand up!" "Stop that slouching," were continually in our ears. Only one thing was lacking to complete our misery: that was the presence of the small boy, whistling the latest popular air, using his index finger as a pointer, and continually darting between platoons.—but, thank fortune, he has not invaded -but, thank fortune, he has not invaded West Point as yet.

Finally we finished running the gauntlet and approached the mess-hall. The orderly and approached the mess-hall. The orderly drummers drew up on the opposite side of the road from the mess-hall, to allow the battalion to march in. They looked at us with inquiring eyes, and, although very respectful to old cadets, seemed to have forgotten our social position. But have plebs really any social position? Doubtful, In the server they have but in exchange. one sense they have, but in another they

have not. We marched into the mess-hall, and, after the battalion had been seated, imitated them at the command, "New cadets, take seats." All of the old cadets were in excellent humor in view of the holiday and the big hop on the morrow. I must except, the big hop on the morrow. I must except, however, the few yearlings detailed for guard, and the two first-class officers detailed for officers of the guard. One of the latter and a yearling private were at our table, and their faces showed they were in anything but a happy anticipatory mood, especially as they had to stand the good-natured chaffing of their classmates.

Finally the conversation drifted to other mor I ventured into the more in which we were nearly evenly unvious of the national administration in that direction, forgetting, meanwhile, to replenish the milk glass, sent to the front by "Chub." The latter, looking toward me to learn the cause of the delay, overheard my burst of eloquence.

"You, man!" he called, "what is your name?"

You, man!" he called, "what is your name?"

Since no one from our tent was going on guard, we were "at home" all the evening. As soon as night closed in, our callers began to come,—tall first-classmen, short first-classmen, tall yearlings, short yearlings, privates, and licutenants. The

versal, it would never get anywhere; but member a short, red-haired, freckled year-light does get everywhere; therefore, the ling who asked me where he stood. To all vibrations must be longitudinal, as no other appearances the man seemed to be stupidity



supposition is possible."

itself. I boldly asked him how many were
When I had concluded this original in the class. After considerable bantering
demonstration, the first-classmen laughed and jumping I was told. I mentally de-

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INSPECTION OF A COMPANY IN CAMP

heartily and I received several complicided that this man's number was the ments. The commandant of the table (who same as the number in his class, but I had was a cadet lieutenant of the company and the tact to put him about halfway down sat at the head) told me that while I differed from Fresnel and Helmholtz, my that he stood among the first five! At the argument was as sound as theirs, because I same time we had another visitor, who did not prove my view by mathematical would have struck the most casual observer work, which was too intricate for any one as exceptionally intellectual. Bright, to study out and therefore, was assumed snarkling eyes, full of expression, high foreto study out, and, therefore, was assumed sparkling eyes, full of expression, high fore-

an excellent application of the "reductio ad it, too.

absurdum."
"Chub's" story was forgotten and saved for another occasion. One of the first-classfor another occasion. One of the first-class-men suggested as a subject for debate, "Which is the more useful, the fly or the mosquito?" There were four of us plebs, and we were evenly divided. One of the two yearlings was appointed judge. We were just starting, when "Chub" said that the yearling was a Jerseyman, and conse-quently his judgment was biased. So the other yearling was appointed.

other yearling was appointed.
We began again, and were in the very heat of the argument, when the first captain arose from his table to make his inspection of the mess-hall. Shortly after the captain gave his commands at regular intervals of "B Company, rise," "C company, rise," "A company, rise," "D company, rise," and we were left to ourselves and the cadet officers over us. and the cadet officers over us.

and the cadet omcers over us.

As soon as the battalion was marched off
to the ringing command of the first captain, "Continue the march, platoons right
wheel," we were "driven" out of the messand back to camp in the same order as before. There were not so many in-terested spectators, however, and we were jumped in a little more lively style than usual. I suppose the purpose was to keep us well braced for the ensuing holiday. Upon breaking ranks in camp, all hurried to their tents. The men who were to go on guard in the morning settled down to

polishing their guns and accourrements.

They were almost free from molestation, first because the "esprit de corps" demanded that even plebs should look their best

to be right.

head, ready and quick in speech; in fact,
One of the yearlings near me smiled and
nil the signs of intellect were his. Where
told me approvingly that my argument was did he stand? "Endth," and he gloried in

(To be Continued.)

#### A Novel Plan for Boys' Clubs

Lloyd E. Harter, director of the boys' work of the Oak Park, Ill., Y. M. C. A., has substituted for the class what he terms "The Life Problem Club," to membership in which high school boys are eligible. The boys in this club are given studies in the ways of best living. For every day in the week each member is given a study or life problem. When the club meets on Sunday a discussion is conducted by the lads in their own boyish way. club meets on Sunday a discussion is conducted by the lads in their own boyish way. Here are some of the subjects: What My Life Is, Study of Myself and Best Self, Beginning the Endless Life, My Life Is My Supreme Interest, Life Building Materials, Some Things a Boy May Know About Himself, Know What the Ideal Is, What the Mind Is For, What Truth Is, What the Soul Is, About Seeking Happiness, What Law Is, What Temptation Is. The Life of the Soul What Friendship Is, Effect of Impure Thinking, Basis of Friendship, Character, Self-Control, My Best Friend, Who Jesus Was, Character of Jesus.

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ABOUT PACKETS Every stamp collector should send for our free illustrated price list of our 'QUEEN CITY PERIES OF NON-DUPLICATE PACKETS." They contain a fine lot of stamps from all parts of the world, and are the best and cheapest packets ever offered. No trash. QUEER CITY STAMP CO. 4 Sinten Ridg., Cincinnati, Oblo.

all different foreign stamps, and ten weeks' subscription to the most interest-ing stamp paper published. for 10 cents; or send 50c for one year and get free stamps to cat. value of over \$1. THE STAMP-LOVERS WEEKLY, Bethlehem, Pa.

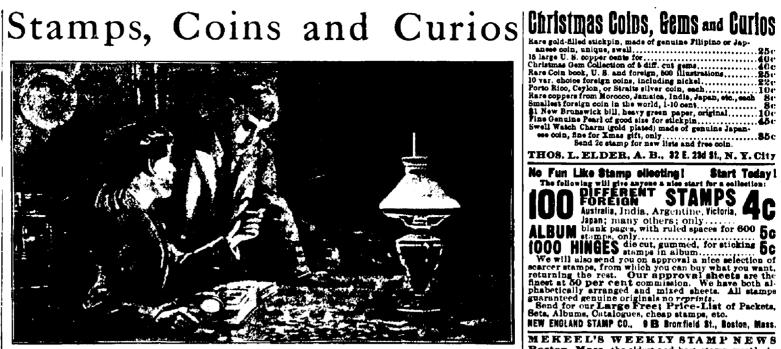
FREE 100 stamps for names and addresses of 2 stamp collectors and 2c postage. 1000 hinges 5c.; 50 varieties U. B. Sc.; 200 foreign for 9c. Every person applying for our approval sheets at 75 per cent. discount will receive a stamp cet. 15c., Free. THE ROYAL STAMP CO., 139 34th Street, Chicago, III.

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58 varieties of United States stumps including a genuine Hussey Local cat. at \$50 and a United States Telegraph stamp worth 3the. Manyold issues. A few good revenues. \$200; grav, etc. Two fine Nyassa Stamps to the first Side eduring this packet. M. L. HART, \$00 rairfield, Akron, 0.

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1. r50% Brim full of matter on stamps, coins, curios, relice, largest of kind. Ada pay big at lea word. The Philatelle West and Camera News and Curio Monthly, Superior, Hob. Western Souvenir Pust Carde, 10c per dos., many colors; try them.



