# The ladies' home journal. Vol. 20, No. 12 November, 1903 

## Philadelphia: The Curtis Publishing Company, November, 1903

## https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/WH4JGFMIW6TNH8X

Based on date of publication, this material is presumed to be in the public domain.

For information on re-use see:
http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

## THEL LDIESHOME OUURNAL IS 20 YEARS OLD THIS MONTH





Try Pearline according to directions Without Soap and see the Suds it makes Quantity and Qurality Suds fuller of Safe Quick Easy Washing and Cleaning properties than Any Safe Soap Sudsyoucan get Pearline instead of Soap not with Soap



THE JOURNAL'S GIRLS' CLUB With One Idea: To Make Money When I said last month that I wanted you to "shower me with letters" I scarcely expected such a delugel It makes me feel as hough owned a pos
ofice to see the mail come in, but "the more the mer rier." And the books! If the letters make me feel like the owner of a post-office the piles of books which go out, neatly wrapped and addressed to my Club Girls, suggest a bookseller who is doing a rushing busines. Haven't we had a good time, all of us, reading "Cap. Macklin" and "The Virginian"? And we t going to have more good times, too, for I have another
offer for you. "Books again?" Yes. "Why more books?" Because so many generous-hearted git have written me of their Christmas plans and their hope of helping out with holiday presents through The Girls' Club. I have chosen two which are especially appropriate for Chrismas - "The Blue
Flower". by Henry van Dyke, and "Letters from Flower," by Henry van Dyke, and "Letters from Self-Made Merchant to His Son, by George Horace Lorimer. Wouldn' tanybody be glad to have either or both of them as a present
"The Blue Flower" is a beautifully bound book, one eature of which is its charming colored illustration think that one of the greatest delights of Doctor van feeling that new and delightful friends have been made of the people who live among its pages.
Can you guess why I chose "Letters from a Self Made Merchant to His Son"? Somebody says, "For the brothers " ${ }^{\text {" Surely! There are always brothers }}$ to be considered at Chrismastime, but it is just as fas-
cinating to us girls. Did you ever wish you could read inating to us girls. Did you ever wish you could read body else? These letters are such "really, truly" nes that one has a cuilty, prying feeling when reading ones that one has a guily, prying feeling when reading
hem. Somebody has said, "It is the wholesomest helpfules and jolliest book of the year," and I think he was right.
Do you want these books for yourself or for your riends? Write me, and I will tell you how you can get them.

Some of you have had letters from me in which mentioned a splendid offer I had been promised It is all ready and waiting for you. What do you think of $\$ 50,000$ in cash to be given away, just as an extra reward for having made the most of one's opportuni ties? That is what is going to be done - and some of he Club girls are going to get some of it. It is divided in 3000 parts, some of it to be given each month this all and winter. Of course, the great question is He, and $I$ Ill tell you all about it
A lot of girls joined The Girls' Club last month. want to see more than double the number do so this month. Membership is for the asking, without price and without initiation, and its privileges and advan tages are for all girl friends of The Journal. Only one qualification is necessary - a desire to make mone If you have that desire, just drop me a line and you name will be en
details. Address

THE GIRLS' CLUB
The Ladies 'Home Journal, Philadelphia
MARK TWAIN'S PICTURES With regard to two of the photographs of Mark Twain, on pages 36 and 37 of this issue, a word of explanation is given herefor which proper space could
not be found in connection with the photographs. THE CAT IN MARK TWAIN' LAP in one of the pictures is apparently a wonderful animal Mark Twain says: "It is a porcelain cat, from work by a great $F$ rench sculptor, and is perhaps the
only hand-made cat in existence that is perfect in only hand-made cat in existence that is perfect in
form, in attitude, and carries in its face and eyes the ight and true charm and spirituality of its race This is the most satisfactory work-room cat I have ever had, because it does not fuss with the manuscripts nor try to help do the writing.
THE COLORED MAN in another picture is John T. Lewis, "a friend of mine," says Mark Twain, "these many years - thirty-four, in fact. He was my father-in-law's coachman forty years ago; was
many years farmer of Quarry Farm, and is sill a many years farmer of Quarry Farm, and is still a
neighbor. I have not known an honester man nor a neighbor. I have not known an honester man nor a
more respect-worthy one. Twenty-seven years ago, more respect-wonhy one. Twenty-seven years aga
by the prompt and intelligent exercise of his courage presence of mind and extraordinary strength, he saved the lives of relatives of mine whom a runaway horse was hurrying to destruction:, Naturally I hold him in high and grateful regard.

## THE BIRTHDAY CAKE AS A POSTER

Mr. Fisher's charming cover on this month's issue will be wanted for a poster by the girl who has an eye for color and grace, and who wishes to remember The Journal's birthday. Accordingly we have made an on the cover, but having no advertisements on the back A copy of this cover, rolled in a tube, we will send to any address for ten cents, and we will pay the postage.

## The Ladies' Home Journal

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY 421-427 Arch Street, Philadelphia

```
Cyrus H. K. Curtis, President
                            Edward W. Bok, Vice-President and Editor
```

C. H. Ludington, Jr., S


(December) issue. We cannot date subscriptions st beginin weith aryy
should use Posta, Bankers' or Express money orders in remitting.
These Branch Offices are for the transaction of advertisin
not receiveil
Madison Avenue and 23d Street,
CHICAGO: 508 Home
Boston : Barristers Hall
CHICAGO: 508 Home Insurance Building
Hastings House, 10, Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C re registereat) , by The Curtis Publishing Company
Entered at Sataioners' Hall, London, England.


## THIS IS OUR 20TH BIRTHDAY NUMBER

We felt we did not care to celebrate our twentieth birthday by taking valuable space for a "history" of the magazine, for pictures of buildings, pressrooms and offices. This method of self-glory has been indulged in so much that it has become tiresome to a public which, after all, is vastly more interested in what one does than in how it is done. Sufficient, as a matter of information, is it to say that the first number of The Ladies' Home Journal, consisting of eight pages, appeared in December, 1883. This month it rounds out, with an issue of seventy-two pages, its twentieth year of consecutive publication, as "the magazine with a million" circulation. That is our history in a nutshell.
We decided that the best way of "celebrating" the anniversary was to give our readers what we know to be the largest single number, in point of pages, ever issued, and what we have tried to make the best number in point of interest. To our readers, who have made us, we make our most graceful twentieth birthday bow! May they live long, and may they let us live with them.

## $\$ 50,000$ IN CASH

## To be Divided Among Our Readers

## THIS IS THE LARGEST OFFER WE HAVE EVER MADE

We shall divide $\$ 50,000$ among 3000 of our readers who are willing to secure subscriptions to THE LADIES HOME Journal in leisure hours during this winter. Each month for the next eight months $\$ 5000$ will be divided among 325 persons, and at the end of that time $\$ 10,000$ more among 451 persons.
These are just extra incentives to good work. In addition, we shall pay liberally for every subscription secured during that time. Any reader of THE JourNaL can share in this large division of money. You can secure full information by addressing a line to THE JOURNAL'S Circulation Bureau, Philadelphia.


## AN OIL PAINTING

 OF YOUR CHILD AS A COMPLIMENTARY GIFTThe editors of The Ladies' Home Journal have ar ranged with Mr. Walter Russell, the eminent child painter whose work was shown and described on page of what they believe to be the most original and atof what they berive children's plan ever evolved by a magazine.

WHAT THE JOURNAL PROPOSES TO DO
Mr. Russell will personally look over all photograph of babies and children which The Journal parent send under the conditions set forth below. He will select one hundred and twelve of what he considers
the most attractive. One hundred will be reproduced on three double pages of The Journal. From each on three double pages of The journal. From each
of the other twelve Mr. Russell will make a life-size pencil drawing, similar in treatment and execution to those shown on page three of the October issue, and these twelve drawings, of the most careful workmanship, will be published in The Journal in connectio with the one hundred photographic reproductions Directly after making the drawings Mr. Russell will go to the home of each of the children - no matter in what part of the United States or Canada the
child may live- and make a life-size head and bust child may live--and make a iife-size head and bust
in oil of the child, directly from life, exactly simila in size and execution to paintings for which he receives $\$ 1500$ each, and precisely the same order of portraits as those which he has painted of the childre of the President of the United States and of the children of some of the most prominent families in by Mr. Russell will then be reproduced in Th Journal, after which, in each case,

THE ORIGINAL
OIL PAINTING WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE PARENTS

With the compliments of Mr. Russell and The Ladies' Home Journal, without any charge whatsoever and without any restrictions, as the permanent property of the parents.

WHAT THE PARENTS ARE ASKED TO DO
Every parent or legal guardian of a child may take part in this plan, whether he or she be a subscribe to The Journal or not. What must be done is this not smaller than three inches by five; erase from the front and back of the photograph any printing writing which will show who the child is or where it lives. There must be absolutely nothing on th photograph, back or front, except the portrait. This is done so that Mr. Russell may make the faires selection, without regard to identity or locality with photograph, not separate from it, a sealed with photograph, not separate from it, a sealed (1) the full name and the sex of the child; (2) its age when the photograph was taken and its present age; (3) the number, street, city and State of residence; (4) your own name, as sender, with full address, stating whether the sender is father, mother, or guardian of the child, and (5) full postage for return of photograph. That is all: no more, please fully, for if they are not complied with the portrait will be thrown out as ineligible. Do not send the photo graph in one package, and a letter separate; they must be together and under one cover.

WHAT THE
PHOTOGRAPHS MUST BE
Each photograph must be of a living child: your own, either as parent or legal guardian. Boy or girl own, either as parent or to menal to fifteen years old: no older. The child may be living in any part of the United States or the Dominion of Canada, but not in Alaska, nor in the new American possessions of Hawaii,
Porto Rico or the Philippines. Where there is more Porto Rico or the Philippines. Where there is more than one child in a family a photograph of each child may be sent, but each must be treated sepa for each photograph, not one letter covering two or three photographs.
All photographs and accompanying sealed letters must be in our hands on or before November 25 , 1903. The photographs will then be examined by Mr . Russell and the result made known through The Journal, and to the parents at the earliest possible moment. Address all photographs with letters to

Children's Portrait Department
The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia


## Mips. Eddy as She Really Is

Tis.

## Mrs. Eddy's Busy Life

T WENTY years ago Mrs. Eddy preached regularly to Sunday services in the Boston church are held without her presences thousands of Christian Scientists come together and hold great meetings in that city every summer, though she seldom takes the time from her Concord work to appear there. Some of these people
see her at Concord as she drives to and from her residence at "Pleasant View," or greets them from
the balcony in front of her window as they gather at the balcony in front of her window as they gather at
some stated time on her lawn. But that is all. Mrs. some stated ume on her life may be said to be sacred to her work.
Eddy's home The casual visitor finds little place there. So great The casual visitor finds little place there. So great
are the demands on her time that, with few exceptions,
she receives only thase who come to consider the cause she receives only those who come to consider the cause
which she holds dear: and except when counsel on which she holds dear; and except when counsel on
important matters is urgently needed even these come chiefly by invitation. On several occasions she has welcomed her followers to "Pleasant View."
Possibly the visit of Mrs. Eddy's friends

Possibly the visit of Mrs. Eddy's friends to Concord at the time of the great Boston meetings last June
was one of the most impressive of all. The visitors went on the Monday after the communion service of Sunday, in response to her special invitation. This was announced without forewarning at the Sunday meetings, and during the next forenoon several special trains transported about eight thousand Christian
Scientists (the count is that of the railroad men) to Concord, so that by one o'clock that day the whole company was massed on the wide lawns to the eastward and southward of the house at " Pleasant View," to see Mrs. Eddy step forth on the little balcony which runs past the windows of her study, to hear her speak a
few words of greeting and thank the people for their presence, to watch her as she gazed upon the assembly for a brief moment, and retired with a simple gesture of farewell. This simple greeting was taken by the visitors miles up from Boston; and after singing a few hymns, some of them of Mrs. Eddy's own composition, they
waited only long enough to wander about the rounds waited only long enough to wander about the grounds
a little and to see their leader depart on her alternoon a little and to see their leader depart on her atternoon drive, then made their way back to Boston.

## Her Beautiful Estate, "Pleasant View"

$W^{\text {HAT, then, is the life at " Pleasant View" to which }}$ for one thing have been admitted? It is full of activity for one thing. There is little time for idleness for any
in the household. The house stands on a beautiful tract of about one hundred acres. It is rather more than a mile from the business section of Concord and on the way to St. Paul's School. When Mrs. Eddy took the place, in 1889 , it was far from attractive in itself or its
surroundings, but through careful grading and land scape treatment the grounds are now among the fines in the neighborhood. Great masses of velvety green lawn are the striking feature. Broad curving driveway lead from the iron gates, amid displays of plants and shrubbery, in a slight decline, to the house itself. Then, behind the house to the southward, the land falls away in a broad sweep of green to the low ground, where may be seen the small artificial lake and boathouse, with the cedar boat given some years ago by friends in
Toronto. Beyond the limits of the estate lies the wooded valley, and far in the distance toward the south rise the hills of Bow, where still stand portions of the buildings of Mrs. Eddy's ancestral homestead.
As for the interior of the house, it is the home of a worker rather than of an idler or social entertainer. The house is not furnished with regard to dis-
play, but rather suggests the convenience of the play, but rather suggests the convenience of the one's self in the long, narrow hall, with stairs ascending one's self in the ong, narrow hall, with stairs ascending
along the right-hand wall, and the other half of the hall forming a passage straight through to the back veranda. In the farther end is the unnusually handsome hall clock of polished mahogany, which, with its chime of bells, was the gift of the executive members of the Mother Church. On the left of the hall, and opening
from it by single doors at front and rear, are large

By Oscar L. Stevens
e illustrations on the opposite page were done with the special permission
N303

With Photographs
on Opposite Page Taken Especially for The Journal by Thomas E. Marr

"PLEASANT VIEW," THE HOME OF MRS. EDDY, CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE


A PRETTY CORNER IN THE FLOWER GARDEN


WHERE MRS. EDDY STUDIES AND WORKS

 By Ludwig Wurzburg

HE great majority
of Victor Hugo's
biogra biographers
when writing is family, refer to three of his chiildren only - Léopoldine, Charies and Francois. 1843, at the age of twenty, to Charles Vacquerie, and only a few months later was accidentally drowned, together
with her husband. The sons, Charles and François, both died in the early seventies. There was, however, a second daughter, the fourth and youngest child, named Adèle, whose life constitutes so
extraordinary a romance that only the extraordinary a romance that only the
fact of her disappearance from Europe inder peculiar circumstances and the ubsequent incognito which she assumed in the coxiny into which she has fallen.
The history of her life came to me from the lips of her legal adviser, who probably was the only person who
ever had her full confidence. Twenty vears have elapsed ever had her full confidence. Twenty years have elapsed
ince I listened to the strange tale, and when recently looking over some notes which I had made at the time 1 remembered the permission given me to pubish the
story whenever I felt inclined to do so. Vadame Victor Hugo died in sos 1885. and Adele herself, as well as all the other actors have long since left this earthly stage. I feel, therefore. that I am committing no indiscretion in giving the world
a narrative which, while interesting in itself, becomes a narrative which, while interesting in itself, becomes
even more so on account of the personality of the even more so on account of the personality of the
heroine, the environs of the story, as well as its foundation on absolute facts.

MMEDIATELY after Napoleon's (le Petit) coup d'état
Victor Hugo, for whose body dead or alive a reward of 5000 francs was offered by the Imperial Government,
escaped to Brussels. He only staved a short time in the Belgian capital, leaving it after five or six months to reside in Jersey, where he was joined by his family consisting of his wife, two sons and Adele. While living
on the island the family of the poet-politician became on the island the family of the poet-politician became
acquainted with Albert Andrew Pinsen son of a aclergymanted of the Church of England. Adele, who wa
and then little more than twenty years of age, became deeply
enamored of the youny Englishman, who had had a goor education and spoke French fluently. Albert, who was by several years Adele's senior. seems to have recipro-
cated her affection, but his father was not in favor of a matrimonial alliance with the young lady. As a minister of the Protestant Church he opposed the marriage on
religious grounds. Nevertheless, Pinsen continued to religious grounds. Nevertheless, Pinsen continued to
correspond with Adele, paving also occasional visits to the Channel Islands.
During the years from 1853 till early in 1861 a sort of
understanding existed between the lovers, and Albert promised to do what he could to overcome the objec tions of his father, on whose good will depended his
daily bread. daily bread.
particularly anxious the other hand, while probably not particularly anxious to have Pinsen for a son-in-law, preof his daughter, now approaching her thirtieth year,
desiring to see her happy, and therefore pressed Pinsen to terminate a quasi-engagement by marriage
The position in which Pinsen was thus placed was
somewhat embarrassing for a man of his character and somewhat embarrassing for a man of his character and some woman ; she was clever and entertaining; besides, and these circumstances, combined with Victor Hugo' appeal to Pinsen's honor as a gentleman, undoubtedly induced him to sign his name alongside of Adele Hugo's
under a marriage contract Victor Hugo desired that under a marriage contract. Victor Hugo desired that
the marriage be properly celebrated in open church, and the marriage be properly celebrated in open church, and
that Albert, who immediately after signing the contract had departed. for England, come for this purpose across
the Chamnel. Pinsen, on the other hand, declined to had purchased a commission in the British Army and wanted the marriage to take place in London. Even a
I.ieutenant's commission was not within the reach of Lieutenant's commission was not within the reach of
young Pinsenn's funds, and this, together with the fact that the regiment to which he was transferred was under orders for Halitax, Nova Scotia, leads to the supposition separate the lovers and purchased the commission to his son. The sudden change in Albert Pinsen's inten tions is explained by his dislike to certain terms in the ge contrad.

A ${ }^{\text {DELE'S }}$ continued supplications prevailed at last upon for her parents and, accompanied by her mother, she left for London, expecting to be married there. Arrived in
the metropolis, they learned that Lieutenant Pinsen had the metropolis, they learned that Lieutenant P
already sailed, with his regiment, for Halifax.
Great as was Adele's disappointment her courage was determination to follow Pinsen, who had promised 1 make her his wife. The entreaties of her family were of no avail, and provided with the money which was to have paid for her trousseau she left her father's house during
the night, got on board a Channel boat and traveled to the night, got on board a Channel boat and traveled to Eastern," bound for New York. From New York she proceeded to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and registered at the Halifax Hotel under the name of "Miss Lewly.
Her knowledge of English was at that time very imperiect, but se spoke the language fairly well when
leaving Nova Scotia several years later. In the early
sixties many Southern refugees were living at the above-
mentioned hotel, which principally on that account mentioned hotel, which principally on that account employed a French cook, who became Miss Lewly's "French miss," as she was called, engaged a room in the house of one Richard Saunders, who during the morning hours acted as messenger of the Union Bank of Halifax, and employed his afternoons and evenings as a waiter at private and public functions.
$M^{\text {ISS HUGO rented one furnished room in the Saunders }}$ on to enter. Whe she lived in almost complete seclusion, neither wishing for nor having any associates. Saunders and his wife became very much attached and devoted to her, and she remained with them for eighteen months. Although Adele never boarded she had not the emotest idea of housekeeping. Her meals consisted of eggs, sandwiches and chocolate, and her apartment
in its place,
Her wardr
is it did, of some was peculiar and diversined, consisting een better days and several good walking costumes, as vell as some male apparel.
Immediately upon her arrival Adele made known her presence to Lieutenant Pinsen, who was anything but elated over the news, and during her stay with the
Saunders family paid her only some half-dozen short visits. He was one of the gayest officers in the garrison, making love conquests whenever the opportunity offered, and had now entirely abandoned the idea of making Adele his wite, telling her, however, at the same tome, that his love for her was as fervent as ever, and that only pone their marriag
The money whicridèle had brought with her from she supported geverself for and short time by literary work She wrote a very beautiful hand and consumed a large amount of stationery - she was constantly writing. Her landlady told that she had piles of manuscript in her room. This was true, for on a subsequent occasion she
offered a large quantity of it to the attorney whom she consulted in connection with her case. This gentleman, the late Mr. Robert Motton, Q. C., of Halifax, Nova Scotia, told me that these writings consisted of Works of fiction. He declined to accept them, much to his regret

IN ADDITION to the papers reterred to, Adele wrote her autobiography, but this latter manuscript she carried abroad, and no person was ever permitted to see it. In sion that her writings, if published, would startle the
world; that her father had told her that her style was altogether sensational, and in this respect eclipsed anything that he had ever written. Victor Hugo himself, of whom Adele was very fond, as well as the other mem-
bers of her family, corresponded with her, but they must bers of her family, corresponded with her, but they must
have been led to believe that she had either married Pinsen and was living with him, or that her literary work insured her ample means to maintain herself in a dignition of the deprivations and sufferings this poor soul underwent is amply proven by subsequent events brought about by a peculiar incident.
General Doyle was at that time commanding Her
Majesty's forces in British North America, a bachelor Majesty's forces in British North America, a bachelor long remembered in Halitax for his genial personality,
his love of the fair sex and his good dinners. His culfinary surprises were intrusted to a French chef, who used to secure the services of Richard Saunders, Miss Hugo's landlord, when occasion called for the reënforce ment of his master's permanent staff. It was one of these errands which brought him to Saunders's house,
and while talking to Mrs. Saunders he noticed on the and while talking to Mrs. Saunders he noticed on the Victor Hugo, Guernsey, Great Britain," which had been left there by "Miss Lewly" to be mailed. On perceiving
this name the good Parisian became very much excited. this name the good Parisian became very much
"Do you know who that is?" he exclaimed.
Mrs. Saunders did not know, and the Frenchman told her. Very soon she and her husband, after having made some further inquiries, came to the conclusion that
Miss Lewly "was Victor Hugo's daughter. Thereupon Saunders wrote a letter to Victor Hugo, telling him that a lady had been living with them for some time peculiar way of livinge her daughter. He described her pother information and details which put the stamp of genuineness upon his report. By return of mail Saunders received a letter thanking him in profuse language for his thoughtfulness and requesting him to ask his wife to
purchase for "Mrs. Pinsen" whatever she considered purchase for menerally to do all they could to make her comfortable; that everything would be paid for on reciptor the brie
and received prompt remittances He mad ant faithfully six letters which he believed to he had altogether Victor Hugo. Such was, however, not the case ; all these letters were written and signed by Adèle's brother,
F. V. Hugo.
$\mathrm{F}^{\text {ROM }}$ this time onward until Miss Hugo left Halifax she Theceived from her father regular monthly remittances These drafts, amounting to twenty-five pounds sterling payable to the order of "Madame Pinsen," and Adèle always received the money by personal aplication a the bank's offices in Hollis Street. This liberal allowance would have permitted her to ive in great comfor
a town like Halifax but for her unfortunate devotio ng a large amount of money on his wardrobe and pleasures of various kinds. All the professionaldus the early sixties seem to have had a lively recollectiono Lieutenant Pinsen, and if his fiancée had not frequently replenished his ever-low exchequer he would probably have had to face very bad times.
Adele' s love for this man hordered almost on worship insen was the one idea that absorbed her whole lite et she did not disdain to enter into long convers ions with Saunders, whose return from parties sh llways awaited, no matter how late the hour, with the sole object of learning whether Pinsen had been and he guests. Then when his name was mentioned her heeks woud fush, and she displayed great animation he would always inquire how he had been dressed what he had said, to whom he had talked, taking the
liveliest interest in the minutest details concerning him.

THIS sort of life had continued for several years when Pinsen at last decided to cut loose for good. He
Hust either have practiced greater economy or found new resources; at any rate he avoided all meetings with Adele, who, in consequence of this apparent neglect. nce she paid even less attention than ever before. She walked her room frequently during the whole of the uight, and took her strolls aiter dark disguised in man's apparel, wearing a dark suit, silk hat, and carrying cane. This she did merely to avoid molestation ; and it is appropriate to state here that, eccentric as she was, her moral character was unimpeachable. idea on all occasions, and she only reserved for her dea on all occasions, and she only reserved for her self sufficie
described.
At this time a rumor got about that Pinsen had作 to a young lady of Dartmouth (a littl of one of the best families ialiax harbor), the daus Adele had established the truth of this report she took egal advice of Mr. Motton, who promptly informed the ather of the young lady in question or the true state o he family discontined all intercourse with Pin on and A few weeks after this event the Sixteenth Re As fortunately for Pinsen, transerred to Regiment in spite of recent occurrences Adele Hugo determine to follow him, hoping that after he had renounced the debaucheries of the world he would honorably fulfill upon both of them. There was a possibility of the and to rejo obs regimenate to go home for a short time generally granted to a few officers upon such and ccasion Adele, who now was no longer in touch with Pinsen, had no means of ascertaining what his intentions were and to avoid losing sight of him she packed her trunks egularly every week and drove down to the mailoo on board should Pinsen turn up even at the last moment. This precaution proved, however, quite super Pinsen wint with it Parbald. Adlle Hugo fot lowed him to the West Indies, where she is said to have lived in a similar manner for some time

PINSEN was well acquainted with all the privations this unfortunate woman was suftering on his account, but no soul, no ideal, no ambition beyond the desire of obtaining easily the means for an indolent life. A brother officer, who served with him in the Sixteenth, has given the following account of the Lieutenant

- Albert Andrew Pinsen came in 1861 as Lieutenant in the Second Battalion of the Sixteenth Regiment to Halifax, Nova Scotia. He was a great dandy and nick-
named by his brother officers ' The Count.' His father, clergyman, was not wealthy, and 'The Count' was in a chronic state of financial embarrassment. His age has always remained a secret, not even his most intimate hair and long mustache, and even rouge his face to hide few wrinkles. He was transferred, with his regiment, o Barbadoes, which, atter serving at other West Indian stations, went in 1869 to Dublin, Ireland. In 1870 the regiment was ordered to Canterbury, England, and pold Norwood, near London, who was said to resident of annual income of fifteen hundred pounds sterling. Nobody in the regiment knew of his relations to Adele

Adele, cared for, and not basely and cruelly deserted would have taken her proper place in society. With all her marvelous eccentricities she gave evidence of marked attainments and culture, always preserving her womanly dignity and never doing anything unwor the her sex wedding, suddenly seized with madness, the sequel an unfortunate love affair. He died shortly afterward without recovering his reason. With a predisposition o this sort running in the family it is not to be wondered at that the terrible strain on Adèle's mind, aggravated is it was by this seif-inflicted seclusion, inally cumminated likewise in lunacy. She left the West Indies, in charge Eastern asylum She never saw her parents th brothers afterward and never set foot again on the soil of her native land. The last surviving child of Victor Hugo, Adele, died as she had lived-alone, unknown, unmourned.

$42 \sqrt{3}$
$\sqrt{3}$
$\sqrt{3}$
The Third of a Series of
Drawings Illustrating
The
Piomeep West

By W. L. Taylor
The pioneers, Lewis and Clark and Pike, in that vast
country stretching from the
Mississing Mississippi to the Rocky Moun-
tains and beyond to the Pacific tains and beyond to the Pacinc,
were soon followed by the early settlers, who, in their e Westward push, first cross
the great plains and the moun
tains in wagon trains. Sto hearts had they who made long journey at the slow pace
of tired cattle, who braved the
danger from savage foe, and danger from savage foe, and
the hardship and suffering from droughtship and suntering gro. Parkman has written,
"The Oregon Trail," that may sometimes see the shattere wrecks of ancient and massive furniture, some of them, no
doubt, the relics of ancestral prosperity in Colonial times,
bandoned in dire extremity and eft to scorch and crack upon he hot prairie. In many places the trail was
marked by the nameless graves of those who died on the way. W. L. TAYLOR.


The fourth picture in this series will
appear in an early issue of The Jourmal. $\xrightarrow{5} \rightarrow \mathrm{Nr}_{4}^{3}$

# $\mathbb{A} \mathbb{N e w}{ }^{\circ}$ Wee $M$ Macgreeegorip story 



Tsmall boy in the trim sailor suit, broadbrimmed straw hat with "H. M. S.
Valiant" in gold letters on the dark-blue Valiant" in gold letters on the dark-blue
ribbon, spotless white collar with gold ribbon, spottess white collar with gold
anchors at the corners, and fine shoes and anchors at the corners, and fine shoes and
stockings, stood helplessly on the sunlit shore and with misty eyes gazed hope-
lessly at his toy yacht drifting out to sea.
Whit wey dae ye no' wade in efter yer boat?", demanded Macgregor, who for half an hour had been envying the owner his pretty craft from a little distance and who now approached the disconsolate youngster,
who glanced at his questioner but made no reply. who glanced at his questioner but made no reply e'll loss yer boat," said Macgregor excitedly. "Gaun Wade!" he repeated. "Are ye feart?" "Mamma said I wasn't to wade," said , "t

Whit wey?"
"She said it was too cold." He gave a sniff of despair as his eyes turned to his toy.
"Ach! it's no' that cauld.

Ach! it's no' that cauld. I'll wade fur yer boat." gratitude at Macgregor, who was already unlacing one of is stout boots.
A minute later Macgregor had rolled his breeches up, and, checking an exclamation at the first contact with
the water, was wading gingerly after the model yacht. the water, was wading gingerly after the model ya
"It's awfu' warm," he remarked with a shiver.

It's awfu' warm," he remarked with a shiver
"Non't get your trousers wet," said the other. small depression and soaking several inches of his nether garments. " ' I'm no' heedin' onywey," he said bravely.
"You can't get it. It's too deep," cried the anxious one on the shore. " Oh , my !

The exclamation was caused by Macgregor taking a plunge forward, soaking his clothes stil further, but grabbing successfully at the boatiously to the shore and presented the owner with his almost lost property, remarking: "' There's yer
 less thankfulness at the deliverer.

It's a daft-like thing to be sailin' a boat if ye dinna wade," observed Macgregor, sitting down on a rock and proceeding to dry his feet and legs with his bonnet. an idea, and getting up again said easily: "I'll help ye to sail yer boat, if ye like.
The other looked doubtful for a moment, for Macgregor's previous remark had offended him somewhat. " Come on," said Macgregor with increasing eagerEvidently overcome by the flattering proposal, the owner of the yacht nodded and allowed the proposer to take the craft from his hands.

My! It's an unco fine boat !" Macgregor observed " Uncle William gave me it," replied the other, beginning to find his tongue, " and it's called the 'Britannia." I It's no' an awfu' nice name, but it's a fine boat. I wisht I had as fine a boat. in . . Whit's yer
name?" he inquired, wading into the water. "Mine name?" he inquired, w,
is Macgreegor Robison,"

Charlie Fortune"
'That's a queer-like name. Whaur d'ye come frae?' Charlie looked puzzled.
"D'ye come frae Glesca? Eh ?"

## Yes.

I never seen ye afore. Whaur d'ye bide in Glesca ?" Kelvinside. Royal Gardens, Kelvinside.
Aw, ye'll be gentry," said Macgregor scornfully.
I don't know'
said Charlie. " Areyoul -
I don't know", said Charlie. "Are you-gentry?"
Nae fears ! I wudna be gentry fur onythin'"
Nae fears! I wudna be g
Charlie did not quite understand. Presently he asked shyly: " Has your mamma got a house at Rothesay?"" bidin' wi' him. Hoo lang are ye bidin' in Rothesay?"

My! I wisht I
My ! I wisht I wis you! I'm gaun hame next week. likes when I'm bidin' wi' him. Thon's him ower thonder." And Macgregor indicated the distant figure of an old man who sat on a boulder reading a morning paper. Mr. Purdie reminded Charlie of an old gardener occasionally employed by his wealthy father, but the boy made no remark and Macgregor placed the boat in the water, crying out with delight as her sails caught a
light breeze.
" Gang ower to thon rock," Macgregor commanded, forgetting in his excitement that, being the sailor, it was not his place to give orders, " an' I'll gar the boat sail to ye
Charlie obediently made for a spur of rock that entered the water a few yards and waited there patiently while his new acquaintance managed the yacht, not perhaps very skillfully, but entirely to
his own satisfaction.
" I'm daein' fine, am I no' ?" exclaimed Macgregor as he approached the captain, who had soaked his nice brown shoes in a shallow pool and was now crouching on a slippery rock, fearful lest his "I'm daein' fine, am I no'?" repeated Macgregor. I'm daein' fine, am I no' ?" repeated Macgr
Yes," returned Charlie, rather dejectedly.
'Yes,' returned Charlie, rather dejectedly. back to ye again."
". I wish I could sail the boat too," said Charlie. " But ye canna sail it if ye canna get takin' yer bare feet. But never heed. Captains never tak' thei
feet," said Macgregor, wading off with the yacht.

He enjoyed himself tremendously for nearly an hour, at the end of which period Charlie announced, a trifle timidy, that it was time for him to go home.; inquired Macgregor, leaving the water on bluish feet and relinquishing the "Britannia" with obvious regret.

No, I'm going to take a drive with mamma.
Are ye gaun in the 'bus? Gran'paw whiles tak's "Mamma has a carriage," said Charlie.
I thocht ye wis gentry," said Macgregor, with a pitying gaze at Charlie. There was a pause, and then the morn?", " I don't know," said Charlie, who wasn't sure that he liked Macgregor's manner of speech, but who still felt grateful to him and was also impressed by his sturdiness. to 'Ye micht try an' come. An' tell yer maw ye want to tak' yer bare feet, an' we'll baith be sailors. Eh?" Aw, never heed that. Jist try an' come the mor an' I'll come early an' build a pier fur the boat."
"I'll try," said Charlie once more; and with a smile on his small, delicate face he hurried up the beach. Macgregor warmed his legs on the sunny shingle and got into his boots and stockings; then rejoined his grandfather, hoping the old man would not notice the lamp condition of his breeches.
Mr. Purdie laid down his paper and smilingly looked " I see ye've been makin' a new
Whit laddie ve been makin' a new freen', Macgreegor '" Chairlie-I furget his ither name. He lost his boat an' I tuk ma bare feet an' gaed in an' got it fur him." Mr. Purdie beamed with pride and patted the boy's shoulder. "' 'Deed, that wis rale kind o' ye, ma mannie. He wud be gled to get back his boat, an' he wud be deserve a penny ," and out came the old man's purse ye "Thenk ye, Gran'paw. . An' then I sailed his oat fur him. He cudna sail it hissel, fur his maw winna let him tak' his bare feet. She maun be an' auld daftie! " "Whisht, whisht!", said Mr. Purdie reprovingly. But whit like is Chairlie
" Och, he's gey peely-wally, an' I think he's gentry but his boat's an' awfu' fine yin."
"He bides in Kelvinside, an' his maw rides in a cairriage, an' he speaks like Aunt Purdie when she's ha'ein' a pairty." ${ }^{\text {At the last reason Mr. Purdie gave a half-suppressed }}$ huckle. ": Weel, weel, Macgreegor, ye're gettin' on. Ye're the yin to notice things.

Ay ; I'm gey fly, Gran'paw,'" said Macgregor.
But mind an' no' lead Chairlie intil
Mr. Purdie went on. 'An' yer no' to temp' him Mr., Purdie went on. "'An' yer no' to temp' him to
tak', his bare feet if his mither disna want him to dae tak' his bare feet if his mither disna want him to dae
it. Noo it's time we wis gaun hame to wur denner. Gi'e's yer haun', ma mannie."

Next day, when Macgregor had almost given up hope and stood disconsolately eying the pier he had constructed as promised, Charlie arrived, panting, with the "Britannia" in his arms,
I thocht ye wisna comin'," said Macgregor
Mamma didn't want me to play on the shore to-day
No. But Uncle William came in and he asked her for me, and then she said I could go for half an hour. But I'm not to go wading
Are ye no'? I wudna like to be you," said Macgregor, dabbling his bare feet in the water. " Weel,
ye can be the man on the pier. Some o' the stanes is a e can be the man on the pier. Some o' the stanes is a
wee thing shoogly, but ye'll jist ha'e to luk whaur ye pit yer feet, Chairlie."
Charlie, after a little hesitation, walked gingerly down the narrow passage of loose stones which terminated with a large flat one, where he found a fairly sure foothold. till the water was within half an inch of his clothing. till the water was within half an inch of his clothing.
"Ye're jist like a pier-man."
"Ships that $\mathbb{P a s s}{ }^{\circ}$
By J. J. Bell

## Drawing by

Florence Scovel Shinn

Charlie was so gratified that he nearly fell off his perch. Very cautiously he placed his model afloat and the wind carried it out to sea, Macgregor moving along so as to intercept it.
Macgregor wanted to have the "Britannia" sail back to its owner, but the mystery of navigation was too much for him, so he carried it to Charlie, who set it off again. in about ten minutes the youngsters were as friendly as could be. And they spent a glorious hour and a quarter "Wull ye be here the morn?" asked Macgregor when his new chum said, rather fearfully, that he must depart. "Yes." There was a flush on Charlie's face that
ought to have done his mother good to see. "Yes," he repeated eagerly. "And I'll bring my other boat.", My! Ha'e ye anither boat, Chairlie?
charlie nodded. " Not as big as the ' Britannia,'" he said. . . He smiled shyly at his friend. "I I'm going to give it to you, Macgreegor,'" he stammered, " Ach, ye're jist sayin' that !" cried Macgregor, over come with astonishment.
"Really and truly," said Charlie.
fairly at a loss for once in his little life. He did not fairly at a loss for once in his little life. He did not know
that Charlie had never had a real boy companion for that Charlie had never had a real boy companion, for charlie, between his clever father, his would-be fash brought up to be a "gentleman" and nothing mein Feeling and looking more awkward and awkward Charlie took the liberty of touching Macgregor's arm between the wrist and the elbow.

Please take the boat," he murmured. ${ }^{\text {Macgregor fumbled in his pocket. "I'll gi'e ye ma }}$ Macgregor fumbled in his pocket.
penny," he said, producing it.
understood he had done something stupid
Charlie ran off, and Macgregor, gazing curiously after him, resumed his boots and stockings.

The day following was wet as it can be on the west coast Scr his hew toy his grandparent wor allow him out-of-doors.
"Maybe Chairlie'll be there wi' ma boat," he pleaded But Grandfather Purdie gently said: "It's no' vera
likely;" and Grandmother Purdie remarked: "Ye wud likely ;" and Grandmother Purdie remarked: "Ye wud jist get yer daith o' cauld, ma dearie."
But the morning after broke brilliantly - too brilliantly, perhaps, to last.
At ten oclock Mr. Purdie was sitting on his favorite rock, his pipe in his mouth, his specs on his nose and yer freen' Chairlie," he had said, when his grandson left him ; "I like weans that's kind til ither weans." And Macgregor had promised to wave a signal when Charlie came with the boats. Mr. Purdie had filled his pockets with sweets for the occasion.
Macgregor reached the appointed place, which seemed so familiar, although it was only his third visit, and, his friend not being in sight, proceeded to repair the pier,
He became so busy and so interested that
hear the sound of flying feet until they were close upon him. Then he rose from his stooping posture and beheld Charlie with a beautiful little boat in his arms.

Here's your boat, Macgreegor,"' gasped Charlie.
'My!'" cried Macgregor, taking it. "Oh, Chairlie,
'r Mamma said I wasn't to play with you any more, but - but I ran

Charlie shook his head. "I like you," he panted; Charlie, another boy to-to play
Good-by, Macgreegor," said Charlie, and turning, ran some fifty yards to the elegantly dressed lady who had called him.

She's gentry," said Macgregor to himself, but he " What do did not hear her say crossly to Charlie : What do you mean by speaking to that horrid boy after Macgregorer to speak to him again?
ould retur, after waiting in the hope that Charlie his prize, but hastened toward his grandfather to exhibit "Ye've got yer boat, Macgreegor!" the old man kind o' Chairlie od, kind o' Chairlie to gi'e ye that. But whit wey did ye no'
wave on me? Eh? Is Chairlie waitin' ower thonder?" Macgregor laid his boat on the ground "Chairlie ran awa'. He said his maw didna want him to play wi' me ony mair. . . Gran'paw, whit wey - ? ?" "Whit's that ye're saying, Macgreegor?"
Chairlie said his maw didna want him to play wi' me ony mair.

I think she's gentry - she's an' auld "Ah!" exclaimed Mr. Purdie suddenly. Then he uttered several words, wildly

Macgregor gaped. Never before had he heard his grandfather use such words. But a quarter of an hour later he was sailing his boat

- how well it sailed! - with love in his young heart for Charlie Fortune.

her mountain home in the catskills she usually goes for a few weeks'
before the opening of her season"

MUUDE ADAMS sells wood, pigs and poultry. No; this is not another
Maude Adams. It is the same who is known all the country over as Lady Babbie, L'Aiglon and Phcebe for Ronkonkoma, Long Island, New York, than for Thrums; for the fields on her farm St. Bernards, her horses, her pigs and her chickens than for the neighbors on Quality Street.
If she were not an actress she doubtless would be a farmer. She is one now whenever she has a
chance to be. But I mean that she would do that and nothing else For she fairly revels in country life and in her farm acres at Ronkonkoma. She would like nothing better than to pass he rest of her life there-at least so she thinks. At all events, every moment she in New York or its vicinity she spends on her farm, even if she has to charter a special train to reach it This is her regular method during her New York engagements. Every Saturday night a special train Long Island City, and on Mong Island she Cityes it back gain, leaving Ronkonkoma at the last possible moment for her to be in time at the theatre.
THOSE who know Miss if she ever leaves the stage she ever leaves the stage "Sandygarth Farm," as she calls it - and stay there the rest of her life: Great would be the rejoicing among the iving creatures thereon. For in common with every one else Ronkonkoma that when a Maude Ronkonkoma that when a Maude
Adams pig is to be sold it sheds real tears and the fowls droop their wings in sorrow.
"In the structure she has built on "Sandygarth Farm" she has pre-
served the old farmhouse, and the addiIt sumstantial lines of the places and many windows lapen fireabsence a superintendent runs the farm for her, but when she summers there (instead of in France, as she has the past two years in order to perfect herself in the language) she rides all about the place, personally superintending the making of new roads, putting up new fences and looking after many other things. homes-one in the city, one


WHEN MISS ADAMS WAS SIX
the way she looked when nine years old
JUST A TRIFLE OVER NINE SHOWING THE SINGULAR RESEMBLANCE FROM CHILDHOOD TO THE PRESENT
which so clearly prophesy the charm of the little one
at maturity. And so it is "Maudie" has remained "Maudie" to this day.
It should be noted, however, that she is not " Maudie" to many besides those who know her well in the profession. Her friendships, though very close, are few.
The people who try to become acquainted with Miss Adams are legion. Among them are many young girls.
She is, however, most circumspect in not permitting even those who attract her to go beyond the group of enthusiasts who gather at the stage door after every matinée to watch her come out, unless they have their parents permission to know her. Miss Adams appreciates that an actress is more or less of a public woman, and she is aware that some people might object to their children's acquaintance with a professional woman. Therefore, howerer straight-laced or mistaken she may consider upon them, in dealing with young people who still should be amenable to their parents' authority
One girl, to whom she took a great liking, came several times to see her at
her New York house, until her New York house, until Miss Adams found out that
her little friend's parents her littie friend's parents
knew nothing about her visits. She immediately forbade her to come again. The following week she played in Philadelphia. When she reached the ferry there was the girl to say good-by to her and dying
" Do they know at home that you have come here to see me?" asked Mis
Adams as sternly as she Adam.

The girl was obliged to answer that they did not. her driven home in her own carriage.

W many animal pets on her farm two of her special favorites are in New York One of these is a fine St
Bernard, Meta, which she Bernard, Meta, which she
keeps in her city house in keeps in her city house, in
East Fortieth Street, both as a pet and in a measure for protection, because ther are only women in the grandmother, who live with her. The big dog lies on the rug near the iront door Any lootstep outside, save
that of its mistress, and the dog would rouse the house Miss Adams comes home from the theatre at night th dog simply looks up and wags its tail as she passe
in. The same is true if her in. The same is true if her
tour has taken her month tour has taken her month
away from New York, and away from New York, and
she reaches the city and her house late at night. The friendly look and wagging greet her. The intelligent animal seems to know that it must not disturb the silen household, however glad it
may be to see Mistress may be to see Mistress Bernard is one of the man from her farm. Usually Meta is the only passenger
besides Miss Adams her besides Miss Adams herself, on the special train for Ronkonkoma on Saturda night. She thinks an air
ing and a visit to country cousins do Meta good.
Miss Adams keeps several saddle horses on her farm and is on horseback much of the time there. Yet her favorite saddle horse is in New York and does no
even belong to her. Its even belong to her. its the property of a public Miss Adams is in New York, playing or rehearsing, the
mare generally is reserved for her use mare generally is reserved for her use.
$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{LL}}$ sorts of silly stories are afloat regarding Mis A Adams's health. True, she is not robust looking and never was. In tact her charm lies not a little in a phys
ical frailness that gives an appealing touch even to her humor and adds to its quaintness, delicacy and charm. Yet she is an indefatigable worker in her professionher manager says she would play a matinée every day if he would let her. Never has she missed a performance because of illness. In fact I believe she has a remark able record for keeping engagements, and never has failed to appear as billed save on one occasion, when the train on which she and her company traveled wa
stalled in a blizzard. Nor does she find it necessary to " rest up" between performances, but busies hersel reading and in healthy, outdoor exercise. In fact one reason why she wants to extend her farm to Long Island Sound is that she is very fond of swimming and expert at it, and would like a bathing beach on her own place. Maude Adams has loved horses since she was whenever she finds opportunity. Lately Miss Adams
has taken up automobiling and in New York frequently drives in one. In order not to be too conspicuous she the Park is reached, when she becomes the chauffeuse and takes charge.
THE amusing story of Maude Adams's wholly accidental stage début, while she was a baby, has been Her mother, Mrs. Annie Adams, was leading woman of the stock company in Salt Lake City, where Maude was born some thirty odd years ago. Annie Adams had married William Kiskadden, a banker, but for stage purposes had retained her family name, as Mr. Kiskadden's people had made some objection to his marriage with an actress. One night Mrs. Adams was Girl." This was follow in a play called The cottage the day, by a roaring one-act farce, " The Lost Child."

the stage door. Half running, half sliding, he pushed past Mrs. Adams, snatched Maudie from her nurse's arms, shoved her on the platter just in time, thrust the platter on to the waiter's arms, and a moment later
platter and Maudie were on the table in full view of the audience.

