

STEP TOWARD CANCER CURE

Formation of Hen's Egg Gives Experiments Clew to Solution of Baffling Problem.

London.—The result of investigations in the last few days shows that the trypsin treatment of cancer is most hopeful, especially as a preventive of recurrence after the first operation. The principal discoverer of the treatment is Dr. Shaw MacBennie. He has had a number of cases under treatment during the last two years and arrived at his results clinically. Another investigator is Dr. Beard, of Edinburgh, who evolved the theory of embryology.

VICTORY BRINGS A BRIDE.

Girl Marries Hero of Football Game After Star Playing—Wed Same Day.

Philadelphia.—Cupid's hand in the winning of a football game was discovered when the marriage of Miss Anna Taylor, of 2456 Amber street, and J. William Martin, of 1895 Wanamaker street, was made known.

Martin is a former Princeton student and a football player of renown. He was playing fullback on the Overbrook team last fall, but was slightly injured, and when the final game with the Glen Mills Athletic association came on the last Saturday in November he was in the lineup, although he went to Glen Mills to see the contest, taking Miss Taylor along.

At the end of the first half the score was 6-0 in favor of Glen Mills. "Oh, I want to see Overbrook win," said Miss Taylor.

"Well, I feel like playing," said Martin. "If I go in and win this game, will you marry me?"

Miss Taylor had heard Martin ask this question before, and had postponed her answer, but now she assented, with the given condition.

With this reward to spur him on Martin went in the lineup and played the game of his life, making two touchdowns in plunging plays. After the contest he and his sweetheart went to Wilmington and were married the same evening.

GALA DAY 48 HOURS LONG.

On Board Troopship Sherman, Hailing from Manila, New Year's Is Observed Twice.

San Francisco.—New Year's day, according to calendars used in this part of the globe, occurs only once a year. According to the calendar and log of the army transport Sherman there must have been some double dealing by Father Time, for New Year's day happened twice on board the troopship.

The Sherman, which has just returned from Manila, crossed the one hundred and eightieth meridian on the first of January, and in reckoning time Capt. Bruguiere was compelled to set his clocks back 24 hours. So New Year's greetings on board the troopship were prolonged for 48 hours. Old Sol had two peeps at the transport as it hung in the balance between the old year and the new. Passengers on the Sherman formed a double set of resolutions and doubt exists as to which set is binding. Capt. Bruguiere has been asked to ally all doubts, but he states that he is not a "sea lawyer" and refuses to act.

FISH SENT TO ARGENTINA.

Duluth Hatchery Makes Second Shipment of Lake Superior Trout Eggs to South America.

Duluth, Minn.—Superintendent S. P. Wires, of the United States fish hatchery in Duluth, has shipped 100,000 Lake Superior trout eggs to the Argentine Republic, where they will be hatched and then planted in the waters of the lakes and streams in the foothills of the Andes.

This is the second shipment, and the sending of Lake Superior trout fry to that country has been proved successful. The consignment sent to Argentina a year ago has flourished. The loss, as reported by E. A. Tullin, national fish culturist of Argentina, was only four per cent. Mr. Tullin, who was formerly in charge of the United States fish hatchery at Leadville, Col., asked for a second consignment from Mr. Wires. Mr. Tullin says that the waters in the foothills of the Andes are well adapted to the propagation of the Lake Superior trout.

Own the Country. A New York minister says that the colored men own the United States. It must be admitted, then, that they make very reasonable and liberal landlords, considering the degree of freedom enjoyed by the whites.

WEALTH OF FARMS.

ENORMOUS VALUE OF CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Highest Amount Ever Attained in This or Any Other Country Was That in the Year 1905.

In view of the vast increase that has taken place during the past decade in the number and wealth of our industrial establishments and in the value of our manufactured products, it will be surprising to many people, says the Scientific American, to learn that our farms still greatly exceed in value and as a source of revenue every other source of wealth, not even excluding our great manufacturing enterprises.

The wealth production of the farms of the United States reached in 1905 the highest amount ever attained in this or any other country, the total figure being nearly six and one-half billion dollars. Four of the crops reached new records as to value, namely, corn, hay, wheat and rice. Corn exceeds previous yield both in amount and in price, and hay, wheat and rice reached new figures as to value only. The general average of production was high in the case of every crop, and the prices ran higher still. The secretary of agriculture estimates that in addition to the enormous yield of wealth, the farms of the country have themselves increased in value during the past five years by over \$6,000,000,000; and he puts the matter dramatically when he states that with every going down of the sun during the past five years there has been registered an increase of \$3,400,000 in the value of the farms of the country.