#### Answers to Inquiries

C. J. K.: Stamp No. 1 cats. 2c; No. 2 cats. le; No. 3 cats. 2c.-W. G. H.: No. 1 cats. 20c; No. 2 cats. 10c.-C. L.: No. 1 is from Switzerland; you will have to give a better description of Nos. 2, 8 and 4; No. 5 is from Italy.

#### Counterfeits and Reprints

My attention has been called to a number of counterfeits and fake stamps sold on approval sheets, and in packets, to the innocent stamp collector, who does not know much in regard to their origin. Practically the worst of these on the market are the Bergedorf stamps which consist of the ½s violet, 3s rose, ½s pale blue. Is white, 1½s yellow, 8s blue on pink paper, and 4s brown. None of these are catalogued at less than 12c each, and some as high as \$100.00; how can a dealer sell these stamps at a few cents

#### American Numismatist Association Convention

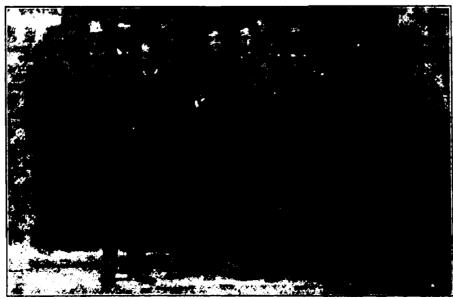
Convention

The annual convention of the American Numismatic Association was held in the Hall of Congresses, World's Fair Grounds, Bt. Louis, on the 15th of October. About 228 were present in person or represented by proxy and a very enjoyable meeting it was. The following officers were elected:

President, A. R. Frey, Brooklyn, N. Y.; First Vice-President, Farran Zerbe, St. Louis, Mo.; Second Vice-President, Jeremiah Gibbs, Hamilton, Ont.; Secretary, Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.; Treasurer, Dr. George F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.; Exchange Supt., George W. Rice, Detroit, Mich. Librarian, W. G. Jerrems, Jr., Chicago, Ill. Ex-President, Dr. Wright of Schenectady, N. Y., was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees. After the convention the officers were photographed.

#### The Numismatic Sphinx

than 12c each, and some as high as 100.00; however the stamp are ear catalogued at less than 12c each, and some as high as 100.00; however the stamp are ear catalogued at less than 12c each, and some as high as 100.00; however the stamp are early the stamp are early the worst of the fake stamps are about the worst of the fake stamps are about the worst of the fake stamps lessed, as there are so many varieties, and being a combination of many varieties, and being a combination of the fake stamps issued, as there are so many varieties, and being a combination of the fake stamps issued, as there are so many varieties, and being a combination of the fake stamps issued, as there are so stamp, and the stamp of the fake stamps are about the worst of the fake stamps issued. As the stamp of the fake stamps of



COIN COLLECTORS' CONVENTION ST. LOUIS WORLD'S PAIR On the extreme left (second line) is Dr. George Heath, the editor of our coin column, who is tressurer of the American Numismatic Association. The tail man in the front row is Dr. Wright, ex-President. To his right is the new president, A. R. Frey; and to his right, Farran Zerbe, 1st Vice-President.

THOS. L. ELDER, A. B., 32 E. 23d St., N. Y. City

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300 Foreign Stamps, 10c. 104—all different—from Nalts, Bulgaris, India, etc. Album, 10c. 40 different U. S., 10c. 200 varieties, 25c. 500 varieties, 31.25. 1000 varieties, 44.75. 32-page list FREE. Asian Waver, 50 per cent com. C. CROWELL STAMP CO., 514 Caxton Bldg., Cleveland, O.

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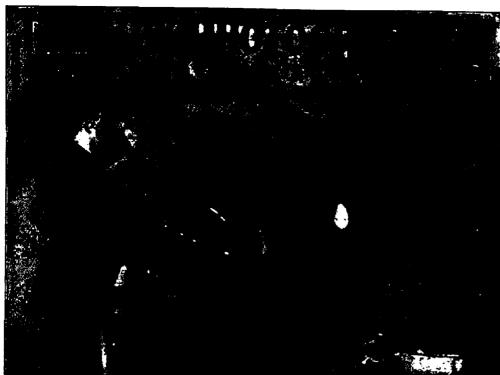


Photo by Harry Suckley, Platisburg, H. Y.

# THE AMERICAN BOY offers twelve prizes of Two Dollars each for the best Amateur Photograph received during the twelve mouths in the year, one prize for each month, also a second prize each month, of one dollar, for the next best photograph, the competition to be based upon the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. The contest is open to subscribers only. Photographs will be returned if stampe are sent for the purpose. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed by the sender, and fifty cents will be paid for each photograph that may be used, the prize photographs in any event to be our own, without further payment than the payment of the prizes. Write on the back of the photograph its title, with a description of the picture, and the full name and address of the contestant, who in every case must be the artist who took the picture.

#### Honorable Mention

The following are entitled to the above distinction in this month's contest: Parvin Blalock, John L. Hopper, Charles S. Smith, L. H. Kerber, Jr., P. H. Boesche, Geo. Vasen, C. Manley, C. W. Brinson, P. Hawkins, F. S. Lewis, Perry N. Trask, P. Evans, E. Corbin, Duncan Chalmers, Harry Titus, D. I. Fulton and Ervin Herbert.

#### Our Prize Pictures

In this month's contest the first prize is awarded to Earl Tostevin, of Racine, Wis., who sends us some of the best night photographs it has ever been our privilege to inspect. They were taken on films with a Weno-Hawkeye No. 3, the exposure varying from 12 to 18 minutes. We would like to reproduce all of them, but being obliged to confine ourselves to one, on account of tack of space, have selected the view of Festival Hall and the Cascades. Paul B. Camp. the photographer of "Buildog Tenacity," is the recipient of the second prize. As the picture tells its own story, comment is superfluous.

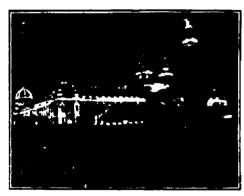
#### As Regards Criticism

As Regards Criticism

It having occurred to us that some of our readers may be sensitive with reference to comments on the defects of photographs submitted in competition, we believe it might be well to state that whenever we are requested not to criticise prints, the wishes of our friends in that respect are scrupulously respected. We assume that every amateur welcomes friendly hints that may enable him to improve the character of his work, but we do not want any of our readers to refrain from participation in the contests on account of a possible fear of adverse comment.

THE EDITOR.

#### Landscape Work



TRANSPORTATION BUILDING AND MEMORIAL MONU-MENT, ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION. NIGHT VIEW FIRST PRIZE, BY EARL TOSTSVIE, RACISE, WIS.

Publishing Co.) treats very fully of landscape photography. The introduction is from the pen of John A. Hodges. Eustace Calland writes on "Cloud and Sky in Landscape," J. H. Wilson gives directions for making a view meter, A. Horsley Hinton alludes to some of the technical considerations of landscape photography, and there are numerous practical hints from various other contributors. Altogether the number is one of the best that has been published in this interesting series.

#### The Letter-Box

M. S. Evans.—You will find the following formula better adapted to the development of films: pyrogalic acid. % ounce; nitrous or sulphurous acid. 20 minims; water. 22 ounces. This constitutes solution No. 1. Solution No. 2 is composed of: sulphite of soda (crystals). 6 ounces; carbonate of soda (crystals). 4 ounces; water, 32 ounces. To develop, take No. 1, one ounce: No. 2, one ounce; water, two ounces. Z. Hook.—The conditions for our prize contests are given on the photographic page of the October and November ivenes. I. M. Boyd.—Sorry I can't tell you what's wrong with your film. Would advise you to inquire of the Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. C. F. Wilson—Add 6 ounces of sulphite of soda (crystals) to the other ingredients. R. Boorde.—Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, on any subject, and submitted in any quantity.