And the audience? A howl of merriment went up from it. At first every one behind the scenes was nonwhich the audience had seen a few minutes baby, was only six weeks old. Maudie was seven months and a half, so that her appearance presented the startling phenomenon of a child having taken on something like twenty pounds in five minutes. But the louder the audience langhed the more Maudie was pleased, until, inspired by the merriment and the brightly lighted house, she got up on her hands and knees and cooed at the Adams's début as a baby was a grand success and one which to this day is recalled with amusement in Salt Lake City.
Miss Adams never really studies a rôle in tlie sense of memorizing it. Long as the part of L'Aiglon - she never gave anyspecial preparation of this kind to t. She reads a new play when her manager has selected one for her and studies it as a whole. Then she goes to her books for normation concerning the period, place, architecture, great deal of time to the study of these phases of the play and gives little heed o the actual lines. They come to her seemingly without effort at rehearsal, and before the play is produced piece at her finger-tips piece at her finger-tips.
Her researches have placed her thoroughly en rapport with all the subject-matter of the piece, and she is thus enabled to feel and know ust what she is doing without blindly or halfimlessly groping through it, as would be the case complete mental grasp of complete
the work.
$H^{E R}$ mode of life off the stage is very simple. Her house in New Yorka small English basement ocation, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. She has ecently had it enlarged and done over," but wholly with a view to comfort. Between the front door and the stairs she has had put in folding doors, making a ittle waiting-room, which, s completely shut off from the rest of the house. Beyond the doors is a hallway, and beyond this Miss Adams's library, with her books and her desk. Except or the door and windows at the rear, bookshelves able height. It is not a large room, nor are the books overwhelming in number. But they are well On the second floor of Miss Adams's house are
the dining-room and the the dining-room and the ter are a piano, a harp, a ter are a piano, a harp, a a curious combination of nstruments unless one plays them all, which she does-, " just a little on each." She allows nothing
outside her profession to

A baby is required in this farce. The infant is rushed on and off the stage several times, and finally is brought on by a waiter on a platter and set down on a table before the father, who throughout the many amusing
contretemps of the play has been hopelessly distracted contretemps of the play has been hopelessly distracted in his search for the child, which really has not been lost at all
Immed
Mrs. Adams but instead of leaving the theatre at once she had remained to watch the performance. The baby had been rushed on and off several times; the performance was nearly over. Just then Mrs. Adams chanced to look down the passageway to the stage door. The keeper in her arms. They had come for Mrs. Adams Maudie in her arms. home with them. That moment t
of howl which means baby set up a how - the kind quiet. The manager was in despair. The fate of the farce hung in the balance. It was at the most critica point. In a moment the baby would have to be rushed the distracted manager caught a glimpse of a baby at
outside her profession to
absorb her too much, and
with her, music may be described as only a " mildly with her, music may be described as only a "mildly
developed fad." At one time the harp had a pictorial and romantic attraction for her. She took lessons on it or three months, and one season carried a harp all over the country. But she gave it up for the 'cello, which she prefers to any other instrument
The same simplicity which prevails in her New York house characterizes her cottage at Onteora, in the seclusion before the opening of her season.
$M^{\text {ISS ADAMS has never married. A friend of mine, }}$ I who of course must remain unnamed, lived at the same boarding-house with her and her mother when tracted by her and paw hork. He was greatly ather and ber mother paid her much attention, escorting Miss Adams accepted his attentions in a frank, friendly way. But when matters had gone along a little while Mrs. Adams took opportunity to say to him, " Mr. _-, it's only fair to you that I should tell you you're wasting your time. Maudie'll never marry. She is too devoted to her art ever to think of such a thing." And so it seems.

# MMy $\mathbb{F}$ unture As II See It 

## *

By Helen Keller

wHEN I wrote " The Story of My Life" for I he Ladies' Home Journal I thought
I had told my readers all I knew about myself. But since the publication of my book I have been asked what I am going to People often ask me what my future is as I see it. I do not intend to follow the example of the peasant girl in La Fontaine, who pictured such a bright future that in her boys who vie with each other in predicting what they will do when they grow up, and promise to be policemen doctors, firemen and soldiers.
I used to have all sorts of unrealizable ambitions. Indeed, the only one that has never troubled me is the in youth we are all, as a matter of course song- I suppose only question of importance which we have to decide is what kind of song-bird we shall be. As we grow older we smile at the eager soarings of our childhood. But people it with gods strong of hand and great of soul. certainly hope I shall never think of the world as the pessimist thinks of it-a commonplace thing shaped like an at the ends
$T^{H E}$ only real ambitions spring from the circumstances imitations would prevent me from doing anything beyond improving my mind and accepting the cup of pleasure or sorrow in whatever measure it might be dealt to me. There is no grief deeper than the consciousness that we are isolated, no ache of heart harder to bear than the thought that our fellows are crying in the darkness, and we are so fettered that we may not go to them. This is he agony of thwarted forces, a death in the midst of life But 1 have discovered that the material with which we work is everywhere and in abundance. I have felt the joy drives the forces that would master him. Our worst foes are not belligerent circumstances, but wavering spirits. As a man thinketh, so is he. The field in which 1 may like the philosopher whose garden was small but reached The occupations I can engage in are few, but into each one I can throw my whole strength. Opportunities to be of service to others offer themselves constantly, and every
day, every hour, calls even on me for a timely word or day, every hour, calls even on me for a timely word or
action. It bewilders me to think of the countless tasks that may be mine. I am at the beginning of my last year at college. I am already looking forward to passed my last exam last thesis, I have said good-by to my school lays, and taken my little canoe and ventured out on unknown seas. I have received the best education my country can give me. Generous friends have assisted me and strewn my path with opportunities. The question now is, what
shall I do with this education and these opporI shall not forget the continuous task which my friends keep betore me of improving my mind I shall try to keep my flower-beds well trimmed and perhaps I may add to my estate. I shal read as extensively as possible and, perhaps,
increase my knowledge of the classics. I shall never lose my ind social questions, and 1 shall continue the studies that ple me most as long as

AM much interested in work that woman may do in the world. It is a fine thing to be an an rican, it is a splendid thing to be an Ameri can woman. Never in the history of the world has woman held a position of such dignity, honor nation after nation has reached a certain heigh of civilization and failed because the women the nation remained uncivilized. I think the degree of a nation's civilization may be measured So I shall study of enlightenment of its women So ment. for God dond Hise to further her advance Above all must I interest are for everybody which concern the deaf and the blind atthir needs have given me another motive for traveling I used to idle away hours in dreams of sailing on the Rhine, climbing the Alps, and wandering amid the monuments of Greece and Rome Every tale I read about travelers, every descrip onat and Fair at Chicago, added fire to my the now I have another ambition which transcend those imagined pleasures. Travel would as a sort of emissary from the teachers in this


PHIZ," MISS KELLER'S PET TERRIER
projected for the relief of suffering, and money is needed, I will write a timely appeal. Editors and publishers have already suggested subjects on which I might write, and I find their proposals helpful because they afford a clew to what others expect of me,
and indicate the various ways in which I may increase and apply my literary skill. I cannot say, however, to what extent I shall follow those suggestions. Another way in which I may render service to others
with my own hands is to take up settlement work. I suppose, as a friend said, I was fighting with windmills when I said in my story that it seemed wicked that he poor could not live in comfortable homes and grow strong and beautiful. But I hear every day of young girls who leave their homes and pleasures to dwell among the poor, and brighten and dignify their lives, and the impulse within me to follow their example seems at times too strong for me to restrain. The world is full of
suffering, it is true, but full, also, of the overcoming of it As I reflect on the enormous amount of good work that As I reflect on the enormous amount of good work that
is left undone I cannot but say a word and look my disapproval when I hear that my country is spending millions upon millions of dollars for war and war engines -more, I have heard, than twice as much as the entire public school system of the United States costs us.

I COULD help take care of the sick. I have several times had occasion to use my hands to lessen pain, as they do in massage. I may study this art by-and-by, and even if I employment for the blind. Our hands are instruments with which to gain a livelihood, and if they are trained to the best advantage they prove more precious than the eye or the ear. Massage is an occupation in which I or any blind person may use the hands with profit and pleasure and bring comfort to man
No work, however, can mean so much to me as what I now to discuss their problems, but I shall find out what those problems are and study the methods of solving them. Whatever I do I shall keep track of all the measures adopted in behalf of the deaf and the blind, and to the best of my ability support the most efficient. I realize how much has already been done toward improving the condition of the blind and the deaf, and I am grateful ; but there still remains much to be done; do what we may, we come short and the promotion of enterprises for the relief of the defective classes.
Last winter there was a bill before the Legislature of Massachusetts to provide the blind with a manual training which would enable them to earn their bread, and I was asked to speak for the bill. Again, last May, I attended the dedication of the new building of
the Eye and Ear Infirmary in New York, and the request of the physicians I spoke in behalf of the request of the physicians 1 spoke in behalf of
the hospital. If these workers and philanthropists in Massachusetts and New York thought that I, a junior in college, could help hundreds of unfortunate men and women, how much greater must my chances of usefulness be when I com prehend more fully the needs of the deaf and the I must follow where the good cause leads, just as must follow where the good cause leads, just as
$A^{\text {MONG the problems of the blind are two to }}$ A which I shall direct my attention-more books for the blind and a universal system of
raised print. My views may be erroneous, and I suggest them here merely to illustrate the kind work which lies before me
I should like the blind in America to have a the best periodicals published for those who see To establish one would require much money, and the blind are poor. If they are to have a peri odical some generous friend must establish it for them. In a country where so much is done to build great libraries and provide books for those who see I should think a Mr. Carnegie might be ound who I am still
o a golden college girl, and I can look forward been realized. I can dream of that happy country of the future where no man will live at his ease while another suffers; then, indeed, shall the
blind see and the deaf hear.

> SPECIAL NOTE-Exactly what Miss Keller intends to take u as her life-work after she is graduated was practically the only poin
about herself which she did not tully explain in her Ladies' Hom
Journal articles or in her published book. Hence it was suggestel Journal articles or in her published book. Hence it was suggested
to Miss Keller that she elucidate this oft-asked question. This
article now makes her story complete, since there is not another article now makes her story complete, since there is not anothe
phase of her ilie, interesting to the pubbic, which she has not full
touched upon in her marvelous book "The Story of My Life, touched upon in her marvelous book The Story of My Life,",
which our readers may be incidentally interested to know is selling
by the thousands and promises to be one of the most widely read
and discussed books during the coming reading seaso

THE EDITORS OF THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

## Lewis ©airioll and the Little Actiress



By Herbert Mallalieu, Brother of the "Little Actress" HERE are
very few
of Lew is
Carroll's many
individual friend-
ships with chil-
dren with which
the world is
familiar. Some
of them have
beendescribed to
usby Mr. Colling-
wood in his "Life
and Letters of
Lewis Carroll."
The only friend-
ship referred to
in that biography
the public mind is
the little girl (she which stands out in the public mind is
that contracted with the little girl (she was little then) whose name appears in the acrostic
It cannot be claimed for the letters which follow that they show Lewis Carroll in a new light. They tell imperiectly a simple, homely story of a friendship which was contracted, on his own admission, in a manner
similar to that in which he had formed the acquaintance of many other children.

THE little girl (as she was when Lewis Carroll saw her belonged to that army of theatrical friends which surrounded this lover of children who was also a lover of the stage. In October, 1891, she was playing Cissie, "in ". The Silver King," at the Theatre Royal, Brighton, England. On the evening of the tenth Lewis for the fifth or sixth, time. The "Cissie," however, was a fresh one, as is shown by his first letter to the little girl written on the following day, and forwarded to the Prince of Wales' Theatre, Greenwich, where she was playing the following week

$$
\text { " } 29 \text {, Bedford St., Covent Garden, }
$$

My dear Child:
Yesterday 1 was at Brighton and went to see 'The Silver King,' along with some little friends of mine, and we all enjoyed it very much. Now, every time that I have seen it of the pleasure she has ziven me by acting a little girl so nicely. And when one has once made a rule like that it
would never do to break it, would it? So I should like to send you-if you don't object-one of the three little books
that I have written for children. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," and 'Through the Looking-Glass, and 'The few bits of the story of 'Alice.' If you will say which you
would like best I will send you the book, and please say would like best I will send you the book, and please say
what name I am to write in it, as 'Mallalieu' perhaps isn't your real name. Yours affectionately, Lewis Carroll."
.1 am ,
This letter was typewritten-probably by Lewis Carrol himseli. There are two characteristic touches, at the end. One of them-the Yours affectionately fionately, for he loved everybody. But the scrupulous regard for truthfulness, as shown by the fact that the nom de plume of " Lewis Carroll" was typewritten and not signed, is more interesting. He would not have it thought for a moment that he was creating, even unintentionally, the impression that "Lewis Carroll " was THE following letter, sent from Christ Church, Oxford, to Miss Mallalieu and her mother. It was addressed
"My dear Polly: "Ch.Ch., Oxford, Oct. 17, '91.

I I will put my real name this time: and my real address
is above this. But don't tell everybody about it, please : Is above rather people kenerally should only know the name :
 friend in Greenwich whom I sometimes go to see.
"Please tell me your age and your birthday, and also of your brothers and sisters, if you have any.

THE bright relationship which subsequently existed beat the outset by a harmless, but, as it appeared at the at the outset by a harmless, but, as it appeared at the
time, inauspicious, contrelemps. In the letter just given (that dated October 17) Mr. Dodgson asks: .. Do you
live at Greenwich, or is it that 'The Silver King' is on live at Greenwich, or is it that 'The Silver King' is on
tour there?" The childlike, but somewhat direct, answer was that she did not "live" at Greenwich. There was no attempt to explain that she did not
live" anywhere. The conditions that prevail in theatrical life in England, as Mr. Dodgson should have known, do not favor permanency of habitation. And here was a typical case. If Miss Mallalieu did not render "fealty to the halcyon hour," she did most surely " wander on from home to home." That she was not able to give any address at which Mr. Dodgson might call and see her was due to the fact that Mr . call was not received by Miss Mallalieu until within a few hours of her departure for Northampton. The fol lowing letter to Miss Mallalieu's mother was the consequence. The letter was addressed to " Mrs.
Mallaliet for whoever is in charge of Miss Polly Mallalieu)
" Dear Madam:
Ch. Ch., Oxford, Oct. 20, '91. else who is in charge of her, I wish to say that, thought I have the pleasure of knowing a good many of the race of 'stage the acquaintance of any: and, if the fact that Polly merely tells me that she does not live at Greenwich, without naming any home address, is to be taken to mean that it is not
thought desirable that I should ever call (supposing I were ever near her home), I am quite content that it should be so. "I write this by return of post, as the best chance of its
reaching you, as I know no other address than Northampton reaching you, as inelf to Polly 'Yours affectionately,' which from an old gentleman of nearly sixty to a child of eleven, is not, I think, out of place ; but, as she does not respond to
that form of address I do not write to her again, as I really cannot write to children on more formal terms.
$A^{N}$ EXPLANATORY letter from Mrs. Mallalieu (who A usually did happen to be " in charge") brought still more explanation from Mr. Dodgson, after which
this rather amusing misunderstanding dissipated into thin air
The charming letter which follows tells its own
" My dear Polly
Ch. Ch., Oxford, Nov. 11, 1891.
"I like the photograph very much, and I thank you for
sending it to me: and also for sending me your love, which sending it to me: and also for sending me your love, which
1 like a great deal more than the photograph. Photographs are very pleasant things to have, but love is the best thing
in all the world. Dont you think so? Of course I don mean it in the sense meant when people talk about 'falling in love , that's only one meaning of the word, and onny
applies to a few people. I mean in the sense in which w say that everybody in the world ought to 'love' everybody else. But we don't always do what we ought. I think you
children do it more than we grown-up people do: we find so children do it more than we grown-up people do : we find so
many faults in one another. many faults in one anothe
body loves you, my dear?' And I think her answer was very pretty one, She said, 'I think it must be because love And I have heard another story - perhaps, you have a long time ago. It was when people had only one name so they usell to give the name of the father, as well; and so he was called 'John the son of Zebedee.' When he was
zery old and feeble they used to carry him into the church to talk to the people; but he was too weak to say much
and at last he used to say nothing but 'Little chidren, love one another.' I daresay that people thought 'Why doesn'
he tell us something new? We've learnt that lesson and over again,' However, that was 1800 years ago, and I don't think we've learnt it quite perfect, even now.
"I send you the love on another old man: that's me.
" Yours affectionately. C I DoDGson
$\mathrm{A}^{\text {LL this time, and even until the end of June, 1892, Mr }}$ across the footlights. There had been no meeting of any kind. Mr. Dodgson strikes a note of fear in a short letter dated May 1, 1892, in which he expresses a desire "to make the personal acquaintance of "' Miss Mallalieu " before she is quite grown up." The next month, when Miss Mallaliel
meeting came about.
". Ch. Ch. Oxford, June 22nd, '92
Dear Mrs. Mallalien
Thanks for your letter. I should like to meet Polly eleven (or a little sooner). If, when you have seen me, you are inclined to trust me with her for a few hours
would be glad to take her with me to (1) New Gallery, $(2)$ luncheon at a friend

## ". In haste. <br> Very truly yours, C. L. Dodgson."

$M^{\text {R. DODGSON paid several visits to Miss Mallalieu in }}$ gether, until the middle of July walks and talks tovisit to his house at Eastbourne.

Dear Mrs. Mallalieu. "Maggie Bowman's height is $4 \mathrm{ft} .61 / 6 \mathrm{in}$. (i. e., without her shoes). What is Polly's? usual plau for meals when have a child-guest : and you can say if you think it would suit Polly.
"Breakfast about $81 / 2$. I have tea or coffee: Polly can
have cocoa, as my last guest had. I always have meat or have cocoa, as my last guest had. I always have meat or
fish : and, when a child is with me, there is usually fisl: and, when a child is with me, there is usually jam 2 courses, meat and sweets ). Polly could have ginger beer, or milk, to drink with
Tea about 5 .
Cocoa for Polly.)
about 7 . My child guest usually helps
ne with it (laving me with it (laving, a day). have nothing more but milk and
water and biscuits. about to. But more could be provided, if necessary. What time should she go to
bed? If we go to a Concert or theatre,
she would have to he would have to
be up till $101 / 2$ or 11. On other evenings, I suppose, she had better keep earlier hours.
"Very sincerely C. L. Dode
 fancy w
devising.
$M_{\text {lieuhas vivid }}^{\text {ISS MALL }}$ ecollections of the hours spent at Eastbourne. There were walks to Beachy Head, excursions into church, talks reading, attempts to solve the mysDodgson's type writer, and endless games which his ingeniou
$" 7$, Lushington Road, July 15 th, ' 92 .
Eastbourne.


## Dear Mrs Mallatin

"Polly is really a delightful companion, and it is very nice
to see how thoroughly she makes herself at home. And I should very much like to have her till Thursday, when she will have been a complete week here. She would like it,
too, I believe, but she is writing herself. I hope you will let her stay till then, and I will bring her back to you about the middle of Thursda

THE " Willie" referred to in the following letters is
Miss Mallalieu's brother: I Miss Mallalieu's brother

## Lushington Road, Eastbourne

'Dear Mrs. Mallalieu: and Bruno'; for Willie's acceptance, a baker's dozent of
visiting-cards; and for Polly's acceptance (if she can possibly consent to accept such a trifle e my best love.

Lushington Road,
"My dear Polly
'Eastbourne, Sept. 7th, '92.
that Inever give bir say ( so I I had better explain it now
book I had no idea
bents. When I sent Willie the book I had no idea it was so near his birthday. You see if once I began, all my little friends would expect a present
every year, and my life would be spent in packing parcels.

CORRESPONDENCE was kept up frequently until 1893 The letters written between December 23, 1892 nothing that will be of interest to the general reader Those that might have been interesting have unfortunately, been lost. From April, 1893, there is a falling of in the correspondence. For now Miss Mallalieu was no longer the "little Cissie" he had seen eighteen months before. There is no further letter from Mr Dodgson until those referred to in the letter of which the following is an extract

Ch. Ch., Oxford, Dec. 2oth, '93
My dear Polly:
This is just a to wish you a very happy Christmas and the reply to the mother says 'We had wondered why did not send Polly a line in reply to her last letter.' "Well, the last I got from you arrived Ap. 15. I keep a
register of the letters I receive and send ; and here are some copies of them :
Ap. 15, '93. Polly Mallatieu, (Leecester. Here for all summer.
Ap. 15. Polly Mallalien, Answer to hers.
do. Mallalicu, Mr., asking him, as manager, to remember
means my cousin, whose stage name is-
(Received)
"Now, the two letters to you and your father come close together in my register, so, most likely, they were put into
one envelope. If so, you must have received yours, and

There was, of course, no argument weighty enough cope with such minute accuracy
$M_{\text {settled down in Leicester. The following was }}^{\text {ISS MALLALE }}$ written from Christ Church dear, remind me of you. If only I'm very glad to have it, to Leicester I would come and see you play... I've seen (a pantomime) lately that was quite charming nephew, and a dear little girl-friend, 7 years old, with me She and the little boy had never been inside a theatre before They let me bring her without a ticket, to sit on my knee:
and about once in every half-hour she turned round to give me a kiss. I think she meant it as a sort of way of saying 'thank you so much for bringing me.
If ever you are to play in London, or are going on a tour
again, let me know, as it will give me some chance of seeing again, let me know, as it will give me some chance of seeing
I won't say 'my little Polly,' but my tall Maypole of a Polly, so tall that I shall have to get up on a chair next time "Kindest regards to yo (little?) brother, and to your father and mother, love to your (little?) brother, and love and a kiss for yourself, from
"Your affectionate old friend, C. L. DoDGSoN

An observant mind might regard this letter as ominous. This was the first time in the whole correspondence that he had signed himself Your affectionate
old friend." The " tall Maypole of a Polly " is an echo of the latent fear which Mr. Dodgson had is an echo Time" in its change of his darlings. I think it must have been that, to his mind, we are all " the shadows of our former selves."

# s\% More Will Animalls IHave $\mathbb{K} n o w n$ 

CHAPTER I-THE BOY
 a lover of sport and forabeginner. Flocks of Wild Pigeons had been com ing all day across the blue Lake of Caygeonull, and in long lines
on the dead limbs of the great on the dead limbs of the great
rampikes that stood as monuments of fire, around the little clearing in the forest, they afforded tempting marks, but he followed them for hours in vain. They seemed to know the exact range of the old-
fashioned shotgun and rose on noisy wings each ime before he was near enough to fire. At length a small flock scattered among the low green trees hat grew about the spring, near the log shanty in gently. He caught sight of a single Pigeon in gently. He caught sight of a single Pigeon
close to him, took a long aim and fired. A sharp
crack resounded at almost the same time and the bird crack resounded at almost the same time and the bird rell dead. Thorburn rushed to seize the prize just as

Hello, Corney ! you got my bird!"
"Your burrud! Sure yours flew away thayre. I saw
"Yem settle hayer and thought I'd make sure of wan with the rifle.
A careful examination showed that a rifle-ball as well had fired on the same bird. Both enjoyed the joke, though it had its serious side, for food as well as ammunition was scarce in that backwoods home.
CORNEY, a superb specimen of a six-foot Irish-
Canadian in early manhood, now led the way to the log shanty where the very scarcity of luxuries and the roughness of their lives was a source of merriment. For the Colts, though born and bred in the backwoods
of Canada, had lost nothing of the spirit that makes the Irish blood a world-wide synonym of heartiness and wit Corney was the eldest son of a large family. The old folks lived at Petersay, twenty-five miles to the southward. He had taken up a "claim" to carve his own
home out of the woods at Fenebonk, and his grown sisters, Margat, staid and reliable, and Loo, bright and witty, were keeping house for him. Thorburn Alder was visiting them. He had just recovered from a severe
illness and had been sent to rough it in the woods in $i l n e s s ~ a n d ~ h a d ~ b e e n ~ s e n t ~ t o ~ r o u g h ~ i t ~ i n ~ t h e ~ w o o d s ~ i n ~$
hope of winning some of the vigor of his hosts. Their home was of unhewn logs,
unfloored and roofed with sods grass and weeds. The primigrass and weeds. The primi-
tive woods around were broken in two places - one where the
sparkling lake rolled on a pebbly shore and gave a glimpse of Ellerton's, across the water four miles, their nearest neighbor, and
the other where the roughest of Their daily round had little Their daily round had little break to light the fire, call his sisters, and feed the horses while they prepared breakfast. At six
the meal was over and Corney the meal was over and Corney
went to his work. At noon, which Margat knew by the ing on the spring, a clear notifihe table Loo would hang a white rag on a pole, and Corney, seeing the signal, would return from summer fallow or hayfield, grimy, swarthy and ruddy, a picure of manly vigor and honest day, but at night, when they a ain assembled at the table he again come from lake or distant ridge and eat a supper like the dinner and breakfast, for meals as well as days were exact repeats : pork, bread, potatoes and tea, with occasionally eggs supplied by a dozen hens around the little $\log$ stable, with, rarely, a variation of wild
meat, for Thor was not a hunter and Corney had little time for anything but the farm.

## CHAPTER II-THE LYNX

A GREAT four-foot basswood had gone the A way of all trees. Death had been generous-had sent the three warnings: it grown up, it was hollow. The wintry blast that sent it down had broken it across and revealed a great hole where should have been its heart. A long wooden cavern in the middle of a sunny opening it now lay, and presented an ideal home for a Lynx when she sought a sheltered nesting-place
for her coming brood. or her coming brood.
Old was she and gaunt, for this was a year plague the autumn before had swept away plague the autumn before had swept away and sudden crusts had killed off nearly all the Partridges; a long wet spring had destroyed the few growing coveys and had kept the ponds and streams so full that fish and frogs were safe from their armed paws, and the mother Lynx fared no better than
her kind. The little
The little ones-half starved before they
came-were a double drain, for they took the time she might have spent in hunting. The Northern Hare is the favorite food of the Lynx and in some years she could have

killed fifty in one day, but never one did she see this season The plague had done its work too well. One day she caught a Red-squirrel which had run into a hollow log that proved a trap. Another day a fetid Blacksnake was her only food. A day was missed, and the little ones whined piteously for their natural food and failing drink. but familiar smell, then swift and silent sprang to but famatiar smell, then switt and silent sprang to
make attack. She struck it once on the nose, but the Porcupine doubled his head under, his tail flew up, and the mother Lynx was speared in a dozen places with the little stinging javelins. She drew them all with her teeth, for she had " learned porcupine " years before, and only the hard push
of want would have made her strike one now. A Frog was all she caught that day, yet on the next, as she ranged the farthest woods in a long,
hard hunt, she heard a singular calling voice. It was new to her. She approached it cautiously, up
wind, got many new odors and some more strange sounds in coming. The loud, clear, rolling call was repeated as the mother Lynx came to an opening in the
forest. In the middle of it were two enormous Muskrat or forest. In the middle of it were two enormous Muskrat or Beaver houses, far bigger than the biggest she ever before
had seen. They were made partly of logs and situated not in a pond, but on a dry knoll, and walking about not in a pond, but on a dry knoll, and walking about
were a number of Partridges, that is, birds like Partridges, only larger and of various colors, red, yellow and white.
$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{LL}}$ her nature was aroused. Food-food-abundance $\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{LL}}$ of food, and the old huntress sank to earth. Her breast was on the ground, her elbows above her back, as she made stalk, her shrewdest, subtlest stalk; one of
those Partridges she must have at those Partridges she must have at any price ; no trick
now must go untried, no error in this hunt; if it took now must go untried, no error in this hunt; if it took
hours - all day - she must approach with certainty to win before the quarry took to flight.
great a few bounds it was from wood shelter to the great Rat house, but she was an hour in crawling that small space. From stump to brush, from log to bunch of grass she sneaked, a flattened form, and the Partridges saw her not. They fed about, the biggest uttering the ringing call that first had fallen on her ear. Once they
seemed to sense their peril, but a long await dispelled the fear. Now they were almost in reach, and she trembled with all the eagerness of the hunting heart and the hungry maw. Her eye centred on a white one not quite the nearest, but the color seemed to hold her gaze. There was an open space
around the Rat house; outside that were tall weeds, and stumps were scattered everywhere. The
white bird wandered behind these weeds, the red one of the loud voice flew to the top of the Rat mound and sang as before. The mother Lynx sank lower yet. It
seemed an alarm note; but no, the white one still was there; she
could see its feathers could see its feathers gleaming through the weeds. An open space now lay about. The hunt-
ress, flattened like an empty skin trailed slow and silent on the ground behind a log no thicker than her neck; if she could reach that tuft of brush she could get unseen to the weeds and then would be near enough to spring. She could smell them now-the
rich and potent smell of life, of rich and potent smell of life, of
flesh and blood, that set her limbs a-tingle and her eyes a-glow.

THE Partridges still scratched 1 and fed; another flew to the high top, but the white one re-
mained. Fivemoreslow-gliding, silent sters, and the Lynx was behind the weeds, the white bird shining through; she gauged the distance, tried the footing, swung
her hindlegs to clear some fallen

'thor's knees were smiting together. he leveled the
SPEAR AND MADE A FEEBLE LUNGE TOWARD THE BRUTE
brush, then leaped direct with all her force, and the white one never knew the death it died, for the great gray shadow dropped, the swift and deadly did their work, and before the other birds could realize the foe or fly the Lynx was gone, with the white bird Wuirming in her jaws.
ferocity and unnecessary growl of inborn and beelike sped for home. The last quiver had gone from the warm body of the victim when she heard the sound of heavy feet ahead. She leaped on a log. The wings of her prey were muffling her eyes, so she laid the bird The sound drew nearer the with one paw. The sound drew nearer, the bushes Lynx knew and hated his kind. She had watched them at night, had followed them, had been hunted and hurt by them. For a moment they stood face to face. The huntress growled a warning that was a challenge bounded from, too, picked up the bird and bounded from the log into the sheltering bushes. It was a mile or two to the den, but and the big basswood came to view ; then a ow called forth the little ones o revel with their mother in a plenteous CHAPTER III-THE HOME OF THE LYNX $\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{T}}$ FIRST Thor, being town-bred, was timid the sound of Corney's axe; but day by day he went farther, guiding himself, not by
unreliable moss on trees, but by sun, compass and land scape features. His purpose was to learn about the wild
animals rather than to kill them ; but the naturalist and the sportsman are close akin, and the gun was his constant companion. In the clearing the only animal of any size was a fat Woodchuck; it had a hole under a stump some hundred yards from the shanty. On sunny morn ings it used to lie basking on the stump, but eterna vigilance is the price of every good thing in the woods.
The Woodchuck was always alert and Thor tried in vain to shoot or even to trap him.
"H ${ }^{\text {YAR," said Corney one morning, " time we had some }}$ fresh meat." He took down his He took down his rifle, an old care that showed the true rifleman he steadied the weapon against the door-jamb and fired. The Woodthe place and returned in triumph with the animal the place and returned in triumph with the animal,
shouting : " Plumb through the head-one hundred and shouting : 'PP
twenty yards.'
Corney controlled the gratified smile that wrestled with the corners of his mouth, but his bright eyes shone trifle brighter for the moment.
It was no mere killing for killing's sake, for the
Woodchuck was spreading a belt of destruction in the Woodchuck was spreading a belt of destruction in the crop around his den. His flesh supplied the family with more than one good seal and Corney showed Thor how ashes for twenty-four hours. This brought the hair off Then the skin was soaked for three days in soft soap and worked by hand, as it dried, till it came out a white, strong leather.
Thor's wanderings extended farther in search of the things which always came as surprises however much he was looking for them. Many days were blanks and
others would be crowded with incident, for the unexpect edness is above all the peculiar feature of huting and edness is above all the peculiar feature of hunting, and
its lasting charm. One day he had gone far beyond the ridge in a new direction and he passed through an open glade where lay the broken trunk of a huge basswood. The size impressed it on his memory. He swung past
the glade to make for the lake, a mile to the west, and the glade to make for the lake, a mile to the west, and
twenty minutes later he started back as his eye rested on twenty minutes later he started back as his eye rested on
a huge black animal in the crotch of a hemlock some thirty feet from the ground. A Bear! At last this was the test of nerve he had half expected all summer; had been wondering how that mystery " himself" would act under this very trial. He stood still; his right hand
dived into his pocket and bringing out three or four dived into his pocket and, bringing out three or four
duckshot, which he carried for emergency, he droped buckshot, which he carried for emergency, he dropped
them on top of the birdshot already in the gun, then rammed an hold them down
head, but now he studied it arefefully. It was not see its heade, A cub! That meant a mother Bear at hand, and Thor looked about with some fear, but saw no signs of any
but the little one, so he got a rest, leveled the gun and fired.
Then, to his surprise, down crashed the animal quite dead; it was not a Bear, but a large Porcupine. As it lay there he examined it with wonder and regret, for he
had no wish to kill such a harmless creature On its grotesque face he found two or three long scratche which proved that he had not been its only enemy. As he turned away he noticed some blood on his trousers,
then saw that his left hand was bleeding. He had The turned away he noticed some blood on his. He had
then saw that his left hand was bleeding.
wounded himelif quite severely on the quils of the aniwounded himself quite severely on the quills of the ani-
mal without knowing it. He was sorry to leave the mal without knowing it. He was sorry to oeave the
specimen there, and Loo, when she learned of it, said it was a shame not to skin it when she " needed a fur-lined cape for the winter.

$\mathrm{O}^{\mathrm{N}}$
N ANOTHER day Thor had gone without a gun, as he . They were close to the clearing; he knew the plac by a fallen elm. As he came to it he heard a peculiar sound. Then on the log his eye caught two moving things, He lifted a bough and got a clear view. They were the head and taii of an enormous Lynx. It had seen
him and was glaring and grupibling; and under its foot on thim and was glaring and gruyibling; and under its foot on be one of their own precious hens. How fierce and cruel the brute looked. How Thor hated it! and frairly
gnashed lis teeth with disfust that now, when his great gnashed his teeth with diszust that now, when his great-
est chance was come, he for once was without his gun. est chance was come, he for once was without his gun.
He was in not a little fear, too, and stood wondering what to do. The Lynx growled louder; its stumpy tail twitched viciously for a minute, then it picked up its
victim, and leaping from the log was lost to view. It was a very rainy summer, the woods were
soft everywhere, and the young hunter was led to follow tracks that would have defied an expert in dryer times. One day he came on Piglike footprints in the woods
He trailed them with little diffculty for they were new He trailed them with little difficulty for they were new,
and a heavy rain two hours before had wiped out all other and a heavy rain two hours before had wiped out all other
trails. After following for half a mile they led him to a trails. Atter following for har a mied tey beow he saw
little open ravine, and as he reached its brow across it a flash of white; then his keen young eyes made out the forms of a Deer and a spotted Fawn gazing at hi.n curiously. Though he was on the trail they gave
him a start. He gazed at them open-mouthed. The mother turned and raised the danger flag, her white tail, and bounded lightly away to be followed by the young ster, clearing low logs with an effortless leap, or bending down with Catlike suppleness when they
upraised so that they might pass below it.
upraised so that they might pass below it.
He never again got a chance to shoot at them, though
more than once he saw the same two tracks, or believed they were the same as for some cause never yet explained
Deer were scarcer in that unbroken forest than they were in later years when clearings spread around.
He never saw them; but he saw the mother once-he
hought it was the same-she was searching the woods thought it was the same - she was searching the woods
with her nose, trying the ground for trails; she was nervwith her nose, trying the ground for trails; she was nerv-
ous and anxious, evidently seeking. Thor remembered a trick that Corney had told him. He gently stooped, a trick up a broad blade of grass, laid it between the edges of his thumbs, then blowing through this simple squeaker he made a short, shrill bleat, a fair imitation of a Fawn's
cry for the mother, and the Der, though a long way off, cry for the mother, and the Deer, though a long way off,
came bounding toward him. He snatched his gun, came bounding toward him. He snatched his gun,
meaning to kill her, but the movement caught her eye.
looked inquiringly at him. Her big soft eyes touched
his heart, held back his hand; she took a cautious step nearer, got a full whiff of her mortal enemy, bounded was gone. "Poor thing," said Thor, "I believe she has lost her little one "
Half an hour more the boy met a Lynx in the woods. Half an hour after seeing the lonely Deer he crossed the long ridge that lay some miles north of the shanty. He
had passed the glade where the great basswood lay when a creature like a big bob-tailed kitten appeared and looked innocently at him. His gun went up, as usual but the kitten merely cocked its head on one side and fearlessly surveyed him. Then a second one that he had not noticed before began to play with the first, pawing at
its tail and inviting its brother to tussle. Thor's first its tail and inviting its brother to tussle. Thor's first
thought to shoot was stayed as he watched their gamthought to shoot was stayed as he watched their gambrought him back to the gun. He had almost raised it when a fierce rumble close at hand gave hima start, and there, not ten feet from him, stood the old one, looking big and fierce as a Tigress. It was surely folly to shoot at the young ones now. The boy nervously dropped some buckshot on the charge while the snarling growl
rose and fell, but before he was ready to shoot at her the rose and fell, but before he was ready to shoot at her the
old one had picked up something that was by her feet; old one had picked up something that was by her feet,
the boy got a glimpse of rich brown with white spotsthe boy got a glimpse of rich brown with white spots-
the limp form of a newly killed Fawn. Then she passed out of sight. The kittens followed and he saw her no more until the time when, life against life, they were weighed in the balance together.

## CHAPTER IV-THE TERROR OF THE WOODS

SIX weeks had passed in daily routine when one day about. His handsome face was very sober and he sang not at all that morning. He and Thor slept on a hay bunk in one corner of the main room, and that night the boy awakened more than
once to hear his companion groaning and tossing in his
sleep. sleep.
Corney arose as usual in the morning and fed the hasses, He roused himself by an effort and went back to
fast. Heal work but came home early. He was trembling from head to foot. It was hot summer weather but he could not be kept warm. After several hours a reaction set in and Corney was in a high fever. The family knew
well now that he had the dreaded chills and fever well now that he had the dreaded chills and fever
of the backwoods. Margat went out and gathered an of the backwoods. Margat went out and gathered an
armful of pipsissewa to make tea, of which Corney was encouraged to drink copiously
But in spite of all their herbs and nursing the young man got worse. At the end of ten days he was greatly reduced in flesh and incapable of work, so on one of the "well days" that are usual in the course of the disease he said:
" Say, gurruls, I can't stand it no longer. Guess I bet ter go home. I'm well enough to drive to-day, for a while anyway; if I'm took down I'll lay in the wagon and the in a week or so. If you run out of grub before I come back take the canoe to Ellerton's." So the girls harnessed the horses ; the wagon was
partly filled with hay, and Corney, weak and white-faced, drove away on the long, rough road, and left them feelin much as though they were on a desert island and thei Half a week had scarcely gone by
them, Margat, Loo and Thor, were taken down with yet more virulent form of chills and fever
Corney had had every other a " well day," but with the others there were no "well days " and the house became an abode of misery
Seven days went by, and now Margat could not leave her bed and Loo was barely able to walk around the which did much toward keeping up all their spirits, but whim merriest jokes fell keeping up all their spirits, but face. Thor though weak and ill was the strongest and did for the others, cooking and serving each day a simple meal, for they could eat very little, fortunately,
perhaps, as there was very little, and Corney could not perhaps, as there was very little, and Corney could not arrive for another week.
SOON Thor was the only one able to rise, and one mornslice of their treasured bacon he found, to his horror that the whole piece was gone. It had been stolen doubtless by some wild animal from the little box on the shady
side of the house where it was kept safefrom flies side of the house where it was kept safe from flies. Now
they were down to flour and tea. He was in despair when his eye lighted on the Chickens about the stable but what's the use? In his feeble state he might as wel try to catch a Deer or a Hawk. Suddenly he rememthe pot He boiled it whole as the easiest way to cook it, and the broth was the first really tempting food they had for some time.
They kept alive for threè wretched days on that Chicken, and
when it was finished Thor again took down his gun - it seemed a much heavier gun now. He crawled to the barn, but he was so
weak and shaky that he missed several times before he brouglt down a fowl. Corney had taken the rifle away with him and three
charges of gun ammunition were all that now remained charges of gun ammunition were all that now remained.
Thor was surprised to see how few hens there were now, only
three or four. There used to be over a dozen. Three days later three or four. There used to be over a dozen. Three days onter
he made another raid. He saw but one hen and he used up his last ammunition to get tha
His daily routine now ing, which was his " well time" he prep of horror. In the morn household and got ready for the night of raging fever by putting a
bucket of water on a block at the head of each bunk. About on o'clock, with fearful regularity, the chills would come on; trem-
bling from head to foot, teeth chattering: cold cold, within an bling from head to foot, teeth chattering: cold, cold, within and
without; nothing seemed to ive any warmith - fire seemed to have lost its power; there was nothing to do but to lie and shake and
suffer all the slow torture of freezing to death and shaking to pieces. For six hours it would keep up, and to the torture nausea
lent its horrid aid throughout: then about seven or in the evening a change would come; a burning fever set in; no
ice could have seemed cool to him then - water-water-was all he craved, and drank and drank untii three or four in the morning, " If you run out of food take the canoe to Ellerton's," was the brother's last word: Who was to take the canoe?
There was but half a Chicken now between them and starvation,

For three interminable weeks the deadly program dragged along. It went on the same but worse as the sufferers grew weaker - a few
days more and the boy also would be unable to leave his couch.
Then what? Then what
Despair was on the house and the silent cry of each was, "Oh,
od!! will Corney never come ?"

## chapter $V$-the home of the boy

$\mathrm{O}^{\mathrm{N} \text { THE day of that last Chicken, Thor was all morning carry- }}$ ing water enough for the coming three fevers. The chill attacked him sooner than it was due and his fever was wotse than He drank. deeply and often from the bucket at his head. He had filled it, and it was nearly emptied when about two in the morning In the gray dawn he was awakened away - a splashing of water. He turned his heead to see two glaring eyes within a foot of his face-a great beast lapping the water in the bucket by his bed.
that he was dreaming, certain that this was a nivhtmare eyes, sure with a Tiger by his conchict but the lapping continued. He looked
wite
upi yes, it still was were. He tried to up; yes, it still was there. He tried to find his voice but uttered
only a gurgle. The great furry head quivered, a growl came from only a gurgle. The great furry head quivered, a growl came from
below the shining eyeballs, and the creature, whatever it was, dropped to its front feet, and glided arooss the hut under the
table. Thor was fully awake now; he rose slowly on his elbow and table. Thor was fully awake now; he rose slowly on his elbow and
feebly shouted "Sssh-hi," at which the shining eyes reappeared reebly shouted "Sshh-hi," at which the shining eyes reappeared
under the table and the gray form came forth. Calmly it walked across the eround and glided under the lowest log at a place where and
an old potato-pit left and openinger and disapest loged.
What tacas it ? The sick boy hardly knew -
prey, undoubtedly. He was totally unnerved. He savage beast of prey, undoubtedly. He was totally unnerved. He shook with fear
and a sense of helplessess, and the night passed in tiftul sleep and a sense of he plessness, and the night passed in fittul sleep eyes and tte great gray glieiding form. In the morning he did not
know whether it were not all delirium, yet he made a feeble effort know whether it were not all a delirium, yet he
to close the old cellar hole with some firewood.
The three had little appetite, but even that they restrained since now they were down to part of a Chicken, and Corney evidently
supposed they had been to Ellerton's and got all the food they needed
Again that night, when the fever left him weak and dozing, Thor was awakened by a sound in the room, a sound of crunching bones.

He looked around to see dimly outlined apainst the little window | the form of a large animal on the table. . Thor sloouted; he tried to |
| :--- | boot at the intruder. It leaped lightly to the ground and passed out of the hole, apain wide open.

It was no dream thins time, he knew, and the women knew it, too
not only had they heard the ce ceature, but the Clicken, the last of not only had they heard the
their food, was wholly gone.

POOR Thor barely left his couch that day. It needed all the Pouerulous complaints of tone sick women. to dorive him forth. forth.
Down by the spring he found a few berries and divided them with the others. He made his usual preparations for the chills and the thirst, but headded this- by the side of tis couch he put an old
fish-spear - the only weapon he could find now the gun was useles -a spear - the only wapoon he could find, now the gun was useless coming back again - was coming hungry. It would find no food what more natural, he thought, than take the living prey lying
there so helpless? And a vision came of the limp brown form of the little Fawn, borne off in those same cruel jaws.
Once again he barricaded the hole e in
Once again he barricaded the hole with friewood, and the night
passed as usual, but without any ferce visitor. Their food that day was flour and water, and to cook it Thor was forced to use some of his barricade. Loo attempted some feeble joke, guessed she was light enough to fly now and tried to rise, but she got no farther
than the edge of the bunk. The sane preparations we and the night wore on, but early in the morning Thor was again awakened rudely by the sound of lapping water by his bed, and
there, as before, were the glowing eyeballs, the great head , the gray there, as before, were the glowing eyeballs, the great head, the gray
form relieved hy the dim light from the dawne Torm reieved by the dim light rom he daw ang all his strength ind
but it was merely a feeble screech. He rose slowly and called out: "Loo, Margat: The Iynx - heres sthe Lynx Lyand anain!"
": May God help ve, for we cant,", was the answer.
"Msy God help ye, or tried again to drive the beast away. It leaped on to the table by the whit was woing to leap through the
the useless gun. Tho thous and
taced the window a moment: but it turned and glared glass as it faced the window a moment; but it turned and glared
toward the boy for he could see both eese shin toward the boy, for he could see both eses shining. He rose
slowly to the side of his bunk and he prayed for help, for he felt it was kill or be killed. He struck a match and lighted his pine-
root cande, held that in his left hand and in his right took the old fish-spear, meaning to fight, but he was so weak he had to use but was crouching a little as though for a spring. Its eyes alowed red in the torchlight. Its short tail was switching from side to side and its growling took a higher pitch. Thor's knees were smiting together, but he leveled the spear and made a feeble lunge toward thought - the torch, and the bey's bold front had liad, eftect - it
went over his head to drop on the ground beyond and at once to slink under the bunk.
This was only a temporary repulse. Thor set the torch on a iedge or the eogs, then tho life, and he knew it. He heard the voices of the
ing women feebly praying. He saw only the glowing eyes under the bed and heard the growling in higher pitch as the beast was nearing
action. He steadied himself by a great effort and plunged the spear with all the force he could give it. forth. The boy threw all his weight on the weapon; the beast was struggling to get at him; , he felt its teeth and claws grating on the arms and claws were reaching for him now; he could not hold out long. He put on all his force, just a little more it was than before the rotten him - past him - never touched him, but across through the hole and away, to be seen no more.
Thor fell on the bed and lost all consciousness.
$\mathrm{H}^{\mathrm{E}}$ LAY there he knew not how long, but
Hello! Hellot-are ye all dead L Loo! Thor! Margat!",
He had no strength to answer, but there was a trampling of
horses outside, a heavy step, the door was forced oper, and in hirses outside, a heavy step, the door was forced open, and in
strode Corney, handsome and hearty as ever. But what a flash ot horror and pain came on his face on entering the silent shanty.
"Dead ?" he gasped. "Who's dead - where are you? Thor
 there. They're awfuil sick. We have nothing to eat.". "I made
"Oh, what a fool I be." said Corney again and again. sure ye'd go to Ellerton's and get all ye wanted. "We lad no chance, Corney' we the dre at once, right after you, left. Then the Lynx came and cleared up
the hens. and all in the house, too, "Well, ye got even with he, he," and Corney pointed to the trail of
blood across the mud floor and out under the logs.