An analysis of the principal crops for the year shows that corn reached its highest production with 2,708,000,000 bushels, a clear gain of 42,000,000 bushels over the very profitable year of 1899. The hay crop is valued at \$605,000,000; cotton at \$575,000,000; wheat at \$525,000,000; oats, \$282,000,000; potatoes, \$138,000,000; barley, \$58,000,000, and tobacco, \$52,000,000. Very remarkable is the increase of \$54,000,000 in the value of dairy products, which reached the total valuation of \$665,000,000. The farmer's hen, says the secretary, is becoming a worthy companion to the cow, the annual production of eggs being now 20,000,000,000. Poultry products have climbed to a value of over half a billion dollars, so that poultry competes with wheat for precedence.

The total value of horses is estimated at \$1,200,000,000. There are over 17,500,000 milch cows, valued at nearly half a billion dollars. During the year farm produce to the value of \$827,000,000 was exported. During the last 16 years the domestic exports of farm products have amounted to \$12,000,000,000, or \$1,000,000,000 more than enough to buy all the railroads of the country at their commercial valuation. Clear evidence of the prosperity of the farmer is seen in the fact that under a recent amendment of the national banking law, allowing the establishment of banks with a capitalization of less than \$50,000, there have been 1,754 such banks established in the last year, nearly every one of which, says the secretary, is located in a rural community and the capital furnished by farmers. For the first time in the financial history of the south, the deposits in that region exceed \$1,000,000,000. Should there be no relapse from his present position as a wealth producer, three years hence the farmer will find that the farming element, which forms 35 per cent. of the population, has produced an amount of wealth within the preceding ten years equal to one-half of the entire national wealth produced in three centuries.

TO MARK HISTORICAL SPOT

Monument to Be Erected Where Treaty of Traverse des Sioux Was Signed 55 Years Ago.

St. Peter, Minn.—Negotiations are being closed for the purchase of a site for the proposed monument to be erected by the state to mark the spot where the celebrated treaty of Traverse des Sioux was signed nearly 55 years ago. County Attorney A. A. Stone, the resident member of the commission appointed by the last legislature, is arranging for the transfer of the property and it will be made within a short time.

The legislative committee named to conduct the preliminaries is made up of Former Gov. L. F. Hubbard, of St. Paul; Gen. J. H. Baker, of Mankato, and A. A. Stone, of this city. They visited Traverse des Sioux last August and at that time old residents of the county pointed out the exact spot on which Gov. Alexander Ramsey held his council with the Indians and where the treaty was signed June 24, 1851. Subsequently a monument was made by H. W. Daniels, county surveyor, and it was found that the treaty ground lay in six lots in the north half of block 33, town of Traverse, which was platted by the Traverse des Sioux Land company in the days when the settlement was the most important trading post in the northwest and was expected to grow into a large city.

These lots lie almost exactly in the center of a small farm owned by Mrs. Louise Parsons, but she has agreed to part with them for a consideration of \$250. As the commissioners have but \$300 at their disposal the transaction will seriously cripple their resources.

When the title has been secured the State Historical society will renew its campaign for an appropriation to build the monument. They will ask the next legislature for at least \$2,000, as the members believe that a suitable shaft should commemorate the framing of the pact, unquestionably the greatest Indian treaty of history.

NEW FOE OF PINE FORESTS

Unidentified Enemy Even More Destructive Than Woodman's Ax or Destructive Fire.

Ottawa.—The discovery has been made by Dr. Barlow, of the Geological Survey of Canada, that Canada's greatest forest asset, the pine, is now threatened by an enemy even more disastrous and destructive than fire or the woodman's ax. Members of the geological survey report that whole tracts of grand white pine in the Temagami region in Ontario are affected by some mysterious agency. The pines are losing their foliage through some as yet undetermined cause. The needle-like leaves of the affected trees have turned to a yellow color in some cases, and in others to a deep brownish red. In some instances the entire foliage of giant trees was thus affected, while in other cases the insidious enemy had only attacked in patches.

In all cases, however, appearances pointed to the early death of the trees, as they would soon be exposed to the ravages of the "borer," an insect that perforates dead timber in a way that renders it absolutely worthless except for firewood.

It was at first thought that this new forest destruction was caused by the action of the saw-fly, which a short time ago was responsible for the destruction of a large area of Canadian tamarack or larch forest, but nothing certain was found to warrant the suspicion. Prof. Macoun, the Dominion naturalist, is of opinion that the blight of the foliage and consequent death of the trees is due to one of two causes: either a blight or an insect, and from the description given by the geological experts, and in the absence of personal investigation, he is inclined to favor the former judgment.