Current Comments

Guy Cordon, Roseburg, Ore.-On the whole, your photographs are very good. Owing to the faded condition of the gelatine paper prints, we wonder, however, whether you are in the habit of using the combined bath. If you do, you ought to print a little more deeply, for allowance ought to print a little more deeply, for allowance must be made for the bleaching effect of the combination. Your bromide paper prints are best of all. Edith M. Clark, Ruthven, Ia.—There is not enough detail in your photographs, which is probably due to a lack of density. Frederick Blicke, Bucyrus, O.—Blue prints are excluded from our contests. John Guilord, Plattshurgh. N. Y.—"The Reader" is posel wrongly; didn't the young lady object to the size of her feet? If you had posed her sideways, so that body and feet would have been on one plane, the result would have been more acceptable. B. Taylor, Junction, Tex.—Your photograph is poorly printed and poorly mounted. But Rome wasn't built in a day; try again.



"BULLDOG TENACITY" SHOOME PRIES, BY PAUL B. CARP, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

#### Photographing Animals

Animais are generally very timid subjects, and one is never sure of their keeping still when being photographed. This being the case, a After a consideration of the pictorial work of shutter exposure is necessary. The shutter Reginald Craigle, the October issue of "The should be adapted though to various speeds, and Practical Photographer" (Boston: Photo-Era also to work silently, at least till after exposure. anound be adapted though to various speeds, and also to work silently, at least till after exposure, because the least click in releasing it is apt to make the animal move just at the wrong time. The shutter should also have a pneumatic release, so that one's whole attention can be given to the subject.

Animals can be taken well out of doors in height light. And if a small animal is being

Animals can be taken well out of doors in bright light. And if a small animal is being taken, such as a cat, it sheald be raised up a that the camera does not require to be tilted to much. To get good results there should be plenty of contrast between the animal and the background. As to backgrounds, an ordinary blanket serves well for a very light one, and a brown paper or cedar felt, for dark ones. Haveverything ready before placing your subject; put something in the position it will occupy, and focus; then place your animal in position, and, having your shutter set at about 1-10 of a accond watch your opportunity, press the ball, and, if you are a careful worker, you may be pretty certain of a good result.—N. Elliott.

# ISM DEPARTMENT

Edited by W. R. MURPHY

#### The Reviewer

The Reviewer

"Chicago in Mourning," an elegiac poem by Frank hionewell in The Reflector. It treats of the late Iroquois disaster and it is in gene, a. me. iturious. Permeated with a sympathetic spart and voicing heartfelt sprow at the calumity it is the young poet's best effort. In expression, too, it is good and shows felicity of diction. The only fault is one common to amuteur writers—the tendency to drag in a moral. Young authors should remember and abide by Lowell's ruling—

"Put all your beauty in your rhymes, Your morals in your living."

Nothing but the abused word "cute" will exactly describe the first issue of The Projectile It is a miniature production consisting of eight 3x5 inch pages, printed neatly by the editor. Arthur Matthews of Brooklyn. For a small paper there is a gical variety of contents, well up to the average. A book review by B. J. Goldstein shows the right method in appreciating the dominant qualities of the book reviewed. "Human Nature" a poem by Edw. Gettsche makes an appeal to the sunny and hopeful side of life. The construction is careful and some of the phrases are peelle. Some brief and bivezy "Editorial Blots" complete the issue. Revision would have improved these in several places.

The Royal Piker, subtitled. "A novel publication published by the joiliest crowd that ever struck the Pike" is the annual souvenir of the Royal Pikers, an organization effected at the Amateur Journalism day of the World's Pair, which was held just prior to American Boy Day. A number of amateurs who were "doing" the Pike formed a little social circle and this paper is the result. With its 32 pages, finely printed on heavy tinted paper in harmoniously colored ink, in a red-felt cover, illustrated with pictures of all the Pikers and filled with apposite prose and verse it is an ambit ous and artistle production.

Two essays in Eureka—"Burns" by Roscoe W. Greens and "Liveries" by Guy Hamilton, are necessarily brief but they need not be encyclopedic. The ensay is primarily a vehicle for explanation and

#### The Bulletin Board

The greatest journey ever taken in the interests of amateur journalism was that recently completed by Edward Martin Lind, the present N. A. P. A. President. Mr. Lind made a complete swing around the circle, his trans-continental tour starting at his San Francisco home and finishing at the Atlantic seaboard, the entire rip and return taking more than a month. The purpose of the tour was to get into closer touch with amateur centres and to rouse enthusiasm all along the line—both of which objects were admirably accomplished. Large gatherings of amateurs marked the receptions tendered to Mr Lind in Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Kansas City and other places, and a number of individual amateurs were also visited.

phia, St. Louis, Ransas City and other places, and a number of individual amateurs were also visited.

It is such a noteworthy feat for an amateur press, or indeed any sort of a voluntary literary society to survive more than a year that when one has a sixth anniversary a betthday party is needed to do justice to the event. The Philadelphia Amateur Journalists' Club celebrated its sixth anniversary on October 23th, by a banque at the Devon, which was attended by those formerly active as well as those now interested in the club's work. W. R. Murphy was teastmaster and addresses were made by T. G. Meyer, Mabel E. Occhs'c, L. Whish of Bultimore, J. R. Spinkan, Harold C. Whiteside. All the speakers dwelt on the practical benefit the had received in the Club and recalled many pleasant memories.

had received in the Ciub and recalled many pleasant memories.

Amateurs are nothing if not original. The latest evidence of this seems to be an instance of something new under the sun. It is nothing less than a long distance debate letween the Chicago and the St. Louis clubs. The phonograph will serve as the medium of debate and the records of each side's argumen s will be reproduced on the phonograph of the other at a club meeting as a literary exercise. Another form of long distance debate is that carried on by correspondence. This year the Baltimo e and Philadelphia clubs conducted such a debate very successfully.

A novelty at least for recent years is a pustal card amateur journal. It is also a novelty in the fact that it appears regularly every week. John L. Peltret, president of the Interstate, is the printer of "Forward" as the paper is named, and contributes a sensible and helpful though concise and clear-cut editorial to each issue. If addressed at 77 Berkeley Street, Boston, he will mail a copy to any of our readers.

Harold C. Whiteside, a well known Philadelphia amateur, recently passed with high grades bith the mental and physical examinations for the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He was only an alternate and as his principal passed he did not get the appointment. He will probably receive an appointment next year.

#### AMATEUR JOURNAL-GOOD XMAS GIFT No. 1

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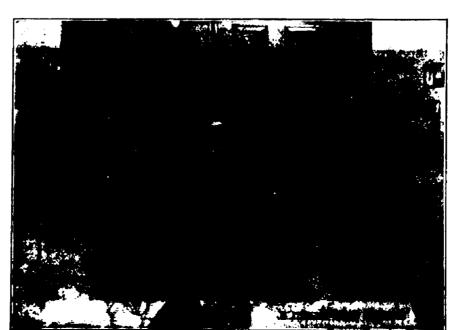


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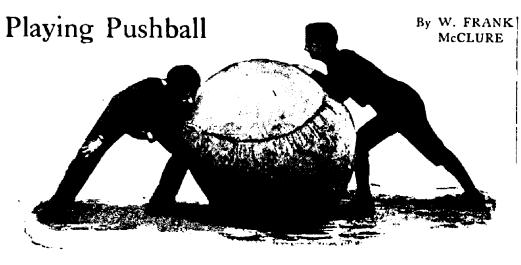
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ST. LOUIS AMATRUE JOURNALISTS' CLUB



How many readers of THE AMERICAN BOY have ever played the game shown in the accompanying illustrations? In England the boys are quite familiar with the game. It is played at two colleges in the United States—the University of West Virginia and at Harvard. The illustrations were not taken at either of these colleges but in the Jewish quarter of the city of Cleveland. O., where it is played on one of the playgrounds maintained by a Jewish benevolent society.