Good food, nursing and medicine restored them all
A month or two later, when the women wanted a new leaching
barrel, Thor said: "I I know where there is a hollow basswood as big as a horshead,
He and Corney
they needed they found in the place, and when they cut off what they needed they found in the fare end of it the dried-up bodies of
two iittle Lynxes winth that of the mother, and by the side of the
old one was the head of a fish.spear broken trom the tadle


## $\mathbb{P}$ hilliilps $\mathbb{B r o o k s}$ as $\mathbb{I} \mathbb{R} m e w \mathbb{H i m}$

athe first thought of Phillips Brooks is o great preacher phec. But he was the all, the great man; and it is of the man with which these recollections have to do
Mr. St. Gaudens, who is now working on statue of Phillips Brooks for the city of Boston, i fect specimen. It would be too much, perhaps to make such a declaration of his, or any other man's, total personality - short of, the Divinely-
human One ; but certainly there was a splendid human One; but certainly there was a splendid
proportion and symmetry in the make-up of proportion and symmetry in the make-up o
Phillips Brooks which made it difficult to analyze him or the impression he made, or, indeed, any special act or word as it came from him.
As was said of Abraham Lincoln, that one head or from his heart, so harmoniously did the work together, so of Phillips Brooks; or, to adapt
a quotation from the poet Tennyson, $:$ His head a quotation from the poet Tennyson, ". His head
and soul according well, did make one music," and soul according well, did make one music,
and that in consonance with all the rest of him. and that in consonance with ais the rest of or pass ssed, before he had spoken a word, with the majesty of his mien Head and shoulders above his fellows, he seemed The amusing story is told men.
The amusing story is told of him that one day, on one of his foreign journeys, he came into the
market-place of some little town where a crowd of people were gathered. His size at once be and the dispatch of a messenger to find, as it soon became evident, the biggest man about, for com-
parison with the new visitor. After considerable search parison with the new visitor. After considerable search
the man was produced, when, on being stood up alongside the stranger and found wanting, he was hissed off the ground. A somewhat more complimentary treatment to Japan he was halled everywhere by that delightful but timinutive people by the title of ". Dai Butzu"' [."Great Buddha"", whose gigantic image at Kamakura, sitting fiity feet tail and containing a temple within itself, was their standard of measure, and, it may be hoped, of thei
$\mathrm{H}^{\text {IS }}$ majestic form, surmounted by a head of classic ous and expressive mouth, at once capable of a most winning smile, or of biting scorn for what was low or mean, and a full, round face, all contributed to the impression, and were sacramental of the noble nature within. And
when to these were added the richness and sympathy when to these were added the richness and sympathy
of his voice in speaking, we have at least the material of his voice in speaking, we have at least the material
basis of part of his power. Nor will one who has ever heard him fail to remember how all this was heightened and glorified by the inspiration of the themes with which the face of an angel," but certainly as that of a prophet of God. It is to be hoped that in carving his long-looked-for statue, to stand within the shadows of the
great church he built and loved, it will not be found necessary to introduce into the composition any ex-
traneous symbol or figure to thespest the divine If only he himself be reproduced, as seen and heard in If only he himself be reproduced, as seen and he
If there is any definable meaning in the word
netism," half material, half spiritual in its origin, which
we hear so often used of men of strong influence,
Phillips Brooks possessed it in the largest degree ; and to this characteristic the qualities just mentioned cer tainly contributed their share. And in this connectio ality into his work than he did. Of his sermons this is so true that it is difficult to read them to-day in cold print and not feel his overshadowing presence or hear
his quick, rich voice pouring them forth.

I HAVE often thought, when people have spoken in rapture of some fine sermon they had heard Phillip. Brooks preach, that if they only knew him in his daily
life in the numberless and unnoticed acts which he was daily doing, of the way in which he lived and worked of his dealings with the many kinds of people brought in contact with him, they would have a different basis ior their judgment, and the result would be not a lower but even a higher estimate of him
It is the home life, after all, that shows the man at his best or at his worst. And it was in the home of Phillips
Brooks, with its hospitable entertainment, or, better still, in the dear old study at almost any hour of the day, or even night that one came to know him. There one began to understand, amid the choice volumes which filled the shelves or the dainty bits of art which adorned the walls, the refine ment and culture of "the soul," around whom all thes were but the natural accretions. There, too, in close and mind, so bright and quick to grasp the very heart of mind, so bright and quick to grasp the very heart of bearings on life ; so full of prophetic intuition, and so forceful, graceful and poetic in its presentations. There one came to realize the genius which he had for hard work ; for what the world took for the spontaneous outburst of the moment's inspiration had had already here the most conscientious of preparation, as his noteseemed willing, even in the smallest matters, to trust only to the hour. One wonders often where he got the

By the Right Reverend W. N. McVickar, D. D.

Bishop of Rhode Island


WELL, THIS IS A baby"
needed time for preparation with the unceasing demands that were made upon him. A day or two at his side moment. something of the secret. He never wasted a dressing-room may be accredited the working out of many high thoughts or the storing of his memory with the masterpieces of prose and poetry which ever after

A LWAYS ready for the entertainment of a friend, his $A^{L}$ door never closed against interruption, he somehow or other, by lengthening out the day or by anticipating its early hours, found time for doing his pressing duties. a late " Good-night " - with a pile of correspondence a late " Good-night " - with a pile of correspondence
already attended to, and himself ready for the new project of the day. And of this one item of correspondence alone it might be said there seemed no end, Everybody felt at liberty to write him on every conas to a good boarding-house, or the little child who wrote of her new kitten, to the Governor or Judge who sought his alliance in some movement for reform ; and all alike received a courteous and pain
his own comely and finished hand.
But above all things one learned, in his home, that marv upon all sorts and conditions of people. If the walls of speak, they would have a wondrous story to tell of those who had come there, with their needs, for just the words and help which he alone seemed able to give: the
young men, with their doubts and difficulties and temptayoung men, with their doubts and difficulties and tempta-
tions, seeking counsel ; the sad and broken-hearted ones, "each bearing his burden of sorrow," to find a deep and sincere sympathy and a loving, outstretched on their
look in look into his face and hear his cheery greeting, or to have a bit of fun with him.
$\mathrm{N}^{\text {OR must one forget the servants, the sisters, one of }}$ delighted to minister to his comfort. What a testimony of his thoughtfulness and kindness they could give and did give! Never shall I forget when, after his death, I went to the rectory where I had spent so many happy hours in days gone by, and these sisters, bereft now of
their friend, rather than master, came up into the diningtheir friend, rather than master, came up into the dining-
room ; and we sat and talked together of him and of room, and we sat and talked together of him and of There could not have been a bigher tribute than that they paid, with full hearts, to his thoughtfulness and that for them with all the others.
And from this home as a centre he went forth day after day to those many acts, still apart from the public gaze, in which, as the humbler servant of the Master,
he ministered to the least of God's children who could he ministered to the least of God's children who could not come to him. Now it is to the hospital to sit by a drastic treatment, to encourage and cheer her in her depression. She does not belong to his flock. She has no claim upon him higher than that highest of all claims -her need. And she will teil you, too, of a service other than this which he has done her and hers: how he sought out a brother, whose low marriage threatened loss of seli-respect and degradation, and had with only found him, but had also visited him and supped it is to some poor woman tending her sick child, Again strength is well-nigh exhausted, when he takes her place and rocks the cradle, that she may rest a while
in Phillips Brooks's heart for children. In wery special spot heaviest labors and heart for children. In the midst of him an ever-welcome source of recreation and joy. In the homes where he was known his coming was often the signal for an outburst of youthful exuberance and askance lest dignity should suffer affront. They needed however, have no fear of that : the playmates fully understood each other, and both were the better for the fun. It was the meeting of childhood on the one hand with that "immortal youth " on the other, of which Heine speaks, as the essence of eternity, and which Phillips in heart although a man in years," was the prayer af
old Saint, strikingly fulfilled in him. Those charming carols which, year by year, he gave to the children for their Christmas and Easter festivals told the same story ; as did also the boys' pocket, which he always carried about with him, replenished with mementoes of his
travels-a little bogwood pig from Cork, an elaborate ravels-a little bogwood pig from Cork, an elaborate vory button from Japan, etc.
I remember his telling me once of a visit he had paid the butler in the early morning to take the visitors, clothes from the bedrooms for brushing; and how he had watched with half-closed eyes that functionary emoving these playthings from his trousers' pocket, wondering the while what he, the butler, must think of heir possessor. No wonder the children felt at home with him, whatever butlers might feel. Soon after his consecration to the Episcopate it became his duty to did not promise much of geniality. The parish was not a live one, and the minister, with whom he was to stay, was known to have antagonized his election. But happily there were children in the family, and that soon relieved the situation. It was not long before he and they were on the most friendly terms; and, when the time for parting the next morning came, however the older ones met and a genuine friendship formed. Among other gained he and the child had discovered they had a birthday in common, and then and there had exchanged gifts.
IT WAS the Reverend Doctor Gordon, I think, who said, in reviewing his life and influence afterward, that among them like the Son of Man." And all that heard this high eulogy knew what he meant. Phillips Brooks's elder brother said to me one day in the old family home at Andover, in speaking of him: "Phillips might have saved himself and so prolonged his life. Others do, but he was always giving himselt to any one who wanted him." My reply was, and it might have been the reply of any who knew him, yes, indeed, he might have saved himself, but in doing so he would not
have been Phillips Brooks. The glory of his life was have been Phillips Brooks.

Nor is this picture of sacrifice merely one of soft symand its supreme illustration. The very idea of sacrifice idea. It was that rather of strength, consecrated to the needs of weakness. It was the chivalry of a valiant knight who knew how to strike as well as to succor.
His righteous indignation was as quick and terrible His righteous indignation was as quick and terrible for the suffering and oppressed. This made tender friend and advocate for the slave in the early davs of the Civil War, when leading members of his church turned their backs upon him ; and this, too, made him ever the undaunted champion of all righteous causes in Church and State, and the leader, often, of what others thought forlorn hopes, but which to his earnest soul were bound to be successes; for how could he doubt?

## And right the day must win; To doubt would be disloyalty, <br> To doubt would be disloyalty To falter would be sinn,"

This faith made him the optimist he was; and in this assurance he was always brave. If need be he could stand alone and would do so, although there was no than he did. His love for humanity in general was but the outside setting of a deeper love for chosen friends whose hearts beat with his. And in all this he was the exemplar and apostle of life.

THE last time 1 heard him preach was in my own 1 church in Philadelphia, a few months only before he died, and his theme that day was the "Abundance of
Life." His text was, "Before Abraham was, I am." What was the supreme consciousness of Christ must he claimed, be in degree the consciousness of every high years, but a being rooted away back in the eternal purposes of God and reaching out beyond the farthest imit of time into newer and nobler opportunities. It was a wonderful sermon, preached without a scrap of a note before him, but with a power of thought and utterance which spelbound the vast audience and litted them very light of the Eternal One might in the occasion, whether in the heart of the preacher there might not have been at least an unconscious premoni tion of the approaching end. Whether there were or not, one realized that in some sense he was speaking a "last word" on his consummate theme; and the
splendid vision of life which he held out was already splendid vision of life which he held out was already It was just glorified with the colors of a heavenly dawn. whom he had visited the preceding summer. and spoke of the influence of his poetry on the present eneration as due to his being the poet of life. It was the only time I remember his voice to have trembled when he spoke. It did then, as he quoted, in closing, those beautiful words from 'Crossing the Bar '
"Twilight and evening bell;
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell
For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I lave cross'd the
It was but a few months and he, too, had met the It was but a few months and he,
great Pilot and had crossed the bar.

## The Women

By Caroline Atwater Mason

# ofi His @hnureh 

Author of "A Minister of the World," etc.

## XIV-AT THE BRIDGE

WHY do you stop here?", asked Glee unsuspectingly when reaching the bridge He had been silent regarding his apprehension, not wish2man his apprehension, not wish We will not stop," he said; but his heart pounded against his side like powerful engine as he walked on, tense of muscle and vigilant of eye, down between the bushes which closed thick and sky above their heads, and all the worl shut out.
They had reached the bridge and trodden the first loose, rattling plank when in rapid succession a sequence of dark ominous figures in a rather ghastly sort of silence moved out from the bushes on the farther side and slowly approached them while steps behind them and a hasty glance over his shambling shapes had emerged from the elders just behind where they must have been crouching
"What is it?", whispered Glee, clutching Holt's arm convulsively in sheer terror
"Our friend Lorish and his clan,", said Holt imperturbably. "Remember what you promised Holding Glee's hand yet more firmly within his arm he advanced to the middle of the bridge. Glee noted disblossoms on the other side of the brook, and how one star, like a drop of light, seemed falling down the sky to rest above them.
Evidently the presence of the lady was unexpected and disconcerting to the plan of attack, but Lorish, nothing daunted, stepped out from the squad at the bridge's


Berore Holt could make his voice heard hrough the noise Lorish shouted again ". We'll see the lady home! Never you fear! But since you're afraid to fightboard and cool his head a little in the crick? Wouldn't that be healthy for that kind of a milksop that hides behind a petticoat, heh
Holt, at a white heat of anger, which seemed to make the bridge and its evil circle whirl about him, and yet outwardly self-possessed, had loosened his hold of Glee's hand, and she, clinging now to his that he was swiftly removing his watch and chain from their place. ,,

Halloa, Jim McCurdy," he called " you're a fairly decent fellow. You will have to stand for me here a few
farther end with all the coarse swagger of a bully, and with sulky, lowering brow shouted with an oath : "Come on parson! Me an' you's got to fight. Brace up now and Holt 1 er you ain't araid! eyes with stern, unsparing scorn. You are right, Lorish," he said with sharp emphasis, " you and I have got to fight, and fight we will. But you must let me tak this lady home first."

Then from both the shambling groups on the bridge, which had now nearly met in an irregular circle around Lorish, a yell of low, taunting contempt: "Ho, yes That's what I told you, fellers," cried Lorish with a brutal sneer. "He'll get out of fighting somehow ; them was my words, and you bet he wouldn't, Jim McCurdy. What
d'ye say now, heh?"
minutes."
Jim stared at him in blank amazement as he now placed in his clumsy and unwilling hand the valuable watch and chain
Holt then drew Glee's hand again within the protection of his arm. "Come," he said to her gently, "we will go now." Then in another tone: " Lurish, I have left my watch with Jim as a pledge of my return as soon as I have taken this lady to her home. Meet me here in three quarters of an hour. I am mighty sorry to put off the pleasure of thrashing you as you deserve for even five sound of carriage wheels on the road beyond "f fortu nately, I believe, I can make it in half an hour. I rely on finding you here then.
With these words, Glee on his arm, Holt strode straigh ahead, the young rufnans overawed, falling away on each side, Lorish shaking his fist fiercely after him, but no venturing to intercept his progress. And just above


Glee saw the star, still falling down the sky like a drop of heavenly light, to rest above them. A moment later she cried:" Oh, thank the Lord"" For the carriage had, in fact, just reached the brow the little ascent beyond the bridge, and in a few seconds more Glee found herself safely seated in it, Holt by her
side. he coachman.
"I am awfully sorry to have had you share in so much of my trouble," he then said compassionately to
Glee, for she was trembling violently, and her breath came quick and panting. She could not speak.
fly flying past them, the clear autumn air cooling their faces the man beside her spoke no more, asked nothing as to her welfare, but let her have out her reaction of excite ment and terror all to herself. Looking up, she saw his face in the starlight, and for a moment she was appalled at the passion of still anger which it showed. He seemed to be forcing himself to silence, but his compressed lips, mighty wrath of a strong man brought to bay by cowards.

They were entering the limits of the town before Hol spoke. Then he roused himself with a perceptible effort, his attitude and his face relaxed, and he seemed once more to take cognizance of his companion
Bending to look into her face he said humbly: "I am ashamed to have been so blithering mad at their daring for a moment. I have learned something in the way courage! I would not have believed a girl could have held herself as you have done to-night. But now you
will be ill, and I feel so desperately guilty-I can never forgive myself.
"Oh, never mind me," she gasped, buoyed up now by the perception that his fury had been for her, not for himself, " but please, Mr. Holt, promise me that you
won't go back to those awful men. They are frightful. They will all set upon you at once.", They are frightru "Oh, no; they will put up a fair fight," he sai
laughing; "t they are not half so bad as you think."

They are thugs!" she cried vindictively.
By no means, Miss Cushier. Lorish, I grant you, is pure thug, but the others would be half-way, perhaps way Jim McCurdy might even make a gentleman in way. , Jim McCurdy might even make a gentleman in
time. speed through the darkness, and in another momen Glee saw that they were turning in at her own gate Holt sprang from the carriage as they drew up before the familiar veranda, and, seeing her weakness, lifted her bodily, as if she had been a child, placed her on the
floor of it and rang the bell floor of it and rang the bell
home," she pleaded, looking up, still white and trem home, she pleaded,
bling, into his face.
"Oh, thank you," he said in the most unemotional
of tones, "you are very kind. But I have an engage of tones, " you are very kind. But I have an engage-
ment, you remember, with Mr. Lorish." Then, the maid appearing, he simply added as he stood, hat in hand, "I hope you will be able to rest. Good-night,"
and not pausing for further discussion he hastened with and not pausing for further discussion he hastened with long strides across the lawn and in
peared in the direction of the Ledge.
Glee, not waiting to explain or describe her adventure, not even asking why Thomas had been fifteen minutes late in calling for her, hastened to her room. There, kneeling in her deep, low window-seat, she looked long out into the fragrant gloom of the garden,
saw the star which had watched above them but now saw the star which had watched above them but now
on the little bridge, and prayed for the man who was on the little bridge, and prayed for the man who was
hastening back there to what, who could guess? The star seemed to give her answer: "He shall give His angels charge concerning thee.
Then under her breath she said, as her father had
once said to her : " Murray Holt is a man." And with once said to her. " Murray Holt is a man." And with
bright tears falling unchecked down her cheeks she bright tears falling unchecked down her cheek
added : "Thank God, I have known him at last."

## XV-THE END of mortal antipathy

$I^{T}$ WAS after seven when Glee opened her eyes next morning in her tower chamber. She sprang to her
feet, threw open her blinds, beheld a dazzling day, and feet, threw open her blinds, beheld a dazzling day, and
then all at once the scenes of the night before came back to her. A sense of the danger to Murray Holt in his unknown neount with painful dread. With made her heart beat hard with painful dread. With a white face
and a little tremor of anxiety about her lips she went and a little tremor of anxiety about her lips she went
down to breakfast. A boy at the house door delivering a note, which the maid at once handed to her. It was from Holt himself, a few hurried words to apologize for his inability to call and inquire for her welfare, as he was most anxious to do; but an engagement at Princeton made it necessary for him to take
the eight o'clock train to New York. That was all. not a word as to his own experience of the night before. Naturally, he must be alive, however, and
in fairly good condition. What could be more lik him, thought Glee, than wholly to ignore any possibl peril to himself, any possible interest in him on he part? But how good of him, how thoughtful in this mple way to save her further anxiety
Hardly was breakfast
Hardly was breakfast over when Cecil Compton crossed her lawn and called Glee out to see some
roses she had found still blooming in her garden.
The two girls stood together at the wicket gate the warm October sun which showed Glee's face still pale and her eyes unwontedly dark and hollow.
tively ill. What is the matter? Yecil, " you look posi tively ill. What is the matter? You must have had a
dreadful time out at the Ledge meeting last night. Tell dreadful time out at the Ledge meeting last night. Tel me, honestly, all about it.
proceedings, to which Cecil listened with keen interes
temperance business," she remarked. "Honestly, Glee, don't you think he has carried things altogether too far? Of course, it's all right for a minister to be a temperance man, but when it comes to
mixing in these horrid political matters-" Cecil hesitated,
feeling a little at sea on 'the subject, and Glee smiled slightly,
recognizing the echo of Laurence Compton's opinions. She was, recognizing the echo of Laurence Compton's opinions. She was, fowever, at
friend's part.
Cecil had the
Cecil had the night before, in fact, undergone an ordeal of brotherly plain-speaking from which she had come forth chastened
and subued. She had been told in good, set terms that she had thrown herself at Mr. Holt's head, and all in vain, and it was time come to her senses. She could not be so insane as to discard
chances plainly hers - a marriage into New York's Four Hundred for the sake of this hot-headed parson! And even if she could it would avail her nothing, etc., etc.
This was enough to bring any sensi
Cecil had promptly declared herself ready to close the Heathfiel house the first of November, and depart with her family for New York, where a brilliant season and a no less brilliant marriage
engagement, she had reason to believe, awaited her. engagement, she had reason to believe, awaited her.
Consequently Heathfield interests,
Reverend Murray Holt, had sunk that morning to a somewhat tame and low level. Glee felt this distinctly, and it did not seem to her worth while to attempt to prove to Cecil that Mr. Holt had
gained a notable victory, and had every encouragement for pressing on in the work of rescue and purification which he had begun singlehanded at the Ledge.
"I do not think Mr. Holt is a man who changes his mind or his plans very easily," was all her response.
Cecil nodded emphatically. "That is
a pity he is so obstinate. He might have stayed in Heathfield
indefinitely," indefinitely.'
Glee looked up quickly. " Might have stayed! What do you
mean, Cecil?" " oun didn't know that he had resigned as pastor of
"Oh, then your
our church? I might have known, of course, that you could not our church? I imight have known, of course, that you could not
have heard. He has found out, you see, that some of the promihave heard. He has found out, you see, that some of the promi-
nent members think it best. Brother had a letter from him this
morning about it. It is all settled, I suppose, "Cecil added morning about it. It is all settled, I suppose," Cecil added Gilee's color had changed swiftly, but she held herself well in
hand. "It seems rather sudden," was her careless comment hand. "It seems rather sudden," was her careless comment; but
as she turned back a moment later to her own house her spirit was in a strong tumult of perplexity, pain and indignation.

That evening there was a large reception at the Binneys', to which Glee went with her parents, solely because she hoped that Murray
Holt would be there, and she could assure herself that he had come out unscathed from his last night's encounter. Furthermore, she
might even gather courage to ask him if it were true that he had might even gather courage to ask him if it were true that he had
resigned, and why, and whether he were sure that this was not an resigned, and why, and whe
impulsive, premature step.
Although the Cushiers were late in arriving Glee could find no sign that Holt had come, or even that his coming was expected. A wretched sinking of disappointment, a weary distaste of the whole brilliant gathering fairly frightened her, as tokens of a depth
of feeling in her own heart, until the last twenty-four hours quite unknown to herself.
Having refused repeatedly to join the dancing, Glee endeavored
to keep out of sight of her friends in the seclusion of a nook deeply to keep out of sight of her friends in the seclusion of a nook deeply
draped in Moorish hangings. Here she found herself, a half-hour after her arrival, confronted by her host, Mr. Binney, with his ruddy face, prominent eyed, big white mustache, and the unmis-
takable air of command which long-enjoyed power and prosperity akable air of command which longenjoyed power and prosperity
are wont to give a man. are wont to give a man. Gle Cushier!" he exclaimed. "Well,
"You here and alone, Gle
well. This will never do. Have pity on these poor boys. I sav1 you turn them away one after the other."
"Oh but you must have pity upon me to-night, Mr. Binney," "Oh, but you must have pity upon me to-night, Mr. Binney
cried Glee, making a place for him by her side on the divan. am really a little bit tired and like to sit still and talk with men of
mature mind," and she smiled roguishly up at him, "instead of
whirling around the room with those - elementary intelligences, whirling around the room with those - elementary intelligences,
shall we say?" Mr. Binney laughed, not ill ple
and her preference flattered him. "I wonder where Holt is to-night," he said suddenly, with his
Glee's heart gave a sudden mighty throb.
" Pand
"Plague take the fellow," continued her host, growling under sent in his resignation as pastor to me, as chairman of the official anything so ridiculous?" "Then that is really true?" asked Gilee, not daring to look up for fear her eyes should betray her eagerness. "Somebody said to
me that he had been asked to resign. If so, one can hardly blame Mir. Binney gave an indignant sniff. . Nobody could ever have
dreamed of suggesting such a thing to him unless it was Compton. dreamed of suggesting such a thing to him unless it was Compton. Compton ought to go to Carlsbad and take the waters tor his liver!
He lias some of the most bilious, jaundiced prejudices 1 ever came across. It all comes of being born to the purple. He ought to
belong to the English nobility. We' re not aristocratic enough for
him over here. Because he saw a few him over here. Because he saw a few Italian children coming into the sacred precincts
day his fastidious instincts were all up in alarm. He was sure
that Holt was getting ready for a regular French Revolution here in which all the aristocratic heads would come off," Glee laughed merrily. "Poor Mr. Compton!" she said.
Glee laughed merrily. "Poor Mr. Compton!" she said.
"Oh, yes," Mr. Binney went on, ." he is easily scared. Then the crown of Holt's offending seems to be that he had the grit and
the grace, which no other man in Heathfield had, to tackle that hole out at the Ledge and clean it out. That is really the best
thing Holt ever did in his life and the pluckiest thing Holt ever did in his life and the pluckiest! But Compton is wants anyway is a kind of kiderglove partens, a carpet knight, a man
to dance attendance at afternoon teas, and let the world go to to dance attendance at afternoon teas, and let the world go to
destruction as fast as it has a mind to."
"T That is not quite Mr. Holt's fashion of a man, I should think," That is not quite Mr. Holt's
said Glee with fine impartiality.
". Not exactly. Somehow or other, Compton keeps that part of
it dark - but he contrived to let Holt know that he felt him some-
thing of a misfit here it dark - but he contrived to let Holt know that he felt him some-
thing of a misfit here. was afraid, in short, that he might run the
church on too Christlike a basis, and convinced him that church on too Christlike a basis, and convinced him that others
shared opinion, which happens not to be the case. So what shared his opinion, which happens not to be the case. So what
does Holt do but resign out of hand, not waiting, you can believe,
to be asked twice, and this morning I get his statement."

## \&

> Glee's eyes spoke her sympathetic interest. She had forgotten
> to keep them downeast.
> "Well," continued Mr. Binney, "I'll say for the young man that I never read a manlier document. Upon my word, Holt is
the straightest fellow I ever met, and I told Compton so. He doesn't mince matters a bit, but says plainly but humbly, you know - not a bit bumptious - that he has the fixed conviction that he is called to be the pastor and friend of all his people, of the poor and
ignorant as well as the favored class; that he purposes wherever he goes to mingle freely and at his own discretion wosth the poorest of
his flock: to bear their burdens and ficht their battles, especially his flock; to bear their burdens and fight their battles, especially
the battle with the worst of all their enemies: the saloon. Since the battle with the worst of all their enemies: the saloon. Since
that is not the kind of pastor which our church requires, forsooth "Will the ckes himself out of the way. That is the gist of it." Mr. Binney laughed his big, bluff laugh. "Well, hardly, m"
dear. The church will never hear of the resignation dear. The church will never hear of the resignation, in fact, if we
know enough to keep our tongues still, and if Holt will listen to reason, as I have an idea he will-Bless me, here he is this minute!
Well, well," and Mr. Binney rose with outstretched hand to welcome Murray Holt, who came toward them in irreproachable evening costume, looking in the perfection of health and spirits.
As he met Glee Mr. Binney caught the swift illumination of
both their faces, and slipped away, exclaiming to himself as he
went: "Oh, ho! I see it all now! The parson is cutting Compton
out with Glee, and that is what has made him so anxious for his removal. All is fair, they say, in love and war, but I confess I don't like my neighbor's methods!',
Holt took Mr. Binney's
quent motion of her hand.
" Then that
" Then that dreadful Lorish did not kill you ?" she asked, her breath coming quicker just then.
Holt laughed a deep, full-ch
Holt laughed a deep, full-chested laugh. "No," he replied. Something in his tone seemed to add that he had never found
life better worth living than at that moment ife better worth living than at that moment.
" Tell me, seriously, Mr. Holt, everything

Tell me, seriously, Mr. Holt, everything that happened."
It was really nothing whatever, Miss Cushier." "Tell me about it,", she commanded imperiously. "Were they all waiting for "Yes," he said.
"Yes," he said. "The only interesting feature of the occasion was the way the fellows had been betting on what I would do.
Jim McCurdy swore by me straight through. I think he was magnetized by the watch, for he seems to have permanently enlisted under my banner,"

## Holt laughed and looked at her as if she had said the most adorble thing conceivable

The rest of them had various opinions," he continued. "An watch into their hands so as to convict them of highway robbery and was coming back presently with a ' copper ' - do you understand
the term?" Glee nodded -" or a posse of them, sheriff and all, to the term?" Glee nodded -"or a posse of them, sheriff and all, to
take them into custody. You see the fellow has imagination!" take them into custody. You see the fellow has imagination!,',
" That is what lots of men would have done," declared Glee "That is
oracularly.
"I do no

## "I do not think any of them but McCurdy expected me to come

"Of course not. They supposed you had common-sens. But Of course not. They supposed you had common-sense. But
hurry and tell me what followed. What did you do?"
Why, what 1 went to do, naturally. Thrashed Lorish, and hrew him into the brook afterward for the bath he so much needed. The fellows cheered, of course. That is the whole of it. Don't us talk about the hateful business any more.
already was not to be trifled with. Plainly the whole memory of the incident was disgusting to him.
" Now tell me." he said very gen
into her face, "have you forgiven me for letting you get into such
wretched predicament? Are se the a wretched predicament? Are you not completely exhausted ?" "Not completely," said Glee blithely. "In fact I am as well as
possible. I have a little bit of news for you, Mr. Holt. It has possible. I have a little bit of news for you, Mr. Holt. It has resigning, your pastorate, as your resignation will by no means be accepted,"
"Who

Who has decided all this?" asked Holt in no small surprise.
Mr. Binney and "" "Ard Binney
Holt faced her steadily, adding gravely as the long seconds passed
and Glee sat silent and Glee sat silent: "Speak quickly, if you will, Miss Cushier.
No fewer than five persons, I notice at the moment, are bending No
"And I."
Glee unconsciously infused into the words the arch audacity, the winning tenderness, the pathos and the defiance of her complex
individuality. Those two words meant that both her open warfare and her armed truce were ended by surrender, and Murray Holt, as
he rose to receive the acquaintances who had discovered their he rose to receive the acquaintances who had discovered their
retreat, knew that it must mean no less, and yet dared not believe in his own joy.
any further personal conversation, which incidly around them, forbade that Mr. Holt was strangely silent and distrait and that no look nor word of Glee Cushier passed without his notice. Each time
Gilee herself met his glance it rested upon her with such a solemn plendor of worship as made her heart swell with a sense of impending crisis and announced the moment of destiny to be near.
It was not very long before Mrs. Cushier came to summon It was not very long before Mrs. Cushier came to summon Glee.
The carriage was waiting ; the Doctor was ready to go. The carriage was waiting; the Doctor was ready to go.
Before Glee could reply Holt said: " The night is fine for walk-
ing Miss Cushier. I will accompany you home if you wish to Before Gee could reply Holt said. "The night is fine for walk-
ing, M iss Cushier. I will accompany you home if you wish to
stay a little longer.", stay a little longer.", Glee answered brightly. "I'm not quite Oh, thank yout," Glee answered brightly. "I'm not quite
ready to go yet, and the walk will be a pleasant change. So if you
don't mind, mother, dear, I'll follow by-and-by with Mr. Holt."

It was some time after when, having left the light and perfume
and music of the house behind, they found themselves alone in the quiet street under a frosty sky.
There was silence between them for a little as they walked on Glee found it almost more sweet than words, this unspoken knowl-
edge they shared in the enfolding starlit gloom of the night.
Womanlike she words she knew Holt could with both fear and desire to hear the waited she grew steady under her sense of perfect trust in her lover.
He le He on his part was uncontrollably eager for a confirmation of the hope her eyes had given him that evening. Being a man, he had
no pleasure in dallying with his happiness, but hastened to make it safely his own. ", " he ask happiness, but hastened to make "May I tell you," he asked gently, " why I went to the
to-night?", " You may," she answered, hardly above her breath. "You may," she answered, hardly above her breath.
" I went because I hoped, you would be there. I wished to be
"here I could see you and hear you speak, even if I did not have where I could see you and hear you speak, even if I did not have
you for a moment to myself ; for just to be with you has become my greatest joy."
His strong
dazzle her with the star-gleams in the sky and the frost-gleams on
the earth. dazzle her
the earth.
"Glee !"
The utterance of her name for the first time by the man she loved thrilled her as nothing else had ever done. She felt his hand close
over hers as it rested on his arm, and heard him speak again. "You know I love you. You are more to me than any one else
in the world, and my dearest hope in life is that you will be my
Thife."
Through the glimmering dusk she felt rather than saw his eyes
striving to read his answer in the face she raised to his. Yet striving to read his answer in the face she raised to his. Yet
though her heart went out to him, the honesty of nature which had though her heart went out to him, the honesty of nature which had
led her long before to hold aloof from him, now moved her to question her worthiness to be his wife.
"Oh," she cried with all her natural impulsiveness, " how can
you be sure - how can I tell that it is within my power to be as good and wise and strong a a d patient "Because you have shown me how steadfast and strong of heart bou are, he answered, joy at the unconscious assurance conveyed how brave and bright in courage you can be ? While I live, Glee, I can never lose the inspiration nor the revelation of yourself, which you gave me as you stood there and sang in all the danger and
terror, with that light of courage on your face, and that heartbreak of pathos and pity in your voice. Oh, my love, it is not you who of pathos and pity in your voice. Oh, my love, it is not you who
need to question, but $I$, who know nyself unworthy to claim you
for my own. And yet $I$ do, for the one supreme reason that $I$ am for my own. And yet I, who, for the one supreme reason that I am
yours, wholly, forever." With a little sigh of content she looked up into his face again.
"t How aod God is," she murmured sitly " He drew her to him then, and as their lips met in the first kiss their betrothal there fell upon them both calmly, solemnly, the sense that God's crowning joy for human hearts had been bestowed
upon them. (THE END)

## Flamilton W. Mabie's Literary Jalks



THE world grows
smaller every year and the universe ows larger. Our fathers, many generations ago made a little pocket map of the universe and rested that they knew where its boundaries were and how all its parts were related; but while they rejoiced in this complete knowledge of the universe they were largely ignorant of the borders. The English man knew little of the man knew little of the
Frenchman or of the
Italian, and much of the Italian, and much of the French knowledge he pos sessed was misleading. The French, on the other hand saw the English through a mist of prejudices and misunderstandings. Europeans of education and intelligence so absurd that they have literature of humor; while, on the other hand, one still meets Americans who talk about "effete Europe," and are convinced that all things have reached such perfec tion in the New World that nothing is to be learned from the Old World. Out of this common ignorance, shared by all peoples, have come hatreds and wars almost without number, and the progress of men has been of race character and motives. Charles Lamb was once asked if he did not hate a certain very unpopular person. "How can I hate him?" was the characteristic reply, "I know him." To know a person does not alway involve the discovery of more attractive traits ; but it does involve a comprehension of conditions and ci
stances which throw a kindlier light on character.

## A More Homelike World

SCIENCE has torn up the pocket map of the univers hich our fathers hel order of things so vast and mysterious that we stand
before it in awe, and have ceased to talk glibly about the design and purpose of its different parts. For many confused processes it has substituted one great and all embracing process; in place of many minute signs of order it has discovered one vast, progressive order in are moved to some sublime end beyond our narrow vision. The universe is far greater and more mysterious than it was to our fathers. On the other hand, the earth is smaller and more homelike. It has been searched to its farthest corners; its remotest parts have been visited and described; lines of travel have been established and men go from one end of the world to the other with comfort and safety. The habit of traveling has been formed and the races are fast becoming acquainted with as I write these words. At the table d'hote men and women of different races, speaking various languages sit together as members of one household. The lates arrivals register from Moscow and Mandalay. There are obvious differences between these races, but a very little acquaintance brings out the fact that these differ ences are largely due to divergences of condition, and in their experiences. They have come by different historic paths, but they have common affections and hopes To know them is to lose the keen sense of difference and to gain a new sense of unity

## How Books are Bringing Races Together

WHAT is happening in this beautiful valley in the world; and this making of acquaintance parts of the races is one of the most important facts of our time. The world grows smaller because the races draw nearer to one another in knowledge and friendliness. In this process of interpreting race to race, commerce, trave and books are the most influential agents; and among
these agencies none so truly and deeply speaks from these agencies none so truly and deeply speaks from
race to race as the great books. We know Greece most race to race as the great books. We know Greece most
intimately through its literature; the Bible has made the intimately through its literature; the Bible has made the
whole Western world acquainted with the Jew; Dante has given us the most profound insight into Italy; and Shakespeare has spoken for England in every part of the globe. A large part of the history of literature is given up to the record of the influence of one literature upon another; and, as a rule, these points of spiritual
contact between the races have been starting-points of fresh progress. A modern and striking illustration o this fact is furnished by the profound influences set in motion in this country and in England by the interpre tation of German books and thought by Coleridge Carlyle and Emerson, and a more recent illustration a small group of French men of letters. The Russian by the latest of the greater literatures to find its way to other countries and to be read in translation by race which had previously known little of the genius of that very interesting people. Gogol, Dostoyevsky,Turgenief and Tolstoi are known to-day by readers in all parts of
the English-speaking world, and the power, pathos and the English-speaking world, and the power, pathos and tragic force of the genius of these remarkable novelist

## The Foremost Living Writer of To-day

$\mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{T}}$ MUST be promptly conceded that the greatest living forces in literature are to be found outside the English race. If the consensus of educated literar opinion could be taken it would probably give Tolsto the first place among living writers. A man of deep in one of the most thoroughly armed countries in Europe; a preacher of primitive social and religious Europe, a preacher of primitive social and religiou eminent and too influential to be silenced or banished Tolstoi is a unique personality. As a writer he has qual ities of the highest order : power of invention on a great scale, force of imagination sufficient to float immens his greater stories aned energy of style sufficient to give siveness. Of these stories "War and Peace" produce the effect of a vast panorama of national and individual experience and action. Its real hero is the Russian people, and its central idea is the ultimate sovereignty of the people rather than of the man of genius even "Aere he commands the resources of a Napoleon. In "Anna Karenina" Tolstoi gave the world one of it greatest modern novels; a story too frankly written fo the traditions and tastes of most American readers, bu one of the most impressive moral dramas in the whol passion in the spirit and does it with the terrible plainness of some of the Old Testament stories. Of late years Tolstoi has become so deeply interested in moral "and social conditions that his art has suffered, and Resurrection" is a powerful tract rather than a power lutely please his generation nor to make profit for himself, to to give expression to his deepest faiths in life and art

## The Man Who is Next to Tolstoi

$\mathrm{N}^{\text {EXT }}$ after Tolstoi the most prominent man of letters in the world of to-day is Ibsen ; a solitary figure of tremenduntary exile from his own country; a man of tremendous energy, of overflowing vitality of imag and satire; a dramatist who sees society from the stand point of extreme individualism, irritating, at time baffling, but always stimulating and interesting. Early
in his career Ibsen wrote two striking dramas of a semi romantic kind: "Brand," a psychological study o searching power, and "Peer Gynt," which has been called The Northern Faust." A short, stout, elderl man, with bushy white hair, Ibsen has been an easy has put weapons of ridicule into the hands of his ene mies ; but no one can look at his face or read his drama without feeling the force and daring of the Norseman in him. Some of his plays, like "Ghosts" for instance disclose a vein of almost savage satire ; others, lik "An Enemy of the People," are scornful indictments o smug respectability and religious and social hypocrisy most searching and destructive satirical dramatist is the time: but his view of society is partial and his interpre tation of life misleading because of its lack of breadth sympathy, philosophical insight.

## A Viking in Modern Literature

$\mathrm{B}^{\text {JÖRNSON is closely related to Ibsen by race and fam }}$ The author of "Arne"" is not only a novere unlike dramatist but he is also a popular leader clearly and fied with his people, deeply' sympathetic with them and greatly beloved by them. He lives in a kind of patriarchal simplicity on a great farm and is as accessible to and as enthusiastic in his belief in his countrymen and people as Ibsen is solitary and out of touch with them
 temperament and his deep and generous humanity. The recent celebration of his tance, and evidenced clearly the deep impression he has made on his contemporaries.

## The Great Novelist of Poland

POLAND has given us a writer of great pictorial and dramatic power in Sienkiewicz: a man still in his early prime but who put an immense deal of work behind him-much of it of high quality. He is most widely known by his story of "Quo Vadis." This story is ful nality, force and artistic quality with his really nality, force and artistic quality with his really grea
trilogy of novels dealing with a stirring period in trilogy of novels dealing with a stirring period in
the life of Poland. These novels - "With Fire and the lite, of Poland. These novels-" With Fire and an amazing fertility of imagination and invention, and are full of strong character drawing. In the easy use o a wealth of material which would have overpowered writer of less vigor and constructive skill the Polish novelist shows himself one of the masters of fiction, and places himself beside Scott, Balzac, Thackeray, Dickens and Tolstoi, all of whom produced on a scale possibl only to men of vast resources. There are several char-
acters of almost Shakespearean vividness and individuality in this series, among them the striking figure of Zogloba, one of the great characters of modern fiction. In "" Without Dogma" Sienkiewicz showed, with plainness of speech painful to readers bred in the English traditions of reticence regarding the relations of men and scruples which is the logical result of the loss of all regard for moral sanctions. In his historical of all Sienkiewicz reproduces the manners and atmosphere of the semi-barbaric age which he describes, and some of the pictures of cruelty which he draws are too detailed and literal ; they are very distressing, and, in a few cases, revolting; but the novelist is a man of large and san views of life, and a marvelous painter of manners and
incidents on a scale of panoramic magnitude.

> A Writer Who Lives in a Mystic World
$\bigcirc^{\text {F MAETERLINCK }}$ it is not easy to write simply and dramas intelligenty. He is a dramatist in whose gives us a series akes the place of action, and who working out of motives and passions in dramatic sequence Some of these dramas tell their dramatic clearly ; no one can miss the meaning of "The Blind" and "The Intruder" for instance, in other plays the meaning is so hidden that most readers will entirely fail to find it. There is so much sameness of method in these plays, and that method is so obvious and so unusual, that a good deal of ridicule and some very clever travest have fallen to the lot of this original writer. It would not be difficult to analyze his method and to suggest the more profitable for the great majority of readers to attention to work of an entirely different kind which has attracted wide attention of late, and in which he shows himself a master of delicate, subte, suggestive thought In "The Treasure of the Humble," "Wisdom and Destiny" and "The Buried Temple" the world pos sesses a new kind of mysticism, in which the scientific temper, the religious spirit and the temperament of the artist are fused to make a kind of literature which could philosophy of these roduced at an earlier period. The degree elusive ; they are baffling and, at times, irritating to those who like clear thinking and plain speech; but they are also full of noble ideas, of a lofty idealism, of passages of rare beauty of imagery and phrase.


## Q

## Alpropos of Our Biirthday

## By Edward Bok

 N, some six or eight months with, we began to realize that with this month The Ladies' Home Journal would be twenty years old the thought naturally came to us to celebrate the event. Now custom has decreed but one way for a periodical to celebrate any event in its history: to talk about itself, to recount its start, to tell of all the wonderful things it has done, and what a great thing it has grown to be ow nothing else is IT. So we started to look around and get material for a self-glorifying story about ourselves, embellished with photographs of our buildings, our offices, our pressrooms, and punctuated with photographs of ourselves so as to show the public what manner of men and women we were. Other periodicals, in celebrating their birthdays, had done this : why not The Journal? it was argued.
$W^{E}$ STARTED all right. The determination was fine and worthy - worthy, perhaps, of a better cause,
but still worthy. The trouble with our start was that but still worthy. The trouble with our start was that we never got any further-that is, not in the direction
we had planned for ourselves. Somehow or other, once we got started we were led off from that moment into an entirely different direction. To be briefly honest, we had no sooner started to celebrate our birthday in this way than we began to realize how far we were from
the point where we could, with any justification, talk the point where we could, with any justification, talk about ourselves. We had accomplished much, in a way, but what we had done seemed lamentably small in comparison with what we had not done and had still to do, and what our hands found to do wherever we turned.
We began to realize that the public had actually done We began to realize that the public had actually done fast that we had not had time to look around and adjust this screw and tighten that bolt, and strengthen this point and make more effective that point. As we went rom one phase of the business to another our desire to talk about ourselves grew perceptibly less and less. We were not so enthusiastic. This was last spring.
SO ALL last spring and summer, instead of collecting self-glory data about ourselves to print in this issue, we began a systematized reorganization of practically the whole business. We were like thousands of housekeepers who never know how much their house needs a
complete overhauling until they start to thoroughly complete overhauling until they start to thoroughly
clean a single room. It is easy then to be led from one clean a single room. It is easy then to be led from one room to another. So in our case. We needed a house-
cleaning and we bent ourselves to the task. We were not slow in discovering that the editorial department needed a broader outlook, new minds, wider resources

- a general freshening up. So we went at it. This -a general ireshening up. So we went at it. This careful editorial office are not found on every streetcorner. But they are to be had for the searching. We searched. And, as is always the case when one wants something badly enough, we found the strengthening of our hands that we wanted. We employed new editors, new writers, new artists; we brought new minds to our
sides to make us realize that we hadn't learned it all. sides to make us realize that we hadn't earned it all.
Then we explored new fields hitherto deemed unprofitThen we explored new fields hitherto deemed unprofit-
able or hardly worth the trouble, and, of course, we able or hardly
found rich soil.

T HAS always been the policy of the editors of this
magazine not to be too rash in making promises. magazine not to be too rash in making promises.
We do not intend to make any now. It has become a We do not intend to make any now. It has become a
fixed idea with magazine readers to look, at the end of fixed idea with magazine readers to look, at the end of
the year, for a sort of a forecast of what the periodical the year, for a sort of a forecast of what the periodical
has planned for the following year. We shall make this forecast in our next issue. The showing is fairly good. But in the light of more recent happenings it will be but a poor forecast of what we really intend to do. The best things in a year of any magazine are generally the unexpected which, at the beginning of the year, are not foreseen and cannot be announced. The greatest improvement in a magazine, too, often comes from a or announced in lerce But that is be sort of or announced in advance. But that is the sort of other words, the indefinite strength: the subtle note that is struck in a magazine that brings it close to the reader rather than the "features" it can tell about in advance. So while our "prospectus" for 1go4 is about the best in titles and authors, and represents, in reality, the best material we have ever been able to collect together, nevertheless, the great improvement in the magazine will come from forces which lie beyond the power of the investigation into the editorial department - the strencth ening process which it is not unlikely the reader will feel before many more issues have come to her.