IRON SUPPLY DECREASING.

Hundred Years Will See It Exhausted and Soon Industry Is to Be Changed.

Chicago.—One hundred years probably will see the exhaustion of the world's present iron ore sources, according to Dr. C. Kenneth Leith, professor of geology in the University of Wisconsin, who lectured on the subject before the Geological society.

According to Prof. Leith the present known deposits of high-grade iron in the United States will be exhausted in a comparatively short time, and then the low-grade deposits will be drawn upon, and result in changing the geographical location of the great steel and iron plants of the country. "It is probable that the entry of low-grade ores into the iron industry will have the effect of bringing the furnace nearer the base of supply," said Dr. Leith, "and this means the removal of the iron centers from Pittsburgh and other eastern points to Chicago and points further west. There are deposits of low-grade ore in Colorado and Wyoming, but it will be many years before they will become factors of commercial importance."

A New Carnation.

Perry Finn, a Carthage (Mo.) florist, has originated a new carnation that promises to become more popular than the Lawson varieties. Mr. Finn discovered the new flower by accident. It is three and one-fourth inches in diameter and it is thought that it can be made to expand to four inches by cultivation. It is perfectly shaped, and what is more important, is variegated in color, being a faint pink striped with a dark pink. This is a sport from the Enchantress, in pale pink, varying little from Finn's creation.

Get a Move On

"I thought you said John was too slow to be interesting."  
"He was, but he took a tumble."  
"How?"  
"Fell into a fortune!"—Detroit Free Press.

GOTHAM LOSES 30,000

DECREASE IN CENSUS RESULT OF RENT-RAISING.

School Figures Show That Landlords Are Driving Poor to the Suburbs—First Instance in the History of New York.

New York.—The greed of the landlords in arbitrarily raising rents in the poorer sections is bearing fruit. For the first time in a century, according to figures in the hands of the board of education, the population of Manhattan has ceased to grow, and is on the decline. It is estimated that the borough has lost 30,000 inhabitants in the last year.

These figures are based on the amazing decline in school attendance in all of those localities where poverty and squalor reign, and the mushroom rise of new communities of the same class of people in the outlying boroughs. On the East side, south of Fourteenth street, not less than 20,000 people have moved away. From Thirty-fourth street, north to Fifty-ninth, a broad belt straight across the island has been depopulated to the extent of 8,000 or more.

What poverty has done in the sections mentioned toward reducing the population, the "no baby" mandate of the small apartment proprietors has done for the locality for Eighteenth street north to One Hundred and Tenth street on the West side. There, where children are not admitted, there has been a depletion of population on the basis of the school attendance of more than 7,000.

School officials most conversant with the situation were unanimous in asserting that the decrease in school attendance in the borough was due to a decline in population, and not to truancy or any other cause. They point out that what was lost to Manhattan was gained by Brownsville, Brooklyn, where 2,500 new pupils, equivalent to 14,000 population, are in attendance, of whom 10,000 are on part time. Three other Brooklyn school districts have an increased attendance of 3,500. Queens has as many, and the Bronx 2,800. Manhattan, on the other hand, has 5,900 fewer pupils than it had last year.

Never in the history of the city has such a thing occurred before. For years the annual increased attendance in Manhattan has fluctuated from 15,000 to 20,000.

RABBIT WITH MANY HORNS

Thirteen Distinct Bony Protuberances from Animal's Head—One Attached Firmly to Skull.

Enid, Okla.—L. P. Kidd, who lives near Hackberry, Okla., shot and killed a rare specimen of rabbit recently. On the scalp and extending from the ears to the nose are 13 distinct horns of a hard bony substance. These horns vary in length from an inch to three and one-half inches, and all grow from the hide, except the longest one, which springs from and is directly connected with the skull bone. When the animal moved the horns rattled together similar to the sound of a rattlesnake.

"I was out in the cornfield hunting," said Mr. Kidd, "when the dog scared up this thing, whatever you may call it, and it ran down the rows toward me, rattling its horns as it ran, so I got aside and let it pass. After it got a short distance I shot it. My dog goes and gets the rabbits when I shoot them, but in this instance when he got to it he turned, tucked his tail and ran howling in an opposite direction. The rabbit, if such it could be called, was very fat, and about a cross between a jack and a cottontail. I sure got away from it myself—never saw anything like it, and would like to find out what it is."