As yet the game has been played out of doors only, but in the cold weather of the gymnashum. The ball which you see in the picture weighs 125 pounds. Hence it is as heavy or heavier than the average hoy who plays with it. The diameter of the ball is three feet. The way the Cleveland boys play the game is to locate two goals and then line up with, usually, six men on a side. The captains remain near the ball. At a given signal each team rushes at the ball and each side works with a will to nush it to its goal. It is a good test of endurance where the teams are well matched. Where there is any weakness in the one line-up the other side is quick to often are warned as 2500 and the large crowds often are many as 2500 and the large crowds often are many as 2500 and the large crowds often are many as 2500 and the large crowds often are many as 2500 and the large crowds often are many as 2500 and the large crowds often are many as 2500 and the large crowds often are many as 2500 and the large crowds often are many as 2500 and the large crowds often are many as 2500 and the large crowds often are many as 2500 and the large crowds often are many as 2500 and the large crowds often are many as 2500 and the large crowds often are many as 2500 and the large crowds often are many as 2500 and the large crowds often are many as 2500 and the large crowds often are many as 2500 and the large crowds often are many as 2500 and the large crowds often are many as 2500 and the large crowds often are many as 2500 and the large crowds often are shown in the land in the world to two

At the Jewish playgrounds in Cleveland large crowds, often as many as 2,500, witness the games.

The farmer has reported since that the lad is a hustler and is always at work. He is happy, his employer is satisfied, and the black dog is the happiest of all.



BOYS IN THE JEWISH QUARTER OF CLEVELAND PLAYING PUSHBALL

#### The Boy Who Stuck to His A Profitable Sunday School Class Social For Boys Dog

With \$1.20 in his pocket and a black dog as his companion, a fourteen-year-old boy was found wandering about the streets of Willimantic, Conn., lately, seeking a home and a living. Though his supply of earthly goods was limited, the lad had grit, and he has found the home. His name is Frank Dillman, and this was the story he told:

He was born in New York city, and when three years old his father died. His mother moved to Moodus, Conn., where she hired a small farm and mortgaged her stock, tools and furniture to start with. The boy helped on the farm, As the result of hard work and some privation, they accumulated chough money to pay the mortgage on her six cows and furming tools, leaving another on the horses and the furniture.

A few weeks ago the woman died. After the funeral Frank was told that a man hard heap appointed to gettle his mother's

A few weeks ago the woman died. After the funeral Frank was told that a man had been appointed to settle his mother's affairs. A few days ago he received \$2.50 and was told to take his dog and make his own way in the world.

A town official of East Haddam offered him the choice of going to the county home or being bound apprentice to a man who, although called "Doctor," did no doctoring. The boy declined both offers, for good reasons, he says, and started from one farm to another looking for work. The only condition he set on being taken to work was that his dog must be allowed to live with him. The dog was old, and a mongrel at

I want to tell you of a class social held recently by my class, consisting of sixteen active, restless boys, of ages varying from nine to seventeen. The class met at my home at six o'clock Saturday afternoon, and, after such games and contests as anti-over, peanut in a tea-poon race, backwards race, sack race, and three-legged race, we had refreshments-nothing elaborate, just a light lunch-and then came our quarterly examination on the graded supplemental work of the school. (Our Sunday-school, though only a small country one, is graded, with a regular course of supplemental work on which promotions are based. Each class is exammotions are based. Each class is examined quarterly by its teacher, but promotions are made only once a year.) With one or two exceptions, the boys did splen-

one or two exceptions, the boys did splendidly on this.

Then we had blindfold drawing contests, putting the tail on the donkey, drawing a man's face, etc., and a "spelling down contest, to see who could name the most Bible characters. The class stood while a saked each boy in turn to name some person mentioned in the Bible, and when one of them failed, he sat down. The one standing the longest was counted the winner. Then we had blowing out the candle

told to find the candle and blow it out, but be careful not to burn his nose in doing it. After this, each boy in turn was blindfolded, and allowed to feel of the hands of the others, and see how many he could recognize. Riddles, conundrums, and stories followed, after which we all sat down and tried to look solemn, without smiling, for five minutes. This proved a much more difficult task than some of them anticipated, and all but two or three of them yielded, and burst out in a hearty laugh at the sober, owl-like expression of the others. We closed with the Lord's prayer, repeated in concert, and the boys all voted it the best class social ever held.

A boy can often be reached through his social instincts and love of fun when he cannot be touched otherwise, and it seems to me that the class social is one of the teacher's most effective weapons, especially for the teacher of boys. We hold one at the end of every quarter, with a different program each time, and the boys all look forward to it for weeks in advance. I always prepare the program for the social at least a month ahead, and hang it up in our class room.—Lean C. Palmer. Shady Grove Sunday School, Burnsville, Ala., in Sunday School Times.

#### Has Killed Many Alligators

one or two exceptions, the boys did splendidly on this.

Then we had blindfold drawing contests putting the tail on the donkey, drawing a man's face, etc., and a "speiling down contest, to see who could name the most Bible characters. The class stood while tasked each boy in turn to name some person mentioned in the Bible, and when one of them failed, he sat down. The one standing the longest was counted the winner. Then we had blowing out the candle blindfold. In this, one boy held a lighted candle, while another one was blindfolded. turned around three or four times, and



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A. JACOB WILLIG, Mfgr.,







AFTER THE BATTLE

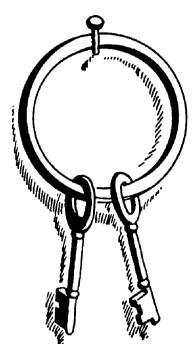
Our illustration shows the torn clothing-trousers, shirts, etc., gathered on the field of battle, October 1st, 1904, on the occasion

of the freshman-sophomore class rush at the University of Pennsylvania.

#### CLEVER WORK WITH THE POCKET KNIFE JOHN L. DOUGHENY

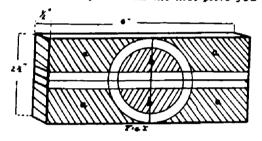
No. 5--Two Keys on a Ring

people consider whittling a fruitless and silly occupation.
Where a boy for want of something better to do idly slices up a piece of wood, this opinion is just; but where he makes up his mind to accom-

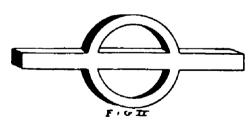


plish a certain end, and works carefully with that end always in view it is a different thing. In the latter case he begins to use his brains at the outset, in the selection of material and tools; every cut of the knife is the execution of a preconceived idea and brings the article he is making one per nearer to a carefully planned completion. Thus besides the very important fact that he is training his hands to skilled usefulness, he is also receiving valuable mental exercise. If he is mechanically inclined the training will be doubly useful. The kind of whittling we advocate is that which requires concentrated attention until the article is finished and which produces in the end a clever and ornamental "design."