FROM the editorial department we naturally went into the other departments of the business. Thousands of complaints had come to us last year of unacknowledged subscriptions, of inattention to letters-in short, of our ineffective service to the subscriber. We employed the most competent business experts to investigate our prevailing methods. Both they and we found then madequate - painfully so. We realized for the first time the justice with which our subscribers had complained We no longer wondered at the severity of their strictures of us. The marvel was rather that they had been so lenient. A complete overhauling of our entire system was found to be the only remedy : a practical reorgan zation of methods. For eight months this has gone on How much better we are for the housecleaning we are already finding out. With the reorganization of methods came almost the complete tearing out and rearrangement of our buildings. For months we have barely been able to hear ourselves think, let alone talk-carpenters are such quiet-loving workers. But we are the better for having been through it. From the rearrangement of the executive building it was but a step to the perfection of the mechanical resources. The first need felt was still another building, and we built it. We searched for newer and better methods of manufacture and found them, with the result that we discarded a great deal of our old machinery-old only in the light of the amazing progress of modern machinery, but still old. We installed new machinery of the latest pattern and the most approved workmanship. As a matter of fact, we practically equipped ourselves anew from stem to stern, as the sailors say
FINDING so little to pride ourselves on, and so much that was deficient in our condition, it was only nat ural that our feelings were changed from satisfaction with ourselves to gratitude at finding ourselves where
we are. We had, as a matter of fact, been accorded success in spite of our shortcomings-succeeded in spite of ourselves, as it were. We were not slow in coming to the conclusion that this was no time to glorify ourselves : rather to show gratitude for what had come
to us. Not that we had become so pitifully humble as to us. Not that we had become so pitifully humble as
to feel that we hadn't accomplished anything. What to feel that we hadn't accomplished anything. What we have done is none the less accomplished because we been done, or as well as we thought and believed it wa done. There was no denying the fact that in thes twenty years we had worked. We had tried with all our might and main to reach the million mark in circulation. It was ever the goal practically from the beginning. We tried all along to make the best maga zine possible, and deserve the success. But others had done all this, and made the success. But others had ofttimes better. To The Ladies' Home Journar however, came the patronage of the public in such volume as to bring to its name and prestige the valued distinction of the million circulation-an achievemen unheard of and unequaled in the world of magazines Still, it might, with equal justice, have gone to anothe since we have not yet reached that mental state wher we believe that this is the best magazine published. ought to be, that is true; but that it isn't is likewise true But we know it, and that is something - much.
SO WE decided to celebrate our birthday not by glori fying the past, but by a celebration that we had magazine that , buld to bitte enerous potro would be a little more deserving of the dding patronage accorded it. Hence, we started by argest number pages. That would make, at least, the argest number, in point of pages, ever printed of the magazine. Of course, quantity does not mean quality But we set ourselves to the pleasure of filling the page with the most interesting material obtainable. Whether we have succeeded is for others to say. Still, that effort is poor that is concentrated on one thing to the etriment of others. We resolved not only to mak its special birthday issue more interesting than any its predecessors but also to make it the first of a suc by any series of numbers which should be unexcelled by any others that had preceded them. We concluded, ime. to rords, to make our birthday last for a long fore . to remenber it not as an occasion of glorification or what has been accomplished, but as a time when learned a few things and took them to heart.

$\mathrm{O}^{\circ}$F COURSE, this does not mean that our system will be well-nigh perfection from now on. We do not does business with us. In a business of this magnitude handled by human beings, all prone of this magnitude, trange indeed if some errors ald prone to err, it would be strange indeed if some errors did not creep in. Take, having some 530,000 names busions - feature of Jourg some 530,000 names of subscribers for TH 300,000 names for " The Saturday Evening Post," Ju
baldly stated, the proposition is formidable enough But now just reckon to one's self how many folks move from one address to another, how many women change their names by reason of marriage, how many persons want their magazines forwarded one month to this address and another month to that address. Of course these 800,000 and odd names are classified by States, cities, and alphabetical arrangement of names, and name is easily found and the address changed. But that is only one name. Now calculate what it means when, in summertime, for example, several thousand changes of address are requested in a single day. Each name must be found in the list, taken out, the address set into new type, often put under another State, certainly under another city or town, and then again, likely as not, the whole thing must within another month be gone over again and the address changed back to what it was. Then the expiring subscriptions must be taken out each month, and when renewed the date must be changed and the name put back again in the list. And when one reckons that in December alone sometimes 250,000 names must be attended to in this way, with 20,000 subscriptions often being received in a single mail, the task passe human skill. The best perfected system utterly fails before such demands. Of course we have a large force of workers, but, at the best, there can only be a certain number of skilled hands. To add sufficient force seems a simple remedy until you realize that green hands make more mistakes than they give assistance. All this stupendous work, really a formidable business within itself, is only a phase and one incident in our organization As a matter of fact, when a business assumes the mag nitude of this organization, each branch and department of it is a good-sized business of itself. Naturally, it takes years to formulate an organization that can take care of such a mass of detail. So, perhaps, it is not to be altogether wondered at that it has taken us all these years to find out a few things and get ourselves adjusted to the generous patronage of our friends.

UNDER ordinary circumstances we would not go into all this explanation of the reorganization of our business and its whys and wherefores. We do so now and here simply because some, perhaps many, may wonder why we have not taken advantage of the occasion to pat ourselves on the back. The time may come with some other birthday anniversary, when we may feel more like it, when we shall have something to point to and talk about. But just at present we feel that the time is one of works instead of words. We have plenty of time ahead of us for words. For the age of twenty is a very youthful age-as the ages of periodicals go.
As a rule, a periodical scarcely fixes itself in the secure esteem and confidence of a public much before it twentieth year. It takes time for a magazine to form the wisest definite policy, and then communicate it purposes to a public. More often than otherwise magazine never succeeds in doing it. But at the best it takes time for a magazine to convince a public that it deserves patronage : that it is worth buying. And when it secures that patronage then the most difficult problem of all faces its conductors : that of holding it. To make a success is always easier than it is to hold it. "Any fool," said a wise man years ago, " can make money,
but it is the wise man who can keep it." At this poin but it is the wise man who can keep it." At this point
stands The Ladies' Home Journal. It has made a stands The Ladies' Home Journal. It has made a success : or, rather, let us say, success has come to it, which, in view of our recent discoveries, is nearer the truth. It cannot help but hope that, in securing it, it has been deemed something more than a fool. Still, it has done some fool things: no doubt of that. It was easier done. But the years of wisdom are hardly counted as on the sunny side of twenty

THERE is a joy in being twenty, as every man and woman knows. Still, sometimes it seems as if it is just as well to be twenty as soon as one can in order to be over it and have it done with. Every parent who has a son of twenty will, perhaps, appreciate this feeling So, I dare say, it is just as well that The Ladies' Home Journal will never see the years before twenty again. One becomes the more grateful for this thought when an old file of the magazine is looked over. With relief one's thoughts turn to the future. In our own case we face that future with greater strength born of experience, and better equipped because of our twentieth birthday We may have less pride than we had six months ago But we have gained something better: that best kind of all confidence that comes of finding one's self out, and, with that gain, we can look our readers in the face. We are not only twenty years old, but we also feel twenty years older than we were six months ago older, that is, in experience, but twenty years younger of heart. With the heart of a boy we hope for the wisdom of a man. We are glad we have had a birthday
Now for work.

erty. What are we woman who reads these lines has asked that question. Often they As I sit here in the evening of a long day come back to me of men who had to fight unusual difficulties. It may interest some of the beginners

## Why and How a Man Succeeds

I REMEMBER once standing on a marketday in a high tower in the city of Berne and looking down into the busy little plaza
below. It was packed with the burghers and country people; there was scarcely room for them to pass each other; most of them had some business on hand, others loitered idy, help but think that the little square was like the arena of the world itself; there were the
idlers, there were the quiet and the fussy workers, and, just as in life, the man who succeeded was the one who had but one end,
bad or good, in view ; who never lost sight of it, who edged his way to it with courtesy and civility but steadily. He never ran to this chatter or in rest. "It's dogged as does it," in Berne, as in life itself.
I often think of that pushing, eager crowd
in the little sunlit square now, in in the little sunlit square now, in my own
country, when the struggle for success has grown so breathless and fierce among us. I or fame or power; though many of us are
fighting with all the strength of body and Soul day after day merely to "get a pull," or
to make a million or two, or to see our names and faces starmg back at us from the morning papers. ultimate end of their pushings and fightings. It is, after all, not easy to know what a man's for a big bank account, for automobiles and a steam yacht, while his brother Tom's purpose in living may be to remake himself after the pattern of some old hero or saint - to kill and
bury the beast alive within him. Yet the two men probably work in the same office, side by side; they have pews in the same church

Every Man Must Choose for Himself
We are all down in the market-place to-
gether. We can't look into the souls of our neighbors and say which is going to knows quite clearly where he is going and mon to preach about true and false ends in life Every man must choose the end for himself. But I remember two or three little circum-
stances about certain men who set themselves hard tasks in life, and did them. The story of them may help some other man to make his way to his goal - whatever that may be.
When I was young I spent two whole summers in the mountains of North Carolina. They were then almost unknown to the summer tourist. You penetrated them on muleback. Asheville was a lonely village with one inn. When you reached the mountain defiles you lodged in the cabins of the cornbread and honey at venison meat, trout, dollar a week. About this time Professor Mitchell, of the
Smithsonian Institution, explored these Smithsonian Institution, explored these upper
ranges of the Appalachian Mountains. He was a cordial, magnetic man, and the lonely mountaineers soon made a hero and friend out of him. They were as loyal to him as their Highland ancestors had been to the
chiefs of their clan. He was the first to chiefs of their clan. He was the first to be the highest in the range. General Xa famous ex-Confederate officer, had meas
ured a neighboring mountain and claimed that it was two or three feet higher. The quarrel between the friends of the two men
waged fiercely and there was hot and bad

## But They $\mathbb{R a l t e r e d} \mathbb{N o t}$

By Sydney Poyntz

blood between them. Mitchell one day went alone up to the peak to confirm his measure ments and was overtaken by a snowstorm, lost his way and fell over a precipice. His
friends found him in a defile, stark and stiff. riends found him in a defile, stark and stiff What could they do for him? As they tood about his frozen body, the one thing o, as it seemed to justify him thew him and convince it how great a man it had lost But they were wretchedly poor. They could neither read nor write, their hands and brains were empty. And he - was dead

The Grave at the Top of Mount Mitchell
NE of these poor hunters said to me after the country what kind of a man be was But we was set that the whole world should know it. So after consultin' together we sent to ask the Government at Washington to let
us bury him on the top of the mountain he us bury him on the top of the mountain he
had discovered and to call it by his name. had discovered and to call it by his name.
The orders was given we should be allowed, The orders wa
and we did it
I heard the details later. First they were esolved that there should no longer be any the Mississippi. During the three days and nights before his burial they carried stone and earth in packs on their backs, climbing ver the icy precipices with them, and built ap the top of the peak five feet higher than the Then they buried hima
Then they buried him. Never in this country was carried by the mountaineers, six in each gang, over the perilous gorges and $u p$ the cliffs sheeted with ice, until they reached the very apex of the peak. There they dug
and hewed him a resting-place. Many of and hewed him a resting-place. Many of
my readers, no doubt, have seen this lonely my readers, no doubt, have seen this lonely
grave perpetually wrapped in clouds on the n touched of a great scholar. But the purpose of the poor mountaineers, and the courage wit
which they worked it out, is known to few.

Two Men Who Had Lost Their Sight
$M_{\text {the foremost shipbuilders in }}^{\text {OST }}$ Amene try, who is blind, yet has for many years o control one of the largest bodies of work

## Just such another story is told of the

 Englishman, Henry Fawcett, who at the age of twenty-ive lost his sight by an accident. for months the of dhe dark chamber wher skill in trying to save his eyes, and found the orld outside was black and atwa black for him, it is said that he was silent for a short time, and then, turning to wher his mother was standing, he said quietly I shall give up nothing! I shall continue my life precisely as if this had not happened the world because I amblindHe kept his word, went back to Cambridge for his degree, studied law and went into Parliament, where he became one of those able, unimaginative, correct men of affair control English politics. If Henry Fawcet had been a poetic enthusiast his success would always an honest, slow plodder, satisfied to be right, but making no triumphant outcry about it. During most of his life he was a poor man, his yearly income being less than
twenty-five hundred dollars. But he became first, one of the leaders in the House, the
final authority on all Indian affairs, and He lived for fifty fult He lived for fifty full, happy years with the port of hosts of friends, and of a wife beyon other women able and devoted

The Foundation of a Modern Nove
$A^{\text {NOTHER curious story we find in more }}$ A recent times in England. While Henry Fawcetl occupied one of the foremost seats in the House of Commons, a heavily-built ma though speaking but seldom. He had eye full of keen intelligence and heavy jaws which betrayed indomitable will. His neighbor might doze or gossip or lounge out of the chamber to flirt with the ladies on the Terrace, but he never moved; he kept an eager, constant watch on the business of the House, his laugh ringing out now and the wore a short cape which completely covered him, and it was not until the moment cam or him to leave the House, and two stout men appeared, who lifted and carried him out, that it was seen that he had been born without either legs or arms.
A modern story-writer, a year or two ago, ing him as a monster, the prey to passion more brutish and inhuman than was even his deformed body.
In fact, Mr. Kernahan's nature and life were singularly normal and pure. When he grew out of babyhood and understood his deformity he made a resolve like that of Henry Fawcett

I shall live out my life as if this thing had never happened," he said; "I shall not be
worsted before my birth." He set himself to work to conquer this curse. It was a work of minute to minute hour year. He studied as if each morsel of knowltake the place of the hands and feet which to never could have. He passed triumphantly through Eton and Oxford. He contrived saddle into which he could be strapped, and became an expert and fearless rider, traveling
on horseback through Australia and India. When he was not on his horse he was carried on the back of a faithful servant, who had cared for him and loved him since he was a
child. Wherever he went, in whatever country, in market-place or in drawing-room, he was met by startled looks of horror an easy thing to a sensitive gentleman to
know at every turn that he was regarded as

MANY a man would have been worsted at and put himself out of reach of misery in a hole underground where the accursed body would rot away. This man knew himself to be
stronger and bigger than his deformed body. Whatever his secret pain he kept it always out of sight, and met the world with cheer-
ful, friendly eyes. He apparently took it for ful, friendly eyes. He apparently took it for granted trom any of the rights or not shut other men, and the amazed world obediently ceded these rights and duties to him.
He entered Parliament, taking a vigorous interest in politics. He took control of his
own large heritage, personally managed the own large heritage, personally managed the
estates, became a county magistrate, married and was a hospitable, friendly neighbor. ended, a murmur of sorrow passed over all England, but there was in it a
Such a story - being true-seems worth volumes of conventional advice to young men as to the probable shrewd
methods of making their way to success Because each of them - yes, all of us - have some difficulty to conquer, some dead weight handicap thrust on us against our will, like Esop's hump or Epictetus's lame leg. It is or some drinking, untanght grandfather. What shall we do with it?
Many of us throw up our hands at the outpatient race; we must fight and win in a paroxysm or not at all. For a lifelong wrestle we have little mettle. Many an American has been worsted for life because he had no head for book-learning and at college was lovable one day on that count only; many a bitter animal among God's creatures because her nose was flat or her skin muddy, and her Can it be because this generation has had such countless sudden victories, has wrested from Art and Science and Knowledge such priceless riches, that individuals have lost a little of that slow patience which wrestles with
personal, lifelong difficulties? Our forefathers did not lack that dogged, undying courage. The hands that buit the nent were made strong by an immortal faith and an undying patience.
THERE is a mysterious little island which 1 lies off the coast of Brittany almost con ered by the stormy tides of the Morbihan Bay. boat from Larmor-Badens. It is a heap of rocks covered by grass. In the centre is of mouth of a long underground passage which leads to a huge circular cave, deep below the level of the bay. The cave contains an altar for the sacrifice of human victims.
This island, Gavr-Innis, many centuries before Christ was born, was dedicated to Serpent Worship. In this cave the secret rites of that worship were performed. Now the
significant feature of this strange place to us is that the entire passage and the cave are lined and roofed with huge flat rocks which are wholly covered with sculptured serpents, crawling, writhing, coiled, ready to spring. These rocks are only found in the interior of France, four hundred miles distant. How, without any motive power but their own hands, without any tools but sharpened fints,
did the worshipers carry these rocks to this island and carve them when there?
It was the work not of one era, but of many successive, faithful, courageous, ignorant generations. When one generation died out of the world the next took up the work. Think of the infinite patience and labor going

whom no man had ever seen!
And have we lost the courage to refashion our own distorted little lives, for the work that the Maker of the Universe would give to us, if we were fit for it?


The New American Girl Art Calendar for 1904
consists of fac-simile reproductions of draw ings by John Cecil Clay, Ernest Haskell, Hamilton King, G. G. Wiederseim, Sewell Collins and Otto Schneider. Arranged in ix sheets ( $10 \times 161 / 2$ inches) and tied with ribbon for hanging. Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents, or metal cap from jar of Armour's Extract of Beef.

## ART PLATE OFFER

We have a small edition of calendar designs as art plates ( $107 / 8 \times 18$ inches) for framing or portfolio. Single plates will be mailed postpaid for twenty-five cents each, or the six complete, by prepaid express, $\$ 1.00$. (One metal cap from jar of Extract good for single sheet, or six caps for complete


ARMOUR \& COMPANY CHICAGO

## The World and Fis Wife

A POPULAR EXPLANATION OF THE AFFAIRS OF TO-DAY


T IS a time of important country. Changes are taklace that reach far-some
silent and some noisy, but all full of meaning for millions of people. is a quiet time, as becomes a busy and prosperous people. But in
politics we face several exciting State and city elections about which more than common earnestness is shown
because next year we shall hold a Presidential election.

## The World Yet Far from Rest

IN THE business world, in spite of the prosperity continues - which is, perhaps, the most wonderful event in the world; for during the last few years more money has
been made in the United States than was made in any preceding twenty-five years more than in most periods even of fifty years But there has been much loss caused by
strikes, especially in several large cities; and a new movement has been taken in the labor
struggle. The employers have organized themselves into large federations like the federations of labor. The increasing struggle
has an effect on the lives and on the livings lhas an effect on the lives and on the livings
of hundreds of thousands of families - on both sides of the contest. Then, too, great
swarms of immigrants keep coming - chiefly from Italy and Russia- faster than they ever rences but they bring great problems-these events in the worlds of business, of labor,
and of immigration. In Russia there is violent unrest among the
peasantry, to say nothing of the grave foreign
troubles of the Government. In the Turkish provinces there is the greatest governmental
scandal in the whole world. Villages have been destroyed; the innocent have been mur-
dered, and Turkish rule over these Christians In China the anti-foreign influence is again dominant. A prominent reformer has been
beheaded after long torture merely for advancing liberal opinions. Another antipatriotic spirit runs high and there is an eagerness for war with Russia
In Europe every
fear of the outcome of the troubt has grave This same plague-spot has already caused two wars within less than half a century.
Beside these graver dangers and World brutalities our own troubles are light. But the long-vexed world is not yet in sight
of the assured peace and justice for which the most enlightened nations strive.

A Time of Great Men of Action
$\mathrm{R}_{\text {public mind many of the great men of the }}^{\text {ECENT }}$ active world, and they make perhaps as
strong and interesting a group as ever lived
Death fixed attention on the great Pope, Leo XIII, a devoted, strong, aged man who under his spiritual sway, and the high regard Pius X , is a very different but perhaps not a less noteworthy man. An humble priest of
lowly parentage brought to his great office without his wish, he is so bearing himself as
to gain universal esteem. to gain universal
Marconi now promises that italian great men, wireless telegraphy will work easily across plorers may telegraph home, and so simply that a child may operate it.
In England death brought to the world's attention that other remarkable old man,
Lord Salisbury, who so long directed the government of the Empire. This great
Minister of Queen Victoria, whose family pride enabled him to look with condescenQueen Elizabeth England is, perhaps, the only country where such a long succession happens naturally.
On the other hand, Mr. Chamberlain, who Englishman in public life, comes of the common people. Among the active great named, for he is making himself a strong force in European politics and is showing In France President Loubet, the son of a village mayor, is the safest President that the present Republic has had. In Germany the
Emperor, ever active, has lately been boast ing of his industry. But surely he is one of the most industrious men that ever lived and one of the most striking personalities of our time. In Russia the great Finance Minister, De Witte, has risen to the highest power, and
his influence is more liberai than his assohis influence is more liberal than his asso-
ciates'. In China the old Empress has ciates'. In China the old Empress has
regained full sway to the holding back of the nation. In Japan the aged Count Ito, who
had retired, is using his influence for peace.

The Men Who Loom Up at Home N THE United States the Secretary of State,
Mr. Hay, keeps winning the praise of othe nations as well as of our own, as the greates living diplomatist. Governor Taft, who is
coming into the President's Cabinet as Coming into the President's Cabinet as
Secretary of War, has laid the foundation of ecretary of War, has laid the foundation of
civil government in the Philippines and won the confidence of the people that were lately at war with us. The President himself seem party that his nomination next year appears
to be certain. In our country, too, death has laken a most remarkable and useful man who left his impress on our continent-Frederick
Law Olmsted, the father of our landscape Law Olmsted, the father of our landscape
architecture. The colored leader, Mr. Booker T. Washington, by his presidency of the other activities, is strengthening his leadership of his own race and the high regard of These, who happen for the moment to be called to mind by events, are most extraor-
dinary men all to have lived and worked at one time. Kings and noblemen and men of humble origin, they stand out as proof that and almost every country contributes to the
list. The list itself is not made up in an effort to catalogue great men, but only as

The Groupings of the Great Nations
$A^{\text {FTER the end of our war with Spain and }}$ there was hope that the peace of the world
might long remain unbroken. But there are now two places of grave unrest - Turkey in
Europe, where there has been great slaughter, and Manchuria in Asia, where there is danger The trouble in either place may involve
several of the principal nations. It is worth
while, therefore, to take a geveral survey of the world and to note the relations of the hey are held together in groups by treaties The oldest alliance now in effect is the Triple Alliance made by Bismarck in 1878 Hungary and Italy. These three are pledged to stand together against other governments and these are the three great Powers of The other European alliance is between France, the old enemy of Germany, and
Russia. This is a remarkable alliance because it is between a republic and a despotic
empire. It was supposed to strengthen France against Germany, and Russia against
England. This is called the Dual Alliance. Into these two groups the strongest govern ments of Continental Europe fall.
England's policy has been to stand aloof from alliances, surrounded by the sea in her
splendid isolation. She has stood alone with a navy as strong as the navies of any she made a treaty with Japan for five years This treaty was really directed against Russia.
The great Powers are, therefore, grouped The great Powers are, therefore, grouped
thus: (1) Germany, Austria-Hungary and France in the Dual Alliance; (2) Russia and Where the United States Stands
THE United States is the only great Power that has no alliance of any sort with any ances, perhaps stronger, are the natural ties larly between the United States and England. English friendship was shown strongly during join other European nations in a proposed
protest against our action. For a very long fime, too, the United States and Russia have had especially friendly relations, but no han she had before had for many to Fr The long-standing enmities between grea Powers are the hostility of France and
Germany, and the enmity of England and Russia. When the disorders in the Turk is provinces led to war in 1877, as they may
lead to open war again, Russia conquered Turkey and would have liked to have taken Constantinople and to have driven the Turk rom Europe. But an English fleet pre were unwilling. If these Powers would now permit, Russia would put an end to Turkey
in Europe. But on account of their jealousy in Europe. But on account of their jealousy, and England's unwillingness that Russia
should come down to the Mediterranean, this plague-spot of the world continues
The other danger to peace is the natural conflict in the Far East between Russia and apan. Thus at both ends the great Russian England stands opposed to Russia at both. Our own country is the stronger in world-
politics because we stand alone, having no intangling alliances with other nations, as ou lifelong policy has beel.

THE SCANDAL IN MACEDONIA T HE German General, Von Moltke, once all the great European Governments will be ought at Constantinople Such a possible danger gives a world-wide interest to the present acute troubles in
Turkey. They began by an insurrection in Macedonia, which is a Turkish province Macedonia; but it has now become mor acute than usual.
There are several large influences at work
n the struggle. First there is the hostility of Russia to Turkey. Russia would at any time drive the Turk from Europe, for the Czar
wishes his empire to extend southward to the Mediterranean. But the jealousy of the great European Powers prevents Russia from doing this, for they will not permit the Czar to
reach the Mediterranean. The effort of European politics has, therefore, been to make the Balkan States, between Russia and Turkey, "buffer" States, to keep Russia
back. But this effort has not been a success For these States are never quiet. Since not grown strom Turkish rule they have unrest. Their population is made up of
different nationalities, their peoples have different nationalities, their peoples have
different religions. They have been turbudifferent religions. They have been turbu
lent for centuries, and they are incapable of developing strong, orderly government which spite of their nominal independence they ar the victims of Russian intrigue,

## understanding of the general situation.

The present acute trouble has arisen be cause Bulgaria, which is independent, wishes
to free Macedonia, which is still a Turkish struggling for freedom. They have a sort of mittee. They maintain a fitfully organized insurrection. They announced in the early against their Turkish masters as soon as the harvest was gathered. The Bulgarians have therefore, has grown into a practical war between Turkey and Bulgaria. In it all here are three influences at work-the
natural revolt against Turkish misgovern ment; the unrest of the whole Balkan population, and the hand of Russian intrigue.
In this Macedonian revolt (helped by Bulgaria) the horrible events, up to the time that this is written, include such crimes as in massacre of all the women and childre the streets of a town because the natives were
afraid to bury them lest the Turks should murder more, and the ruthless destruction of one hundred and fifty of the one hun dred and fifty-seven houses in one village
and the murder of practically all the people -men, women and children.

Of many disturbances in the long
Macedonian revolt the world has heard noth ing. Two years ago thirty-three villages were destroyed and their six thousand people
killed or driven away. In twenty years it is estimated that sixty thousand Christian peasants have fled for safety into Servia. It
has been reported by recent travelers that a
great part of the fertile land of the country is now a waste.
But even these shocking events are not all. For the trouble touches directly or indirectly almost all the great governments of the
world. A large part of Turkey is in a state of insurrection. The Russian consul was
killed at Monastir. A Russian fleet anchored off the Turkish shore on the Black Sea till satisfactory reparation was made. It was at Beirut was shot, and two American war-
ships were ordered there. There is fear fo the safety of the American missionaries in Turkey and of their property, valued at six
and one-half millions of dollars. Americal missionaries have been in Turkey since inca Among the colleges maintained by them is
Finally, if the Sultan cannot subdue the Macedonian revolt within a reasonable tim and without a continued shock to all manand children, the conscience of civilization may compel action by the great European may demand the expulsion of the Turk-an event that must at some time take place. But more trouble would then begin, for how should the people of this Balkan and how ruled? They are incapable of self-govern ment; and in this fact, after all, lies the deep seated difficulty of the whole situation.

Turkey with its misgovernment of its un world.


Atar Myosotis
 selected ingredients, and more
than ten years has been considered necessary to develop drops on handkerchief or lace
produce satisfactory results The concentrated strength and tinguish Atar Myosotis from cheap articles mixed with water, and in order to further
distinguish the product from
others the others, the Atars are offered
only in only in Blue Glass bottles,
mounted with sterling silver. It is the most refined, unique
and attractive article for the and attractive article
toilet ever exhibited.

## The silver mount is very suitable for engraving initials, monograms, etc. rf you do not find it at your merchants, we will send it for $\$ 2$

ROBERT LOW'S SON \& HOWARD The Flat-Iron, New York City, U.


Washington. Write for rates. Map Map of Coliradormian free.enon,
Trans-Continental Freight Co., E 325 Dearborn St., Chicago

$W^{\text {HERE wild flowers were and rippling }}$
I chanced upon a country lass; She hung her head, blushed very red, Then raised her eyes, as maidens will,-
"My heart, my heart lives over the hill."
So fair she was, and so afraid, I could not quiz the little maid
So over hilltop must I ride
To see what could be on the other side. "My heart, my heart lives over the hill.
I crossed the hill, looked everywhere, And asked if a little red heart lived I was sure it did, so I rode along
Till I heard the burden of a song Sang the lad o' the mill, as lads they will,"My heart, my heart lives over the hill."

The little lass and the miller boy The meed of the years, the grief, the joy, They told it all, that summer day; However run the hours away, Heart and hope live over the hill.

## The Favorite Ages of Women

## By 7. S. Gilham

I MAY seem strange that women have preferences for particular ages. An inspection
of the census, however, leaves no room for doubt that certain years are preferred, and certain other years disliked, by the members
of the gentler sex. Here are some interesting figures:
The number of females in the United States is nearly two millions less than the number of males.
Of children fourteen years and under, the number of boys is nearly four hundred thou-
sand greater than the number of girls; at fifteen the boys are still six thousand ahead of the girls; at sixteen the girls are six thouthereafter, until the twenty-fourth, there is an excess of women over men. The favorite ages
within these limits are eighteen and twenty. of eighteenthy of eighteen than there are boys of that age, and
the young ladies twenty years old exceed their masculine companions by fifty-four thousand. The total number of giris and young women between fifteen and twenty-four years of age
exceeds the number of boys and men of the same age by nearly eighty thousand. At twenty-four and twenty-five the numbers of the two sexes are nearly equal. Then tie
women begin to grow less with great rapidity. The most unpopular ages are thirty and forty. At the former age there is a difference of seventy-eight thousand between the t t
sexes; at the latter, eighty-three thousand. One peculiar circumstance is that there are
more women twenty years old than there are more women twenty years old than there are
girls of thirteen or fourteen, or any age up to twenty. This fact conclusively demostrates that twenty is a very healthful age. But if increased number who are twenty years old come from? No women are born that old, Does immigration account for the difference?
However that may be, the excess does not However that may be, the excess does ne five
seem to be permanent, for from twenty-five onward there is a constant failure of the year is reached, when the difference is reduced to three thousand. At seventy the women are more in number, and at seventy-five they again take the lead and keep it every year
thenceforth until the centenarians end the list. Only an unusually elastic theory can
account for these peculiarities with becoming account for these peculiarities with becoming
gallantry to the lovelier sex.

## My White-Capped Nurse

## By Edzard N. Pomeroy

$D_{\text {You come and go, my white-capped }}^{\text {AY by day, with unconsious gre }}$ As liglit your step, as bright your fac
If woes or blessings I rehearse
Strange to your kindred, far from home Man's final foe, you have become Familiar with the face of Death.

When, in the spacious void of night, He came and paused beside my bed You held my hand seared my sight

## Now, as I leave this sacred room

And you, I breathe a farewell prayer And I inhale the fragrance there

UST before Christmas, last year, a poorly
dressed woman, whose careworn features still retained pathetic traces of a faded pretti ness that was blooming anew in the face of the winsome little girl by her side, paused to make a purchase at one of the counters in a large New York department store where the cheapest of children's goods were displayed
While she was thus engaged the child trotted from one to another of the near-by counters, regarding everything she saw with round-eyed admiration, and receiving much attention from the salesgirls who were at leisure. At last she came to a long table in the aisle piled high with sets of small fur muffs and tippets. With a little cry of delight she reached up, and, standing on tiptoe, managed
to get down one of the muffs. As she thrust her tiny hands into it a salesgirl by the table smilingly picked up the tippet that matched the muff and fastened it around the little one's neck. Giving the girl a grateful look the child gently smoothed down the ends of the tippet over her scanty dress, blissfully unconscious of any incongruity between gingham and fur, and then, seeing her mother what the pitty lady gived me!" " mama It was an uncomfortable moment for both the mother and the salesgirl. The child evidently looked upon the furs as a gift that she
might keep, and just as evidently she was to young to be made to comprehend why they would have to be returned. For an instant the mother regarded the shining eyes and
flushed cheeks of the happy mite with hesitation, and even glanced uncertainly at the shabby purse in her hand; then, bending down, she said in an embarrassed underton as she tried to take the furs away from the child: "You must give 'em back, dearie; mamma hasn't got the money to buy 'em for
you." But the little one, with a plaintive wail of disappointment, clasped muff and tippet tightly against her breast, and turning a voice broken by sobs: "She gived 'em to me. She gived 'em to me ''

Her poignant distress and the mother' il-concealed poverty touched the salesgirls deeply. "Poor little dear," one of them
finally exclaimed, "it's a perfect shame Say, Bessie, why can't we all club together and buy them for her for a Christmas present? They're only ninety-five cents."
The others at once fell in with the idea.
collection limited to five-cent contributions was quickly taken up, the furs were paid for and with a Don't cry, dear; you may keep them," the little maid's tears were speedily came once more bright with joy. Many of the customers would gladly hav joined with the salesgirls in helping to effect this pretty transformation had they not felt the deterring influence of the sentiment aptly expressed by one handsomely-gowned woma o another who had impulsively started to open her purse when the salesgirl who wa waiting on trem was approached for her con
tribution. "No, dear," said this lady softly tribution. No, dear,' said this lady softly, don't let us spoil it all; this is their gift." So the poor mother, who was almost over
powered by the kindliness of the act, had only the good-hearted salesgirls to thank befor she hurried confusedly down the long aisle t the door, followed by the delighted little one, well hug and kiss by her new-found friends Even after she had gone a general feeling of happiness and good will seemed to linger like a benediction behind her; and the salesgirls who walked home through the snow and bitter cold that night, because they had no five ents left for carfare, were more than repaid when they recalled the radiant looks of the reminded of that other Child whose bernaps coming, centuries ago, has forever hallowed the holy Christmas-time.

## A Womanly Woman

By Jule Hamilton Tucker
TO BE placed in the corner of a young girl's mirror and read while she is makin She culti

## She thinks, then acts.

She speaks ill of no one.
She is loyal to her friends.
She lives her mother's faith
She cares for her borly as God's temple She writes nothing that she may regret. than anger. She knows
birthright - if she be but worthy of love

N WILLIE SMITH, a boy I know
(His age I'll let you guess),
According as my records go, I mark two styles of dress In fairness I admit -
Is just his own ; the other plan
His mother's is, to wit
Hair nicely combed and face a-shine
A loveknot at his throat;
A spotless waist with collar fine; A jaunty little coat
A pair of holeless hose :
A pair of shoes upon his feet
Well blacked, both beels as
But Willie Smith himself prefers That fashion of his ownQuite Hair mussed, face streaked, waist stained The loveknot all askew
rose frayed and knickerbockers worn
And shoes scuffed through and through
So here, in brief, we have the style
Of Willie and his mother
But what the scheme which r
One method with the other
In answer I will promptly sa
That this the program
And comes back home in his!

The Old Church Clock at Amatitlan
THE catastrophe at Martinique recalls the Amatory of the clock in
Nearly three hundred years ago the Jesuit the arts of peace and the love of the Indians old town. In the tower of the church was a clock which struck the hours, and, when it come out of the little door in the clock in numbers to currespond with the hour; when
one o'clock struck, one little white priest one o'clock struck, one little white priest
would come out and stand until relieved by two of his brethren when two o'clock struck. For how many years these little priests, watching their hours, stood looking out over more than one hundred. Then one day a
mons, great earthquake came and almost destroyed the city. Hundreds of people were killed and most of the houses were destroyed. The the clock tower leaned to one ste, clock stopped. The hands pointed to one o'clock, the hour and the minute that the shock took place. The figure of the one white priest that was out never went back and no father who tended the clock was killed, perhaps the clock was broken, perhaps no one knew how to repair its intricate works. What is known is that the silver tones of its striking while little children grew to be old men and women, for all this time the clock moved not, and the color of the little monk, once
white, became a faded yellow. white, became a faded yellow.

Then, after nearly eighty years, another earthquake came. It was not a serious one; and all the people rushed to the plaza in front of the church, and there they stood and wondered, for the clock in the tower was running. It had just struck the hour of two, and two little figures had come forth. But three old people in all the city had ever seen those two
little figures before, hut three had ever heard The sweet tonefore, hut three had ever heard the sweet tone of that silver bell strike two, were dreaming of their childhood. but it was not a dream, for there, after the lapse of nearly a century, the clock that had been stopped by one earthquake had been started by another. No one there knew how to regulate the little images that marked the hours; there was one who dared to wind the clock and it ran, itself. At ten it would strike tivo and two little figures would come out; at eleven three would come and stand their appointed hour; and so it runs in that old town to-day
When I was there, five years ago, I asked the sexton why they did not set the clock right. He crossed himself as though I proposed a sacrilege and answered: "Oh, If one should touch it it might stop with it? we might wait a hundred years before another earthquake would start it.

Tiffany \& Co.

WATCHES
FOR CHRISTMAS
AND OTHER GIFTS
Ladies' Gold Watches
(All cases, 18 -karat gold)
Neat little open-face Neat little open-face
watches, especially adapted for Misses,
$\$ \mathbf{2 5}, \$ 35, \$ 40, \$ 45$ $\$ 25, \$ 35$,
$\$ 50$, upwar
In sterling silver cases,
$\$ 10, \$ 13, \$ 17, \$ 20$,
Men's Gold Watches
(All cases, 18-karat gold Open-face, upward
from $\mathbf{\$ 6 o}$ Hunting case, up-
ward from. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Open-face, extra } \\ & \text { flat } \\ & \text { Hunting case, extra }\end{aligned}$

Tiffany \& Co
Tiffany \& Co.
appears upon
appears upon
the dials and
movements of
all their
watches and
carries the
carries the
guarantee of
the house.
Gold Timing Watches
(All cases, 18-karat gold) $\underset{\text { Sraph, marking }}{\text { Single Chrono- }}$ fifthsof a second $\$ 100$ Split-second Chro-
nographs, $\$ 125$, $\$ 200, \$ 225$ and $\$ 400$ Small Single Chronographs for
Trained Nurses $\$ 50$ CUTS OF ABOVE, OR PHOTOGRAPHS OF RICHER WATCHES, SENT UPON REQUEST

Tiffany \& Co
never sell to
other dealers.

Solicited

Union Square, New York


FOR CHRISTMAS- Theres nothang niof than alt of


Linn Murray Founiture Grand Rapids, Mich.



## my Japanese cook was the stay of my soul <br> the stay of my soul

and the rock on which
our happy home was our happy home was
builded. He had all
the Christian virtues, builded. He had all
the Christian virtues,
and some others so and some others so that I am justified in concluding that they were pagan ones. He was always sweet-tempered, polite, perfectly
honest and sober. He loved his pots and pans honest and sober. He loved his pots and pans
as the artist loves his palette and brushes, he used surgically clean.
Now all these may be accounted Christian virtues, though to be sure every Christian cook has them not in full measure. The pagan virtues, however, were the remarkable ones - he never made a dish of any kind that was not absolutely perfect in its way, and his with the artist. The simplest home meal and the most inexpensive cooking were to him as favorable an opportunity for showing his
love of beauty as the most elaborate dinner.
$\mathrm{O}^{N}$
NE most beautiful decoration was that of a with head, tail and fins left intact. The fish when boiled he laid carefully on its side on from a raw carrot and a raw turnip, with one of the little knives that will cut a continuous thread from any vegetable, long fine strips
of gold and silver, which he laid across the soft gray body of the fish, to form a gold and silver net, in which the fish lay, as if just caught. Then he had cut some long leaves threads like seaweed. One great bunch he placed at one side of the platter, for the
Japanese artist never balances his decoration. When Yama prepared ordinary stuffed selecting those as nearly round as possible These were baked, cut open across, not lengthwise, and each brown skin became the white filling was moulded like the under side of the mushroom, with fat, short stems of the
white sticking up. They were then browned,

## white napkin.

If anapkin. served it never came in separate small pats or one large round - no indeed! It had been oxactly moulded to the shape and size o sible to believe it was anything else. Ever the bone in the centre was perfectly imitated shaping process. With this steak the gar nishing was usually thin strips of bacon
broiled crisply and curled into brown rings.
$W^{\text {HEN potato cakes were to be made out o }}$ left-over mashed crude as the ordinary cakes was permitted.
Yama warmed the potatoes slightly, moistened hem with a little warm milk, pressed them
through his decorating tube into little roses and then browned them slightly in the oven. Yama scooped out also a few balls of carrot adding not ond served flavor of the potatoes, but making an exquisite contrast as well.
His favorite decoration for a " crown," His favorite decoration for a "crown' roast of lamb was to fill the centre to over-
flowing with long crisp potato spirals, cut ontinuously out of one potato, plunged into kept unbroken in the process.
If there were to be guests, and his clear fragrant consomme was to begin the meal, he would ask for the initial of each guest's surname, and in each plate of consommé, as it was handed about, was found the appropriate letter made of stiff meringue, squeezed through his smallest pastry-tube after the
plate was filled. Sometimes, to vary this, plate was filled. Sometimes, to vary this, lemon, leaving ooly the yellow edge, with

SOME of his decorations for individual dishes were delightfully original. I re member his once sending up on the individual breads a tiny flower-pot made out of a truncated section of a raw carrot, of just the right carefully selected sprig of parsley, for the
skin, deftly fastened on to the parsley sprig with the smallest possible bit of broom-straw Nothing could have been more exquisitely nuteness than this.
 served a charlotte russe or a Bavarian cream.
He first baked some sponge cakes in long hin sheets, and with these trimmed into proper shape he would make the four walls and the prettily curved roof of a Japanese house, the door and window openings hav
ing been cut out before the structure was put ogether. Into this was put the charlotte or the Bavarian after it had previously bee portions, and then the roof was set on. Th sugar-syrup which hardened as it grew cold.
[F STUFFED eggs appealed to us particu not as stuffed eggs - as apples or pears, rather. were still warm, he moulded them gently and with great care in his hands, either flattening them enough for apples, or elongating them to pear-shape. Then, when they were ready to
stuff, he cut them across as near the base possible, filled them, and, putting them to gether, laid them on a bed of pale green lettuce, with a parsley stalk, stripped of it leaves, in the top of each one, for a stem. Table decoration interested Yama greatly but as this also gave me pleasure we usually divided the delights of a repast, he land scaping the dishes and I the table. But on luncheon centrepiece was so irresistibly ap propriate that I followed it meekly. A small globe of gold and silver fish-his, by-the-way
-fitted exactly into my silver jardinière. In the open top of the globe, as into a vase, we
put maidenhair fern, nothing else. The fragile green fronds drooped down over the sides of the globe, nearly to the silver base, right. In the cool water the fish glittered in odor of flowers, there was life and motion,
and it didn't droop and look wilted befor


WERE visiting Mont Saint Michel, that curious and mass from the northwestern shore of France. A crowd of peasants trudged in our wake up
the single steep street of the town that leads rom the city gate at the water's edge They, the faithful, were bound for the Abbey -the inn of Madame Poulard. bove the kitchen door, a gift from some re reshed and grateful artist, hangs a life-size portrait of its presiding genius, caught in that delectable act of omelet-making which has brought her fame. We enter; it is but ne step down into the spacious kitchen, slowly on spits in front of the mammoth ireplace. We sniff the tantalizing odors, establish ourselves in a cool corner, where nasturtiums sway against the latticed win-
dow, and attend with all our eyes to the conocting of that famo omelet
That is Madame Poulard-that cheeryahove the fire in a much-bepocketed apron

## Ain Omelet at Madame $\mathbb{P}$ oulardls

 By Clara Biddle Daviswirls the spits, and flings over her shoulder vivacious queries about the newest Paris
gossip or King Edward's last soiree gossip or King Edward's last soirree. A
woman of the world is Madame Poulard To Monsieur, however, a supernumerary, is intrusted the earliest stage of the omelet
He sits now by the hearth, breaking fresh eggs into a yellow bowl. Madame, by-the way, buys every egg the peasants can bring
over in boats from the French shore.

W E OBSERVE with interest that Monsieur the eggs, but drops them pellmell into a yellow bowl, and humbly, obsequiously, turns then over to Madame. She whisks them vigor ously, with the hand of practice; sifts from an upper pocket of the enveloping apron, then
irom a lower one, one pinch of mystery after another: seasoning, herbs, perhaps a bit flour -at all events, the magic "one-knows not-what "' that makes the omelet of Madam different from any other omelet.
A pan has been put to heat over the coals It is deep, with an amazingly long handle and the butter crackles in it at just the righ contents of the bowl.
ment. Madame firs stirs away boldly at the preconceived notions o the making of omelets.
We are sure we never stir We are sure we never stir ours. Next, with a long
handled spoon a-quiver like a baton in the air she seems to conduct the
dish as a leader does his orchestra: allegro, ag i. tato, prestissimo! Then
a luscious flapping sound salutes the ear as the omelet is deftly turned
and shaped. At the end,


ds some last delicate caresses up right moment, is a heated platter, quite three eat in reverential silence. It is quite unlike an American omelet in both taste and consistency, but though we have watched the pared to say how or why.
$M^{\text {ADAME chats with us as we rise at length }}$ and stand by the hearth. No "checks" tress relies on the guests. We pay, and turn to write our names countrymen, we find, has been before us, and has left a rhymed tribute, to which we sigh a satisfied assent as we take our leave.

Joan of Arc, by power of lance,
Drove the English out of France Drove the English out of France;
Madame Poulard, better yet,
Briugs them back with an omelet.,


SEE SPECIAL PRICES BELOW

Does BEAD WORK Interest You?


## A Gallery of Impossible Rictures

There is something wrong in each one of these ten pictures. Tell what it is in not more than five words for each answer (a compound word counting as one word). For instance, No. 1 shows an iron pipe and rail floating. An answer to this would be "Impossible for iron to float." Tell what is wrong in each of the other pictures, and give us, in not more than twenty-five words, some incongruity which we may "puzzleize" in The
Journai. For skill in solving the puzzes, suggestions which we can use, and neatness and general care shown in writing the slips, we will give

A Check for $\$ 25.00$ to the Person Sending a Correct Solution, and, in the Judgment of the Editor of The Journal, the Best Suggestion; a Check for $\$ 10.00$ for a Correct List and the Second Best Suggestion; a Check for $\$ 5.00$ for a Correct List and the Third Best Suggestion, and \$1.00 Each for the next Forty-Seven (47): 50 Rewards in All, Amounting to $\$ 87.00$.



Read These Positive Directions
When you decide what is wrong in each picture tell what it is, in not more than five words, on the line after the same number as the picture on the slip on this page, and use only this slip cut out of the magazine. Then, below the slip, on the white margin of the page-use as much of it as you need-write your 25 -word suggestion. Do not write your suggestion on a separate slip. Send as many different sets of solutions as you like, but each must be on a separate slip cut from The Journal's puzzle page. The same suggestion of 25 words may be used on each different slip if you like, or a different suggestion as you may see fit.
Mail your letter so that it will reach Philadelphia not earlier than November 5, and not later than the morning of November 10. The correct solution of this month's puzzles will be published in the January Journal Owing to lack of space the suggestions will not be published. We cannot undertake to answer any questions about the puzzles.