Mr. Kidd has the scalp of the rabbit at his home, and intends to have it mounted, and may dispose of it to some museum.

GIRL IN TEENS A MINISTER

Easily Passes Examination and Receives Appointment as an Assistant Pastor.

Lafayette, Ind.—Miss Una D. Berry, of West Lafayette, has been ordained a minister of the Gospel. Miss Berry is a daughter of Mrs. Helen M. Berry, and is still in her teens. It is the first ordination of a woman in the history of the city, and Miss Berry's case is unusual in more ways than one. From early girlhood she has taken a deep interest in church work, and has devoted all of her time to it. Possessed of a beautiful soprano voice, she has led revivals and has taken part in nearly every service of the First Christian church for several years, and in revival movements in many places. Miss Berry has a remarkable knowledge of the Bible and other religious teachings. On examination she was found well qualified to become a minister.

The ordination services were held at the First Christian church, Rev. Americus W. Conner officiating. She has been made assistant pastor of the First Christian Church. Miss Berry at one time attended Purdue university, and has two brothers who are Purdue men.

The New Cocktail.

The "pink elephant cocktail" consists of whisky, wood alcohol, bay rum, witch hazel, lemon juice and water. It killed the inventor, a military prisoner on Governor's Island, and left five of his companions perilously near death. The difference between it and some other cocktails is that it works quicker.

That Famous Lunch.

When Brother Dickey heard that Mr. Carnegie had paid \$1,000 for a plain lunch on a railroad train, he exclaimed: "Lard, Lard! I wonder what he'd gimme for a baked possum."—Atlanta Constitution.

Heartless.

"Promise me, Jack, that you will not go to the dogs just because I have refused you."  
"Oh, pshaw, of course not."  
"You mean thing."—Life.

ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH.

Sleep Is as Important as Good Respiration or Perfect Digestion.

Sleep, as a factor in physical economy, ranks in importance with respiration and digestion. Those who live normally, who throughout all ordinary exigencies maintain a natural attitude toward life, its strains and responsibilities, may expect to enjoy a full measure of this restorative function.

How much one needs is not to be determined by dogmatic rules or precedents, nor does each one require the same amount under every condition or circumstance. There must be enough, daily and weekly, and of suitable character, to restore the balance of neutral energy reduced by whatsoever of fatigue follows upon daily activities; otherwise the sensorium presents this deprivation in one way or another.

In those whose lives are full of repeated and emphatic demands upon them for concentration of attention, the habit of taking short naps is found to be most refreshing and invigorating. Many physicians, some lawyers and other professional men who persevere in literary work, find it satisfactory to secure a brief sleep some time during the day, often in the middle of operations, when an opportunity offers.

When to sleep is again a matter of opinion. Early rising is by common consent a salutary custom, especially when the day comes early, not otherwise. It is agreed that more sleep is required in winter than in summer; the best sleep is had during the hours of darkness.

The mind is clearest in the early morning and those who can utilize this period for intellectual work are capable of turning out the best. The sleeping-room should be cool, abundant air being always admitted. This should not be interpreted to mean that the room may safely remain intensely cold. In the modern treatment of tuberculosis fresh air is recognized to be imperatively needed all day and all night.

Artificial heat can and should be supplied along with the fresh air till the temperature of the room be at or near 50 or 55 degrees Fahrenheit, for some even 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Above this no one in perfect health is likely to sleep in perfect comfort. Babies and infants need a heat of from 60 degrees Fahrenheit to 70 degrees Fahrenheit, even more at times, yet all require the fresh air, or fullest ventilation.

CAT DECORATED TO MATCH.

An Effective Way to Set Off a Gown, Says a Lady of Fashion.

The young woman who is fully alive to the picturesque possibilities of the cat has a new fad, says the New York Sun. She matches her gown in hand-some satin ribbon, which she ties in an enormous perky bow around the neck of her Angora or Persian cat. Then she takes the cat in her arms or in her lap and talks to her men callers and watches the effect. She says that nine times out of ten they seem hypnotized by the picture, and she has heard herself spoken of as a beautiful girl five times when she used to once.

"Wear a pale blue gown," she says, "and then on your kitten use a white satin ribbon figured in forget-me-nots and you have an effect which cannot be beaten. Or suppose your dress is wine color. Make the ribbon on your cat one of those Persian things that have the wine color tone predominant and you'll make a stunning picture. If you're wearing pure white and your eyes are blue make the cat's ribbon as near the shade of the blue in your eyes as possible. If your eyes are brown the cat should wear a red ribbon, or one of the golden brown shades.