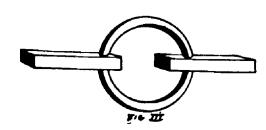
Boys who can originate and execute are plish a certain end, and works carefully Boys who can originate and execute are rare, therefore we furnish the plan. If you study the instructions you cannot fail. Perseverance is necessary; if through awkwardness you break the first piece you



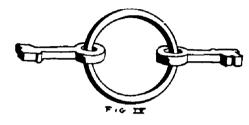
work on, try it again. The subject this month is somewhat intricate. When you exhibit the finished article many people will wonder how it was ever possible to make it. The drawings clearly illustrate how simple and easy it is after all. The best material to use is clear white pine. A discarded flour-barrel head is admirable for the purpose, as it is fine-grained, pulpy, and cuts easily. The tools you need are a compass, rule, and pocket-knife in these directions we will suppose the wood to be one inch thick. The piece to begin with is two and a half inches wide and six inches long. Find its true center in the following manner: measure one and one-quarter inches from one side (across the grain) to the center of width. Then measure from the same corner 3 inches (with the grain) to the center of length. Extend each point into a long straight line, and the center will be where the lines cross. Draw two concentric cir-



cles, that is circles having the same center, ithe first two inches in diameter, the second I two and one-half inches. Mark a point one quarter of an inch above the central point and one a quarter of an inch below it. Extend these points into parallel lines (running with the grain) from end to end, and having a space of one-half inch between The piece properly marked is shown in Fig. 1. Begin by cutting away the parts marked "a." You can readily see that a small saw would be handy for this. Cut out the two segments or half circles marked "b" "b" in Fig. 1. This is done with the knife; dig out carefully lest you break the wood where the grain is short. The job at this stage is shown in Fig. 2. The next operation and one which calls for more skill than you have yet been required to display, is to thin out the ring marked "a" "a" in Fig. 2. Don't confuse the terms "width" and "thickness." When you lay the piece down flat and measure from the ground to the face, you will have found its height or thickness. That distance is now one-half an inch. We wish to reduce it to one



quarter of an inch and do so by cutting one-eighth of an inch off each flat side of the ring. Leave the long straight piece in the center as thick as the original board (one-half inch). Whittle off the square edges of the ring thus making its body cylindrical like a pencil, or to make it clearer, like a rubber ring that the baby sucks on. Also cut a piece one-quarter of an inch long out of the center thus separating the long piece into two parts, each of which is to be a key. Fig. 3 shows this done. Now loosen the parts marked "a" "a" by digging out all around where the ring appears to pass through them. Once you get them to move freely the most difficult part of the work is done. Cut the two into the rudimentary form of keys as shown in Fig. 4. Have the keys you wish to imitate at hand so you can refer to them constantly as you work. If you take pains you can make an exact copy. When you have done all you can with the knife smooth off with sandpaper. It is well to do a good deal of the finishing work with sandpaper. If you wait too long before beginning to use it you are liable to leave hollow and uneven parts in the finished article. The paper will reduce it in an astonishingly short time, and right here we give you timely warning not to try to make the keys or ring too slender and frail. Some people would prefer to have the whole thing stained or varnished. We advise you to let the whole soak in oil, for say two or three hours. The complete, finished design is shown in Fig. 5. With patlence, a sharp knife, and good lick you should be able to make one just like it in two hours. like it in two hours.



# 1904

Following are the best records made by amateurs during the athletic season of 1904, that is now closed:

50 yards, 5'2 seconds, L. E. Myers.

100 yards, 9 3-5 seconds, A. F. Duffey.

220 yards, 21 1-5 seconds, B. J. Wefers,

440 yards, 47 4-5 seconds, M. W. Long.

800 yards, 1 minute 53 2-5 seconds, C. J.

Kilpatrick

One mile, 4 minutes 15 3-5 seconds, T. P. Conneff. wo miles, 9 minutes 9 2-5 seconds, A.

Shrubb. Three miles, 14 minutes 17 3-5 seconds, A. Shrubb. Four miles, 19 minutes 23 2-5 seconds, A.

Shrubb Five miles, 24 minutes 23 2-5 seconds, A. Ten miles, 51 minutes 20 seconds, W. G. George.

Running high jump, 6 feet 5% inches, M F. Sweeney.
Running broad jump, 24 feet, 11% inches.

P. O'Connor.
Pole vault, 12 feet 1 32-100 inches, N. Dole.
Throwing 56 pound weight, 38 feet 7% inches, J. Flanagan.
Throwing 16 pound hammer, 173 feet, J.

Throwing 56 pound weight for height, 15 feet 6% inches, J. S. Mitchell.

Throwing the discus, 132 feet, Martin J.

Sheridan.
Putting 16 pound shot, 48 feet 10 inches.
D. Horgan.
D. Horgan.

15 1-5 seconds, A. C. 120 yard hurdle, 15 1-5 seconds, A. C. Kraenzlein.

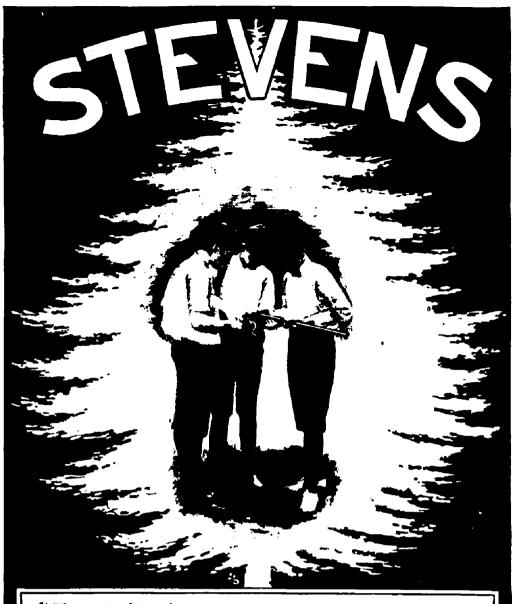
110 yard hurdle, 23 3-5 seconds, A. C. Standing high jump, 5 feet 5 inches, Ray

C. Ewry.
Standing broad jump. 11 feet 4% inches.
R. C. Ewry.
Three standing jumps. 38 feet. J. Chandler.
Running hop, step and jump. 48 feet. 7
Inches, P. Leahy.
Our readers will note here the names of several of the champion athletes who have contributed interesting articles recently to THE AMERICAN BOY.

Perhaps boys will be interested in knowing what girls can do in the line of athletics. Kathryn Ryan, a Harlem school girl, ran 50 yards in 6 2-5 seconds at Madison Square Garden, New York in January, but in May this record was beaten by Fanny James, a Vassar girl, who made 50 yards in 6 1-5 seconds. Miss James also broke the record for 100 yards at 13 seconds. Alice M. Belding, another Vassar girl, threw a baseball 195 feet 3 inches, the best record ever made by a woman so far as known. Anna Breen and Margaret Joyce at Boston in May both cleared 4 feet 4 inches in a high jump contest. inches in a high jump contest.

#### The Cost of Firing Cannon

Modern naval warfare is one of the most costly things that can be imagined, and a combat between two fleets means the ex-penditure of vast sums of money. Some idea of the high cost can be arrived at by idea of the high cost can be arrived at by taking a Japanese warship like the Kasuga or Nysshin, and calculating the number of shots she would discharge, say, at Port Arthur. The first named ship carries four cannon which cost \$30,000 each. One of these guns can fire two shots per minute, and every shot costs \$400; thus in five minutes these four cannon can discharge forty bombs at a cost of \$16,000. The smaller cannon cost each \$18,000, and every shot they fire means an expenditure of \$70. They are very rapid, and it is estimated that in five minutes the twelve cannon could discharge shot to the value of nearly \$35,000.—
Leslie's Weekly.



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#### Boys' Books Reviewed

HIDALGO AND HOME LIFE AT WEST LAWN, by R. A. McCracken. Hidalgo is a very intelligent family horse, and is the pivot round which the story runs. The book consists of a series of letters supposed to be written by a little boy to his cousin describing his life at home, the many trips taken by the family with Hidalgo and the many things the writer has observed on these trips. There are iessons of thoughtfulness to each other and kindness to animals which little folks can learn, while at the same time they can obtain in a pleasing way practical information in groupply and aritimetic. There are many happy and aprillustrations scattered throughout the little volume. 222 pages. Price, \$1.00. M. A. Dunohue & Co.