NEXT MONTH: 10 MORE PUZZLES


Solution of the September Puzzles Names of Ten Summer Resorts in the United States 1 Ocean Grove 6 White Sulphur Springs Newport 3 Newport 4 Manhattan Beach 8 Chautauqua $\begin{array}{ll}4 \text { Manhattan Beach } 9 \text { Nantasket } \\ 5 \text { Catalina Island } & 10 \text { Long Branch }\end{array}$

PRIZE WINNERS
First Prize-Mrs. F. H. Sincerbeaux, New York
Second Prize - Daisy C. Laird, Iowa.
Third Prize-Elizabeth C. Miller, Missouri. Other Prizes-Isabel P. Pashley, New York; Lilian
Jones, Kansas; Laura May Burgess, Mllinois; James I Jones. Kansas; Laura May Burgess, Illinois; James L.
Steele, New York; Mary E. Hebbard, Missouri; Kate E . Nichool, New Nerrey; Mrs. Charles, R. Goldsmith, New
York; Mrs. L. L. Satier, Pennsylvania; Kate A. McDil York; Mrs. L. L. Satler, Pennsylvania; Kate A. McDill,
Illinois; S. C. Wittmer, Pennsylvania; Georgia L. Chamberlin, Hilinois; Mrs. W. B. Hotchkin, New Yo Mork
Mary Gebhart, Ohio ; Mrs. S. W. French, Colord Mary Gebhart, Ohio; Mrs. S. W. French, Colorado; Mrs.
H. St. C. Hathaway, New York; Mary H. Pratt, New Jersey. G. Gertrude Owen, New Jorsey; Mrs. K. M. M. Lambeth,
Virginia A. H. Godard, New York; Mrs. B. Groo, New irginia; A. H. Godard, New York; Mrs. B. Groo, New
York; Mrs. W. A. Davis, Ohio; Marjorie Lambert, New York; Martha L. McDade, District of Columbia, Mrs. Mat
Geore Nichols, New Hamphire George Nichols, New Hampshire; Alice J. Norton, Con-
necticut; Antoinette S. Durland, Pennsylvania; Olga M Kolff, New York; Blanche Forbes, New Jerses; DDora E.
Lowdermilk, Kansas: Leslie D. Reese, Colorado; Malcolm Lowdermilk, Kansas ; Lessie D. Reese, Colorado; Malcolm
Carroll, New York; V Vera E. Rumery, Massachusetts; Helga Gordon, Nebraska; Mrs. F. A. Leland, Missouri; Mrs. Edward W. Langdon, Massachusetts; Grace Langdon,
Massachusetts; Mrs. M. Roth, Ohio; Adeline Roth, Ohio Mrs. J. W. Campbell, Pennsylvania; Mrs. A. A. Baron,
New Jersey; George W. Owen, New York; Mrs. M. . New Jersey ; George W. Owen, New York; Mrs. M. C.
Holmes, Pennsylvania; Lucy B. Queal, Missouri; W. F. Smyth, Oenio ; Annie D. Edwards. Minnesota; Mrs. H. B.

## Just Think a Moment

A pound can of Royal Baking Powder will raise more flour and make it into purer food than a pound of any other baking powder.

> Figures and facts are serious things, but it is necessary to consider them. Royal Baking Powder is shown by the U. S. Government tests to yield 160.6 cubic inches of leavening gas per oz. The alum powders were shown to yield about 60 cubic inches.

Again, Royal is a pure cream of tartar baking powder, recommended by health officers and physicians generally because of the healthful qualities it actually imparts to the food.

Alum baking powders are condemned by physicians and boards of health as unwholesome. Their continued use will eventually cause serious digestive troubles.

Therefore it is wise, for both healthful and economic reasons, to use the Royal, the highest in strength and the most wholesome of all baking powders, even though alum powders are bought at a lower price.


T URQUOISE necklaces are the most beautiful of all necklaces when the in color. Such material is unobtainable from other than the Toltec mines. Jewel-loving women will be interested h our brochure on Turquoise, sent free. THE TOLTEC GEM MINING CO.

The Aldine Fire Place will positively save over half your fuel (any
kind, and gives 85 per cent.t more heat than any
other grate. Can be put in any ther grate. Can be put in any room, and piped
like a stove to any chimney. Sent on approval and guaranted. Send 4 cents for 40 page catalog
and special prices. ALDINE GRA 24 Court Street


| I |
| :--- |
| N |
| pr |
| pri |
| si |
| vi |
| be |
| io |
| io |
| th |
| se |

attractive food were placed in the mo

## lighted.

started to put on our jackets
Why, you must stay and help me receives! The invitation was enticing. The situatio had an element of danger, romance an
pleasure in it. We took off our jackets an pleasure in it. We took off our jackets and
stayed. Fortunately, we had worn our best

## In a few moments the room was crowd

 with the usual fluttering, flattering femininity that goes to a "Studio Tea." The greatsculptor had recovered his dignity. He stood to receive his guests. We waited be-
hind him to be introduced. But - he did not know our names! With a blessed quickness to a table where our cardcases lay, and, picking one from each, said, as she handed "Here are the names of a couple of ladies who will disappoint you." The occasion was
She saved the day. glimpse of Paradise in our dull, hard-workin lives. We went back to our East Side rooms
and tried to forget the flowers.

Two Other Pieces of Work I Did
$\mathrm{N}_{\text {EXT day I went alone to see the illus }}^{\text {trator who had refused two days before }}$
I found him, too, in pitiful distress.
" Oh," hat $\qquad$

" Will you give me that interview if I pose
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ up as I came in, and, thinking I was a friend
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
WOMAN journalist must expect occasio
$\mathrm{A}^{\text {Woman }}$ slights and insults from men who think her position entitles them to familiarities. The firemen knew me and were courteous-al but one. He followed me to the street doo
$\qquad$ the annoyance and complained to the chied the annoyance and complained to the chief.
The man was discharged. I heard of it and for a moment I felt the sweetness of revenge. Then I heard that he
had a wife and children. I went out that night to the engine-house. For an hour pleaded with the chief. He relented and sent for the fireman. I witnessed the humil-
iating sight of a man apologizing to a woman but I think he left me with a greater respect for "newspaper women" than before. There is a kind of good fellowship among such intimate relationship that sometimes fine distinctions are lost.
One day, as I left the "city room," a young One day, as I left the "city room," a young
reporter came up to me. We had often chatted across " copy" at our desks.
"How about a little dinner to-night?" "How about a little dinner to-night
said. His manner was most informal. The temptation was overpowering, but if accepted I should have established a "Thank you, no," I answered. "I have He accepted the refusal gracefully.

## One Little Experience

A CERTAIN editor in New York had helped mea great deal. I believe it was pity for test me. But one day he turned around in his chair and said: "Would you like to go to he theatre with me to-night?"
Thad been saving up for weeks to see the particular play he asked me to see. I knew
the editor was single and I had almost accepted, when the little voice of reason whispered: " If you go you can never be on the same footing with this man again. I refused his invitation. I still work for
him, but he never invites me to the theatre.
"THE TASTE TELL5"
GFDR SOUPS SAUCES SAVDRY SUNDRIES and BEEF TEA
Secure a set of the famous Cudahy A-I Silver Plated Bouillon Spoons.


Do not confuse these splendid Spoons with ordinary offers.
The Cudahy Spoons grace the best tables, because they bear no advertising, are made in the latest design, French Gray Finish, and are heavier than triple silver plate.

## How to Secure the Spoons

For each spoon desired send a metal cap from a $2-\mathrm{oz}$. or larger sized jar of Rex Brand Beef Extract, and 10 cents in silver or stamps to cover cost of mailing, and mention this publication
Cudahy's Rex Brand Beef Extract is sold by all druggists and grocers.

CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY
Beef Extract Department T
SOUTH OMAHA, NEBRASKA

## II: How to Have a Perfect Figure <br>  <br> By Emma E. Walker, M.D.

HAVE you ever watched a crowd of
girls together to see how many of gem carried themselves well? The
them ext time you go to a high school or college the idea of finding a perfect and graceful figure. If you have never thought of this before you will be astonished at its rarity Attractive faces are not uncommon, but perfect figures are not easy to find. Some girls are too fat and some too thin; some carry reach their destinations quickly enough many of them stoop at the shoulders; more sop at the waist; many have flat chests; in some the shoulders are uneven, while in others both shoulders are too high. Along with these various defects of figure are sure oo be associated defects in complexion, in digestion, and in many other functions of
the internal organs, since they are cramped the internal organs, since they are cramped
and strained by faulty attitudes and carriage.

HAT causes all of these physical defects?
Some are inherited, while others are acquired. When we begin to go to school we are apt to acquire the wrong sitting position - leaning the head on one hand, so depressing one shoulder; bending the head for-
ward, and stooping at the shoulders and at the waist. Begin, then, to sit correctly. In the first place, sit on the whole seat of the chair and not on the edge. Hold yourself straight from the waist and carry the head erect. If you are reading do not bend your
head over to see your book, but raise your book till you can
 see it comfort need to indulge metics to cultivate bodies. If keep wrong pos ures from four hours every day can you hope t bad effects by ten or twenty or even
thirty minutes' exercise every Much of the Much of girl e asymmetries have mentioned. The stooped-over attitude cramps the chest so that little air is take into the lungs; it also twists the spine, so as elevated shoulders and prominent hips. After you are seated back in your your thigh be about three-founld rest easily upon the floor. The chair-back should be curved slightly forward at the waist and back ward at the shoulder-blade points. After correct sitting comes correct standing. To take this position keep your heels together your body is over the balls of your feet. Hold your hips back, throw your chest for ward and hold your chin in. If you try taking a wrong position at first and then follow these directions you will see that when the abdomen is drawn back the chest must come forward. After assuming the cor

[^0]the face; from the wrist to the elbow, once
and a half the length of the face; from the and a half the length of the face; from the
elbow to the shoulder-joint, two faces. The circumference of the waist should measure the length of three heads. The length of each eye should equal the distance between the
 Other measure-
mints give the length of the body six times the
length of the foot the arms, three times head; the legs, fou times this length. shoulders should be equal to the length
of two heads. The beauty THE BEAUTY OF THE
FACE DEPENDS MUCH
UPON THE PROFILE... The beauty of the
face depends much upon the profile
which in its perfect ion approaches a straight line. A girl's nose, to be perfect, must be quite straight. The
mouth should be of medium size, with the mouth should be of medium size, with the lower lip should be fuller and rounder than the upper, and curve outward to form
curved hollow between it and the chin. Th chin should be of moderate size, soft, round and white. The perfect eye is large and cl
with a long opening between the eyelids.
The Proper Way to Walk

$T \begin{aligned} & \text { HE natural manner of walking is with the } \\ & \text { feet turned slightly outward. }\end{aligned}$ natural to hold the feet parallel in walking. First the heel is set down and then the res heel and goes to the big toe. The foot the pushes off from the ground by means of the big toe, which should lie in a straight line with the middle of the heel. This is the line in which the big toe does its best work. You will remember our talk last month on shoes.
Of course, if your shoe is not properly made your foot cannot lie as it should, and so its leather should be raised enough to give full play to all the toes, as otherwise, if your
shoe binds, corns will be almost sure to come. Although the
shoe must be shoe must be allow for stretchwalking, still it must be snug slipping forward. If the they will of neout of their
natural shape.
Then, again,
you will find that

you will find that
such shoes are

## very apt to cause

chilblains in wet and cold weather. You Did you ever see the French or Cuban heels. the foot as they are distorted by high heels? It is a pitiful sight

Wearing High Heels Deforms the Feet
$D^{O}$ you remember the " after Trilby",
 affect anemic girls. As you know, the suffering from them is sometimes intense. of cotton stockings all the year round. If the exposure to cold has been severe enough stored by rubbing the part with cold water or
snow. If a snow. If, as you say, you have a tendency to
this trouble every winter, you should build up your general health, wear warm clothing u stimulate your circulation with alcohol rubs or salt baths. A good ointment to apply five per cent. carbolic acid ointment, or twenty of Peru.

## between a meals -not ice water. Much

 harm comes from the ice-water habit,which is only a habit and a very bad allee which is only a habit and a very bad one,
but so universal that it might be called
national

Constance H. Massage the spots left by the pimples with cold creams. You will have
to have patience, for it will take time for them to fade out

## Never touch the skin around the eye to massage it, without using a skin food or something of that nature, as it is very deliate and susceptible to irritation

Jessie M. You certainly should not read falls over your left shoulder. Wash your eye with clean cool water

## Never say, "It is only a game", Games are of the utmost advantage--indeed, they are often far more valuable than plain ex. rises. They develop health and strength as well as certain essential mental and

Ella K. Certainly you should ventila winter. Do not sit or lie in a direct draught but be sure that fresh air is circulating through night, and your open window, if properly ar

If you take your luncheon to school vary
it from day to day: do not fall into the
habit of always taking the same thing
Casa L. You should exercise regularly Choose some definite time for it and let noth-
ing interfere with it. Cultivate games and all
outdoor life. Breathe deeply and fully for from five to ten minutes outdoors or before an open window
morning.

## If you drink tea and coffee stop for a while and see if you do not feel better; sub statute milk and water. You will soon

 stitute milk and water. You will soonfind your friends remarking on your in-

Jeannie. For the enlarged pores of your
mise and chin bathe your face in tot water muse and chin bathe your face in hot water
and massage it with a good cold cream. Bathe and massage it with a good cold cream. Bathe ing and night: Rosewater, six ounces
elderflower-water, two ounces; tincture of bel

## When you are tired ope are att ostrinhe

 a th will do much to restore wearied mus-bate . tired girl is not a tired-out girl. It will not hurt you to get tired, but do not
trespass further on l pour vital

Alice K. You should never use pure
glycerine, but dilute it with rose-water. If there is already a tendency for superfluous hair to grow on your face any so called skin food
which nourishes the skin will help to nourish the hair.

## pula is good: Salicylic acid, one -half matron, bay rum, two ounces. Apply to the spots night and morning with a soft the <br> the spots night and morning with a soft cloth.

Winnifred J. And so you are troubled clothes are not too tight the trouble may likely be traced to indigestion. First you must coll sider your diet. Avoid all rich, greasy and and coffee. Exercise daily in the open air Keep your bowels in good condition. Drink a glass of hot water before every meal. Apply
the following lotion, well shaken, to the nose twice a day - mopping it on: Powdered calamine, one dram; zinc oxide, half a dram
glycerine, half a dram; cherrv-laurel water glycerine, hal
four ounces.

> Alcohol is incapable of saving or replaceing protein or albumen, which is the most important nutritive substance of the body and very important for the work of the muscles. Still further, alcohol uses up the potted in the body. The enervating effect of alcohol is shown especially in prolonged

NOTE-Doctor Walker will answer questions on this page every month provided names and addresses are given.
A correspondent wishing an answer by mail should inclose


Dutch Children
 Children


DANIEL LOW \& CO. 227 Essex Street, Salem, Mass.


The Coumcill ©hamber Att Thamksgivimg sTime

By Mrs. James Farley Cox
unworthy mates, what would be the meas ure of comparison? The so-called " disap to live a noble, upright life; to her is left the
incalculable blessing of power to choose the right and pursue it, to serve God, herself and the world, unchecked by the authority or perHappy indeed is the wome
Happy indeed is the woman to whom has own judgment, or of the unsuspected evil in the man she has loved, before, by vow and future. Out of many a lonely woman's lip should go forth, on the day when we assemble to praise God and give thanks, a fervent song of gratitude, that by any pang, however powers committed to her:

THE only way to rid one's self of the h 1 iation and bitterness of such a disap gratitude at our release, and to concentrat every power on the immediate enlargemen of activity for good, not only in enriching our
own lives, but also in making some one, something, the better for what we can bestow "I have lost all energy, all hope; I only
want one thing in the world, and that cannot have. I can never be happy agai unless I can go back to where I stood three
months ago; nothing can help me. I want I then did." Think of it! A young, gifted life giving up all the beauty, and good, and joy, and noble purposes of her coming years to the longing for what has proved itself worthless! There
comes in the real misery: it is the pain of comes in the real misery: it is the pain of
knowing we have loved, have given the knowing we have loved, have given the
truest of our thoughts, the gentlest of our words, and the fondest of our hopes to that knowing this, I pray you, my young sisters, to give no more. The unfaithfulness and the good, the noble, the true, live and mak the world a place to be happy in. You hav There is something which makes ever glow with understanding warmth when th ideal of true and changeless love-the one is she who can so give and so remain faithfu until life's end, and thrice happy he who win

Life is a Fair-Leaved Volume
$\mathrm{B}^{\text {UT the weak mourning of a disappointed }}$ a love, though it is constantly taken for it. It is only the blind clinging to a phantom, and to the level of that which has proved itsel ignoble. The one undying love of a good woman's heart can only be created by the to which she can pay homage and reverenie The kind of faithfulness which goes by its name is only the repining of one who is
unable to seize the opportunity her freedom gives her to live above an accident which
may have marred, but ought never to destroy her happiness. Life is not condensed into which God permits us continually to write

But that sad word disappointment covers a multitude of sorrows. Ill health and the need to let go our grasp of the tools
with which we were determined to work out a destiny above the common average of human attainment often write it with terrible distinctne-s. The whole large field of in dustry and acquirement shows the returning figures of those who are unable to progress
The student is checked by sudden povert the artist must work to barely live; the song dies in the throat of her who hoped to charm the world, because disease has touched it delicate mechanism. Where shall we fin
material for gratitude in trials like these?

## There is Always Something Le

$\mathrm{N}^{O}$ ONE can take these benumbing affli marks the hour, to the positive and certain sources of peace, nor bid each weary one to be glad of this or that. But this is sure and thing left by which a spirit determined find the light can discover it, even though has had to relinquish its strongest desire, and watch another win its longed-for goal. Many histories come to my ears that re mind me of the unending wail of the dee sea. They never seem to cease; they mingl tinguishable sound of of grief "I one und tinguishable sound of pain. "I had hoped " "I had saved" -these rise like a crescendo
and then they sink away in united yet To many of these there is left only the
grand but unalluring achievements of heroic patience, and of that kind of courage and quence the energy that men show in the grip
of thich will not yield. We do not estimate what these silent and unsee forces may do for
souls themselves,
 such burdens, so borne, are doing every day There shall come a time-so most of $u$ believe-when we can measure the influence
of human lives by their results, and thenoh, how earnestly I believe this-we shal stand in wonder and amazement at what the
world owes to the disappointed ones of earth who have bravely borne the brunt of thei disaster and courageously turned their faith came within their reach. Those who hav will be found to have laid foundations i their day of trial and disappointment which
stand firm, when those on the bright cres stand firm, when those on the bright cres
have vanished like the spray. let every thwated personal hope and every unsuccessful purpose among us busy
themselves in looking for a reason for gratitud and thanksgiving before the dear old festival lives, as well as the earth, have brought forth
comes to our door. "It is not always a fail

Events Which Lie Beyond Our Control T IS not my purpose or mission in presic
ing over this "Council Chamber" to tak upon myself the office of the preacher, nor to
make of our meetings a sort of semi-religious assembly. The better intention is that we,
coming together, talk with each other unre servedly, giving and taking all the good from the other. We assume-at least It trust troubles lightened, nor our perplexed mind relieved, except by thoughts which rest on the
truths of God, and though we do not always say so, that we come together in His name.
But I am unable to finish the serious subje which has been almost forced upon me by the narratives which have made so many lives disappointments in their religious aspect. limit either of human control or of human endurance, and these break down the springs
of life. When the disappointment of a faithful woman's heart is in the disgraced an debased career of her child, the son for who
she has counted no sacrifice difficult, no pai her as the light of her eyes, then indeed the Can come when courage fains. gratitude or praise to those sad lips? Yes we can be thankful that there is One whose
mercy is infinite, and that there is a worl beyond this life. We can be glad that the carry our diseased and maimed and sinsmitten children in our hearts and lay then all, judges not as man judges. Surely this is not a small thing to be thankful for.
$A^{\text {ND coequal with this maternal agony - }}$ those wives who live in dishonored homes an keep loyal to the husbands whom they hav
vowed to honor and serve, when only duty a fear remain where love once dwelt. Bravely and with good faith they began their married striving to be faithful against unfaithfulness She who lives above the mortal discourag and her sister wita her life is heroic! But it is worth the strug gle, and if she has children she is giving
them more than the life they already owe to her. When a child, especially a boy, watche such a mother, he has before him continually noblest of men have come out of such homes. She who can honestly thank God that sh has kept her troth; and been the warmth and light of such a home, may well bring he thank-offering of grateful praise on the day of the great Thanksgiving. doys days of questioning: "What shall we do t come by chance - some divine end is linked with it. Perhaps our own folly and imprudence have paved the way-we may hav digged our own pit, but the sorrow of it
to uplift, not to tran ple us in the mire. NOTE-Anonymous letters cannot be answered in these
columns Mrs. Cox will gladly answer here all who give
their addresses privately, or will answer by mail when


One kind of Van Camp's Pork and Beans-the Best. Eighteen kinds of Van Camp's Soups-all Best. At the Grocers.

How IMade Some Good Furmiture

Y one who can drive a nail or saw a bard may make the pieces of
furniture shown in the illustrations on this page. No experi-
ence in handling tools is necessary, save such as as is common
to any householder who sionally put up a shelf or hang a picture. The lumber used in making these pieces with the exception of second-hand stuff fo
concealed places, was poplar, bass and concealed places, was poplar, bass and
spruce, all of which are cheap and easily worked. The tools employed were a hatchet, hand-saw, plane, brace and bit, chisel,
hammer and screwdriver. The designs were obtained from pieces of furniture shown in the shops and from catalogues issued by was to mark each piece of wood exactly the size and shape resired and then have it dressed and sawed to the proper size at a mill. This, of course, included the cutting of the mortices. The pieces were smoothed with No. I sandpaper and were then ready for the stain, which was applied in each case before they were put together, either by nailing or screwing.
$T$ O STAIN wood coat it with water stain any ful red, forest green a rich shade, and Flemish stain gives a good imitation of weathered oak. Apply the stain with a rag or an ordinary paintbrush. Lighter shades may be obtained by diluting the stains with water. Let it paper to remove fuzz; then shellac, thinning


## By H. B. Longacre

the shellac if necessary with a little wood
alcohol. Let this set over a night or two; then rub with a soft rag dipped in linseed oil with a sprinkling of No. o powdered pumicestone on the rag or board. This will give a
rich, velvety, dull polish. For black use ivory rich, velvety, dull polish. For black use ivory
drop black Japan finish, and after it is dry proceed as in staining

I WOULD advise an amateur to start by making the footrest illustrated, as it is very simple. It is made of seven-eighth-inch
stuff. The two end boards were nailed tostuff. The two end boards were nailed to-
gether before sawing to insure their being gether before sawing to insure their being exactly alike. The pattern was marked out on one board-shaped spaice which was sawed out A strip one inch square was nailed all around the underneath top, giving the appearance of a thick board. This was padded with about six layers of newspaper, over which a piece of silence cloth, such as is used on diningtables, was placed and tacked down here and there so that the leather cover folded under nicely. This was done before putting to-
gether. The sheepskin, which I bought at a gether. The sheepskin, which I bought at a
bookbinders' supply house, cost seventy-five bookbinders'supply house, cost seventy-five
cents, and was a tan shade. I colored the leather strips with red ink. The strips were made from scraps left after cutting out the
square piece for the top which measured square piece for the top which measured
twenty-two by thirty-two, leaving ample room

to turn under. The strips were stitched through before covering. The holes in the of the wood was stained and polished. The pieces were then ready to put together. Constant use will give the leather a dark, rich color. The actual cost of this footrest was one dollar and sixty-five cents. The price in a

FOR the sides of the magazine cabinet illustrated nail two boards together and mark a pattern for sawing in the same manner as
for the footrest, nailing outside of the limit of the pattern. Have boards for the top and have the shelves cut to proper size. The top should measure sixteen by eleven, the first shelf be eleven by nine and a half, the middle shelf eleven by ten, and the lower shelf eleven by ten and three-quarters.
These are screwed in place. It is not necesThese are screwed in place. It is not neces-
sary to countersink the screws, as ornamental Sary to countersink the screws, as ornamental
nails will cover screw-heads. A design in pyrography will add to the appearance of the cabinet. With Flemish finish the actual cost of this cabinet was one dollar and thirty

I HAD no intention of taking up pyrography until an opportunity presented itself of asked the price for burning sides of magazine asked the price for burning sides of magazine
cabinets, and finding it would be a dollar and a half each, I bought an outfit for twenty-five cents and did the work myself. I found it very interesting
and fascinating work. Draw a design and fascinating work. Draw a design
and burn it in: then stain, shellac and burn it in; then stain, shellac
and rub smooth. One can secure designs and ideas from a number of sources. The lamp-base illustrated was copied from a newspaper illustration and the burnt-wood design was adapted from a book-cover. Some of the better class of wall-papers furnish suggestions which may be adapted to
burnt-wood designs.

HE lamp illustrated is made of half-inch
basswood. Mark out a design boards, as in all cases where there is mill-work to be done, and screw the ends to the side pieces. Nail the top down with one-inch brads.

## A WELL- DESIGNED FOOTREST, EASILY MADE AND DURABLE


the screw-heads. Burn the design, and stain and polish before putting pieces together. The lamp shade is of ordinary white porcelain and cost twenty-five cents. The top was pieces from white Japanese napkins; glue the edges to the shade, paint a design with stain, then put on black strips of passepartout tape wide enough to cover the rough edges of the paper, and you will have an imitation of the very latest lamp shade, for which five dollars
is asked in the shops. in the shops
FOR the small chair join the sides, then put the front . The seat is a board overlapping pieces. Glue the ends before inserting into mortices. The actual cost will be one dollar and twenty cents; store price, four dollars. For the table, first join together the ends, consisting of posts, brace and end board Then put together by placing ends, front
board and shelf (which is nailed to one-inch board and shelf (which is nailed to one-inch
square strips on side posts) in place. The square strips on side posts) in place. The
top is made of three boards cleated together to prevent warping; add one-inch strip underneath for thickness, then nail to frame ;
follow instructions for footrest for covering follow instructions for footrest for covering.
The price in the shops of such a table is The price in the shops of such a table is
thirty-five dollars; actual cost of this one, thirty-five dollars; actual
five dollars and fifty cents

THE Morris chairs shown in the shops are ment and are often so weak in construction that they soon show the effect of constant wear. In making the sketch and measurements of the chair illustrated, which is a very
comfortable piece of furniture, great care was comfortable piece of furniture, great care was
taken to allow for a generous seat, with arms broad enough to sit upon. The sides were put together first; the uprights were held in position with dowels and glued in. The position with dowels and glued in. The nailed together, the inside ones being seveneighths of an inch lower and that much less in depth than the outer ones to allow the boards for the seat to be flushed. These side gether by placing front and back boards in

a chair of rather SEVERE DESIGN. A PIL-
LOW OR TWO WILL GIVE A TOUCH OF COMFORT
mortices and gluing them before setting them in place. The backrest was a three-inch pieces nailed in. The stick to support the back was one inch square. The chair was stained with Flemish finish. The backrest was hinged to the back board as indicated in the illustration. The back legs were made shorter than the front ones. The cost was four dollars and seventy-five cents.

We make no argument on quality
this month. We state as our belief, born of 50 years in mattress making, that an OSTERMOOR is the most com-
fortable and restful mattress ever made at any price-also the most durable.
It is sold on its merits - not on its advertising. Time and usage, the de-
stroyers of all things, have no apparent stroyers of al
effect on the
OSTERMOOR Mattress ${ }^{5} 15$.

You don't have to depend on the judgment of others. Decide for your-
self. Sleep on it 30 nights from date of self. Sleep on it 30 nights from date of
receipt, and if it is not better in cleanliness, durability and comfort than any $\$ 50$ hair mattress ever made-if it is
not all you even HOPED for, return it at our expense and your money will be immediately refunded without ques-
Our Unanswerable Argument.
Send for Our Free Book
whether you want a mattress or not-
interesting information on comfort and interesting information on comfort and
the OSTERMOOR. There is no other mattress as good as the OSTERMOOR, and we want you to know why-we
challenge comparison. It illustrates challenge comparison. It illustrates
the various uses to which the Patent the various uses to which the Patent
Elastic Felt is put - Pillows, Window 2 feet 6 inches wide, $\$ 8.35 \begin{aligned} & \text { Seat Cushions, } \\ & 25 \text { ibs. }\end{aligned}$ 3 feet wide, 30 lbs .10 .00 3 feet 6 inches wide, 11.70
35
4 feet wides. 40 leser 13.25 4 feet wide, 40 ibs. 10.30
4 feet 6 inches wide, 15.00
45 ibs. All 6 feet 3 inches long
Express Charges Prepaid In two parts, so cents extra.
In
Special sizes at special

Ostermoor \& Co., 117 Elizabeth St., New York Canadian Agency: The Alaska Feather
and Down Company, Ltd., Montreal.

## EAT IT HOT!

If you can't buy it hot, carry it cold, and heat it hot when you're ready to eat it!

Write for the Bon-VeeVon booklet and know the possibilities of lunch carrying economy and comfort.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT WORTH GIVING UNION LUNCHEON BOX COMPANY 17-21 Park Row, New York


By the Ga luncheon! But, alas Saturday morning dawned dim and cloudy, and nine o' clock the rain was coming down in torrents We frequently hold a barn council in such cases. It is done in this way: first, we form a large circle least five minutes. After that the speaking begins. " Seems to me it always rains when we want have fun outdoors," whined Robin dolefully. "That isn't a bit fair, Robin," said Clover "Don't you remember the beautiful days we had last summer? It'll be sure to rain a lot from now on, so we'd better find out how to make the best of it." the children found it very quickly. A barn picnic may not be quite as much fun as a nutting party; but it's ever so much better than a fit of the sulks, which leaves one with red eyes, maybe, and turned-down mouth and a queer feeling in one's stomach which quite spoils the finest appetite. W called it "a Tapley picnic," and everybody laughed so much that there wasn't time to fret over the
weather. I wonder how many of the Garden children have
heard of Mark Tapley? He figures in one of Charles Dickens's novels, and he is such a lovable fellow that everybody ought to know him.
Before our barn council was ended we had decided to organize a "Good-Time Club," to last during
the months when our "Good-Time Gardens" are ast asleep under their coverlids of snow and ice. Every boy and girl who likes a good time is invited
to belong. Our club motto will be chosen from the famous sayings of Mark Tapley. Please help us to choose it!
is really ane learning that "gloomy November" twelve. In the first place there is jolly Thanksgiv ing to look forward to; then more and more, as the jears pass, the beautiful Christmas spirit begins to shine in these short, dark days. And so while we
were busy with our Christmas work around the big lamp we were glad to listen to this little story of

## A Surprise Christmas

By fean fohnston
$\mathrm{O}^{\text {NCE upon a time there were three children who }}$ had grown big enough to keep a secret. And they made a great big Christmas secret for father


Dora, said to
her mother,
"We would like to trim the
Christmas tree all byourselves
th is year; it isn't fair for to have to do ing." $\quad$ Mother said she thought
this was a
beautiful idea Feautiful idea. so too when he
heard about it. What fun
he children ad getting that tree ready. It was hard work of course, but nobody minds hard work when it cially at Christmas-time. Father and mother wer told that they must be good and patient, and parlor. And oh, what knobby bundles were smug led into that room under coats and pinafores, an what excited gigglings and muffled hammerings and the closed doors! of paper could be heard behind
and never once peeked. But singularly enough, the day before Christmas three little trees suddenly appeared at the back door and were quickly hidden in the cellar. One tree was just as tall as twelve year-old Dora, and one was as tall as big brother, as large as baby sister, who was just walf one about After the tired children had just half-past four bed on Christmas Eve, their work all done and stockings carefully hung, father and mother becam surprisingly busy. They trimmed the tallest of the ittle trees for their winter daughter, Dora. Clear glass icicles were hung from every feathery tip. White cotton-wool was laid along the branches and white candles, too, and snow-white, glittering tinsel
$\qquad$ Big looked like fairy frostwork.
candy boxes, sparkling red stars and festoons, and wealth of shining red apples.
The littlest tree, which was no taller than baby sister, was trimmed with pink. There were pink candles, pink popcorn festoons, lovely rose cornuI wish you had all been there on Christmas
have been called bab-apples. which might as well
I morning!

## The Birds' Christmas Tre

By Amalie Bostleman
IT IS hard for the birds to find food ground is covered with snow and ice, so we ittle tree a Christmas tree for them. We put a wheat ears and the lawn and seed to its limbs. Birds like fat, too, in the winter; it helps to kee them warm; so we save pieces of Last year our tree was filled with chickadee snow-buntings and sparrows for several days. little guests seemed very happy as they enjoyed their Christmas dinner, and we were happy, too, we watched them.

## Bismarck

$\mathrm{B}^{\text {ISMARCK }}$ is a big dog about six years old. He one of the family. He pulls our wagon with ease and goes like a horse, obeying the reins and understanding " Whoa " and "Get up." But
sometimes, when we meet a cat on the street, it is necessary to use the whip a little to make him remember his business Our little wagon has steel springs under each wheels. It will carry all four of us children
Bismarck's harness is regular buggy-harness
made of leather. It was

My Beautiful Dolly
By Rosamond Riddle
AST year just before
Christmas 1 asked $m y$ big sister to get me a
doll, with real curls and sleeping eyes. She wa
Aringing it home on a car when this story happened. girl sat right across the car from sister. Pretty soon sister noticed that the little girl was looking wistfully across the car; glancing down, she saw that the head of my beautiful dolly with its yellow curls was uncovered. After looking a minute at the dolly the child seemed watching the pretty things in the shops When sister got off the car she happened to glance
Whety up at the window, and there was the poor little girl crying silently to herself. The sight of my beauti-
ful dolly had broken her little heart. Sister got ful dolly had broken her little heart. Sister got ny dolly - from the paper, she put it in the littie girl's arms.
Sister left
she saw that time the next comer, and the sig she saw that time made her heart glad. A pale, dimpled with happiness, smiled good-by. The dolly was hugged close in two thin arms; its yellow
curls lay against the child's threadbare shawl.

## "An Egg in a Nest"

By a Little Garden Nurse
$\mathrm{W}^{\text {HEN mother has the headache and stops in bed }}$ always spread a crisp, clean napkin on the tray, then I lay a bunch of flowers at one side. In the winter-time it is often only a leaf from my rose
geranium and a tiny pink oxalis flower, but they geranium and a tiny pink ox
look pretty on the white linen
Yesterday I made such a beautiful piece of toast It is called "Egg in a nest." First you must you know, nor soggy in the middle, but a beautiful clear brown all over. Dip this quickly into hot water, lay it on an earthenware plate and put where it will keep warm. Then separate the yolk of a new-laid egg from the white. Beat the white to a
stiff froth and arrange it on the toast in the shat stiff froth and arrange it on the toast in the shape
of a nest. Drop the yolk into the middle of the nest, being careful not to break it. Now put the toast into a quick oven and leave it till the yolk is set and the white delicately browned. When it is
done, slip the toast on to a pretty china plate which you have warmed in hot water, dust it with salt, drop
some bits of butter about the nest, lay a sprig of parsley on
the plate, and it is ready

## A True Story

The Loon and the Grebe $W_{\text {at the the the gouth }}^{\text {HEN }}$ winter they do most of their traveling at night. One may cries as they fly far, far wibe the tops of the trees and the
 roofs of the houses in the dim
starlight. Sometimes, too, these little adventurers of the upper air meet terrible storms and cold, numbing winds which stiffen their delicate wings
so that they are unable to fly so that they are unable to fly
The grebe and the loon families are somewhat
related, no doubt, for both have welbed feet, long
necks and short, stubbed tails, and both are great divers in the ponds and streams where they is a big, strong bird, and does not, as a rule, play much with So I cannot tell you exactly how it came ant one frosty morning in November a grebe and a loon were found benumbed and helpless with cold within a few feet of each other.
The boys who found them were very much surwould better put the Tirds into boy thought they them for pets. But the second boy had a much better idea. "Let's take 'em to Bronx Park," he said, '"an' give 'em to the fellow that keeps the
birds."
The two birds were quite warm and lively by the time they reached the Park from being cuddled comfortably under the boys' jackets. So the wise
keeper of birds set them down at the edge of a little pond, for he knew these water-birds must be thirsty, The pond was partly frozen over, and as the two boys and the man stood watching on the bank they saw the little grebe dart into the water
and dive under the ice. He did not return, and dive under the ice. He did not return,
and presently through the thin ice it could and presently through the thin ice it could
be seen that he was in trouble. He had be seen that he was in trouble. He had
come up to the surface to breathe and bumped
come up to the surface to breathe and bumped
his head against the ice.

him out of there or he'll smother," exclaimed the
bird man, and was starting for a boat-hook, when the great loon, who had $t$ his time apparently all, as is the custom of into the water. He
slipped under the ice and made for the struggling the spot where his little friend was gasping for breath the big loon dived deep and, coming suddenly to the surface, dealt
blow with his strong beak
In a few seconds the energetic loon had made a hole big enough for the gasping grebe to poke his head through, then he quickly returned to the shore, where he sat down and waited for the grebe to join him. It can either shamefaced for a creature with a bill to look spectators, in reporting the incident, certainly

## We Can All be Fairy Godmothers

## O

OR shrubs and perennials have charmed us with now, like so many charmed princesses, they are ready for a long sleep. Now is the time to remove the last
disfiguring weed, to cut away withered flowers and leaf stalks and prune back dead and straggling branches. This, too, is the time to plant out the tulip and hyacinth bulbs, which have been repos-
ing in the cool darkness of the cellar since last ing in the cool darkness of the cellar since last
blossoming time. blossoming time.
When the ground is thoroughly frozen give your
garden a warm blanket of strawy barzyard garden a warm blanket of strawy barnyard manure,
cuddling it well about the crowns of your perennials and roses. Bulbous-rooted plants, such as irises and lilies, are often badly injured by repeated freezings and thawings. The comfortable blanket of compost will prevent this, and our Sleeping Beauties will awake into splendid health and bloom when
the strong young sun kisses them in mid-A pril.

## The Garden Book

THE Garden Book for November is " A Christmas of you have read this story and know all about selfish old Scrooge and Tiny Tim with his little crutch. But even if you have this is just the time The Garden Mother.
The Garden Mother would be glad to hear from all the children this holiday time. Write and tell
her about your Christmas fun, and about the new and beautiful ways you have found to spread the and beautiful ways you have found to spread the
Christmas light. Every child who writes will receive a Christmas greeting from the Good-Time

Prize Winners
THE fifteen boys who wrote the best letters Ef, H. Crandall, Connecticut; Raymond McClelland, Ohio; Leland C. Maynard, Massachusetts; J.
Mott Hoyt, Vernont; Harry Kimball, New York,
Norman L. Wyckoff,' New Jersey; Grant MacNeil) Norman L. Wyckoff, New Jersey; Grant MacNeil,
Ontario; Bruce Harrison, Pennsylvania; Maurice
Ingersoul, Pennsylvania, Robert Fulton, Iowa,
 Honor RoLL-Ruel S. Gibbs, C. Amasa Whitney,
Wallace C. Weirick, Ralph L. Bugbee, Chas. Moore, Robt. J. Abbott, Walter H. Sisson, Eli Baker, Merlé
Thompon, Royal Haney, Elmer R Clark, Laurence
Smith, Beniamin Olney, Edwin M. Baker Taylor Thompson, Royal Haney, Elmer R. Clark, Laurence
Smith, Benimin Olney, Edwin M. Baker, Taylor
Hobbs, Wilton A. Hardy, Herbert J. Clark, Scott Teabhout, Lee Crawford, Herbert C. Warner, Scott
Sloane, Orville Whittlesey, Howard McCurdy Sloane, Orvile Whitlesey, Howard McCurdy, Philip
Salisbury, Walter A. Whituey, Robt. N. Oxford,
Duncan J. McDiarmid, William Houteld Hard Duncan McDiarmid, William Houfeld, Harold G.
Flucke, Elsie Beakley, Leale Taper Cadbury,
Forresi Vale Forrest Valentine, Constance Ellen Whittier, Sus
Everett Colgate, Marie Guislain, Marie Logarus.


## Rubens Infant Shirt



## A Word to Mothers

 server. No child should be without it. It affords full protection to lungs and abdo men, thus preventing colds and coughs, so atal to a great many children. Get the Rubens Shirt at once. Take no other, no matter what any unprogressive dealer may ay. If he does not keep it write to us The Rubens Shirt has gladdened the hearts of thousands of mothers. We want it ac cessible to all the world.

The Rubens Shirt is made in cotton merino (half wool and half cotton), wool, silk and wool, and all silk, to fit from birth o six years. Sold at dry-goods stores Circulars, with price-list, free




If you want FREE
A Portrait of Brahms Piano-piece by Chopin and a Song by Franz

The Musicians Library
send us your name and address
n. B. Just Published

Brahms Forty Songs
Chopin Forty Piano Numbers
Liszt Twenty Piano Numbers
Franz Fifty Songs $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High Voice } \\ \text { Low Voice }\end{array}\right.$ (Edited by W. F. Apthorp)
Mastersongs Fifty Songs $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High Voice } \\ \text { Low Voice }\end{array}\right.$
OLIVER DITSON COMPANY
$5 \xrightarrow[\text { Send also for a Free Sample Copy of }]{\text { A-.662 }}$
MUSICAL RECORD AND REVIEW
Be Loyal to Your College, School, Class, Society or Club
By wearing its
Badge
or Class Pin
Hundreds of Designs Fre

Either of the two styles shown, in any two colurs
enamel, with any three letters or
Made in enamee, with any three letters or any two figures desirited
Madie in buttons. clasps, stick or hat pins as desired
Strigght from factory to wearer at the following remark
able prices: Silver Plate $\$ 1.00$ per dozen. In Sterling Silver
Sample 25 cents.
Write for our beautiful catalogue,
Whowing hundreds of designs, free.
$\qquad$
not satisfied.
Sterign
Surnisisled dree.
7 BASTIAN BROTHERS
$\varlimsup_{\text {HE extreme simplicity of this can }}^{\text {tata will permit its production in }}$ tata will permit its production in
any Sunday-school, however small The Christmas story is ever new and no bet ter anthems are needed than the staunch old hymns of the church. Such a program may fittingly be given where the most sacre services of the church are held. Its impres siveness will rest upon the reverence with
which it is carried out. The more simple the which it is carried out. The more simple the kind. Children should be selected for the various parts who are capable of interpreting the true spirit of the Holy Night. The recita
tions and singing should be well modulated. The platform should be darkened and hung with evergreen boughs, and the floor covered ith a green fabric to represent grass. Thre focks lie upon the ground. The sheep are upposedly beyond a low hedge at the rear of the platform. The boys form a tableau. All softly chant or recite in unison:

THE SHEPHERDS' SONG
The flocks lie white in the peaceful night With God's fair stars above
wonder whether the Man found room
Chorus-
We are shepherds, humble
And our watch we keep
and small,
sheep lie down near the quiet town Crowded, they yet have place.
wonder whether the Man found room For the Maid with gentle face Chorus.
The wee lambs rest near the mother's breast, The safest place is there
wonder whether the Man found room
For the Maid whose eyes wére prayer.
Chorus
The shepherds rest after this prayer and in aried attitudes form another tableau. First boy, at the right of the platform arises, shay


Overture on Organ
follows
it is Christmas again among mortals
And Iay of the sweet Christ-Child's birth And sent them on missions to earth.
I will summon them back to my presence
By ringing my silver-toned bell
They will answer its call from the city
The prairie, the mountain, the dell
The prairie, the mountain, the dell.
[Ringsabell. Enfer Two Little Fairis,
hand in hand, who a
Oh, Beautiful Queen! Such sights we have se The snow was so light, The frost-flowers so white All this sunshiny day

## Quee

## h-ha! My pretty, happy elves

## You've only tried to please yourselves.

'm not surprised. Ah! Lack-a-day!
That's many a childish maiden's way
Enter Four Fairies.
e little on
humming? you say?
What have you been doing this giad Christ mas Day?
Four Fairies in concer
We sang and we played at our own merry
We skipp
ped through the valleys and over the
With nothing to trouble us, no work to do,
The day seemed an hour till we came back
Queen:
I could expect no more; and y
It fills me with a faint regret; And not seek her own happiness.

How silent is the nigh
The lock are worous still
Upon the holy hill?
Second boy, at the ently with hand the

I see it not, but hear
Afar, in distance dim,
As from a foreign sphere
A triumph hymn
Third boy, in the cen
with arms outstretched
I see! I hear! I know!
Awake! Oh, Earth, Arise
God hath His will to show
Behold His skies
soft light now shines upon the the platform and gradually increases. Voic from behind the scene sing the first stanza of ' Whit
hile sher flocks by
All seated on the ground,
The angel of the Lord came d
And glory shone around
A young woman in flowing white garments
appears in the light and in joyous tones chants: " Fear not: for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall
be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior which is Christ the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you: Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes lying in a manger
The whole scene is now aglow with light shining through the evergreen branches and streaming from above. Many young girls
dressed in white appear - their faces updressed in white appear - their faces upHidden choristers sing:
Thus spake the seraph; and forthwith Appeared a shining throng
Of angels praising God, who thus
Addressed their joyful song": (The refrain is then taken up by the group in white:)

And to the earth be peace
ood-will henceforth from $H$
Begin, and never cease."
The Fairies' Christmas
BY MRS. MARY A. BENSON

Fairy
This morn I rifled Elfland's bowers,
For asphodel and lotus flowers
On earth the pretty things I sol
For a handful of yellow gold
Money buys all things-I've been told.
QUEEN: Alas! Has Avarice crept
With its attendant care and sin, To lay its chilling, blighting hand Upon the heart of Fairyland

## [Enter

I, too, spent the early hours
Gathering Fairy buds and flowers
And I caught them here and there,
On my dress, and in my hair ; You will think me, oh, my Queen!
Loveliest Fairy ever seen.