"With the champagne color gown should go a dead white ribbon for the cat. When I want to be particularly dazzling I put on a black lace gown over a white silk and then on my pussy I put a ribbon of white marked off with broad stripes of black. We make a dashing combination, I can tell you. If I'm wearing red pussy wears that peculiar shade of pink which blends so beautifully with red, and it softens my gown down so that the men like it, and very few men like a red gown."

"You know we cat lovers used to try to set off our gowns by having pussy on a harmonizing cushion at our side, but it was impossible to make a cushion for every gown, and so this plan of dressing the cat with ribbons has been adopted."

Too Tall for Strength.

In tall men, as a rule, the body is set of proportion to the lower limbs, with the natural result that such men are unable to bear fatigue or to compete in the struggles of life with their lesser fellows more harmoniously proportioned. Army experience bears out these observations. In a long and fatiguing march the tall men usually fall out first. A soldier between five feet five inches and five feet eight inches or nine inches is usually the one best adapted for bearing extra exertion.

The Tearerchief.

In some parts of the Tyrol a beautiful though curious custom prevails. When a girl is going to be married, and just before she leaves the church, her mother gives her a handkerchief, which is called a tearchief. It is made of newly spun and unspun linen, and with it the girl dries the natural tears she sheds on leaving home. The tearchief is never used after the marriage day, but is folded up and placed in the linen chest, where it remains till its owner's death, when it is taken from its place and spread over her dead face.

THE CONDITION IN RUSSIA.

Cleavage of Classes Is Very Marked and They Hold Rigidly Aloof.

The cleavage of classes in Russia at all times is extreme. The law closes whole walks and pursuits to the peasant, says the Philadelphia Press. The trade classes and the "intellectuals," the professional men and university graduates, are separated by a great gulf. These are apart from the landlord on one side and the bureaucracy on the other. The mechanic and manufacturing classes, for the most part drawn from the peasantry, constitute another body apart. A society divided into these general groups is essentially a powder magazine. The dress of the population have been organized in the "Black Hundred," which promises to play the same part as the dress of the Russian mob in the September massacres a century ago. This "Black Hundred" is equally ready to attack the "intellectuals" or the Jews, the two classes for different reasons most hated by the lowest segment of the population. The mechanic and the manufacturing class stand ready with their "general strike" to fill the street with riot at any moment. The trading, the landlord or proprietor, and the bureaucratic classes find themselves powerless in the presence of this disorder, unless the soldiers and police are called into action, but those who are controlling these are evidently only too ready to use these forces to attack any class which, like the Jews, furnishes support for the party of progress.

He had done in his 110-horsepower car a mile in 39 seconds, says the Philadelphia Bulletin. "Congratulations," said a young girl, as he got out. "What?" said he. "Congratulations." He smiled and shook his head. "What?" "I said 'Congratulations.' What is the matter with you? Are you deaf?" But again he failed to hear her. "In a few minutes," he said, "I'll be all right. I suppose it was the noise of the motor or the swift going—at any rate I am enveloped in the most terrific tumult—a roar like the winds of a hundred storms—and I can't hear a word you say."

"I am always like this after a race," he continued. "For 15 minutes, or so I am as deaf as a post. Then gradually the roaring in my ears subsides and I begin to distinguish the sounds that occur around me. I see now lips moving and mouth ajar, but I hear not a word."

"All men that race in heavy, powerful, detonating cars are deaf, like me, at their races and I am unaware, though, of any chauffeur whose hearing has been permanently injured by racing."

RACING MAKES THEM DEAF.

Chauffeurs That Drive Detonating Cars Have Difficulties in Hearing.

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THE "GRAFTER'S" SUCCESS.

Trick of a Tramp Which Illustrates the Utility of Thievish Ingenuity.

James B. Dill, whose recent speech on "graft" at Oberlin college impressed the entire country, told recently, apropos of "graft," a story about a swindling tramp, says the New York Tribune.

"This tramp," said Mr. Dill, "had the alert, unscrupulous, bold mind that makes 'grafting' successful. 'He was walking down a city street one day, where he saw a little boy stoop and pick up something. 'He crossed over to the boy quickly. 'You have made a find, my lad,' he said. 'Yes, sir,' said the innocent boy. 'I have found a silver ring. 'I thought so,' said the tramp. 'It's the one I just dropped. Now, ain't it lucky I had my name cut in it?' 'What's your name?' said the boy, suspiciously. 'Sterling, lad.' 'Take it, then. It's yours,' said the boy, with a disappointed air."

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