A. Donone C.C.

STUDENT'S HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, by William Edward Simonds, Ph.
D. (Strassburg). Professor of English Litcrature in Knox College. In the very limited
space at our command, we can only hint to
our readers of the excellencies of this book. The space at our command, we can only hint to our readers of the excellencies of this book. The author has planned his book most admirably in that it may be used as a most useful text book by teacher and scholar in the class room, and at the same time be found a most helpful and efficient aid to the young man cager to know something of literature. "the greatest of all sources of refined pleasure," but unable to satisfy his craving through orthodox channels. Some of the other important points to be noted for assisting the reader are: The separation of his subject into periods and centuries, giving special attention to the prominent changes and development in each; giving special attention to essential facts and dates as being an imperative requisite to the acquiring of a knowledge of literature. The book is divided into six chapters, the headings being: The Anglo-Saxon Period; The Anglo-Norman Period; The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries; The Seventeenth Century, Each chapter presents to the reader names and blokraphical notices with extracts in prose and verse illustrative of the particular period. At the close of each chapter, there are suggestions for study which will commend themselves to teacher and student alike. A copious index at the end of the book enhances its usefulness. For clearness and simplicity of arrangement as well as the excellence of criticism and illustration, the volume before us stands in the van of the text-books on English literature. There are included a number of illustrations which will prove interesting to the student. 483 pages. Houghton, Miffin & Co.

Co.
WHY MY PHOTOGRAPHS ARE BAD, by Charles M. Taylor. Jr. We predict a large sale of this little book among, not only the amateur "picture-taking" fraternity, but among those who consider themselves as masters of the camera. The beginner in photography will, however, welcome the warnings and instructions here given with keen satisfaction. The author has been "up against it" himself, and he gives his readers the benefit of practical experience. The book treats of such things as: Placing a Picture: The Use such things as: Placing a Picture; The Use such things as: Placing a Picture: The Use of a Head Rest; Foreshortening; Pictures Out of Focus; Taking Two Pictures on One Plate; Too Much Foreground; Too Much Sky; Over-Exposed Plates; Under-Exposed Plates; Instantaneous Exposures, with a number of "Dont's" which the beginner will be thankful "Don'ts" which the beginner will be thankful for. There are a number of illustrations given, showing errors, and others of correct photography. A most useful handbook of 175 pages, paper bound, Price, 50 cents net. George W. Jacobs & Co.

ROYALISTS AND ROUNDHEADS, by O. V. Catto Alberts the stem relates to a part of

Caine. Although this story relates to a par English history, the years immediately ceding the Restoration of Charles II, to coding the Restoration of Charles II. to the English throne, the hero of it is an American boy, Johnny Erle, heir to a great estate in Virginia, whose father having died, he had come to England to be educated, living with his uncle Canon Erle. Johnny, on account of his relations in England, who were staunch royalists, and his own leanings, also became

royalists, and his own teanings, also became a king's man to whom everything pertaining to Cromwell and his Roundheads was an abomination. After the battle of Worcester, so disastrous to the fortunes of the cavallers, King Charles was forced to the conclusion that the time was not yet ripe to enable him to regain the throne of his father, and with a few followers unleavered to excess from England and the throne of his father, and with a few fol-lowers endeavored to escape from England and take refuge in France. It is of those days when the king with the soldiers of Cromwell hot upon his trail was trying to reach the English coast that this story records. Johnny Trie in general appearance is startlingly like the king. He dresses up in the king's clothes, imitates his voice and manner and undertakes. the king. He dresses up in the king's clothes, imitates his voice and manner and undertakes to lead the Roundhead soldiers away from the pursuit. His many exciting adventures and startling encounters with the Roundheads while starting encounters with the Roundheads while thus adding the king to escape, will cause the young reader alternate thrills of anxiety and delight. The incidents in the main together with the most of the characters are historically correct. The American reader will get here a fair idea of the condition of the two great rival factions in England during the middle of the seventeenth century. The book is handsomely bound and nicely illustrated. 867 pages. Price, \$1.00 net. George W. Jaco.s & Co.

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BILLY WHISKERS, JR., by Frances Treg. Montgomery. The Whiskers family stand pre-eminent in their efforts to give entertainment to the boys and girls. In this volume Billy Whiskers, Jr., like a great many young humans, thinks his home is too humdrum for him and so he runs away, and taking the oft quoted advice of Horace Greeley, goes west in search of excitement and adventure. It would be unfair to the author to tell just thow Billy, Jr., got along, suffice it to say that he had adventures and excitement in plenty, mingling with Indians, cowboys, train wrecks, Chinamen, wolves, Mexican bullfights, volcanoes and other things sufficient to keep the young reader in a continuous thrill of delight. The pictures throughout the book are fine and the little volume is gotten up in first class style. 140 pages. Price. \$1.00. The Saalfield Publishing Co.

\$1.00. The Saalfield Publishing Co.

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pictures add to the reader's enjoyment. Larke type, stout glazed paper. 114 pages. Price. \$1.50. The Saalfield Publishing Co.

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ISMS, FADS AND FAKES, by Rev. Jasper Newton Field. This little work is well worthy the consideration of thinking men and women. Isms of all kinds are springing up like mushrooms and it is bewilderlink to the ordinary layman to know just wherein one differs from the other. The book is made up of discourses on 16 subjects which the author delivered before his congregation. These subjects are: "Mormonism," "Spiritualism," "Dowieism," "Eddyism" or "Christian Science," "Mamonism," "Agnosticism," "Materialism," "Socialistic Secularism," "Anarchism," "Buddhism," Muhamnedanism," "Persimism," "Optimism," "Universalism," "Indifferentism" and "Conservatism." The author exhibits no bitterness in his enquiry, but treats his subjects in a fair and even kindly spirit, seeking only to get at the truth, and to this end much study and research has been made into the history of each ism. Clearness and simplicity of style and diction are shown throughout the book. 227 pages. V. Ernest Field, Indianapolis, Ind.

LARRY THE WANDERER, by Edward Stratemeyer. Mr. Stratemeyer has in this book departed somewhat from his famous stories.

apolis, Ind.

LARRY THE WANDERER, by Edward Stratemeyer. Mr. Stratemeyer has in this book departed somewhat from his famous stories having history and geography for a setting and given his readers a pleasant, readinble story of a boy who knows nothing of his parents, but has for years been dependent upon himself. Notwithstanding some roughness and a rather quick temper Larry is a likable, grateful, true-hearted boy. Through the kindness of an artist he obtains a boat and supports himself by fishing. In various ways, many of them exciting, he comes in contact with persons who are part of his past life, and the gradual clearing up of the mystery of his birth and parentage will hold the young reader's breathless interest to the end. It is a book in every way unexceptionable, teaching lessons that all lustrator. 263 pages. Price, \$1.00. Lee & Shepard.

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CHATTERBOX FOR 1904. This latest volume of what has been the favorite among the little ones for a great many years, can claim to be equal with the best of its prefecesso s. With full page colored plates and countless smaller pictures to delight the eye, there is within its covers, short stories, sketches, poems, anecdotes, information on travel, exploring, history. The book will be a continual source of enjoyment and instruction not only to the youngsters but to the oldsters as well. 412 pages, board covers, \$1.25. Rouni in cloth, full gilt. \$1.75. Dana Estes & Co DEFENDING THE ISLAND, a story of Bar. Harbor in 1758, by James Otis, one of the "Stories of American History Series." The courage, endurance and herolam so characteristic of the early settlers on the wild New England shore are well illustrated in the volume before us. The time of the story is the year 1758. The fathers of two families living on Mount Desert sail away to obtain their winter's supply of fish. In their absence their home is attacked by Indians and French, the latter being at that time at war with England. The defenders consist of

sence their home is attacked by Indians and French, the latter being at that time at war with England. The defenders consist of the children of the settlers, the eldest of whom is just fifteen, but the boys and girls of those days were accustomed to be self-reliant and ready to meet dangers without flinching; they were also taught from childhood the use of weapons of all kinds. Behind the stockade these children were shle not only to keep their enemies at bay, but to inflict considerable damage upon them before help came in an unexpected fashion Every American boy loves courage and pluck and he will here find plenty. The story is strictly within the bounds of historical truth. and he will here find plenty. The story is strictly within the hounds of historical truth, and is one which no parent will object to see in the hands of his boy. There are a number of excellent illustrations, 124 pages Price, 75 cents. Dana Estes & Co.