## Queen

Vanity! Vanity! Childish one! Flowers will fade in the noontide sun In sunny day or in cloudy night

## [Ente

Fairy
There's a rich man who lives in a palace fair And its columns are marble, with carvings rare He has acres of land and unmeasured wealth He has beauty and leisure, true friends and health
When I saw that all else unto him was given The abundance of earth and the smile of

1 made him a vase of my Fairy gold And I gave him all of the flowers it QUEEN:

You were kind to the rich man In the days of the futur In the days of the fut But it would have be To give unto those A sweet, Fairy rose



Enter Tenth Fair
I had only one blossom left, and this, With a song, a smile, and a zephyry kiss I gave to a wee child, lonely and poor,
Who played in the dirt at a cabin door As he held my rose to his little cheek As he held my rose to his little cheek speak.
If I have thought wisely and acted well, Queen of the Fairies! You only can tel Queen:
At last here is one who has done my will
Unselfish, loyal and loving still:
She has proved herself a Fairy indeed By being a friend to those in need. Unto her must the Christmas-crown be given. Who has brought Earth and Elfland nearest
[Crowns Farry with holly wreath [Enter Eleventh Fairy, who speaks to audience

## Fairy

I expect that we've somewhat surprised you!
For we're not real Fairy elves;
We are just your own little daught We are just your own little daughter We have only been make-believe Fairi We have only been make-believe Fairi
But I think it was nice, don't you? o have had such a pretty lesson As to things that we ought to do We have learned on the sick and
The light of our love to shed; The light of our love to shed nd to say our kind words to the living They can't hear them when they are dead But live in this land of light,

Christmas
Christ-Child,
And work for the Truth and the Right
We rejoice that we live not in Elfland, But have immortal minds and hearts, As can ever grow wiser and better


The NeatrHanded Girll Tells How to Make Some Christmas $\mathbb{P r e s e n t s}$


SCISSORS-GUARD Made of cork, with a red
silk crocheted cover and finished with a ${ }^{\text {s }} \mathrm{sm}$ all
black silk tassel.


A LITTLE GIRL'S SUÈDE PURSE This makes a very useful gift. When
being carried the cords should be drawn being carried the cords should be drawn
tighty and the steel ring slipped over tightly and the steel ring slipped over
the top.

for Little artists An ordinary wooden box covered
with cretonne, to serve as a holder with cretorne, to serve as a holder
for assorted crayons, makes this
gift complete.

dainty and useful A plain address-book made
pretty by a covering of pretty by a covering of
green moire silk, with a binding of gold gimp.


WILD ROSE WORKBAG Made of light green silk and lined with pink silk.
The edges are scalloped, and when drawn up The edges are scalloped, and when drawn up
look like a rose. The pincushion is embroidered look like a rose.
in a rose design.


A BoX OF SWEET-WAFERS

A GIFT FOR BUSY FINGERS The shield is made of red silk elastic one inch shorter than the needles, with a strawberry emery
at each end.
 at each end.


FOR A distant loved one Prepare a weekly news letter, with camera views of
home scenes added now and then. Have some white paper printed especially for the letter, and manila paper for the wrappers - enough to last a year.


TO CARRY IN THE EVENING A double bag made of fancy silk is a treasure. If the metal clasps cannot be procured a casing an
whalebones may be substituted.

THE EVER-WELCOME CUSHION
This cover measures eighteen inches This cover measures eighteen inches
square and is made of white cross-barred muslin, with a hemstitched ruffle. The
design is worked in pink floss.

-
 chiefs and a strip of lawn
or the belt.

A PINCUSHION, A WASTE-BASKET AND A PHOTOGRAPH-FRAME The first two of these gifts are suggested for gentlemen, the good-luck pincushion being handy
for scarfpins, while the birch-bark basket would make an appropriate desk ornament. The for scarfpins, while the birch-bark basket would make an appropriate desk ornament. The
white linen photograph-frame, embroidered in pink clover, to be used flat, is a novelty for a
girl's bureau. It is lined with pink linen and trimmed with pink ribbon.


These wafers are really sachets about three inches square. They
are made of white satin, padded with one layer of wadding, and
perfumed. After scorching them with a hot iron put a stitch


FOR PINS GALORE This blue satin cushion is padded with wadding.
It is eight inches square It is eight inches squar
and two inches thick.


A CALENDAR
With an invita-
tion for the year
the giver.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { LETTER PAD } \\
& \text { Covered with wall- } \\
& \text { paper.. The blotter } \\
& \text { is held with ribbon } \\
& \text { and paper fasteners. }
\end{aligned}
$$



A SHOWER PHOTOGRAPH-FRAME The foundation of this frame is heavy card elvet studded with steel jewels to represent raindrops.


FOR THE JOKER A booklet of clippings of wit and humorbright young man.

## Vose

## PIANOS

Have been established over 51 years.

They are the gauge of piano value.
The Tone, Construction, and Design of the Vose have made its merits so pronounced that it has become a habit of musicians to compare all pianos with the Vose.

By our easy payment plan, every family in moderate circumstances can own a fine piano. We allow a liberal price for old instruments in exchange and deliver the piano in your house free of expense. You can deal with us at a distant point the same as in Boston. Send for our descriptive catalogue $K$, which gives full information.
vose \& SONS PIANO CO. 161 boyiston street, boston, mass.


## Blasius Pano."

The tone quality is phenomenal. The
power of the bass is thunderous in its sonority; the treble is clear as a bell. The middle register possesses the same
fulness as the bass, and is particularly fulness as the bass, and is particularly
striking for its wonderful singing quality. No break is noticeable where the strings cross.
Write for "The Blasius Book" with pictures and de-
scriptions of the beatiful new styles. and how you may
readily become the possessor of readily become the possessor of on
pianos, no matter where you live.
ReASMUS 1119 Chestnut Street
"Standard of Highest Merit"


THE NEW SCALE lischer yields a wonderfull



BY OUR NEW METHOD of Easy Payments every home is at once emablied to possess and
enjoy a lligh-Grade Piano. Pianos delivered to
Pater all parts of the United States. Write for catalogue,
termis and all
J. \& C. FISCHER

164 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

Floor-Shine Your Floors
FINISH YOUR FLOORS AND BORDERS WITH "FLOOR-SHINE" ENAMEL COLORS. WRITE
FOR BOOKLET AND COL The Floor-Shine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
HANDSOME REVERSIBLE, FLUFF
RUGS $\begin{gathered}\text { prom Your } \\ \text { Made } \\ \text { YU } \\ \text { OLD }\end{gathered}$
NEW YORK RUG CO. (ALEXANDER ALLEN, Prop.)
Write for booklet No. 17. 401 W . 124 th St., New York


The church fair may be made one of the most pleasing events of the season if good judgment is exercised in its management. The working together of its members in a social way is productive of good will and a spirit of helpfulness. The most successful fairs are those conducted on business principies where exorbitant prices are not charged "for the good of the cause.
The ideas here given suggest a few attractions which may be added to a fair already planned, or help to a decision those who are still debating what kind of fair to have. THE JourNAL would like to hear of other ideas which its readers have tried.

## Pretty and Popular Booths

 OPCORN booth at a bazar re-
cently held was much admired. The framework was covered then strung white popcorn was festooned on the dome-shaped roof and strings of it hung straight to the floor on three sides. These booth had an inside counter built around it, and upon this pyramids of pink and white popcorn balls were piled on mats of ferns nexpensive baskets made of crêpe paper an filed with kernels tinted in fruit syrups to

One of the prettiest ways of decorating is to drape each booth in one of the seven colors of the rainbow and to have the articles on sale
harmonize as far as possible in color. For instance, the orange and yellow booth - thes two shades might be combined-could be the fruit-stand; oranges, bananas and othe
fruits helping to carry out the color scheme A charning effect may be produced by ce fining the lighting of the room in the evening to lanterns of the color of each booth.

Pasteboard tubes about twenty inches long covered with paper to represent sticks of andy, and suspended around the top of the

Although brown seems a sombre color for fair booth it may really be used most effect ively. Have the booth made oblong with a counter across the front and at each end
covered with brown crêpe paper with frilled edges; have also a brown curtain hang to the floor. Have the roof, and the posts supporting it, covered with the russet leaves of ringe of chestnut while around the roof end of the booth serve hot chocolate with whipped cream; at the other have all kind of nuts on sale; and in front have a display f chocolate and nut cakes and candies.

Be sure to have some things at the fair hat a man will be glad to buy, and not every thing which he will feel he ought to buy, but
doesn't want. A booth might be devoted to his needs and tastes. Among the articles might be: pillows with covers suitable for the peception-room of a professional man, colleg pillows, small, well-selected pieces of statu ary, pictures, new books, sporting acces
sories, and articles for his desk and den.

If there is a small room adjoining the hall in which the fair is held it may be fitted up the place to sell the rubber plants, palms and ferns suitable for Christmas gifts. Long clusters of bananas hung amid the foliage will make the scene more realistic. Some Callornia boys carried out an idea of this all sorts of kindred things at the bottom of it. Moored to the sides were little boats made by the boys themselves which were unfastened as purchasers appeared.

## A County Fair

## By Adah A. Burre

F THIS fair is held in the fall it may be given in the open in some sections, but if the weather becomes too cool the effect may epresent outdoors.
All the amusing and interesting features of county fair should be arranged for as far racticable. The time-honored pieced quilt and other old-fashioned fancy-work should be in evidence. In the pomological department here shouid be an exhibit of canned goods, and premiums may be offered for the best of these and also for the best home-made bread bonnets and side curls should have charge The museum should show an interesting col ection of curios by borrowing for the occasion old pieces of china and pottery. As many live animals as can be obtained may consti tute the menagerie, supplemented by stuffe specimens. Indian maidens may display blankets and baskets, and tell fortunes
their teepee.

## By Way of Entertainment

A PROCESSION of Dickens's characters is Genial Mr. Pickwick with his friends; th Widow Bardell making eyes at Mr. Pickwick Sam Weller and his inustrious sire, the Fa Boy, sleepily rubbing his eves; David the bashful Barkis; Mr. and Mrs. Micawber with the twins; Aunt Betsy Trotwood; Little Nell, and others all file across the platform. Then with the characters in groups some selections from Dickens's works may be
given, the curtain going down at the conclugiven, the curtain going down at the conclu-
sion of the singing of "The Ivy Green." sion of the singing of "The Ivy Green."
The impersonators then take charge of the book booth which has not been opened, wher portrait and books are on sale.

Ableave entertainment for one evening couple sitting by their fireside, talking of the fact that it is just fifty years since they wer married, and making excuses for the seeming neglect of their absent children to remembe in the distance and directly singing is hear grandchildren appear with gifts. Then they have a social evening which gives opportunity for the singing of the good old songs and the elling of some of the folk-lore tales of the Southland. The best tenor singer may b assisted to a seat and sing "Old Black Joe, little piccaninnies to sleep with a lullaby

Another form of entertainment, which wil interest old and young alike, is to have som of the children represent in tableaus the Tharacters in one of the old nursery tales this: also Red Riding Hood. If Cinderell is to be shown the tableaus should represe Cinderella in rags and in her ball-dress; the two sisters, the prince, and the fairy godmother. The story can be divided into three parts: Cinderella at home; Cinderella and the fairy godmother; and the fitting of the slipper. mice and coach should be in evidence at the proper time
The story of Red Riding Hood also divide into three parts. In the first she leaves home, and in the second she meets in the woods the woif, and the prince who afterward saves her the third scene is in the Grandmother's bed-
room. The stories should be read as the tableaus are changed

An exhibition of living dolls-small chil dren who are able to keep their faces in should be dressed to represent a French doll, rubber doll, rag doll, infant doll, Quak doll, Japanese doll, mechanical doll, and s The French doll opens and shuts its eyes and says "Papa" and "Mamma", the rubber doll squeaks at every touch; the rag doll is as stiff and funny as one of them can be; and the mechanical doll when wound up walk until it is stopped by the exhibitor

## A Perpetual Bazar

## By Mrs. F. S. McCaiz

${ }^{\text {NALMOST every church there is a shut-in }}$ who would like to earn a little money, so each woman connected with the church makes some pretty article for use or ornament. Put a price on it and let it be understood that Puttenth is to go to the church, one-tenth to the person who keeps the bazar, and the remaining eight-tenths to the one who made the article. Take, for instance, a Shetland floss shawl to be sold for two dollars. The church gets twenty cents; the one who keeps the bazar gets twenty cents; and one dollar and for making cost eighty cents she if the floss cents for her trouble. The she has eighty kept up throughout the year. Any article remaining unsold after a reasonable length of time may be redeemed.
Such a bazar would be a convenient place oo get the little hand-made birthday, wedding and Christmas gifts not always obtainable i
$\mathrm{D}_{\text {tapes }}^{\text {OLLL may bes ekep in upright positions by }}$ forward under the arms and fastened brought ends to a tape across the top of the booth.

A goose race with real geese will be a novelty. Mother Goose blows her horn for it t odies, the geese, harnessed with different colored ribbons, are driven toward the goal The most successful driver may be rewarded with a copy of "The Goose Girl.

A tulip bed is one of the prettiest ways of hiding surprise packages. A portion of the
floor should be marked off in a square and inclosed with boards one foot high, painted green. Fill this bed with sawdust and plant paper tulips in all colors. Have a package tied to the end of each tulip, making the flower stand firm when planted. Each purchaser pulls up any flower he cho
Any one with skillful fingers could mak from a wooden box the doll-house which i table with moss for grass and pieces of cedar for trees. As one pulls the tiny doorbell the door opens and a maid appears with a salver. When a coin is placed on the tray she goes Soon the door reopens and a boy comes, push ing before him a truck holding a package The mechanism consists of wooden slides in grooves, the dolls being wired to stan the operator is concealed by a curtain.

If you haven't quite decided what kind of a fair to have, "An Old-Time Fair is one of the easiest to arrange. The price of admi Old-fashioned silhouette portraits quarter black paper and mounted on white cardboard will provide amusement as well as pleasing souvenirs, while the selling of fancy articles and the kinds of candies, cakes and pies that were favorites long ago, by maids in quaint, old-style gowns, will result in a good
little sum for the object in view

An unoccupied house is a most convenien place to hold a fair. Each room may be
devoted to some special attraction: one for the supper, one for the evening's entertainThis ide or the fortune-teller, and so on This idea is admirable for an affair of the and its characteristics.

Silhouette books proved quite popular at recent kindergarten fair. They were made of sheets of manila paper sewed together, with stiff paper covers added. Some of the covers were decorated with anmals done in brown water-colors, and others with wall-paper is to stencil pictures of animals, flowers, on the white side of silhouette paper children can then cut them out and mou them in the book with the black side upper most, afterward learning to do the stenciling

## Surprise in Vegetable

By Mrs. C. M. Geer
A CHURCH society in a country village was recently held a fair at which one table an Italian green-grocer's sign, and the smiling attendants were dressed to represent fruits women. The table was loaded with The stock included pumpkins, squashes, paper bages, cauliflower, curly lettuce, beets, car rots, potatoes, tomatoes, radishes, oranges and grapes. The vegetables sold for five or ten cents, according to size and contents, for each contained a prize. The radishes and grapes were candies covered with the proper shade of paper and tied in bunche
twists of paper formed the stems

## twists of paper formed the stems.

tents of these artificial vegetables the conto make them sell. One person might open a cucumber and find a child's handkerchief rolled within, but if a neighbor bought one, hoping to secure a handkerchief, he would be
quite as likely to find a china doll.


The In=er=seal Package is your assurance of purity freshness and flavor.
For example try
Zu Zu Gincer snaps
Uneeda Biscult


PASTRY, from the cook's standpoint,
includes many light desserts, not necessarily pies, nor pie-crust. To succeed perfectly in pastry-making all the ingredients must be of the best quality and perfectly cold; the paste must be made in a cold room and be handled with cold hands indeed, it is better not to touch
it with the hands after the foundation is made. Get all the in gredients ready before beginning without a marble slab thoroughly chill rarge stoneware meat-platter. Select a good soft pastry flour. Bread flour cannot be used successfully for puff paste. Sift the flour, put it in the centre of the platter or in the centre. Into this put a teaspoonful of salt, and the same of sugar. Put a good-sized piece of ice in a large bowl of water, put in a pound of butter, and work the water through the butter until it loses its brittleness and ecomes elastic. The butter is washed in his way to make it elastic and to break up
$A^{\text {FTER the butter is well washed break off a }}$ piece about the size of an egg and drop it and leave it in the water. Keep your hand as cold as possible. Put the small piece o butter in the "well," with the salt and sugar; add the white
of lemon juice.

butter broken in pieces and ready

Place at your side half a pint of ice water With two fingers and thumb work the ingredients in the centre to a paste without vater and take in a little flour until you have added about two-thirds of a cupful of water he dough must be elstic apt but water Dust the board lightly with flour knead the ough for a moment, using only the tips the fingers. Dust a napkin with flour, put in the dough, now the "foundation," and stan it in the refrigerator for half an hour. The bring it to the board, cut in halves and roll
$L^{\text {IFT }}$ the washed butter from the water, dry flour, put down the butter and with a rolling pin flatteri it out about the size of the sheets of dough. Place this on the sheet next you;
dust the butter with flour and then put over dust the butter with four and hust the lightly with flour and with the rolling-pin pound the two together, pressing them from you; then roll feet long. With a broad, limber knife, turn in the sides, fold over the ends, turn the paste around so that the fold runs to and from you. Pound it again lightly with the pin and roll it from you; fold as before, place it on a napkin in a pan and stand on the ice for fifteen minutes. At the end of this time roll it from you, fold and roll again. Put it back roll and fold it twice again
The pastry has now had.
turns," which will be quite sufficient for

> dish of lady locks or cannelons

ordinary use. For vol-au-vent, patés, or other light dishes eight turns will be necesthe rolling. If the pastry refuses to go out easily stop rolling and give it another chilling, even if you have just started the rolling. After the last rolling fold the paste perfectly square, wrap it in a napkin, stand it on a flat dish and in a cold place overnight.

PUFF paste should not be baked the same in the morning and put between two pans of ice until late in the afternoon. The paste must be icy cold when it is put in the oven; heat expands the dough and produces the lightness.
making. A is of equal importance to the making. A moderately quick oven, $380^{\circ}$ starting with patés. After they are light cool down the oven to $360^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit, and maintain this heat until they are crisp and thoroughly baked.

## Mips. Rolerps Method Lessoms

By Mrs. S. T. Rorer Eleventh Lesson: Pastry

How to Make Pates
THERE are two methods of making pates. 1 The one I give below uses less paste but requires careful manipulation. than the paste quickly to a sheet, not more Select the paté-cutters-one about four inches in diameter; the other two. Dip the large one quickly in boiling water, shake; then cut the paste in solid rounds. Then, with the small cutter, cut the centres from two-thirds of the rounds; with a soft paste brush, dipped in white of egg, brush each solid round; lift one of the pastry rings and place it on top,
pressing it down gently without touching the

edge. Brush this ring in the middle, lift a second ring and press it down lightly; then with a broad knife lift the paté to an iron or
tin sheet, and so continue until all are made. Stand the patés in the refrigerator until very cold, then brush the tops, not touching the edges, with a little yolk of egg, and put
them at once in the oven. Bake enough of the little rounds to give each paté a lid. A vol-au-vent is simply a great big oblong
paté. One batch of paste, made after the recipe given, will make one vol-au-vent. Puff paste is not desirable for the under crust of pies, but for the upper crust it is light
and sightly. Its use is for patés, lady locks and sightly. Its use is for patés, lady locks or ca

C UT the puff paste in strips one inch wide and twelve inches long; roll each strip around a cannelon mould, bake in a hot oven

er the shells have been
until a good brown; remove the moulds, and put the cannelons back to dry. When cold fill with whipped cream or meringue. dence, the crust is usually made by chopping uncooked suet and flour together. This crust is exceedingly nice for meat pies.

To Make Suet Crust
SELECT leaf or tender suet; free it from allow an equal quantity of sifted pastry flour add a teaspoonful of salt; chop the flour and suet together. When well mixed add sufficient ice water to make a moist but not we dough. Put a little water here and there, never putting it down in the same place; stir constantly until all parts are evenly mois-
tened. This crust rolled about a quarter of tened. This crust rolled about a quarter of
an inch thick may be used over apples or fruit for fruit tarts or as a crust for meat pies. The old-fashioned Dutch cakes, as the are called, are wholesome and palatable.


MAKING FOUNDATION WITH
nd thumb
To make a Dutch cake, separate two eggs add to the yolks half a cupful of milk, mix melted, without browning, and a cupful of pastry flour sifted, with a rounding teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat thoroughly and then fold in the well-beaten whites of the eggs. Pour this into a shallow greased pan.
The batter for Dutch cake should not be The batter for Dutch cake should not be over an inch thick in the pan. Cover the top with sliced peaches, press them down in
the dough. Sprinkle over half a cupfu of sugar and bake until the peaches are tender. Cut into squares and serve warm, with cream or a hard sauce.


Paté Fillings
PatéS are usually filled with
oysters sweetbreads or oysters, sweetbreads or
chicken. Boil the chicken, and chicken. Boil the chicken, and
when cold cut it in blocks. Sweetbreads must be thoroughly cooked and picked apart; to each pint of meat allow half a pint of cream sauce, made by rubbing together a rounding tablespoonful of but-
ter and one of flour; add half a ter and one of flour; add half
pint of milk, stir until boiling pint of milk, stir until boiling;
add half a teaspoonful of salt and a saltspoonful of pepper add the meat and heat over hot water
Finely chopped mushrooms may be added to the sauce when either sweetbreads or chicken are used
WASH Oyster Filling for Patés
WASH twenty-five oysters, throw them
into a saucepan and shake until the gills are curled. Drain, saving the liquor; to this add sufficient milk to make haof a of butter and one of flour; add the liquor and milk; stir until boiling and add the oysters Add a level teaspoonful of salt, a dash of red pepper, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley
Put two oysters and two tablespoonfuls sauce in each paté.

## Apple Slump

PARE, core and quarter six tart apples.
Put them in a baking-dish; add half cupful of sugar and half a cupful of water. Rub a rounding tablespoonful of butter in a
pint of pastry flour that has been sifted with

alf a teaspoonful of salt and a rounding easpoonful of baking powder. Add sufficient milk to make a moist, not wet, dough; knead the dough quickly, roll it in a sheet half an nch thick and cut in the shape of the baking dish; make a hole in the centre and put the paste on top of the apples; brush with milk or in a moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour. Serve in the pan in which it was baked.

Gâteau St. Honoré
FOR this an entirely different paste, one that is light and less objectionable than even puff paste, is used. Put half a pint of water he fire. When boiling hot add hastily hal pint (four ounces) of pastry flour, and stir quickly until you have a smooth dough. When cold break into it one egg, beat, break in the second egg, then a third and beat thoroughly. Spread a portion of this paste in a very thin layer on the bottom of a layercake pan; it should not be over a quarter of an inch in thickness. Bake in a moderate the dish upon which it is to be sent to the table. Have ready moulded in another layer-cak pan a charlotte russe. Form the remaining quantity of paste into little balls about the ize of marbles; bake carefully. Put a cupfu of sugar over the fire in a saucepan and sti until melted, and a light straw color; be care with a fork dip each ball in this melted sugar and drop them for a moment on oiled paper.


## paté, tartlet and fruit turnover

Select a quarter of a pound of nice candied cherries; put on the paste a glacéd ball, then a candied cherry, a glacéd ball, a candied charlotte on sides with finely-chopped pistachio-nuts or almonds. Decorate the top with cherries and glacéd balls. Beat the whites of four eggs until they are light; add four tablespoonfuls of sugar and beat until fine and glossy. Put this into a pastry-bag, at the bottom of which you have placed a star tube; decorate the pie
all over the top with little roses; dust thickly with powdered sugar and stand in the oven just a moment to brown, and it is ready to serve.
This sounds elaborate, but it really is nothing more than a simple, sightly and most del

NOTE- In the next (the December) issue of The Journal
Mrs. Rorer will give a complete list of menus suitable for
Chrismar breakfasts, lunchens, dinners and supers, some
recipes for Christmas desserta and aliso
candies, candied nuts, etc.
recipes for Christmas desserts and also for Christmas sweets


BISHOP'S CALIFORNIA PRESERVES


Bishop's Strawberry Jam carfonus mes rmene omanc rumis or me wate


Why are many people nervous and restless in their sleep?
They had Coffee for Dinner or Supper
$T_{R Y}$ Afuylvi's COCOA It does note the differenceIt does not put you to sleep
prevents wakefulness


F YOU WANT QUALITY."

Your Grocer has it

STRICTLY FRESH EGGS



# Thiree Famous Authors Outdoors 


( Man MAN TWAIN AND HIS PORCELAIN CAT




THE MAN wITH THE HOE


(a)



Simplex
It
Makes Piano Player.
THE Instrument that has Established the Artistic Success of Automatic Piano Playing.

## Price, $\$ 250$.

Every SIMPLEX is GUARANTEED and WILL LAST a lifetime.

SEIND FOR CATALOGUE
THEODORE P. BROWN,
Manufacturet,
33 May St., Worcester, Mass.
A Woman Juage



Hzive young \$2450


The Lady firom $\mathbb{P}$ hilladelphia


|LTHOUGH one may have the
amiable desire to please, the amable desire to please, the
courteous instinct that would in-
convenience self before another even though one carefully observe
the "golden rule "-adequate to guide one through most of the
circumstances of life - yet something more is required to give one the well-bred ease, the absence of self-consciousness, the assured poise of those who, besides their asso-
ciation with cultured, refined people, have had ciation with cultured, refined people, have had
what is called "social training." What is the right foundations temperament this training may be easily acquired and often the conventions need only be known to be habitually followed.
$M_{\text {conduct in public places, by way of illustration? }}^{\text {AY }}$ conduct in public places, by way of illustration? If a young woman enter a street car or public perhaps changes his place to sit by her, he should not offer to pay her fare, nor should she accept if he does so. She would not have entered the car presumably unprovided with the wherewithal to pay her way, and only in case of some difficulty about it should he come to the rescue. If, however, he
were her escort, it is proper that he should include her fare in paying his own,

IF THEIR being together is somewhat accidental, to open her purse and pay what is necessary - if he
will allow her to do so. Should he be beforehand, or insist upon paying for both, it is in good tas Ior her to accept, without demur, expressing her
thanks. Anything is better than a loud protest. The foolish altercation between women abo been ridiculed in the public prints by illustrations that were scarcely caricatures.
$\mathrm{S}^{\mathrm{O} \text { MUCH has been said about women's lack of }}$ courtesy in accepting a proffered seat in public courtesy in accepting a proffered seat in public
conveyances that a marked change is noticeable in conveyances that a marked change is noticeable in
the unreadiness with which the little sacrifice of personal ease is now made by, our naturally chival ous compatriots.
The favor should be acknowledged with gracious should a woman imply by look or manner that she expects the attention until it is offered.
Introductions are not usually made in public vehicles nor on the street, unless strangers are unexpectedly confronted, when an introduction
relieves embarrassment. If two girls are walking together a man should not ask permission to join them unless he know
them both, nor should he join a woman alone with out first asking if he may do so.
IN CHURCH those who are well-bred follow, as nearly as possible, the forms of the service,
standing and kneeling as do those about them. standing and kneeling as do those about them.
Their manner is reverent, their attitudes such becoming in a place of worship. They arrive in time, take their places so as to attract no one's attention, and do not seem conscious of their at-
tire in any way. They do not look about to see
who is there, nor talk nor whisper to their neighbors, nor are they so lacking in respect to the clergyman during his sermon as to look over books, consult their watches or appear obviously bored.
Neither does one whose instincts are refined sing or pray so loud as to be heard so much above the other members of the congregation as to suggest

HOSE who have pews show hospitality to
strangers. If unwilling to do so the matter is previously arranged with the ushers or sexton, and the visitor is not subjected to a cold stare and
grudgingly conceded a place.
When strangers are presented at the entrance of
a
a pew the man of the family, if seated at its end, steps out into the aisle, as he would do should
friends come. The other members of the family may allow the strangers to pass them by, if they prefer to sit together, whereas when friends present themselves it is customary to make room
for them by moving toward the head of the pew. for them by moving toward the head of the pew. friends, but a smile or an animated look may convey our greeting and acknowledgment of their convey our
presence.
$W^{\text {HEN leaving the church a manner somewhat }}$ reserved and quiet tones of voice in conversa-
tion are indisputably more becoming in those who have lately been in communion with God than befit a social gathering. Then, too, deference to others, one should not block the aisles or doorways while
exchanging confidences or inquiries exchanging confidences or inquiries
with such acquaintances as one happens to meet.
In entering or leaving a church men following both up and down the men fo
aisles.
$W^{\text {HEN entering a theatre, opera-house or hall }}$ the ladies pass first through the front entrance; the men, joining them, then take the lead, giving the
tickets to the one appointed to collect them, secur ing programs, and then delivering the ticket-coupons to an usher. If the usher then leads the way the if the usher is not met at the entrance to the aisle a man's escort almost always precedes her.
$W^{\text {ELL-BRED persons are recognizable by their }}$ a discourtesy to arrive late at a place of entertain ment, when they must pass before others, intercept their view of the stage, and make it impossible to hear what is being said or sung by the performers rude as to enter into whispered discussion about unavoide of places. If a late arrival has been house until an entr'acte permits them to find their places without annoyance to others.
Those who occupy theatre boxes should take their
seats - especially if the play is in progress - with the same unobtrusiveness that distinguishes gentlefolk everywhere.
Women still wear the much-abused "theatre hats " in the boxes, but public disapproval has at last conquered the repugnance to their removal in woman who knows the habits of good society removes her hat, if she has worn one.

IN PASSING from the aisle to one's seat in a people rise or make an effort to facilitate one passage a word of thanks and apology for the in convenience should be spoken. Conversation, except during the entr'actes, is
another form of rudeness that is always resented those near enough to be disturbed, as is also the habit that some men have of leaving their seats between the acts, incommoding their neighbors both in going and returning.
$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{T}}$ THE opera, when entering a box, wraps are removed at its rear. The women are offered the seats in front, the men sit behind them. Guests,
of course, wait for the hostess to assign the places course, wait for the hostess to assign the places.
Talking during the performance is a discourtesy much criticised, as the intermissions afford ample opportunity for the social part of the entertain-
ment. Men then visit from box to box, knocking at the door for permission to enter, standing until presented to the inmates of the box, and sitting only at few moments, and usually take leave when other callers appear, or upon the return of the
longing to the party occupying the box.
$\mathrm{A}^{\text {ND now a word to the lovers of games. }}$ variation of the old favorite "Dumb Crambo
is called "Pantomimes."
The players divide
The players divide themselves into two parties. "The Men." After consultation the Men agree upon some trade or occupation which they are to
illustrate in dumb show. The Masters must from their motions what trade they have chosen, and are word describing it. For instance, the Men
the
decide upon the word ". gardener "" and giving the decide upon the word "gardener," and giving the
letters "g " and " $r$," they stand in line and each performs in pantomime something representing a gardener's work-sowing the seed, mowing with Not a word is spoken and but one guess is permitted to each of the Masters. If one guesses
correctly the Men "lose their job." If no one can discover the trade indicated the word is told and they proceed to act something else
After the second failure of the Masters to guess
the word the Men "strike" and they " The Masters take their places, and in their turn try to puzzle their opponents so as to force them try to work. If any one makes a motion that is not descriptive of the chosen trade, in order to mislead the whole "gang " is discharged.
SOME merry girls gave an entertainment last tion. The invitations were for only in its adaptaDance " and all were asked to come in costumes representing fruits and vegetables. The rooms were decorated as for a barn dance, the mantels and corners banked with pumpkins, bunches of yellow maize, leaves, wheat and corn shocks.
When the guests arrived the rooms looked like an animated kitchen garden. One girl was lovely in pale green cheesecloth trimmed with parsley, he head wreathed with the feathery leaves.
and masses of ripe wheat and poppies. and masses of ripe wheat and poppies.
The men wore enormous boutonniere of onions, carrots and parsley, and their grotesque appearance seemed to inspire a certain humorous contagion to their spirits, and the affair was universally co
great success.
I can easily believe that they all en


Hawkes Cut Glass

ransmits light colorless as crys tal. It does not show a tintgreenish, and its surfaces do no appear smoky as you hold a piece between the light Hawkes Cut Glass
亚

OLD FURNITURE MADE NEW
 RADIANT FURNITURE POLISH

 20 YEARS' STANDING Centrat chemcal co. Dept A, Kanses City, Mo.


S. KIND \& SON

SEWELERS SILVERSMITHS
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia
The Great Nerw Game PIT

THE LATEST CRAZE
Laughter, Fun and Excitement !
"PIT" is slayed with a handsome pack of sixty-
three cards, , which come antractively cased in ai
red leat red leatherette box. The game can be learned
in two minutes. There is no preparation neces. There are nine cards each of Wheat, Corn,
Barley, etc. The idea is to "corner"' Barley, etc. The idea is to "corner", one of
these by btaining nine cards of a kinid.
Ple Players may stand or sit. They may all talk at
once. It is a minipic Board of Trade It delights

Ask Your Dealer for "Pit" Or if he is out of it, send $\mathbf{5 0 c}$ for a sam-
ple pack. Your money back if "P Pit" ${ }^{\text {is }}$ not the jolliest fun-making game that you have ever played.


Add Another Room to Your Home




 WELCH FOLDING BED CO.
Ionia Street Grand Rapi


How Boys Cam Give am Amazing "Secomal Sightho Eveming By Stephen Kamp
 MONG the many marvels of the conjuror, experiments in mental magic have always held a promi-
nent place. An illusion may be nent place. An illusion may be
the outcome of ingenious mechan-
ism or of exceptional personal ism or of exceptional personal
dexterity; but in the divining of
unseen numbers and the reading of unseen words it seems reading uninitiated that there is no possible room for the arts of the conjuror, and that nothing short of a
genuine clairvoyant faculty can account for the effects produced. The name "second sight" is applied to a system of mental magic in which a blindfolded assistant names and describes with precision any object held by the operator. In
order to give an entertainment of this kind the system must be practiced by both operator and
assistant. The latter, who is blindfolded during assistant. The latter, who is blindfolded during
the whole performance, mysteriously tells the dates the whole performance, mysteriously tells the dates
and denominations of coins, solves arithmetical problems without ever seeing the figures, divines
the numbers on banknotes, and performs many other puzzling feats, all of which are accomplished in of time silence and in an incredibly short period The secret of the experiment is simplicity itself,
and consists in both the operator and assistant and consists in both the operator and assistant
counting together, at first rather slowly, but ingood rate of speed to adopt is from eighty to ninety thing for two persons, starting at a given signal, to count at the same rate of speed. Consequently,
when a signal to stop is given the two will have arrived at the same number. By this method any number between one and nine may be transmitted to the assistant. It is understood, of course, that this
counting is done mentally, and that in the actual performance of the trick no word or sound is uttered hour's practice it will be found a simple matter to
transmit any number from one to nine with lute certainty and to the complete mystification of
the spectators. This is all there is to the system.
How the System is Applied
$\mathrm{H}_{\text {arithmetical tests I will now explain. }}^{\mathrm{OW} \text { it is applied and }}$ ator should have a small blackboard, on which to
write down the figures called out by the assistant Any kind of a blackboard will answer the purpose, but perhaps the best is one that rests on an easel.
Thus equipped, he is ready to begin the practical part of the experiment. It is not necessary in practice
work to blindfold the assistant, though he or she takes a coin in his hand, the date of which he is to date is 1876 . The first two figures of the date, the 1 and 8 , are already known to the assistant, as the
majority of coins are dated in the last century. The exceptions will be noticed later. It is obvious, therefore, that only the last two figures of the date need be transmitted to the assistant, who is, of
course, in utter ignorance of the 7 and 6 . The transmission is accomplished by means of the figures chalk in hand, looking intently at the coin in his hand, the assistant says: " The first number that I see is one." The instant that the assistant ceases speaking, both the operator and assistant begin to
count mentally at the rate agreed upon in practice. In this case the figure to be transmitted is 7. Both signal to stop counting must be given. This is done by the operator chalking down the figure 1 on assistant. This is a perfectly natural movement and will never cause the least suspicion. By this
means the assistant is made acquainted with the means the assistant is made acquainted with the
third figure of the date, which is 7 , and all that remains to do now is to transmit the 6 , which is
the last figure. This is difficulty whatever by a repetition of the first process. After the operator puts down the figure I the
assistant continues: " The second figure I see is eight," and the two begin counting for the fourth figure. When six is reached the operator jots
down 8 , which is the signal for the assistant to stop counting.

When No Counting is Done
THE trick is now practically done, but to carry third figure I see is seven," and " The fourth figure I see is six," the operator jotting them down after a short pause.
to be done. The assistant, of course, does not know this, so the operator, the moment the assistant ately writes it on the board. Receiving the stop ately writes it on the board. Receiving the stop
signal before he can begin to count, the assistant knows that the third or fourth figure, as the case may be, is a cipher. For example,
suppose that instead of 1876 the date of
the the coin is 1870 . The operator pro-
ceeds as directed until the assistant calls out: "The second figure I see is eight." Before the word " eight"
fairly out of the assistant's mouth operator jots down the figure 8. The assistant is by this action advised that
the last figure of the date is a cipher
 the coin and its nationality. begin with the number 18 .
Telling the Figures on a Banknote plain the modus operandi.

## 

At first reading these directions may seem a bit
involved, but if each detail is carried out with a blackboard no difficulty will be experienced. By this system it will be seen that the date of any coin may be transmitted; but in the actual performance ant should go a little further and tell the value of

Coins are Represented by Figures
TO TRANSMIT the value of the coin or coins which are used in the experiments no new printo memory the following table: $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 1-One cent } & \text { 4-Five cents } & \text { 7-Twenty }- \text {-five cents } \\ \text { 2-Two cents }\end{array}$ 3-Three cents 6 -Twenty cents 9 -One dollar A glance at this table will show that each
American coin is represented by a figure. That is, if you transmit to the assistant the figure 5 he will
understand that the coin is a dime; ; a half-dollar; understand that the coin is a dime; 8 , a half-dollar
4 , a nickel, and so on. The figure that represents the value of the coin is transmitted with the third figure of the date. When the assistant says: "The the coin in the preceding experiment), both begin to count for the value. The coin, say, is a quarter.
The figure that represents a quarter is 7 . At the seventh count the stop signal is transmitted by the A similar code may be arranged for the various foreign countries, such as 1 for Canadian, 2 for English, 3 for German, 4 for French, etc. The ingenuity of the reader, as one so arranged is more easily remembered. The figure representing the
country is, of course, transmitted with the last figure of the date. Should the first two figures of century, the assistant must be made twuainted with the fact beforehand. A simple expedient will do this. As the operator returns to the blackboard, after borrowing a coin, he simply drops the coin to the floor. This, of course, will be regarded as an 17 another expedient must be resorted to. The reader may adopt his own signal, but perhaps the most natural, and therefore the simplest, is for the operator to move the easel a trifle forward
The noise instantly informs the assistant that the coin was minted in the eighteenth century. These the majority of coins in this and other countries $T_{\text {HE method of transmitting the figures on a bank- }}^{\text {note is practically the same as in the coin }}$ The single example which I give below will ex

I will assume that the operator has borrowed He takes the bill to the blackboard, and on the way acquaints himself with its value. When the assistant hears that the operator is at the board he raises his hand to his head, as if in thought. At the
instant the hand touches the head both begin counting $1-2-5-10-20-50-100-500-1000$, which represent the beat, which is 5 , denominations. At the third board, as if impatient at the delay of the assistant This is the stop signal. The assistant then says
that the value of the bill is five dollars, and before that the value of the bill is five dollars, and before
the words are out of his mouth the operator chalks down the value, which transmits the first cipher in the number to the assistant. The remaining part of the experiment needs no further explanation. The arithmetical test is probably the mos mysterious feature of the puzzling experiment
The operator requests several spectators to writ four or five rows of figures on the board, as, for
the board to the easel he quickly adds the figures of the first column, which not necessary that the assistant should know the amount to be carried. The operator taps lightly on the board, which is the signal to begin counting.
At the second beat the operator draws a line under At the second beat the operator draws a line under
the columns of figures, and the sharp tap of the chalk is the signal to stop counting. The assistant then says slowly, so as to give the operator time and opportunity to add up the second column: "Put down under the units column the figure 2 ,"
The total of the second column is 23 , the 3 of which is to be transmitted. At the third beat, therefore, the operator jots down the figure 2 under the units column. The figures under the remaining col This test demands exceptional mental quick ess on the part of the operator, for if
he becomes confused in adding the figures the experiment will fail. With a little practice, however, there ought to be no difficulty in transmitting the sums of even lalf a dozen rows of
figures. The boy who masters this
part of the second-sight trick will assuredly astonish his schoolteacher by his quickness at figures.

## Burrowes Home

 Billiard and Pool Table $\$ 15$ to $\$ 50$ 5


FOR HOME PLAYING Billiards, Pool, Etc.-Use in any room Sizes, 5 to $71 / 2$ Feet. Weight, 35 to 90 Lbs. Sent on trial






THE E.T. BURROWES CO. Portland, Me., and 277 Broadway, N. Y.
ISO MANUFACTURERS BURROWES RUSTL
INEECT SCREENS, MADE TO ORDER

## 60-Game Board

## 



FREE game board Sought will beg given
 con sine ien
(ana Co., 111 Rowe St., Ludington, Mich.
Game Boanch, London, Ont. Makers in


More simple than authors


## A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY GIFT



Necessary for Kitchen

$\frac{\text { SARGENTS }}{\text { GEM }}$ FOOD CHOPPER A modern kitchen utensil that no
housekeeper can afford to do with-
 medium or large pieces. Simplé
and durable, with steel cutters that cannot break. Sold by hardwar
and housefurmishing dealers.
 SARGENT \& CO. ${ }^{150}$ I Howhird bst


SQUABS


 Table Tallks

By Mrs. S. T. Rorer

## A Few November Recipes

a MAN Y places there still linger
tables green or immature vege-
thrown away, too good to be
not thoroughly ripened - cucum-
bers, immature melons, green to-
matoes and a few ears of sweet
corn that will not grow on account
of the cold weather. All of these
is cold press it carefully with stock. When the liver vinegar and as much powdered asafetida as you can hold on the point of a knife - about ten grains. Strain through a sieve. Put the mixture into bottles, cork and stand the bottles in a moderate oven for thirty minutes; take from the oven and seal with wax. This makes an exceedingly good me
quite a fair imitation of Worcestershire.

PEEL and chop fine three large cucumbers; add to
them one small head of white cabbage chopped very fine, two quarts of tender string beans cut into three red and three green peppers with the seeds removed and flesh chopped fine, one head of cauliflower and six good-sized onions; the vegetables should be chopped an even size and well mixed;
add to them a clove of garlic mashed. Put the mixture into a large stone jar, cover with cold water
to which you have added two tablespoonfuls of salt, and stand it aside for twenty-four hours. Next morning drain the vegetables in a colander; press
them until dry. Put three quarts of vinegar in porcelain-lined kettle, add two ounces of mustard seed, a level teaspoonful of black pepper, half a tea-
spoonful of ground mace, same of allspice and ginger. Bring to boiling point and add the vegetables. Keep these on the back part of the stove until the vege-
tables seem tender, for about thirty minutes; then pack into ordinary fruit-jars and fasten while hot.

CUT small spiced Cantaloup
seeds; then cut into quarters and pare. Weigh; sugar, a pint of vinegar, half an founce pounds of root, a teaspoonful of ground cloves, two teaspoon-
fuls of allspice, two of cinnato spoonful of ground mace. Put the vinegar and and divide into four parts; tie each part in a small square of cheesecloth; throw them into the kettle ing point. Add the cantaloup; cook slowly until the cantaloup is perfectly tender, soft and quite
dark, then remove each piece carefully with skimmer and place in glass jars. Boil the liquor enough to cover the cantaloups. Put this, while boiling hot, into the jars; adjust the rubbers, screw This recipe will answer for peaches, pears, apples,

Some November Menus


$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Baked Apples } \\
\text { Shirred Eggs } \\
\text { Coffee }
\end{gathered}
$$



 $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Stuffed with Pine Nuts } & \text { Rice } \\ \text { Creamed Potatoes } & \text { Lettuce Salad } \\ \text { Lettuce Salad } & \text { Whipped Cream } \\ \text { Wafers Cheese } & \text { Lady Finge } \\ \text { Coffee } & \end{array}$ Quick Beef Soup SUPPERS
Panned Chicken,


Rice
$\begin{gathered}\text { Carrots in Cream Sance } \\ \text { Tomato Salad }\end{gathered}$ Celery Salad
Brown Bread, But, Asper Brown Bread, Butter Fruit Cold Tongue $\quad$ Chicory Salad Clear Soup, Bread Sticks
Braised Beef,
Bordelaise Sauce Parsnips
Lettuce Salad
Wafers Cheese Cream of Pea Soup
Boiled Fresh Tongue.
Raisin Sauce

$\xrightarrow[\text { Brown Bread }]{\text { Plain Potatoes }}$ Coffee

Milk Biscuit Milk Biscuit
Cinnamon Bun


Tired of Ironing?



Nod in Ironing ,"
DoMESTIC MA
D,


## When you Think of FLOUR Think of COLD MEDAL

Washburn-Grosby Co. MINNEAPOLIS.