Price, 75 cents. Dana Estes & Co.

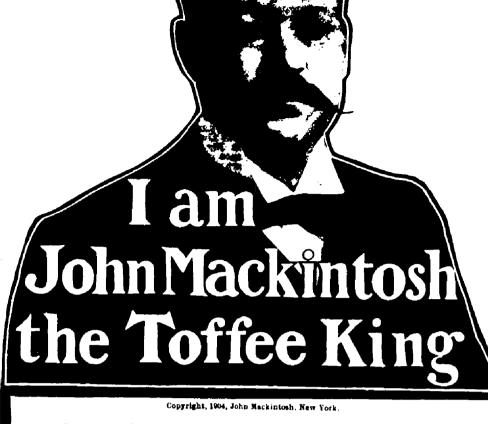
JACK TENFIELD'S STAR, by Martha James Unwise investments of his father who has died, cause Jack Tenfield to seek his own fortune. Many incidents and adventures are recorded all interesting, some of them exciting while Jack is endeavoring to make his own way. The story is told in an entertaining and pleasing fashion. Jack's sister "Nannie" is a fine character of a young, healthy, generous girl whose career will heas interesting to the reader almost as that of Jack. A clean, wholesome, enjoyable hook. Illustrated by Charles Copeland, 325 pages. Price, \$1.25. Lee & Shepard.

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Tangles.
Joseph Phillip Smith, R. F. D. 1, Morgan.
Minn., wins the prize for the best original
Christmas puzzles.

Honorable mention is accorded the following for excellence: Leonard Stehurg, Chas, Frandsen, S. Ward Seeley, Nels Waldemar Kindgren, J. Horace Trumbull. "Old Poser," Osborn J. Dunn, Mary S. Baker, Willie R. Shoenberger, Vattel Elbert Daniel, Roger Barr, D. Waldo Rown, Wm. H. Meares, M. W. Baky, Jr., Mahlon K. Smith, Reuel Smith, Lot W. Armin, Cornelius Hyatt, Charles Williams, James L. Paine, Mrs. A. T. Raymond.

A cash prize of two dollars will be given for the best list of answers to the December Tangles received by December 20.

A prize of a new book will be given for the best lot of original puzzles suitable for this department, received by December 20. As these puzzles will appear in February, we expect 8t Valentine, Washington, Lincoln and other February celebrities to be duly honored at your hands

#### Answers to November Tangles

Tennessee. Hawaii. Arkansss. Nevada. Kansas South Dakota Georgia, Iowa, Vermont. Indiana.
 New Hampshire.
 Guam.
 Initials, Thanksgiving.

11. Comet 12. Knout

Initials, Plymouth

SB. "I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established." Mossage sent by Judge Alton Brook-Parker to the Democratic convention at St. Louis. Key words: Adams: Taylor; Roose-velt Adams. Taylor velt; Abraham Lincoln; Garfield; Henry Clay; Grant; Madison; Cleve-land; Davis; Filimore;

Petit Limit Yacht Might The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year.
Of wailing winds and naked woods and meadows brown and sear.
Heaped in the hollows of the grove the withere leaves lie dead;
They rustle to the eddvinguist and to the rabbit's tread. Upset Tryst Helot Rebut



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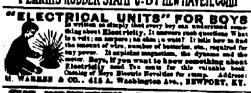


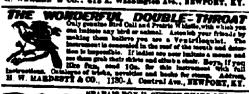
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cock. 7. Canvasback duck (canvas, back, duck).

8. Turkey (Turk, key). 9. Ham. 10. Steaks (stakes). 11. Tongue. 12. Paranips (par, snips).

13. Corn. 14. Beets (beats). 15. Carrots (car, rots). 16. Cahbage (cab, age). 17. Spinach (spin, H). 18. Lettuce (let us). 19. Celery (cellar Y).

20. Salad (Sal. add). 21. Welsh :abbit. 22. Pears (pairs). 23. Dates. 24. Pineapple (pine, apple).

25. Strawberries (straw, burys). 26. Angel food.

27. Sponge. 28. Nut. 29. Pound. 30. Mountain.

31. Lady fingers. 32. Mince. 33. Custard (Custer, D). 34. Pumpkin (pump, kin).

63. 1. Plump, plum. 2. Prime, prim. 3 Tramp, tram. 4. Slump, lum. 5. Scare, scar. 6. Dover, dove. 7. Chasm, Chas. 8. Verdi, Verd. 9. Brown, brow. 10. Paint, pain. Curtailed letters, Pepper-

6i. 1. ParsniP
2. IredelL
3. LibertY
4. GlenhaM
5. RosariO
6. IledYeU
7. MargreT
8. Salzacli
Initials, P.Igrims: finals,
Plymouth. Number 6
will look more familiar
as iled Yeu. to 3, Arta: 3 to 4, Alva: 4 to 5, Agia: 5 to 6, Agra: 6 to 7, Agua: 7 to 8, Alia: 8 to 9, Alba: 9 to 10, Alma: 10 to 11, Akka: 11 to 12, Abra: 12 to 1, Apla.

66. 1. Roseau
2. Ottawa
3. Austin
4. Soudan
5. Tilden
6. Elmore
7. Duluth
8. Chaska
9. Harris 67. Let us give 14. thanks for the pros- 15. perity of our nation 16. during this past year. 68.
Rudolf
OaxacA
OzierI
SumteR
ElKhaB
ViennA
EastoN
LanarK
ThameS
ttals. Roosevelt; 10. E m m o n s Solway Trosky NewUlm Upsala Tintah Spicer Initials Initials, Roasted chestfinals, Fairbanks.

69. American Thanksgiving Day, apple, apple pie, cake, candy, citron, citron cake, corn, cream, cream cake, drinks, duck, fruit, fruit cake, gravy, ice, ice cream, jam, jelly, mince pie, pancake, pie, pig, plums, plum pie, plum puiding, popcorn, potpie, pumpkin pie, quail, rice, squabs, turkey, turtle. 34.

70. TOBACCO ORATOR BARON ATOM CON CR

71. I. Mince, mine. 2. Leaper, leper. 3. Colt, cot. 4. Plain, plan. 5. cot. 4. Plain, plan. 5. Ruft, rat. 6. Coast, cast. 7. Pretty, petty. 8. Pant pat. 9. Pain, pan. 10. Grain, grin. The deleted letters spell California.

72. A. as, sea, sear, scare, cranes, Maracen, canaster, sacrament, Sacramento, macerations, reclamations.

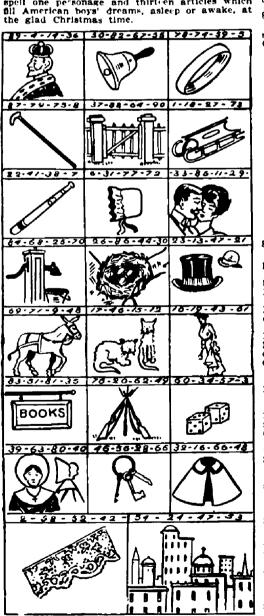
73. 1. Moscow. 2. Cowper. 3. Cower. 4. Cow-slip, 5. Scow. 6. Scowl. 7. Cowes. 8. Coward. 9. Cowl. 19. Cowhide. 11. Coworker. 12. Cow-catcher. 13. Cracow. 14. Cowpens.

#### New Tangles

CHRISTMAS DREAMS.

74. CHRISTMAS DREAMS.

This numerical rebus is to be solved by writing down in order all the numbers from 1 to 90 inclusive; then interpret each of the twenty-three pictures, here shown, by a word of four letters, and place-cach letter of these words in the numerical position indicated by the key numbers above each picture. Thus, if you think the first picture is kING, write K at 39, I at 4, etc. When in this manner the entire ninety letters are placed in correct order they will be found to spell one personage and thirteen articles which fill American boys' dreams, asleep or awake, at the glad Christmas time.



-Joseph Phillip Smith.

CHRISTMAS GREETING. My whole is a Christmas greeting to American boys, and contains 55 letters, divided into four-teen words,

teen words,
43-38-8-39-17-25 is an African fly, whose bite is
fatal to horses, cattle and dogs, 11-30-4-1 is one
of an ahrient race whose descendants now inhabit Ireland and Wales, 18-12-10-18-19-34-5344-47-51 is made of meal or flour, 14-16-32-15-22 is
a celebrated English poet, author of The Glaour,
25-6-36-31-37-42-46-24 is a name borne by two Presidents, 7-54-52-2 is a county in the province of
Connaught, Ireland, 40-21-5-23-23-45 is any dankerous disease, 9-3-27-50-48-33 is infrequency, 5541-29-26-49 is Samuel's birthplace. —Old Poser.

CHRISTMAS HISTORY.

1. What famous English mathematician and natural philosopher was born on Christmas day,

1642? 2. What conquering duke was crowned King of England on Christmas day, 1066? 3. What southern seaport was presented to President Lincoln by Gen. Sherman as a Christmas present in 1864? 4. What great Frankish king, who first made Paris a capital city, was baptized in the Christian faith on Christmas day, 496? 5. What noted king of the Franks was crowned Emperor of Rome at St. Peter's on Christmas day, 800? 6. What famous general of the American Revolution crossed a river filled with ice, during a snowstorm, and surprised and captured a city from the British and Hessians on Christmas night, 1776? 7. How many years Before Christ was Christ born? —J. W. Rhodes, Jr.

#### DECEMBER ZIG-ZAG.

77. DECEMBER ZIG-ZAG.

1. \*--- The star path from top to bottom 2. \*-- spells an international event of the 3. \*-- present year, ending in December. 4. \*-- and the place of its occurrence. 5. \*-- \*- and the place of its occurrence. 6. \*-- \*- est city of Japan. 3. The sea on 7. \*-- which the Russian Baltic fleet at 8. \*- tacked the English fishing boats. 9. \*-- 4. A cape of Florida. 5. A county 10. \*-- of Iowa. 6. A cape of Corsica. 7. 11. \*- \*-- The capital of Bulgaria. 8. A sea-12. \*-- \*- port, gulf and province of Spain. 13. \*-- \*- 9. A sea of Great Britain. 10. A 14. \*-- \*- bay of Wisconsin. 11. A German 15. \*-- \*- city, on the Warthe. 12. A Moroc-16. \*-- co seaport. 13. One of the Hawaii-17. \*-- an islands. 14. The river on which 18. \*-- Rouen is situated. 15. A gulf of 19. \*-- India. 16. A sea between Europe 20. \*-- \*- and Asia. 17. The chief railroad city of Utah. 18. The Canadian district in which Dawson City is located. 19. A state of the U. S. crossed by the Canadian Pacific railway. —Nels Waldemar Kindgren. 78.

#### CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING

Interpret all the pictures in the plums by words of uniform length. When placed in proper order the initials of the words will spell a Christmas visitor.



PATRON SAINT DIAGONALS Read first the star path, then the dagger path, from top to bottom, and obtain a patron saint of 2. - \* † - - dagger path, from top to bottom.
3. - - \* † - - and obtain a patron saint of
4. - - \* † - Christmas.
5. - - - \* † 1. Burns with boiling liquid. 2.
An edible fish. 3. A tropical fruit. 4. Opening scene of Act V., Romeo and Juliet. 5. A state of the U. S.

— Leonard Steburg.

SANTA'S GREETING.

Arrange the nine pieces into a square that will read, in order, a Yule-tide message from Santa Claus himself direct to the Tanglers.

			_				
E	C	E	T	M	T	0	Y
s	D	E	ט	A	S	1	N
0	L	E	E	R	Y	Y	0
С	E	R	R	8	7	т	A
U	T	A	М	В	D	A	8
5	<b>A</b>	M	A	R	2	L	L
G	R	I	R	8	N	E	L
R	R	Y	C	н	E	8	A

-Little Boy Blue.

GEOGRAPHICAL DINNER.

The quality of these dishes is one of the great The quality of these dishes is one of the great lakes.

Oysters and Clams. 1. An island near Georgian bay. 2. A Long Island town. 3. A river near Long Branch. 4. A bay in Greater New York. Soups. 5. A group of islands in the bay of Bengal. 6. A Belgian town, near Sedan. 7. A cape of Ireland.

Game: Birds. and Animals. 2. An island in

Bongal. 6, A Brigian town, near Sedan. 7. A cape of Ireland.

Game: Birds and Animals. 2. An island in Bantry bay. 9. A river flowing into James bay. 10. A 'point' of New Foundlund. 21. A 'Torks' of Assiniboia. 12. Easternmost river and "point' of Minnesota.

Roast Meats. 13. An Island in Detroit river 14. A 'slough' in Buffalo county, Wisconsin. 15. An Island of county Mayo, Ireland. 16. A "rock" near the Isle of Man.

Vegetables. 17. An Island in Frenchman's bay. 18. A South Dakota creek flowing into White river. 19. A "butte" in Las Animas county, Colorado. 20. A river of British Columbia.

Bread Stuffs. 21. An Illinois town, west of Chicago. 22. A "bluff" on the Nech's river. 23. A town in Blackford county, Indiana. 24. A town in Addison county, Vermont.

Puddings. 25. A county of Kansas and Minnesota. 25. A town of Pitt-ylvania county, Virginia. 27. A 'harbor' near Halifax, Nova Scotia. 28. A British Island west of Africa.

Piez. 29. A creek in Custer county. Montana 30. A "grove" on Prince Edward Island. 31. A creek near the capital of North Dakota.

Nuts. 32. A town near Hurnellsville, New York. 33. A town on Indian river, Florida. 37. A county of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee.

—Kenneth Trainer.

-Kenneth Trainer. CHRISTMAS SAYING

What Christ brought the world on the first Christmas.



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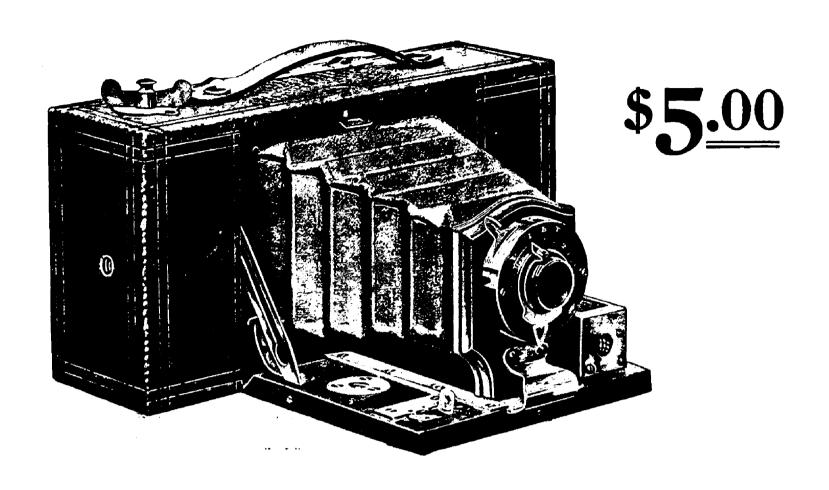
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