Unequalled in
$y$, Shades and Designs Quality, Shades and Desig
Our New Art Book

NOW READY
ARTISTIC EFFECTS
DENNISON'S CREPE PAPER


MISSION FURNITURE




Mirs. Samgsteros Heart to Heart

A Talk with the Girl in Business N ARMY of young women

$A$go to business every day.
They are clever, cheerful,
capable and keen-witted. They
work as many hours as their
fellow-clerks, bookkeepers and fellow-clerks, bookkeepers and
salesmen do, and are of just as
the business world as are their much account in the business world as are their
fathers and brothers. It is indeed difficult to fancy business in the twentieth century with the
light hand and quick step of young womanhood left light hand and quick step of young womanhood left
out. Our girls in great numbers have become wage-earners, and have brought to their daily duties in shop, store and office the qualities which
for centuries have distinguished homemaking and housekeeping women in what seems woman's nat-
ural sphere. No girl need part with dignity, charm or womanly personality because she stands behind a counter, sits at a typewriter, buys goods
for a firm or takes charge of a merchant's books She may be as truly a lady, thus engaged, as her
sister who lives a retired life at home. Nobody doubts this, yet there is no harm in repeating it with emphasis. Never apologize because you have to work. And now for my motherly counsel.
First, expect no favors because you are girl Be as prompt, as diligent and as thorough as you can in what you undertake, giving honest service
ends. Finish each day's duties before you go
home. In your relation to employers and associates be altogether impersonal. You are a cog in the
machinery. Do not make the mistake of thinking yourself more. Inadequate, giggling, tearful or
unpunctual women are absurd in a business office, and no young girl wishes to be absurd. Any silly is impossible to a girl who is simply and faithfully
$\mathrm{N}^{\text {EXT, take care of your health. If your hours }}$ are long and your work is exhausting, manage,
if possible, to secure a half-hour's rest at noon if possible, to secure a half-hour's rest at noon.
A brisk walk, not a languid stroll, in the fresh outdoor air does wonders in the way of resting one
after hours spent in the vitiated atmosphere of a large store or working at a typewriter. Retire early
every night and get your beauty sleep before the clock strikes twelve. It is very important to the young business woman to have plenty of sleep.
Wear broad-soled, well-shaped and easy-fitting
shoes, and let me urge upon you the absolute necesshoes, and let me urge upon you the absolute neces-
sity of being able literally to stand on your own feet, without discomfort. A shoe that is either too
tight or too loose causes deformed feet; too high a heel or too pointed a toe may so disturb your whole A girl's costume for business must be tidy and trim; her skirt should be short, clearing the ground,
her waists neat and spotless, and the whole effect of her toilette severe rather than decorative. Should you find that you become unduly weary
ask yourself whether you are properly fed. A ask yourself whether you are properly fed. Aat
wholesome luncheon in the middle of the day, without pastry or rich cake, will do much to keep a cup of bouillon with your luncheon.
Headaches are sometimes caused by eye-strain. It is well to consult an oculist, and, if he prescribes
them, to be fitted with glasses, if eyes or head often them, to be fitted with glasses, if eyes or head often
ache and nervous irritability follows. I need hardly say, take a genuine pride and satis-
faction in your work. The element of interest in what one is doing has much to do with one's sucgetic because she has to work, will never climb higher than the lowest round of the ladder. Put
heart in what you do. Guard against the tempta tion to make frequent changes of employment, or to drift from one situation to another. You will
lose rather than gain by this course, even though it

D ${ }^{\text {OFI }}$ I spend all jou earn. The temptation on dress, and on the pretty toilet accessories that every dainty woman prizes. Save something each week, even if it be little, and as soon as you can, begin a small account with a savings-bank. If, as
often happens, you are doing a good deal toward the support of your family and therefore cannot save, do not fret. In this case your duty is plain, and so
long as you do not incur debt you are not to blame though you can lay nothing by for the rainy day.
A word is in order to the young woman who is in business simply that she may get away from a home which does not appeal to her, or that she may earn
money, when she really does not need it. There money, when she really does not need it. There
are such girls, and they usually feel that they have a right to a place in the business world if they wish small town where business opportunities are few. Should they not be careful that they do stand in the way of other giris whao
trrad and butter, shelter and clothing bread and butter, shelter and clothing
are dependent on their having steady work? I simply pass this thought
along. Where competition is tre along. Where competition is tre-
mendous and poverty is a menace at many a door, the rich girl should not
too heedlessly enter the ranks of the wageearning. She can find nol
occasion for her talents elsewhere


music, have worked hard, and had ex-
traordinary traordinary advantages. A position is
offered you accept or decline it? No wonder you are agitated. Consult friends
who know all the circumstances.
Perhaps your salary at the girls' colwho know als the circumstances
Perhaps your salary at the girls'
lege will enable you to pay the wage Cege will enable you to pay the wages
of additional domestic helpers. If you
face the problem unselfishly I Iam sure
"Direct from Workshop"

 and






 BAIRD-NORTH CO., sIIVERAMNTH

## 

## WHERE

WEARS
tumultuous class of a fifty gmall boys, do not be discouraged. I fancy you would have no difficulty in
managing a smaller and different class in a private school. Don't be too easily driven from the field. Dorothy. Among the pleasant things which
you and your friends may do, I would sugeest you and your friends may do, I would suggest
making scrapbooks, and dressing dolls for children
in hospitals and in hospitals and asylums and for settlen
little children are on the list of friends.

Helen Gene. If you know that you are in
danger of being morbid you are forewarned. danger of being morbid you are forewarned.
Fight the evil tendency by outdoor exercise and by Margaret. One may be too unselfish. Your younger sisters should not depend on you to under-
take their home duties. In the household each Belle. Your mother's dislike to your fiancé is unfortunate. If you and he are patient her opposi-
tion may be overcome in time. Wait a year at least, you twenty years, and your suitor only six months.

Roberta. To cure shyness I know of nothing more efficacious than a resolute will and continual
forgetfulness of self

Sarah. I am sorry that you are thrown into
constant association with a girl you do not like and constant association with a girl you do not like and
who is unlovely. But try this plan: Be lovely to
her. Find out in her some one little thing to like her. Find out in her some one little thing to like
and dwell on that, leaving out of your mind all of which you disapprove. The Bible says, "As much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all, "men.,"
Read this phrase with the emphasis on the "you." Blanche. Tall girls are in fashion. I am
sorry you hate to be tall, for you will be the envy sorry you hate to be tall, for you will be the envy
all your life of your shorter friends. By and by
you will not be long and lanky; you will fill out you will not be long and lanky; you will fill out
and if you carry your head well and hold back your and if you carry your head well a and hold back y
shoulders you will be a queenly young woman. Molly. Duties, we are told, never conflic Here is your mother, on whom the care of your large household devolves, and who cannot well do thout her eldest daughter as her right hand. the boarders go the support of the family will be face the problem unselfishly 1 a
ou will come to the right decisio


#### Abstract

ANNIE. You knew, when you invited indefinite visittle cousin from the South tome thate an yot much of the care


 of the child would fall upon you. Her wardrobemust be attended to, her hair braided, her manners supervised, and you, falling in love with a pretty
photograph, did not count the cost. I do not think you should complain. Instead, be glad that you can
give the child's invalid mother a real lift, and keep Henriette. What should be your attitude to whom you sought release, now that he is married to some one else? He is no more to you than a
stranger, and you need not trouble yourself about Laura C. Do not insist too soon that your
prospective stepchildren shall call you mother. prospective stepchildren shall call you mother.
Be motherly to them, and leave the use of the covhane. to and circumstance.
the make-up of a successful newspaper woman knack of picturesque description, ability to write that she can write, spell and punctuate clearly and correctly, an amiable temper, and a habit of obeying
orders and being on time are among them. There is no better school than the one you can find in your
own village, in the office of the local paper Kathryn. "Eighteen, and unpopular?" Well, and they will be nice to youl. I have never known should give another in company. Your other girl tion answers itself. Names should never be the absent are criticised.
Louisa. Don't attempt to keep the wolf from
the door with drawnwork, point lace or embroidery.
Plain sewing, if well done by hand or on the Plain sewing, if well done by hand or on the
machine, is the better resource. In most communi-
ties a good seamstress can secure stendy ment.
study by which you can fit yourself for a line in which you can earn a living cannot readily be suggested
to you by an outsider. What have you already to you by an outsider. What have you already
studied? What is your age? What do you like
best to do? Your problem will have to be solved, in its beginning at least, by yourself with some rerd to your environment.

Nellie. Although you have not succeeded


This Dainty Jardinier with Growing Fern for One Dollar

but Good
AD Dainty A Dainty
Orament $+3$
 can be used in ant thout
sand placesin atoue
to delightrul advanBeautiful on porch1
tables and on the Sent packed safe and
conppete, prepaid every-
where, or one doilar. Write for catalgue of
other
novelties,
plants
A. W. SMITH Largest Retailing Florist
in Pennsylvania
345 Sixth Avenue Pittsburg, Pa.
Hand Painted Platinums of Matine Senery
 LAMSON STUDIO, Portland, Maine

## 

IWAS a girl who wrote the first, now famous, jingle of
"Sunny Jim," and it was her girl chum who made the first "Sunny Jim," and it was her girl chum who made the first
drawing of the quaint figure which is so well-known. 1 am indebted to these two young women for my introw. c .tion to ind
the public. This
is the first jingle about me that was ever
ind

## Jim Dumps was a most unfrendly man Who lived his iffe on the hermit plan. <br> He'd never stop for a friendly smile ${ }^{\text {e }}$, But trudged along in his moody styie. STilt Fored 'one aday was soreved ol him Since then they call him Suny Jim.

And this is the way it was served up to the public, who soon saw it
n their newspapers, in the street cars, and on the walls and fences from New York to San Francis


It was through this verse and others like it, telling of the transformation of myself from Jim Dumps into "Sunny Jim," that the
world became familiar with me and, as a consequence, with the food hat made me sunny. Almost as soon as I appeared thus as an apostle of the gospel
of sunshine, came the demand for more verses and pictures dealing with my experiences.
It became necessary to call in the aid of other writers and illustrators - and soon nearly all of the popular contributors of verse
and pictures whose names fill the contents tables of the magazines were engaged in furnishing chapters trom my eventful life.

## In Everybody's Mouth

$\mathrm{N}^{\text {OR was the general public behind in its zeal ; suggestions }}$
poured in from every state in the Union-every mail brought poured in from every stale in the Union - every mail brought
its versions of my wonderful recovery from gloom to sunniness. its versions of my wondertur recovery rom go ideas suggested by people who ate "Force", and believed in thit weere as gosed as, or obeoper that, tho those submee aitted by the
best minor poets of the country and the trained writers of adverbest minor poets
tising literature.
tising literature.
1 have been drawn by many artists (and many others) but all who have ventured to depict me have so carefully reproduced my
perhaps peculiar features and my favorite style of dress that I now perhaps peculiar features and my favorite style of dress that I now
believe I have a bowing acquaintance with nearly every man, believe have a bowing acquaintance with nearly every man,
woman and child in the country. And the thing about this that
1 am known a little more of sunniness comes than used to. I don't think the people took me seriously at first, but they tried
the food I reommended and liked it-began to eat it regularly and the tood recmmended and like it - began to eat it regulatry and
to thrive upon it - began to se sunny" themselves, so that now, when 1 meet them in the pages of their favorite magazines, or upon
the streets, they give me a pleasant, almost unanimous, smile of the streets, they give me a pleasant, almost unanimous, smile of
reconnition that no mere mortal ever receives. thing that ever happened to me was realizing that what I ate had more to do with my life's happiness than anything else I did.
Early in my investigation of the relations between food and feeling - between what you eat and the way you live -1 found that ing - between what you eat and the way you live -1 found that
about the pleasantest quality in the world was sunniness and that no one thing depends so much on food as does the sunny nature.
I said to myself: "I will make a food that will produce more I said to myself: "I will make a food that will produce more
sunshine in the world than any other food that has ever been made sund I will teach the people to eat it by telling the the reason why, 1 looked over the world tand saw that there was one thing that everybody ate and that was wheat.
I saw a people who ate too fast and too much, and who were
ruining the national health and disposition by the great national ruining the national health and disposition by the great national
disease "Americanitis"-which is Hurry coupled with Indigestion disease "Americanitis"" which is Hurry coupled with Indigestion ;
a great, complex, electrically driven, steam-heated, concentrated nation which needed a food simple enough for a child and nourish-
ing enough for a strong man. ing enough for a strong man.
began -and the best of barley-malt and some salt, and with these Degae properly blended and cooked 1 made the tood called "Force."
three the
If you could come with me to If you could come with me to Buffalo we would see the great
mills where "Force" is prepares at the rate of one hundred thou-

sand packages a day. You would watch the process that is chang-
ing a nation's habit of eating and at the same time changing its habit of thinking thereby. You would see how, by my machinery almost haman in its inteliigence, it is possible surer than if it were prepared by hand, a little at a time

## How "Force" is Made

I USE only the finest wheat that can be grown; I see to it that it all the time it is being made. When a boy washes his hands sltey all the time it is being made. When a doctor washes his hands they
are theoretically clean "but when a dor are absolutely clean. "Force" is absolutely clean. Nowhere dur-
ing its process from grain to package is it touched by anybody's hands.
but just sand is dirt in it when it comes to my mills-no real dirt, but just sand and dust from the fields. Itake all this out by means
of wonderful brushes and fans by which the grains are freed not only from every speck of dirt but from all dust as well. The old saying that one must eat his peck of dirt during a lifetime may be
true, but I have made up my mind that you shall get none of it true, but I h
from "Force.
An extract of barley-malt is then prepared in which the wheat is
soaked for from five to six hours Soaked for from five to six hours. Some of the malt is absorbed by
the wheat. Besides giving it a delicious flavor this does certain things to it which only a chemist can explain, but which means
that it is partly digested - not pre-digested, as are so many of
the imitations of "Force," Pre-digested foods leave the stomach no work to do, which is almost as bad as overworking it. "Force"
does the hardest part and leaves the digestive apparatus just does the hardest part and leaves the digestive app
enough gentle exercise to keep it from feeling neglected enoumter this malting it is cooked - very carefully and exactlybetter than the cook at home could do it, for the heat is regulated
by thermometers and clocks so that it will not cook too quickly, too much, or too little.
The wheat, when it leaves the cookers, is flavored with table salt.
It next travels mechanically to the polished steel rollers where It next travels mechanically to the epolished steel rollers, where it is "flaked." The flaking changes each , grainlet into a thin disc,
in which form it passes to the "toasters," where it takes on the in which form it passes to the "toasters, where it takes on the
crispy form and delicate toast-brown appearance with which you are familiar.
From the
From the toasters it passes through shutes which operate like
the old-fashioned powder flasks the old-fashioned powder flasks, opening automatically and depos-
iting in the waiting package iust enough of the dainty flakesto iting in the waiting package just enough of the dainty flakes to fill
without crushing. These packages or cartons are quickly sealed in with a manner as to rendere them absolutoly dust doproof, and then
sure packed, thirty-six at a time, in the wooden boxes which your
are are packed, thirty-six at a time, in
grocer can hardly get fast enough.
These grocers have helped me a good deal in spreading the news
the new food. 1 guess there are about a quarter of a million of them in this country who supply their customers with the package that has my picture on it. This morning about two million people
began the day right by having "Force" for breakfast, and felt sunneier because of it. Two million is a good many to cook for, but
your own cook will tell you what a pleasure it is to have the folks your own cook will
tond of her cooking

## Fame and Its Defamers

THIS success of mine first excited envy and later strenuous compalpable imitations of "Force," imitations which, while they bear a general outer resemblance, are not "Force" or anything like it. United Sales of "Force" steadily increased untilil in every city in the ordinary competition of advertising and good salesmanship gave
way to an underhand method of attack, and one that was very hard to meet. A rumor was circulated that "Force" contained some harmful
ingredient. Foolish and preposterous as was this rumor, it gained ingredient. Foolish and preposterous as was this rumor, it gained
ground, evidently because some people made it their duty to see ground, evidently bec
that it was circulated.
tion of analyses by chemists of the highest standing. Then

## 

I spent fifty thousand dollars in advertising throughout the
whoie country my offer of a reward of $\$ 5,000$.oo each to any man, Woman or child, to any professional chemist or private citizen, to
wo any grocer or his customer, who could prove that in any package
of "Force " bought in the open market there was anything but of "Force, bought in the o
wheat, barley-malt and salt
This offer has been published in nearly every newspaper in th United States. I will keep cn publishing it until every pene knows
what 1 know- that " Force "is synonymous with absolute purity what I know - that "Force" is synnonymous with absolute purity. The point is that 1 am not simply offering proof that there is
no harmful substance in "Force." 1 am proving that there is no substance in it that ought not to be there. The advertising of "Force" has been extraordinarily successful, not because it was clever or unique, but partly because "Force" is
an extraordinary food, and partly, if $I$ may suggest, because $I$ have an extraordinary foodiand partly, ird may suggest, Decars. From this country the advertising was carried abroad. is now eaten for breaktast in thirteen different languages. "Force count of this advertising would be complete which did not includ
a menticn of the many ways in whlich the public has ioined a mention of the many ways in which the public has joined me in Scarcely a night at the theatre passes without allusion to my character or my food in the course of the various comedies and light
operas everywhere. Many sheets of music bear my likeness operas enverywhere. "Many sheets, of music enar my ikeness.
figure and my motto,
Be Sunny," have been reproduced in almost every known material, from papier-mache toe bronze. I Ihave fifured
in political cartoons without number, probably more artists in political cartoons, without number; probably more artists are
at work drawing my pictures than were ever ena at work drawing my pictures than were ever engaged on one
character before, and there is hardly a neighborhood or coterie in character before, and there is hardly a neigh,
the land that has not its local "Sunny Jim."

## Some New "Force" Dishes

"FORCE" for breakfast is only a beginning, although as a
breakfast food "Force " has an infinite variety of uses, all of breakfast food "Force" has an infinite variety of uses, all of
them appetizing and dainty, all of them nutritious and digestible them appetizing and dainty, all of them nutritious and digestible.
"Force " can be used with egss in a score of ways. It is is ineal in combination with various fruits and fruit juices. II has long since
taken the place of bread or cracker crumbs in fritters croquettes taken the place of bread or cracker crumbs in fritters, croquettes
and the like, and all this with the sure and certain feeling that it and the like, and all this with the sure and certain feeling that
adds to the nourishment in every dish in which it is Its help nourishment in every dish in which it is used. its first use as a substitute for the toast or crackers usually found in the delicious but deadly Welsh rabbit.
A book of dainty recipes illustration A book of dainty recipes, illustrated in many colors, describing
dishes in which "Force, is a delicious ingredient, will be mailed to all who will send me a two-cent stamp with request. The list of "Force," dishes is being added to every day and I amm alzeays glad
to receive recipes from to receive recipes from, housezvives in order that I may include
them in these "Force" books and pass them on to appreciative appetites everywihere.

## The World's New Motto

The two words, "Be Sunny," shall be my text hereafter., I am
going to show you that sunniness is more "w worth while," than anything else ; that just as soon as the body is freed from necessary drags upon it one begins to feel better - and so does everyone else in the neighborhood; that most of us are bound
down by bad or wrongly chosen foods, and that "F down by bad or wrongly chosen foods, and that "Force" " is the best
food for everybody, every day, - but particularly for you Be Sunny.
hucn$y$ fire


The

## "Be Sunny" Column

THE MAN who thinks righ lives right, and no man thinks right who eats wrong help or a hindrance, and most people begin to fail when they begin to stumble over their own breakfast. It's not a matter of food altogether. It is somewhat a matter of feeling but you must have the food abou which you can begin to think right, and that food is "FORCE."
No one can be better than his food. No one can accomplish what he has not eaten.

Our breakfast each morning has more to do with what we will be and think during the day than most of us realize
"FORCE" is the result of six thou sand years of eating. It is the one last, great perfect food for mankind. The fact that wheat and malt are used in making "FORCE" does no render it in any way like other whea foods any more than the lumber which is used in building a house make that house look like other houses.

## FDRCE"

is very smal,, but it has in it just the right things to carry a busy school teacher through a long day's work. From it that rosy-cheeked school-gir gets her joy of living. It puts the joyous note in the boy's whistle To it you can trace that ring in the voice of the sophomore and the spring in the step of the senator which is a long way of saying that it is just Power, in food form.
As you ate your dish of "FORCE" this morning, two million people ate with you, and the sunshine of the world was increased to that extent there

FORCE " is the material expres sion of the world's new motto : Be Sunny."
l'd like to send every reader of THE
hew book.
It treats of two subjects: how to
serve "FORCE" in many ways, and
how to be sunny - always
It is one of the most successful books
of the year, for ''ve had to publish one
million copies to supply the demand.
I think it is because of the sunny part



For about One
Cent an Hour Every yome with a Brier Heater






TELLINTS


Your request on a postal card is all that is nee. essary to bring you a free sample of Mellin's
Food. Send for it to-day, for your own little baby


Non-Nettle White Flannels


Modern paper patterns for baby's first wardrobe
 armbole seams and every vanted zarment. with flisutrated
Send 25 cents

LAMSON BROTHERS, 33 gample Book of Flannela Fertine. CคTT'T' AUCTION REVOLVERS, GUNS, GOV'T

The Journalls Traimed $\mathbb{N u r s e}$


How to Treat Buomehitis

By Maud Banfield

Packer's
Jar Soap


## Packer's Tar Soap <br> Pure as the Pines

For the Nursery - For the Toilet The Standard for the Hair

A Grateful Emollient Refreshing and Antiseptic







EMBROIDERY DESIGNS

$\mathrm{T}^{\mathrm{HE}}$ diet should be light and nutritious. In an limit the patient to such things as milk egg-nog, milk toast, tea and toast, and an occasional cup of coffee if desired; but as the patient progresses this a little rather rare steak, or a chop. The interval between an eight o'clock breakfast, one o'clock infreor or dinner and supper-time are to infrequent for people who are probably able to take only a small amount of
food at a time, and a glass of milk or food at a time, and a glass of milk or
beaten egg should be given between meals and another at bedtime to affect the general health very materially, but nevertheless much can be done by hygienic and dietetic attenheree the plaster has been applied should be gently soft handkerchief or piece of old linen put ond the

If no mustard plasters can be obtained then on may be made by mixing one-half mustard flour and dry paste, and spreading it evenly on a piece of
muslin half an inch larger all around than the required size of the plaster. Turn over the edge of
the muslin, making it neat all around, roll it up and place between warm plates to carry it to the patient. The treatment subsequently is the same
as that required for the bought plaster. It usually as that required for the bought plaster. It usual
takes a longer time to redden the skin.

T HE bronchitis kettle is often one of the first things ordered by the doctor. If there is an of a large size may be placed upon the fire and the steam carried close to the patient's bed by means
of rubber tubing attached to the spout of the kettle The required number of feet of rubber tubing ca difteen cents a foot. Unless the case is a ver steam in the room. If the doctor orders a tent
this may be improvised by means of screens or a clothes-horse covered with sheets pinned together
over the patient's bed, so as to let as little steam as over the patient's bed, so as to let as little steam as
possible escape. Sometimes tincture of benzoin, or extract of pine, in the proportion of one dram to pint of water, is ordered placed in the boiling water.
The benzoin will cause a dirty brown mark on any
vessel that it is placed in which will be difficult to remove except with alcohol.
Inhalations are often a great relief to the patient and will sometimes be the only thing which will
stop a very troublesome attack of coughing. Their efficacy depends, however, entirely upon the care with which they are given. Regular inhalers ma be bought at a drug store, sometimes consisting of
a bottle with two tubes inserted through the cork The patient is supposed to draw up the steam from throat, when there is little impairment of the general health and the patient is strong, the use of th is weak the exertion of sucking up the stearm is too great, and the inhalation may be more effectually
given by using a large pitcher with a fairly wide mouth, folding about its neck a towel in the shape of a cone stiffened with cardboard or stiff paper. Various medicaments may be ordered, but those steam should be as hot as can be borne comfortably, but care must be taken not to scald the throat. If during early convalescence the patient gets up during the day the inhalations should be taken
bedtime, for the reason that any draughts change of temperature upon relaxed and congested The matient should ill effects.
the patient should be confined to bed in all acute room should be about 75 degrees Fahrenheit, and should be kept moist with steam.

## Chronic Bronchitis

$T_{\text {His may result simply as a continuation of }}$ acute attack, but chronic heart or kidney disor irritant vapors, is often the foundation. Old people are especialiy liable. It frequently exists in
association with other diseases, such as phthisis (consumption of the lungs), asthma and other troubles. Although patients are rarely quite cured them. Proper drugs suited to the stage of the dis ease often help, and therefore good medical advice
should be obtained. Change of air to a dry climate, should be obtained. Change of air to a dry climate,
such as New Mexico or Arizona, is often very bensuch as New Mexico or Arizona, is often very ben-
eficial. The daily hygiene or habits of life of the patient should be carefully looked into. Bathing, patient should be carefully looked into. Bathing,
clot and exercise should all receive attention. If the bronchitis results from other diseases these must, of course, be tre
sody and be felt elsewhere. The doctor naturally which is causing the pain from the congested organ the plaster put on a certain spot which may be

## on the other side of the body.

order that the patient may be spared the disagree

plaster. It should not be removed as soon as the causes a very distinct reddening
which will not quickly fade object of applying a plast
cause counter-irritation say, draw the blood from within out therefore if you remove it directly it begins to burn the whole object of
putting on the plaster is lost. On the other hand, care must be taken not
 tion, as before suggested.

## GlobeWernicke Elastic Bookeases A System of units <br> 

The above is but one of several interior views showing the variety of arrangement to which the "Elastic" Bookcases are adapted. Other views, sent with catalog, show them in various artistic arrangements in library, parlor, den, hall, etc. The "Elastic" Bookcase is the original and only perfect sectional case made. The doors are non-binding, dust-proof, operate on roller bearings, and positively cannot get out of order. The base units are furnished either with or without drawers. Made in a variety of woods and finishes and carried in stock by dealers in principal cities-or direct from factory, freight paid.

An Ideal Holiday or Anniversary Present
The Slobe-Wervicke Co., Cincinnati $^{\prime}$
NEW YORK $-380-382$ Broadway
BOSTON $-91-93$ Federal Street

## Goyer's Maplecane Syrup

A HIGH-GRADE PRODUCT

Comes in patented, air tight, hygienic cans and is sold by good grocers. Remember Maplecane is an appetizing syrup.
Send us your grocer's name Send us your grocer's name and get FREE sample of Goyer's Mapleane Syrup and our latest Recipe Book.
C. W. GOYER \& CO

Established 1846.
183 Tennessee St., Memphis, Tenn. Also canners of Goyer's Old Process Open Kettle Molasses. Largest canners of molasses and high-grade syrups in the United States.



PANTASOTE PANTASOTE

 Adopted by U. S. Government for amburlance upholstery, and used by leading RailFurniture Upholsterers

A piece $18 \times 18$ inches for 25 cents in stamps Pantasore co., Dept. B, 11 Broadway, New York

 ing dresses. Since workhave had letters from women in all
parts of the country say
they they could not find the crinkly Last summer Ifound it in the Boston, Massachusetts, blues, browns, greens and pinks, having the crinkled stripe in white. The goods is twenty-seven inches
wide. The white and cream cost from seven to ten
cents a yard; the colors, twelve and a half cents a cents a yard; the colors, twelve and a half cents a
yard. The crinkly seersucker is not only good for dresses, but it also makes pretty and durable bed-
spreads and curtains that can be trimmed with braid spreads and curtains that can be trimmed with braid
or fringes that cost from seven to twenty cents a yard, or they may be made up without trimming.
The great advantage of this fabric is that it washes easily and does not require ironing路 Wet a piece of soft brown paper with kerosene
and rub the soiled surface. When the tub or sink

Since you do the work yourself you have the
advantage of being able to select the most suitable
advantage of being able to select the most suitable
days and the best materials for your task. Plan to
do the work on a clear, bright day, as the quicker
the woolens dry the better.
All woolen garments should be pressed while
damp, therefore wash only as many articles as you
can press on the same day. Caustic soaps and
can press ont the same day. Caustic soaps and
strong alkalis are injurious to wool. Pure white
soap, ammonia and borax are the best and safest
cleaning agents. Borax should be used for white
goods, as ammonia gives them a yellow tinge.
Great heat is injurious to
Great heat is injurious to wool. The water in whic
flannels are washed and rinsed should never be s
hot that the hand cannot be held comfortably in it
have the temperature of the washing and rinsing
water the same. water the same.
Dry in the open air whenever it is possible to do
so. If at any time you must do the drying in the
house do not place the articles too from the stove or register

## It is not enough that all the conditions be just right for the proper washing of woolens; if the manipulation is wrong they will shrink and become hard. Here is a method which will keep your hard. Here is a method which will keep your woolens in good condition: Dissolve two tableup half a pound of white soap and put it with a it will dissolve slowly. Add the dissolved borax which you can comfortably bear the hand. To one tub add a quart of the soap mixture; to the second tub add a pint. Wash the garment in the first tub, sopping and squeezing, but not rubbing. Press the sopping and squeering, but not rubbing. Press suds out of the article and then wash in the seco <br> tub. Rinse in clear water of the same temperature in which you did the washing. Pass the article <br> through the wringer, shake well, and hang up to dry. If you have not a wringer press as much of the water as possible from the garment, but do not <br> When the article is nearly dry take it in the house and press it; use a medium-hot iron and <br> house and press it; use a medium-hot iron and have a piece of cheesecloth between the woolen and <br> the iron. Use a good deal of pressure. <br> Ammonia may be substituted for the borax, and <br> Add it directly to the water, about three table- <br> the second tub. Wet only two or three articles at a time. Wash, rinse and hang out as quickly as

Borax and Ammonia in the Kitchen
Please tell me when and how borax and ammonia
may be employed in the kitclien.
Both borax and ammonia dissolve dirt, grease
and resinous substances. When employed intelli-
and resinous substances. When employed intelli-
gently they are of great value to the housekeeper. Borax is so mild that it can be used in washing the most delicate fabrics. Fine handkerchiefs, under-
wear, laces, etc., can be soaked in a weak solution of borax, to which has been added a little soap, and they will require very little rubbing to remove the dirt. A few spoonfuls of a borax solution added to the hot soapy water in which silver, glass and china are washed will give these articles added lustre. Three or four spoonfuls in a quart
water will clean hairbrushes beautifully Have the water only tepid and high enough to wet the bristles, not the kack, of the brush. Rinse well. the water for bathing and for a mouth wash - about two tablespoonfuls of the solution to a pint of water. To make a solution of borax put
over the fire one quart of boiling water
 Wis Doe it two weeks sash hued bumation



 be sure that they are perfectly dry

## One For You



OUR BUSINESS-ITS PLAN


A Refreshing Bath



## THE BABY

Hee,
How he must be Petted and Indulged
Not he. He has a Scientific Mother who Studies Hygienic Twaddle and every Sixty-nine Minutes he Receives one and three-quarter ounces of a Patent Food. Does he Eat Nothing Else?
No. His Mother wishes to get his Portrait in the Advertising Annex of the Magazines

But he now seems to be Eating a Biscuit or Two
 to the Pantry and is Helping himself.
Will not the Biscuit make him III?

Oh , no. They are made of Cottolene instead of Lard, and they could not possibly Hurt even a Patent-Food Baby.

What will his Mother say?
She will say : "Cottolene will Happen in the Best-Regulated Families."

Made only by the n. K. fairbank company, Dept. D, chicago


## $\$ 10,000$ in Prizes

A Contest of Skill. A Test of Good Judgment


Street and No.

## WRITE PLAINLY

Address THE AMERICAN CEREAL COMPANY
Department $S$

when she longs for the perfect ease and comfort afforded by the EQUIPOISE WAIST. A soft, hygienic garment in keeping with the laws of nature ; that supports the body and bust without pressure and forms pleasing outline for the dress. The Ferris Book sent free, giving

## EQUIPOISE WAIST

The reading of this book is the first step toward the perfect health womanhood.
The Equipoise Waist is sold by
leading retallers or
will be sent prepaid BY MAIL Made of fine w
THE FERRIS BROS. COMPANY 341 Broadway, New York


ORIOLE
Go-Basket
The Baby Hansom
Winter and Sum


BOOKLET FREE
Oriole Go-Basket C.O.D.
with privilege of exami-
WITHROW MFG. CO.
77 Elm Street
Cincinnati, Ohio


of gruel should be added to it, also a tablespoon

 somewhat in the following manner:
$6 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$. a bottle of modified milk, nine to ten ounces
 spoonful of prune jelly.
10. M., nine to ten ounces of modified milk.
2P. M., beef juice, two
 broth, six ounces, or a soft-boiled egg (these should
be alternated different days during the week)
five ounces of modified milk and a small piece o stand, or even walk a few steps alone by the time
they are a year old, but usually it is not until the
fifteenth or sixteenth month that a baby can run
about alone. The fontanelle or "soft spot " in






 When he goes outdoors he sholld have on a light
but warm lined coat, woolen leggins, a lined
bonnet and mitten





 up his bottle and to drink from a cup instea
 his milk from a cup he will be apt to form the
"bottle habit," "bottle habit."
If a baby has always been fed from the breast he should be weaned completely by the end of his first year unless there is some special reason for
continuing the mother's milk. Children who are anæmia.
Prune jelly is made as follows: Soak the prunes Prune jelly is made as fillows: Soak the prune
overnight in cold water; the next morning ad
enough fresh cold water to cover the prunes; the nough fresh cold water to cover the prunes; the
stew slowly for an hour or two, until they are ve stew slowly for an hour or two, until they are ve
soft, adding water from time to time to keep the add a tablespoonful of molasses to a pint of the prune pulp and stew again for about half an ho
This jelly is especially good for a constipated chi
$\mathrm{E}^{\text {GGS given to young children should either be soft }}$ boiled, three minutes, or coddled; the freshes boiled, three minutes, or coddled; the freshest
eggs that can be obtained should be used. A pinch of salt and a few crumbs of dry toast or zwieback may Fee added. Dr. D. L. Holt, in his of Children," recommends "Cardled eggs

after removed from the fire. The egg then cooks
slowly in the water, which gradually cools for seven
or eight minutes, when the white should be the con-
milk well stirred up should be used; thirteen ounces be given to a young child more than twice a week.



Infant's Outfitit pieces $\$ 5.69$

?

## A Nutritious Food=Drink for all Ages



Its purity, digestibility and nourishing properties commend it to everyone.
reputation in the cannon's mouth"
It builds up the infant, sustains the adult, invigorates the invalid, and nourishes the aged.
All druggists sell it.
Our product is imitated - ask for HORLICK'S.
Sample of powder, or tablet form, or both, wwill be sent free, upon request.

HORLICK'S FOOD CO.
RACINE, WIS., U. S. A.

34 Farringdon Road London, Eng.

Established 1873
Then the school-boy with his shining morning face"

 his ballad"

25 St. Peter Street Montreal, Can.

"Last scene that ends this eventful history".



A DINNER OF THE

By Fessie Ewing Stokes
$A^{\text {S THE name suggests, }} \begin{aligned} & \text { this dinner meant } \\ & \text { the gathering to }\end{aligned}$ the gathering to
gether of many nationalities, and few places better
able to represent the end was given, as students from Japan, India, China Korea, Persia and Mexico, and returned missionaries from India, Japan and China were staying in the town, while among the faculty and citizens
were native Welsh, Irish, German, French, Englisl and Italians.
The ladies of one of the churches announced in
the local newspapers on successive days the attrac the local newspapers on successive days the attrac-
tions of the various tables. Three hundred and
fifty tickets were sold, and as these were disposed of before preparations were begun the workers knew for just how many to provide. Each guest when
buying his ticket selected the table at which he wished to eat his dinner. Fifty cents a plate was charged. The dinner created quite a stir in the town and was one of the social affairs of the season.
The dining-room was appropriately decorated The dining-room was appropriately decorated
with flags of different nations; a large golden eagle
and our own flag with its forty-five stars and thirteen and our own flag with its forty-five stars and thirtee
stripes formed the central decoration. The wall were hung with emblems and fancy-work from Japan,
China, India, Persia and Mexico. The Japanese table was decorated with chrysan themums. At each place was a Japanese tray on
which a Japanese napkin was folded in a fanciful
manner. Little dishes of rice, hard-boiled eggs, cabbage chopped fine, and small cups of tea comturkey dinner. The waiters were in Japanese cos
tume. The favors were small Japanese umbrellas tume. The favors were small Japanese umbrellas
tied with the colors of the fraternity that ate at thi
table. At the Chinese table the first course was rice
prepared with curry, followed by chicken pie witl prepared wist curry,
the usual accompaniments. Cliop-sticks were in
evidence, though the guests were not compelled to use them. The waiters were in Chinese dress
the were ancestral tablets in tiny boxes, tied with the
national color of China The Hindustani table was resplendent with red
and yellow tulips, the colors of India. Handsome and yellow tulips, the colors of india. Handsome
bowls of beaten brass loaned by a returned mis
sionary ornamented the table. Four young men in the costumes peculiar to India waited upon this
table. The special dish was chicken with curry, and the favors were genuine Indian bracelets.
Some rare old Welsh china was used on the Welsh table, and the menu cards, written in Welsh,
were in the shape of Welsh hats. A Welsh flag was given as a souvenir to each guest The Irish table was served by lassies gowned in
reen. The menu cards were in the form of sham buttermilk were the dishes characteristic of this country. The tablecloth was of bright green den
and the decorations were all of green leaves. The German table was gay with flowers. Noodle
soup, Swiss cheese and anise cakes were added to a generous dinner. The menu cards were in the form
of cornflowers and were written in German text. The favors were pretzels.
At the Italian table dishes. The favors were menu cards with the
Italian flag painted on

The table representing bonnie Scotland had
menu cards decorated with the thistle. Jam tarts menu cards decorated with the thistle. Jam tart
were among the delicacies. The English table was decorated in the English
colors, with the English standard as a centrepiece. Roast beef, of course, was an essential part of the
dinner, supplemented by plum pudding, caraway
cakes and tea cakes and tea. The favors were red and white roses.
Whit-capped waitresses served at the French table which was bright with candelabra, asparagus
ferns and pink riboons. The menu cards bore the
fleur-de-lis. Peas, olives and candied walnuts distinctive dishes. The color scheme was pink and The Mexican table was decorated with palms and a dinner very similar to one a traveler would menu cards written in Spanish, to which tiny
Mexican tamales were attached by red and green Mexican tamales were attached by red and green
ribbons, the Mexican colors. Dainty arbutus graced the New England table
nd menu cards. The repast was a bounteous Thanksgiving dinner such as New Englanders know on the menu, as were also several kinds of pie and The Western table was waited upon by a boy and kirl dressed as Indians with the admire. The table was ornamented with flowers and the favors were little paper canoes. The
cakes, fruit, etc., were served in Indian baskets. akes, fruit, etc., were served in Indian baskets.
The Southern table had a menu different all the others. Among the good things were a whole roast pig, corn bread, warm biscuit and sweet potatoes. There were colored waiters in conven-
tional white linen suits. The favors that stood by tional white linen suits. The favors that stood by
each plate were little Dinah dolls.

DAINTY CHRISTMAS GIFTS


[^1]When a sufficient number of characteristic dishes
could not be provided for each table a reuular could not be provided for each table a regular
dinner of meat, poultry or game was served with
desserts of various kinds. The di various kinds.
The dinner as a whole ended with toasts, and the native tongues. The college orchestra played the national airs of the countries represented.
In a parish where the women are very energetic this scheme might be further elaborated by having narrow tables arranged against the walls of the
room in which the dinner is served, upon which articles indicative of the countries represented might be placed on sale. The tables might be covered with crepe paper.
the countries represented.
In the decoration of a room for an affair of this sort it would be well to keep the main decorations
in red, white and blue so that our own country may
always have the greatest prominence.


Has the delicious flavor, perfect purity, and natural wholesome
ness of California's choicest white wheat. It is a flaked wheat food, easily cooked, palatable without sugar. An ideal food for all the gluten IN and all the indigestible fibre OUT." Sold by good grocers everywhere, in sealed 2-lb. packages. Full directions on every label address and 7 cents in stamps, and we whill mail you a sample package EMPIRE MILLING CO. san francisco, cal.

## KARPEN Genuine

 Leather Furniture eads all others in amount soldbecause the prices are reasoningly graceful, the materials ingly graceful, the materials
and workmanship the very
best, and because a best, and because a guarantee
goes with every piece. This
俍


Karpel Guparanteoa Frifixyte
S. KARPEN \& BROS., Karpen Building, CHICAGO

## BECOME A NURSE

opation open to women can compare with that of the trained nurse. It is elevating, enjoyable work praduates earning $\$ 15$ to $\$ 30$ a week. We teach thi profession by main. For attractive, bookl
details, with valuable suggestions, address CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF NURSING 215 Main St., Jamestown-on-Chautauqua, N. Y


Sanitary Mfg.Co. (Inc.) ${ }^{\text {Dept. }}$ gheny Ave., Phila., Pa.
READABLE AT NIGHT


## Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century C. Y. . Cly


Corrrect Speaking amd Wiritimg


By Elizabeth A. Withey
 give their names and addresses. A correspondent who wishes an
answer by mail should inclose a stamp or an addressed stamped envelope.

 pronunciation of " not at all," is as trying to
well-trained ear as is the slipshod "not-a-tall."


 she was that the principles which he upheld "would community." And we all, I am sure, know the woman who does not "s see "a thing, but " beholds" who never "calls for help,", but "summons as-
sistance"; never "hurries," but "proceeds with precipitation"; and who, if she cannot tell us the time of day, will " ascertain "it. We all, too, know
the young man (the man of big words is, I believe, usually young) who is delighted to "render such slight assistance as lies in the power of a mortal" who prefaces a bald compliment with the warning that he is about " to perpetrate a crudity"; we also know the young clergyman who commends to divine
care all " eleemosynary institutions for the ameliocare all "eleemosynary institutions for the amelio-
ration of pain." Now people who talk in this English may be faultless in construction, in accent and enunciation, the one thing that it is not is good
colloquial English. What, then, is good colloquial English? It is
neither slovenly nor stilted; but in enunciation, in
construction, and in choice of expressions, it steers an construction, and in choice of expressions, it steers an
easy course between these two extremes. To the end easy course between these two extremes. To the end grammar, and a good vocabulary should be acquired
as early in life as possible. A good enunciation is as early in life as possible. A good enunciation is
clear but not forced, "- not at-t awl," the forced Good grammar prohibits "he ain't " and "he
don't," but permits, for colloquial purposes, "he
isn't "and "he doesn't "; it prohibits " you was"
and "between you and I," but, in conversation, it
permits the indicative where in dignified prose one
might prefer the subjunctive

## Some Questions I Am Asked

 carrovers OLIVE OII Its Dietetic Value Cannot be Over-Estimated The body assimilates all its nutritive elements withgreateste ase. Olive oil being a pure evetatale prod-
uct is suprior to animal fats or cookng as it an
be heated to a much higher temperature without be heated to a much higher temperature withou
bunning. We have booklet of tecipes by good cooks
and directions for ube by repurabie physicians. Affidavit of Guaranteed Purity on Each Packag
 JAMES HILL \& SONS CO.


DRAWN-WORK PAPER D'OYLEYS




Do You Want a Genuine Bargain

## Different To" and "Different Fron

Please tell me what you think of the use on
in ". This fower is different to that one
 ,o me it seems incorrect.

English.
B. M.
"Different to" is common colloquially States,-and it has been used by some good English writers; but the best usage in England, as well as
in our own country, is in favor of "different from."

When Greeting a Number of Persons
Is the expression "you all," as sometimes used
in Is addressing or greeting a number of of persons col-
lectively, -e.g., "How are you all?" - improper,
lect
lectively,- e. e. ., "H How are you all ? " - improper,
and, if it is, then what is the correct form?
H. C. M. M.

1


Is it correct to say "I will fall the tree " or " 1
will fell the tree," when you mean that you will cut down the tree? J. C. S. "Fall," in this sense, was once in good use, but now obsolete or dialectal.
Not in Good Use
Is it correct to say " We have a right smart crop It is not: the expressions quoted are peculiar to
some parts of our country; they are not in good use.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ A "Culture Club " in a prominent city has on its programme a name written "Mrs. Dr. Mary C.
Brown""; is this correct?
No: the name should be written " Dr. Mary C No: the name should be written " Dr. Mary C
Brown," or "Mary C. Brown, M. D."

## A Survival from Older Usage

Will you please tell me which is proper according
to grammar, "Who art in heave" " $W$. to grammar, "Who art in heaven " or "Which art
in heaven"? "whio" is in accordance with present usage; was regularly used to refer to persons. The modern " who""; the Prayer Book of the Ched the England retains the older "which," the form that
appears in the King James version of the Bible.

## Is "Golf-Links" Plural? In speaking of golf-links, should one say " The

 links is wet "or "The links are wet"? In otherwords, is "links" singular or plural ? W.F. B. but the weight of authority is, I think, with those who regard " links" as plural. The word means
primarily what it means in Stevenson's story "The Primilion on the Links,"- that is, it is "a Scottish name for sand which has ceased drifting and beStevenson always construes the word as plural. Defoe and Scott speak of "links" as synonymous
with "downs," and we should not think of saying "The downs is wet." In Scotland, where golf has
been enthusiastically played by several generations of men, the golf-course is often on the links; hence the term "golf-links." If, in time, the original
meaning should be lost sight of and " links " should
$\qquad$ " links" would properly be construed as singular but that time, I think, has not come. The Oxfor
dictionary gives " links" as plural.

As Written in Some Letters


CORNISH
PIANOS and ORGANS FACTORY ТО Номе
 SAVING ONE HALF


## YOU TAK1 NO RISK

 and WITHOUT COST FOR A YEAR




 CORNISH PIANOS AND ORGANS

 tures TO-DAY
50 years' succ

CORNISH CO., | WAShivaron |
| :---: |
| NEW JEREEY |





Gibson Wall Placques 75e.
Gibson Picture Plates 50c.

GEORGE F. BASSETT \& CO

Range Perfection



Economical soap is one that a touch of cleanses.

Get Pears' for economy and cleanliness.


[^2]DOLLY'S ADVANCE
CHRISTMAS IDEAS


HER MOTTO:
"Think Before You Spend"
HE EIGHO for Merry
Christmas! Are you
gifts? I I am, and your little seen and heard of so many useSo, if you have been in the " Slough of Despond, thinking about Curistmas presents and haven't an
idea what to buy or make " Listen idea what to buy or make, "Listen, my children,
and heed these words," as an old lady friend of mine used to say when she had something important "How to make thidea is really worth knowing seven cents and an old duck skirt." Would you believe it? Well, the skirt was of very good qual
ity, but shrunken and so entirely out of style that it was not possible to make it over, and, of course, 1
couldn't be out of the fashion. So it passed int Christmas gifts-and nice ones, too. First, a miles away, and on it her class friends and others wrote their names on simulated visiting-cards out-
lined with black silk. Wasn't that sweet? The with a cord. Next, a small piece of cardboard was covered with the duck, and little triangular pieces
embroidered were fitted to the corners into which to slip a blotter. Then an embroidered book-cover
was made, also a set of half a dozen napkin-rings finished with scalloped edges. For little things like shoe-button bags, court-
plaster cases, needle-books, small photograph irames, etc., there was ample material, and the em-
fratograph broidery silk, bits of ribbon, flannel and buttons
needed for these did not cost needed for these did not cost one dollar, but the
hand work made each piece a gift of love beyond price. Now if you have a duck skirt like this you know just what to do and need not worry any
more, thanks to Miss Aitch, of New Jersey, who is
one of my correspondents. But if you haven't a duck skirt hunt up some back
numbers of your magazines, and, as Miss Helen numbers of your magazines, and, as Miss Helen
Dana, of New York, writes to me, there is a veri-
table gold mine in the illustrations therein. With a few pads, which cost but a triffe, some cardboard, envelopes and ribbons, she makes all sorts of gifts,
clipping appropriate pictures for the ornamentation of calendars, match-scratchers, blotters, recipe
booklets, marketing lists and a host of other holiday souvenirs. Take a peep in the shop-cases for
the newest ideas in these novelties and the making the newest ideas in these novelties and the making
will be as easy as rolling off a log. What clever Are you interested in souvenir postal cards?
m intensely, and I treasure every one I get, so thi am intensely, and I treasure every one I get, so this
year I am going to buy some of the latest views and
use them for blotters like one thet I one I saw came from New Mexico, and it had such
a cumning little picture of a papoose on it. The card was tied on top of a blotter with a small bow
of ribbon. The address side, of course, did not
show, and really it was one of the most useful and attractive things for a desk that I have seen for a
long time. Make one and see for yourself. It would
do either for a lady or a gentleman, and the selec tion of appropriate cards would be an easy matter
Then there's the new handkerchiet kimono; yo can make one expensive or not, as you please. Buy
four good-sized handkerchiefs, either of silk, linen or cotton, in some pretty design; sew them together
in the shape of a square, leaving one seam open for
the front, and four inches open at the top of each seam to make four points for a pretty and becoming
finish around the neck. Face them with some
plain, harmonious color, or edge each plain, harmonious color, or edge each point with
narrow lace. Riboo or lawn tie strings in the
front of the neck will complete a most dainty gift. And still they come! Here's another one - an
eiderdown bolero designed by Miss Virginia Pugh,
of Nebraska to eiderdown bolero designed by Miss Virginia Pugh,
of Nebraska, to wear under a coat in very cold
weather, and it cost less than fifty cents. Half a
yard of eiderdown is ample for the bolero. Finish it all around with a crocheted the bolero. Finish
floss and silk worked together and attach a small
cord cord loop and button by which to fasten it in the
front. Such a pretty litte gift as this will surely
please some one of your friends.

Then one of the things I shall surely do this
coming year is to make some perfume according to
the following recipe which has been sent in by a
clever housekeeper from Indiana, who, when she finds the need of some pin-money, sells the perfume
for thirty-five cents a pint. Follow these directions carefully: Crush very fine one cake of magnesia
in a bowl and pour over the powder thus made fifty drops of oil of roses. Next, line two funnels with
filter paper, and place a small bunch of cotton in fiter paper, and place a small bunch of cotton in
the bottom of each one. Then put these in half.
gallon glass jars and divide the mates gallon glass jars and divide the magnesia equally
between the two. Pour into each some rain-water or boiled hard water. It will gradually run through
the cotton and filter paper into the jar, forming with the powder a clear, soft toilet water with a delightful rose fragrance. The magnesia may after
ward be dried and used for a toilet powder if ward be dried and used for a toilet powder if
desired. The cost of the materials is trifling:

## 0 drops of oil of rose, 1 cake of magnuesia,

These quantities of oil of rose and magnesia will perfume at least ten pints of water.
You will most likely have some left for yoursel from this quantity - unless you want to make pin-
money for Christmas and sell a few pints. Why not try it?
One year 1 had a handkerchief Christmas. Every
at gift was a piece of hand work. Do you like to make
them, too? I made mine all different, copying the designs from the best ones displayed in the shops, Another girl I knew loved to make dainty aprons, and she had an apron Christmas in the same way. work aprons, with even some generous gingliam ones, too, for their appropriate places. But here I amat the end of the column with but half of my tale
unfolded, so I shall continue on the opposite page.


One look at an Ultra \$3.50 Shoe will show its excellence of material, fineness of workmanship and elegance of style.

One trial will show its perfection of fit and your need of our patent cushion insole, which protects the feet from the hot sidewalks on bright days and from dampness on wet days. This feature alone makes the shoe worth twice its cost.

A catalog illustrating 50 or more styles for home or street wear furnished by your dealer or by us free
MOORE-SHAFER SHOE MANUFACTURING CO. BROCKPORT, NEW YORK, U.S. A.

OVERCOATS AND REEFERS FOR BOYS


Why

## Write

 For This Book?

JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX
 Soctub per poim
S. C. JOHNSON \& SON, Racine, Wis.


BASKETRY,PYROGRAPHY, BEADWORK



These Famous
Toy Cats and Kittens
 on botom. Any clild can easily make then
 If your deale fas not got them, show him
this adverisement and ask limm to get you Some. For SLLE BYALL
LEADING DRY GOODS Jobbers


B-B Adjustable Chair
 DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING CO.
730 Holborn Street
Racine Junction,


That the wonderful brilliancy imparted to silver by
Electro-silicon is obtained without the least inj Electro-Silicon is obtained without the least
to either person or palat- It is harmess.ast
At ELECTRO SILICOON SILVER SOAP

## DOLLY'S ADVANCE

CHRISTMAS IDEAS


 fectly dry she pastes them on colored cardboard
mats in the shape of wreaths and sprays. With a calendar attached and a quotation, or greeting,
lettered in gilt, these cards would make lovely
Christmas gifts. Christmas gifts. But this is only one of many nice
things that the girl with a country home can make things that the girl with a country home can make.
And I am indebted to Miss Harriet Caryl Cox, of
Massachusetts, for some more Massachusetts, for some more ideas, one of which
is to buy plain glass sherbet-cups and fill them with
red jelly, or some slender lemonade-glasses which red jelly, or some slender lemonade-glasses, which
may appropriately be filled with lemon jelly. Each
glass should be covered with melted paraffine onstead of paper, in order to seal it. A pelly-spoon
inster
would make a pretty addition to such a gift. Even one glass daintily wrapped in tissue paper, with a
sprig of holly and tied with riboon, would please the most æsthetic taste. A loving, sister sent one
Christmas to her wealthy brother who lived in the city twenty jars of fruits, vegetables and pickles
that she had put up herself. Wasn't he lucky?

Here is a novel way to send shellbarks. Take a
strong paper sack, like those used for meal or flour, strong paper sack, like those used for meal or flour,
and paint it all over with scattered autumn leaves and paint it all over with scattered autumn leaves.
Fringe it around the top, and after filling it with nuts tie it with a slender rope tinted in autumnal
colors and fringed at the ends. colors and fringed at the ends.
Then there are the cute little acorns which can
be made into emerys. Only the cup of the real be made into emerys. Only the cup of the real
acorn is used. Into this a little brown silk bag
made in the shape of the nut and filled with emery dust may be securely fastened with glue. On the
stem tie stem tie a tiny bow of baby ribbon of any color,
though I think red will look best. Your chum,
your auntie, your sister, your mother or your grandyour auntie, your sister, your mother or your grand-
mother would like one of these, I know.
I wonder if seeds a trifing gift? If you have saved some from
your own garden share them with somebody. Wrap your own garden share them with somebody. Wrap
them in little white paper packets and mark on
them the variety in them the variety in gold paint, or the painted blos-
soms in colors. Tie each packet with ribbon to
match the flower and your little gift will be complete. A potted plant that has been raised from a
slip of your own greatest floral treasure would ba very much appreciated, too. Another delightful
little gift is a sachet bag made from the dried leaves of Iemon verbena and rose geranium. Miss
Botsford, of Philadelphia, who suggested these
Apropos of bags, here is an idea for another kind which is really a pillow-cover with such a cute
name, "A Popcorn Pillow." If you know any girl
who likes popcorn she"ll be sure to like one of these pillows. Buy a piece of yellow and white checked
gingham gingham twenty-seven inches square, in which the
checks measure about one inch square. With white
thread, doubled white square. Then draw it four edges of each fasten the thread on the under side. When the
white squares are all shirred the have squares appearance of white popcorn strewn wover
ha yellow background. One of the newest ideas in finishing a pillow is simply to make the corners
round and trim each one with round and trim each one with a tassel. White
tassels would be pretty for the popcorn pillow.
One of my friendly correspondents in Massachusetts has one of these in blue and white gingham edged
with a ruffle. Now, with such a dainty ine with a ruse.
sive cover, suppose we complete thanty, inexpenSive cover, suppose we complete the costion a any
make the efilling ourselves, too. Cotton is
a cceptable sulstitute for down, cent rolls will do wonders. Buy the white batting
and cut it into small squares. squares in a baking-pan and place them in the oven, an hour's time each little piece will fuff. up as light
as a feather and the pillow filling will feel like as a feather and the pillow filling will feel like
down. Now, how do you like this pillow gift?

Maybe you'll like this chocolate idea better. It letter: "Last year I made enough to give a half-
pound package to each of twelve friends. Each package was done up in white tissue paper, tied with white and chocolate brown ribbon. Under the
ribbon I placed a copy of the recipe, written on my best notepaper
pound of unsweetened chocolate
pound of arrowroot
it pound of pulverized sugar
Grate chocolate. Proportion for using - one heap-
ing teaspoonful to one cupful of milk. Boil for
twenty minutes in "My friends had all taken chocolate with me in
my own home, and so were greatly pleased with their little gift,"
This would be a nice present for a bride in her new home, for you know prost brides a want to spread
sweetness all around. Did you ever hear of one who did anything more lovely than the following ?
She was an autumn bride and at Christmas-time the yards and yards of ribbon that had been used for her wedding decorations, her bouquet ribbons and
pieces of silk and lace from her trousseau were all fashioned into pretty gifts for her bridesmaids and
close friends. Some of the rose leaves from her close friends. Some of the rose leaves from her
bouquet were put into sachets, and nearly all the
gifts were embroidered with gifts were embroidered with a monogram. Wasn't a handkerchief-box covered with a piece of her
wedding gown. "him" as a fiancé: a dress-suit protector, handmade and embroidered with his initials; a white
pongee muffler, with initials in college colors, if he is entitled to them; a black silk crocheted watch-fob;
a good print of his favorite author in passepartout binding, or a pair of Canton flannel shoe-polishers.



| Price 50 Cents |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| (0) |  |
|  |  | he can't suppler y younsow son size this courset waist. If

and we will supply Ioc.
you direct, charges prepaid. SIZE If tis tratemark, wore in red, is on


THE BROADWAY
PersianLambClothCoat
 BEAUMONT MFG.C0., 725 Broadway, New York
d $\$ 100$ WRITING PAPER $\$ 100$

[^3]

An Alliterative Ping-Pong Party
HE invitations, which were written on pink
paper, ran as follows: Ping-Pong Party !
Polite and pretty
g-pong for prizes: pene pressed to pleasantly play Patent leather pumps and pinafores positively pro-
hibited.
Panty

## 







Genuine Fox Fur Piece $\$ 798$


Mothers Save
TIME - TROUBLE-EXPENSE


## New Collars

 Collars with Cuffs. Lace Medallions
New Fazoted Collars, Cuffs, Iie and
Handkerchief Collar our new Book of Eurbridery. 25 C .
Novelties. ALL for ONLY ovelties. ALL for ONLY 25 WALTER P. WEBBER


The Du Barry Scarf Only \$1.95

 fully refund the money if you are not satisfied with yourr
purchase. CHICAGO MAIL ORDER AND MILINEEX CO.

 dat seant. The Triangle ends keep the PEETS It's in the TRIANGLE loc. Black or White. Sizes No. 0,1
 "It's in the Triangle,", is on seery pack arkere
PEET BROTHERS, Dept. I, Philadelphia


THREE EVENING PARTIES

For the Children

4,A Noah's Ark Party $A^{\mathrm{S}}$ "ME on ce-popular "Donkey

\section*{| no |
| :--- |
| no |} of novelty $I$ orffer to tharm

who are
fore on the amusing entertainments for children the tookout for suggestions for a "No. N
Draw upon sheets medium-weight water-color paper is best - as many pairs of animals as there are children in the game
Draw also a Noah and a Mrs. Noah -absurd Draw also a Noah and ars. Noah -absurd,
churn-shaped figures like the little wooden toys. Color the figures with water-colors and when the colors have quite dried cut the animals out. The
size of the animals is immaterial. $I$ made mine size of the animals is immaterial. I mate mine
about three inches high, and all of one size from ane rabit to the elephant. The effect was sudicrous.
the When the animals are completed take an old
cotton sheet and prepare yourself with blue, red and yellow dyes. Mix a small portion of each separately, in three glasses half full of water and set
to work. With brush paint a conventional ark near the centre of
te sheet Nhe sheet, making it about twenty inches long
Nitlow with green, which you can get by pouring a litlew each of your yellow and blue into another
dish, paint at the left edge of the sheet a hieb dish, paint at the left edge of the sheet a high
mountain peak reaching considerably higher than the top of the ark. At the right edge of the sheet
extending extending toward the middle, paint some tree
branches. Now dip into your blue and with bold strokes make suggestions of water waves. Don't
be afraid that you will not do it right. Let your imagination rum riot. This io not an arte exhibitioun
and no one will be disposed to criticise your skill. Now mark a black cross very plainly on the door of
the ark to designate the point of safety. Pin the sheet to the wall in an accessible place and you are ready for the game, which is as follows:
Put Noah, his wife and all the animals into a hat or basket and let each child draw one and write
his or her name in a book. Taking turns, let each his or her name in a book. Ta aing turns, let each
one be blindfolded, and, standing several feet auay,
turn around three times, then walk toward the turn around three times, then walk toward the
sheet and pin his or her animal upon the spot first
touched. The sharp steel pins with glass heads are touched. The sharp steel pins with glass heads are
better for this than the ordinary wire pins. The game is won by the child whose animal
comes nearest to the cross comes nearest to the cross on the ark. Those who
reach the highest pointso the mountain and tree
come in second and third respectively A pair of giant goloshes, or a gingham umbrella or a toy Noah's ark may be given as prizes to to the
winners, while to the two whose animals are voted to be in the most hazardousos positims a a couple of
the tiny lobsters to be found in Japanese shops the tiny lobsters to be found ing apanese sho
might be a delicately suggestive souvenir.
-MARIE MORE MARSH.

## A Bowling Match $\begin{aligned} & \text { CVER an extension table with a bright woolen } \\ & \text { Coloth. } \\ & \text { Corosit it near one end, form an arch. }\end{aligned}$ a hore ind the top of each, into which plans; a make hang- handled tapanese fan, gavyly painted: decorate the handled Japanese fan, gayly painted, decorate the handle with ribbons, running the ribons up the stick to the top of each fan and across the opposite one, thus forming an arch. Present each boy with a clay pipe and each girl with a small fan to which is attached a tally-card. Fill a bowl with soapsuds Fill a bow with soapsuds made of soap, warm water and dy ycerine. Arrange the boys and girls on . opposite sides of the table. The boy nearest the head of the table takes the bowl and with his pipe blows a bubble and drops it on the table. His partner, the girl opposite him, fans it, endeavoring to make it go throush and pass the anch wavoring breaking. If it passes successully a gold star is If placed on the tally; if it breaks before reaching the arch a green star denotes the player's failure. the foot of the tabie, and the next boy and girl move up and try their skill at bowling bubbles. The game is ended in six rounds. The prize bubble-blowers receeve a pretty pipe decorated with ribbon and ribbon and a small fan as a reward. prize consists of a little paper ballon. -MRS. CorA <br> A Birthday Pairing Bee

TWELVE boys and twelve eirls received notes of
invitation reading as follows:
The pleasure of your attendance is requested at a
Birthdy Pairing Bee to be given by Donald and
Dothy
 On Thursday eveniing, from eight until ten o clock.
PAIRING AND REPARING.
At the entrance anch was iven At the entrance each was given a card with the
name upon it of a well-known popular character,
Sthe such as Punch, Judy, Alice, The White Rabbit,
Mary, Her Little Lamb, Jack, Gill, and so on. Mary, Heor Litttle Lamb, Jack, aill, and on on.
As soren as all were
was played and they was played and they were led two or three times
around the rooms. Then Donald announced that around the rooms. Then Donald announced that
in various places in the rooms were hidden fifty in various places in the rooms were hidden fifty
pairs of shoes for which they would search as in paran hunts the boy and girl finding the greatest
peant hur number of shoes that proved to be "pairs" weould receive a prize. These shoes were about three
inches long, of different colors, cut out of cardboard
ind inches long, of difierent colors, cut out or caraboara
from patterns found in an illustrated catalogue. The girl's prize was a pretty shoe-button bag; the boy's, a painted china shoe filled with bonbons.
"Then all went into the library to do a little repairing, of accidents. Full-page likenesses of
persons familiar to children were cut in two tions and then put together promiscuously.
tised nictures of Wathing used pictures of Wassington, Roosevelt, Grant
Cleveland, Dewey, Lincoln, M Kisle their mixed-up portraits were fastened to a sheet by a little paste at the edges. Each was numbered
and each child had a pencil and card with the names. For instance, Washington's complete por-
trait was found in numbers one and six. Without leaving their seats they were to mark the numbers beside the names on their cards. The prize was a
tiny pair of silver scisors tiny pair of silver scissors.
Thin sandwiches filled
.
Thin sandwiches filled with fruit, nuts and
minced chicken; olives, fancy cakes, charlote russe and chocolate were served picnic fashion.

Said a salesman, in the store that sells more silver-plated ware than any other in the country :

> When we have your ware in stock we can't sell anything else."

Because each piece of "Oneida Community Quality" Silverware possesses the originality, the art and the finish of the best "Sterling" and it represents the truest economy.

The style and effect of the best "Ster- cost. "Oneida Community Quality"
ling" is due largely to care in select- is made only in a plate heavier than
ing ing the designs and outlines of the triple (we call it "Triple-plus" "and
varions various pieces; also to the heavy orna- guarantee the wear for twenty-five
ments and to finish. Our Avalon pat tern is the result of several years' care- years), and gives the consumer the full
benefit of the reduction in the ful study to reproduce these effect care Each piece of Avalon ware has been
given as much individuality as possible, while conforming to the general
character of the desigu character of the design. The ornamen-
tation is rich and deep and the pieces有 have all the effect of solid silver. Again, in the Avalon pattern we have
given unusual attention to the "finish." given uuusual attention to the "位ish"
Especially in the new French gray effect, this charm of sterling silver has
been faithfully reproduced in our products. The soft, dull gray of this finish,
with its delicate shadings, briuss with its delicate shatings, brings ou
the full beauty of the Avalon desigus. At the present price of silver the heaviest plate is the most economical.
Triple.plate will wear Triple-plate wil wear three times as
long as single. The additional cost long as single. The additional cost of
triple-plated ware over single is largely in the extra silver used. The present price of silver is so low that this is now
only a small part of the

Even if you need fork - or one knife to fill in a gap in your table service - let that one piece be Oneida Community Ware.

It will be your best way to learn "Oneida Community Quality and the beauty of Oneida Community designs.



MRS. EDDY
AS SHE REALLY IS


 with the small ornamental letter "E " here and
there, there is nothing hatever boout it to attract
tpecial special attention. It is a closed carriage, and the
driver himself wears no livery other than the silk
hat and black coat. Her secretary always sits on hat and black coat. Her secretary always sits on
the seat by the driver. This drive is a feature of "Pleasant View '" life, not only because of the fact
that it is Mrs. Eddy's only recreation hour, but also
because hardly a day passes when some few of her that it is Mrs. Eddy sonly recreation hour, but also
because hardly a day passes when some few of her
followers visiting Concord for the sake of seeing followers visiting Concord for the sake of seeing
the home of their leader do not make it a point to be somewhere along her usual route to see her
drive past. Often these strangers bow or wave a
handkerchief toward the approaching carriage, and seldom indieed is it that such greetings fail tow win a
smile or a bow in response. Usually the drive is smile or a bow in response. Usually the drive is
toward the city, through the beautiful old residen-
tial streets with their arching elms. More often tial streets with their arching elms. More often
than not it passes the handsome group of public
buildings on North State Street. On the southerly binile of this group, until recently, it was not un-
sider
usual to see the carriage stop in front of the
steepled wooden building at the corner of North

steepled wooden building at the corner of North
State and School Streets. This was Christian
Science Hall, the gift of Mrs. Eddy, where local
Cliristian Scientists held their regular services, and Cliristian Scientists held their regular services, and
a building in which Mrs. Eddy always showed deep
interest. It was remodeled from a private interest. while the work was under wray Mrs. Eldy
ing, and wave it her personal attention, bought furniture for
gat gave it her personal attention, bought furniture for
it, and decided on its finish and fittings. On
this site a large new one hundred-thousand-dollar



| lb-grade instrume |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


the Tair grounds each year, who gives out to
virtually all who apply for them tickets redeemable




Bowdlear's FLOOR WAX
Mrs. Eddy is likewise a good housekeeper. The home within and without is salwoys in order. She
personaly planned and superintended the construction of her present home. She determined the
arrangement of all the rooms down to the pantr and china-closet, and even located the flour barrels.
Those who knew her in the early days when she was her own housekeeper affirm that her bread and pastry
were unexcelled. She has a thoroughly efficient
and competent corps of domestic helpers who have

ettled district out to a point near the St. Paul
Sthoo, and running directly past , Pleasant
View, The offer was accepted, and the road was

## ideas.

"PLEASANT VIEW" bears evidence of the great affection for trees. Her trees are her per-
sonal friends. The vines and flowering shrubs are her delight, and receive her personal attention.
The place is a veritable birds' paradise. The
flower garden betrays a fondness for the oldfashioned posies rather than for those of newer
favor. Roses are to her liking, and she has them
in abundance: but the other beds are gay for the in abundance: but the other veds are gay for the
most part with petunias, annuals and hardy plants.
Iwo of the foliage beds on the lawn form the cross

## them smooth and polishied, yet not dangerously slippery Improves any wood floor. Indispensable for parties, hops hat home,

slippery. Improves any wood dlloor. Indispensa
for parties, hops at home, at clubs, etc. Causes
dust to make your sneeze or ruill your clothes.
Send for book "How to Dance"
and liberal sample box-mailed free.
size sprinkle-top can, 50 e . Sent by mail, post-
if your dealer won't supply you with Bowdlear's.
W. H. BOWDLEAR \& C0., 149 Pearl St., Boston, Mass


BIRDSEY \& SOMERS, Makers
One Hundred Dollars in Gold
Bo for Name
No judgment, to be given to the grandest
Pink Tea-Rose ever introduced in this country.
The word must not exceed three syllables, and
must be submitted before December , 19o3. In
case of a duplicate the first person sending the
name we select will be paid the \$1oo. Address
JoHN BREITMEYER's sons, Florists, Detrott, Mich.

HAIR GOODS Perfect
Fitting
WIGS
Ford Ladies
Gentemen
 E. BRNHAM, Dept.C State Street

FREE


DOLL-STANDS DO NOT STAMMER
,





All mantles are not WELSBACHS. See that the mantle youbuyhas the Shield of Quality on the box.

## Silver Salt

"THE EASY WAY" TO CLEAN SLLVER
 MAKES WATER DO THE WORK The water gets into every crevice, removes all tarnish
d discolomation, five brilliant and lasting lustere with $\iint$ and
 SILVER SALT CO.
4 FOR 10 CENTS



## VOCAL STUDY AT HOME AND ABROAD

By Frederic Peakes To study abroad! The idea seems to suggest the
first step toward inevitable success. Alas for the failure, heartache and wasted money when the
illusion is disenlled.
The best counsel is that which advises the singer to begin at home, , oprocure the best instruution
attainable in her own city or village, and, having attainable in her own city or village, and, having,
taken faithfulu advantage of these opportunities, then to go abroad knowing that the foundation has
already been laid for the best and broadest artistic work. Inevitable mistakes will be made in the
choice of teachers, or methods of study, but these may not be of permanent harm and may be corrected
as the pupil progresses that the study of mussic includes more than meree
lessons and practice. Listening to good music. lessons and practice. Listening to good music,
whether vocal or instrumental, is an excellent and
wit a sure way of cultivating a correct and appreciative
ear and tends always to develop the musical
instinct even if at first the studen instinct, even if at first the student is ignorant of
the merit of a composition or its rendition the merit of a composition or its rendition

It is always unfortunate, and often disastrous, to
go abroad for study without proper preparation go abroad for study without proper preparation,
but this is what the average student desires to do.
Then again, the pupil in her haste to study with Then again, the pupil in her haste to study with
foreign masters seldom realizes the importance of first acquiring one or more of the foreign languages

- or at least that of the country to which she is going. But she says, "Oh! Italian and French
are easily learned; I shall pick them up," forgetting are easily learned; I shall pick them up," forgetting
that no language is easy, and that no language can
be sung be sung or spoken fluently and intelligently until after long and liard study. This is a serious draw-
back at the start; the foreign master may not English, and it is not difficult for professor and pupil to misunderstand each other when speaking
technically of the voice and its production European masters are often severelly blamed for
their impatience with, and treatment their impatience with, and treatment of, American
students, yet if we look fairly at both sides of the question we will see that too often their patience is
taxed almost beyond endurance by the inability of taxed almost beyond endurance by the inability of
students to do satisfactory work, or to grasp their
ideas, simply because of a preparatory study. I am convinced that many of the failures made by American students abroad are The student finding herself for the first time in France, Germany or Italy is obliged to call her
stock of adaptability largely into play, and great is her discomfort if this stock be small or fail her. Invariably she wishes to live economically, and
often is obliged to do so. No more home comforts for her, at least according to our American ideas:
chilly rooms in ancient stone palaces which she finds itmpossible to keep warm at a moderate ex-
penditure for fuel, and an penditure for fuel, and an entire change of diet.
These and many more difficulties the new student
has to battle with, and it is has to battle with, and it is sometimes a sore trial
to her physical health and nervous organization. But now let me speak of the brighter side of
student life abroad. In the first place the artistic
temperament always finds that musical " atmostemperament always finds that musical "atmos-
phere" so longed for and so desired -a musical esting, and which unfortunately is almost entirely lacking in our own country.
When one comies to the choice of a master, no
matter where, it is better to matter where, it is better sist I one who produces that every competent teacher produces great singers, so very much depends upon the natural voice and
temperament of the singer; but every good master temperament of the singer; but every good master
of experience has always some artistic vocalists to whom he can point, exemplifying his method and ability as a teacher.
It may not be necessary to give up all social
duties and pleasures, but these should be limited to duties and pleasures, but these should be limited to
the simplest enjoyments and most healthful exercises. Late hours soon tell disastrously on the
clearest and most beautiful roice. clearest and most beautiful roice. Allow no social
pleasures to interfere with the work you have to do. The study of sight reading is too often neglected
by the American vocal student, and is of the greatest importance.
The necessity of learning Italian is absolute, I
think, it being the most perfect language for the voice. It readily adapts itself to vocal expression and as spoken by the Italians themselves aids greatly
in acquiring a distinct pronunciation. More than in acquiring a distinct pronunciation. More than
this, many of the beautiful classic songs by the early Italian writers will not admit of translation, and as they are perfect examples of their class, their beauties
will be a closed volume till one knows something of the language in which they are written.
While the methods of tone production of French teachers are generally very inferior to the Italian,
the French language possesses advantages for the French language possesses advantages for
certain styles of music, and many French chansonettes should never be sung in any other language.
 students realize that it takes more than a good voice
and a love of music to make an artiste or acceptable singer. Success demands not only a
musical nature but a studious one as well physique graceful, with muscles well under control,
a temperament that can meet and battle with obstacles, yet adapt itself to the fine interpretation artistic nature needs to be well trained, developed and educated to appreciate that which is really true
and perfect in art. This is more fully realized in Europe than with us, and the American student once on the other side learns to make many efforts and sacrifices willingly, obediently following her
master's commands. In America she does so les master's commands. In America she does so less
voluntarily. I believe this to be an injustice to voluntariy.
our American teachers, and that it handicaps them in their efforts to conscientiously do all that is
possible for their pupils.


Accident Proof Cribs
Privinaniug siaes
 midumiz mex

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |

FOSTER BROS. MFG. CO., 105 Broad Street, Utica, N. Y.

8 YOU WILL BE PROUD

SHADES
Improved
Hartshorn Shade Rollers
THEY Hold the shade ECURELY WITHO
TACKS AND ARE
Guaranteed BY THE SIGNATURE

Stewart Hartshorn the label | woop roulur |
| :---: |
| Tix Politre |



## Banner Lye


costs only 10 c a can and a can lasts so long that you cannot consider it an expense. It is the cheapest, safest and most thorough cleanser and disinfectant ; it is

## Easy to Use

The patented safety package allows you to use as much or as little at a time as may be needed. Banner Lye is not old-style Lye. Every modern housekeeper should know all about it. Our booklet, mailed free, will tell you how to use it.

## Makes Pure Soap

One can, $5^{1 / 2} \mathrm{lbs}$. of kitchen grease and ten minutes' easy work (without boiling) makes
10 lbs. of pure Hard Soap or 20 gallons of Soft Soap. Your grocer or druggist can supply you if you wish
The Penn Chemical Works, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

the ever-clean wall covering
SANITAS CLOTH WALL COVERING

asdard table ol cloth

| 320 Brosiway |
| :--- |
| New York City |



LEARN SHORTHAND BY MAIL

[^4]
## RENOVATING OLD FURNITURE



ERE are various ways of

 as a a ". piano finish." method is the finish you will find on almost all the thing, then, is to get off the dust and dirt, and to remove every particle of the old cracked and
blackened varnish from the piece of furniture you wish to renovate. To do this you will need a cabinet scraper. These scrapers come in various
shapes and sizes, and are made to fit the different shapes and sizes, and are made to fit the different
angles and curves of the wood to be scraped. They may be bought for ten or fifteen cents each. The edges are draw-filed and ready for use. If the edge is rounded the scraper will do no work. If rough or nicked the wood will be scratched and perhaps
ruined. With a good scraper you will be surprised ruined. With a good scraper you will be surprised
and charmed to see how quickly and nicely you

If there is deep carving on the piece of furniture the peration must be varied. Take wood alcohol,
and
and vith a brush or or loth apply
to every nook and crevice. Let it stand for a little while, and then
wipe it off and scrape the wood clean as before directed. The wood alcohol will soften the varnish, so that it may be easily removed. Care must be
taken not to allow the varnish to turn white taken not to allow the varnish to turn white.
Should it do so apply more of the alcohol and wipe dry at once. If the alcohol once reaches the wood
it will turn it white, it will turn it white, provided it is mahogany,
which is the only wood on which alcohol has this effect. It merely bleaches other woods. made wood being cleaned the surface must be paper. Smooth down all the rough spots, and fil
all the cracks and holes with putty allowed to harden, when it may be stained to match the color of the wood. If the placing of the putty is carefully done even a large crack or a broken piece
of veneer may be so hidden that it cannot be seen of veneer may be so hidder
when the work is finished.
The wood will then be ready for the varnish.
The average amateur cannot understand that the
art of varnishing differs very art of varnishing differs very materially from
painting. Paint is better for rubbing in with the painting. Paint is better for rubbing in with the
brush, but varnish, because of its rapidity in drying, must be flowed on to the work. The work must
always lay flat and remain so until the varnish has always lay tlat and remain so until the varnish has
set. A varnish-brush is flat and fairly stiff and fine. Put plenty of varnish on the wood, avoiding too
much rubbing with the brush. It will settle into a much rubbing with the brush. It will settle into
 what you want. Before applying it, however, you
will find that time and expense will be saved by
putting on two coats of fine white shellac, allowing each coat to dry thoroughly for at least twenty-four
hours. If shellac is used only two coats of varnish
will be necessary: if not used then four coats of the varnish must be applied. After each coat has
dried hard rub the wood light paper to remove all particles of dust, grit and small
bubbles; then apply the next con fourth coat has had at least thirty-six hours to dry take boiled linseed oil and rub on the surface with Sprinkle on the wet work powdered pumice-stone
or tripoli. Then rub lightly with a wad of cloth or tripoli. Then rub lightly with a wad of cloth,
first with a rotary motion and then with the grain
of the wood. The more the work is rubbed the duller woill be the fini,h. If. If a very is rull finish is
desired use water and pumice-stone insteat desired use water and pumice-stone instead of the
oil. With a clean cloth wipe thoroughly, and again rub lightly with a cloth just dampened with
the oil. After rubbing the wood dry again you will

## To Make " Chocolate Dip" Candy

$\mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{T}}$ IS a great deal cheaper to dip the candies in mixture of chocolate and fondant than in the chocolate alone. To make this mixture, place a
bow in the top of a steaming teakettle, and put in it a quarter of a half-pound cake of unsweetened choco-
late, either grated or cut fine. When the chocolate
has melted add has melted dad lumps of vanilla fondant untilat the
bowl is two-thirds full. Use more or less chocolate, bowl is two-thirds full. Use more or less chocolate,
as a darker or lighter shade is desired. Stir occa-
sionally with a fork until the mixture is warmed sionally with a fork until the mixture is warmed
through, then beat well until all is of the same consistency. When a cold fork is dipped well into it
the " dip" should run off slowly, leaving a coating the " dip" should run off slowly, leaving a coating
about an eighth of an inch thick on the fork. If
too thick add a little water and beat again. If too thick add a little water and beat again. If too
thin add more chocolate and fondant. thin add more chocolate and fondant.
Drop the candies, one at a time, in
and well into the mixture until entirely covered,
and lift out pyacing a fork under them, drawing
the fork across the edge of the bowl to remove all superfluous chocolate, and drop on waxed paper
holding the fork an inch or two above the paper holding the fork an inch or two above the paper.
When dipping the cocoanut balls a few shreds of
cocoannut may be placed on the top cocoanut may be placed on the top of each so that

Nut kernels and pieces of fig dipped in chocolate
or melted maple fondant are delicious. or melted maple fondant are delicious.
Cut the stems off Malaga grapes close, and dip each grape in white vanilla fondant, melted as the
chocolate "dip." To make chocolate "wafers, prepare the vanilla
and chocolate as for "dip" and drop half a teaspoonful at a time on waxed paper, allowing room For peppermint wafers work some essence of
peppermint into some unflavored white fondant, melt in a bowl over the teakettle, and drop the
same as chocolate For wintergreen wafers use wintergreen flavoring
Finstead of peppermint, color a pretty pink, and instead of peppermint, color a pretty pink, and
proceed as before. proceed as before.
Care should be
Care should be taken to make all the candies
small, so that they will be pleasing to the eye as
well as to the palate.


People who eat Pettijohn are thankful not only for health, but for the true enjoyment of health. They have had a year of Pettijohn goodness and they have enjoyed every good thing that came to the table.

Pettijohn is not one of the so-called "health foods" that make a slave of you so that you dare eat nothing else. That isn't health. Pettijohn gives digestion its natural exercise.

## Pettijohn's <br> 

 Whole wheat - all its matchless health and strength making power- in a delicate flake - unlike every other. Easily home-cooked.
\$1O,OOO.OO in Prizes
For St. Louis Exposition Estimates. Read carefully the Coupon in every Package.



## Rinehart's Indian Calendars

TWO distinct calendars for 1904, each composed of six sheets in xi4, on heavy art paper, tied with silk cord, porartistically reproduced in colors. Either calendar to any

SPECLAL-Both Calendars and one ret of six new souvenir

F. A. RINEHART, 1528 Douglas St., OMAHA, NEB.


LA FRANCE SHOES
and perfection in every detail that they are
sought after throughout Amerecica by women
who want a neatly dressed foot A Frenchy who want a meaty dressed doot. A
style that all the world imitates
ASK Your SHoeman for La france shoes



WED

A GLIMPSE OF MARIETTA HOLLEY

氷家
S and written been about the
and
resemblance of olley to her own creation
Samantha" that some
roneous, impressions have
been received. "Samantha," it is tuve, expresses
Miss Holley in many ways; her principles are Miss Holley in many ways; her principles ar
firm as rock and her sense of humor is abound ing and abiding; but in appearance and culture
Miss Holley is more like a Grand Duchess than the homely character she has immortalized. He spectacles are a pranch ododiste, and she has no need
are made by a Frnch mer of a ap. Her fluffy gray hair is soft and abundant and it surmounts a face that can only be described
as beautiful. It is fair in color, perfect in feature,
and faccinating in expression S. She has arge and fascinating in expression. She has large,
thounhtuul eyes, whose oleth reveal the poetry in in
her nature, for Miss Holley is essentially a poet.

Miss Holley's personality is best felt and ob-
served in her own home at Adams, New York, served in her own home at Adams, New York
The house, which is called "' Bonnie View," is a modern structure surrounded by large ground.
The household includes Miss Holley, a sister wh is something of an invalid, and May, whose given
name is Marietta Holley - a little girl Miss Holley took into her home and heart several years ago.
There are many pets Lassie, the pug dog; Trilby,
the kiten: Dik Siveller arrot; Doctor Quack, the learned duck; Barkis and Peggotty, the tame doves; Lord Baltimore and
Queen Elizabeth, two stately turkeys; to say nothing of Tom and George, the two horses.
Miss Holley is an omnivorous reader: her home is studded with books, parded and walled with wem, and even when she travels if she stops but
wo days in a place they seem to descend upon her
 upon her unexpectedy. In like manner she loves
music. She has studied the art considerably, and Since" Bonnie View" is the Mecca of many pilgrims (although it is three miles out of town)
the courtey to be accorded the "stranger that is
within thy gates" is sometimes a problem to Miss which prompts strangers to call upon her. A couple of funereal-looking women asked one
day to see " Josialt Allen's Wife." They saw her, no word other than " Good-morning." They were
neated in the parlor and Miss upon a lonely conversation. She talked of the
weather and the crops and the church; worked around to carpets and then to quince-canning, and
talked some of bantam hens, the wickedness of ambling, and the prevalence of croup among chil which Miss Holley began another fine string of general subjects; but still they stayed! So I playe inspiration on her face. She spoke of a peculiar
flower on her front porch - wouldn't they like tationed myself in the doorway. But still the irn of flowers - half-way between the house and the ate. Here they again paused for a new view of alarm. But Miss Holley remained firm in her
course; she was steering toward the gate and we nally landed there, when one of the women spok Miss Holley felt that duty demanded no more, so
she excused herself and allowed them to pursue he excused herself and allowed them to pursue

People come to " Josiah Allen's Wife "' with all
possible requests: for subscriptions of every kind, possible requests: for subscriptions of every kind,
for letters of introduction, for dedication poems, for recipes of "Samantha's" cooking, and for
dvice in legal matters, but most persistently do hey ask her to read and place their manuscripts. phase of her adopted mother's life that when she
plays "house," and it is her turn to call on he will talk, in a ladylike way upon a few general opics and then break in with "Oh, by-the-way,
ave brought a manuscript with me; would you please read it and give me your advice? ".

Amid such surroundings does Marietta Holley d her work. She has a large study wherein she pens
the first sketch of her stories, which she afterward develops, and dictates as she does so, into a phono-
graph. She must be alone when she works and ould be disconcerted to dictate to another person But the phonograph solves the problem. When
she has finished with it what she has spoken is "aken down by a typewriter who has so mastered has very little correcting to do. When seriously questioned one day as to how plume Miss Holley leaned back in her chair and I can recall just what impulse prompted that name. ge for fancy at a time when there was a great Birdie Bly,' etc.. - a style I somewhat rebelle gaint, as I recognized how inappropriate suc
outhful names become as the writers grow old
With this idea inmind Vith this idea in mind I first wrote under the name of 'Jemima,' which I felt was plain and strong
nough to sail on triumphant to ninety, if need be enough to sail on triumphant to ninety, if need be.
Then I became possessed with the idea of writing something wherein I endowed principles with per-
sonality. To absolute practicality I gave the name sonality. To absolute practicality I gave the neme
'Samantha,' and to the opposite principle of weak Samantha,' and to the opposite principle of weak
sentimentality I gave the name 'Betsy Bobbit., All my other characters sort of grew up around
these two. 'Samantha,' as I said, was altogether practical, but she knew that love is the greatest hing in the world, so she loved and marrie
Josiah,' and while lacking in sentiment her love was nevertheless so solid that she was willing to
take second place before all the world as plain


For Boys and Girls A BOON TO CHILDREN


Girls-who paint Evivifucivis

[^5] 85 World Bellding, Hew York City


KNITTED WAIST

THE CARE OF A HOME AQUARIUM

N THE big cities of Europe
there is scarcely there is scarcely a family
of any account that doe not keep a miniature aquarium
its home. Great taken in the fish, and their watched with much interest. Up to a few years ago
there were few American homes that possessed a aquarium, but we have at last begun to apppreciat the beauty and usefulness of fish as an additio Most people regard an aquarium as a nuisance and a luxury which can be easily dispensed with out in reality a vessel full of pretty goldfish no
only beautifies the home, but is as well an educatio to young and old alike.
how to take care of an aquarium, and those wh have tried the experiment have become discourage
because the fish did not long survive. As a matte of fact, however, aquarium fish require less attentio and are longer lived than are most household pets.
The fish in an aquarium die for three reasons: first, because they are chilled by a too frequen
change of water; second, because the aquariun does not contain a proper amount of plants; and
third, because of overfeeding. aquatic plants are necessary, and larger aquarium must be supplied in proportion. The plants "bal absorb the impurities in the water, and the hish in return live on the exhalations from the plants. It
is the same as with human beings on land - the
more vegetation the purer the oxygen. The best more vegetation the purer the oxygen. The best
plants to procure for an aquarium are known as the Tape grass also gives a very pretty effect.

$\qquad$ beautiful tails-and I naturally felt sorry that I
should lose them through carelessness on my part They were the pets of the family and would came
to the surface of the water when
thalled to surnace any domestic pet would under like
to just as
conditions. This may seem strange to person unacquainted with the ways of fish, but it is a fact.
I took the aquarium into the warm kitchen, and after a few hours the ice began to thaw. I ex-
tracted the fish, but to my dismay there was no sign
of life in them and their bodies were frozen stift tracted the fish, but to my dismay there was no sign
of life in them and their boodies were frozen stiff.
I threw them back into the water and, to the amaze-
ment of every one, the next morning found them
swimming about as hearty and cheerful as ever. swimming about as hearty and cheerful as ever.
Their little experience in the ice seemed to have
left no bad effects whatever.

The third point to consider is food. Too much
food is tad for fish just as overeating is bad for
human beings. The less you feed the fish the better for them; in fact, they should not be fe
more than twice a week in any case, and ouly o
specially prepared bread wafers and ant eggs, an even are usually so hungry that they jump out of
they arter
the water to reach the food in my hand. After feeding, any particle of food remaining uneaten in
the water should be removed. The most hardy fish to procure for the home
aquarium are the American goldfish, the dwarfed goldfish, the pearl fish and the Japanese fantail goldfish. These fish keep best and are not very
expensive. The stickleback is also an interesting
fish, though he does not agree much with the ordifish, though he does not agree much with the ordi-
nary goldfish. In addition to the fish a few frog
tadpoles and snails are useful, as they assist in tadpoles and snails are useful, as they assist in
absorbing any impurities there may be. To make the aquarium complete the botton
should be covered with about half an inch of sand should be covered with about half an inch of sand
and gravel. A tuff-stone ornament in the shape of
rock or miniature castle may also be added. rock or miniature castle may also be added.
If these instructions are ollowed there will be no
difficulty whatever in keeping fish for years difficulty whatever in keeping fish for years. It
an interesting study to watch their daily life throug
the glass: to see the gradual transition of the tad poles into frogs; and to watch the busy stickleback
building their nest in the spring with every kind of
material they can find in the water birds do in the trees, and then to see liatched from
the tiny eggs in the nest hundreds of little sticklebacks, so small that some of them appear like
mere specks in the water. An aquarium is certainly a great educator and trifling for the amount of pleasure and profit de-
rived from it. In addition, an aquarium in a room is healthful. The water keeps the air cool and phere, and from this arises the old superstition that



The Elwell KitchenCabinet


皿 Dwiggins


## Fay Stockings

 $==2=$
 ASK YOUR DEALER


FRFF This Needle Case given Free, until December 15, 1903, to every Embroiderer ordering our New Embroidery Book
 Order

 order in
be fore
holiday
rush
Yis

Today

##     THE BRAINERD \& ARMSTRONG CO <br> Coward Shoe <br> FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN


 Men and Women who wear the " coward" wa


(2)Knit Top Petticoats

 pipece, iail blick. dined direct if your merchant
 ngth wanted
STERNE \& KLEIN 254 Monroe Street, Chicag

FOUR DAINTY LITTLE COLLARS

By Lilian Barton Wilson


THE kind of embroider known as "white work, which includes French Mexican and Spanish drawn not only ornamental in it character but very utilitarian as well. It is possible are to be constantly laundered and treated otherwise unceremoniously. Drawn-work originating in India was brought by the Moors into Spain; from seaing an important
to Mexico, and now is becoming an industry in Texas and California.
"The special form of drawn-work known a Spanish" is illustrated in the little collar shown
below. The net mesh background, or " lacis"" the old workers called it, is formed by drawing out every other three or five threads in both direction
and then binding the rows remaining by succeeding and then binding the rows remaining by succeeding
overstitches taken at the intersections of whipping-stitches are taken in both directions, first over the lengthwise bars and then over those

as it is in the case of this collar, No. 150 cotton
should be used. The outline of the collar is stamped on a strip of close-weave lawn and then buttonholed to form
firm edge. Then with sharp scissors the thread which are to be drawn are clipped row after row as
the drawing proceeds. When the ground is ready the drawing proceeds. When the ground is ready
the linen strip is basted on crisp tracing-paper, upon which the design to be embroidered is marked. It is perfectly visible under the lacis and should be darned lengthwise with fine linen thread. The secret of making French laid-work ex
quisitely, of which two examples are given in the collars illustrated below, is in tight framing. No amount of care in laying the stitches will bring
about the result. If the lawn can be firmly about the result. If the lawn can be firmly
stretched in hoops the stitches may be placed with ease, and all the other good points will follow.
Stithes Stithes in the embroidery are usually laid at right
angles to the length of a form directed a trifle angles to the length of a form directed a triffe
toward the centre of the flowerets or The forget-me-not design collar illustrated is unique one and the leaf edge is a pretty feature. The open-work - that is, the forget-me-nots-is
worked in the hand, not in the hoop. A large pin

answers the place of a stiletto on such fine material punctured and then "bound," as the term is in

thread toward one. Thus the round hole is opene and its edge substantially finished. The threads
the linen are not broken, only bound back. The
embroidery is done in fine French working cotton. The effect of the mercerized cotton is very pretty on
the French lawn. Part of the leaves of this design the French lawn. Part of the leaves of this design
are in full raised embroidery, those on the edge
having been first buttonholed, and part are in
" having been first buttonholed, and part are in
"seed stitch," which not only economizes the work
but also gives it a lighter and more varied surface. The under filling, which must be laid in order t
Ther
raise this embroidery is wery important If it not placed with care, evenly and smoothly, it is
impossible to do impossible to do good work over it.
When a piece of French embroidery is finished it should be pressed on fannel. Place it face down
ward on several folds and lay a damp cloth over it This makes it possible to smooth the ground per fectly and at the same time the work is thrown out
Italian cut-work is a very distinct kind of embroidery and one of the most durable. The also the snall squares. No stamping is necessary if one can draw a little. The linen foundation of
the Italian cut-work collar illustrated is of a round weave quality. The work is especially char acterized by the picot in the buttonholed edge and by the deliberate cutting a way of the ground material



## The "ONEITA"

Elastic Ribbed Union Suits

Cover the entire body like an additional skin. Fitting like a glove, but softly and without pressure. Most convenient to put on, being entered at the top and drawn on like trousers. With no other kind of underwear can ladies obtain such perfect fit for
dresses or wear comdresses or wear com-
fortably so small a

great variety of fabrics and weights

No Buttons Down the Front

MADE FOR Men, Women YoungPeople


SOLD BY BEST DEALERS EVERYWHERE
HOLDS
THE STOCKINGS UP AND CORSET

$\underset{\substack{\text { Sam } \\ \text { pant } \\ \text { mat } \\ \text { mat } \\ \text { 25c }}}{ }$


Eastern Shoe Company, Beverly, Mass.

$\gamma$to se YOU CURIOUS 1o see how your old goods suill look
redyed before you attempt to dye redyed before you altempt to dye
them yourself ? If so, sesn wis a small piece of the goods and wie
will dye same any color, Free, with
wither


The Jourialis $\mathbb{F}$ ashion $\mathbb{D}$ eparpiment


1HERE is so much breadth to clothes this year that it requires very
careful manipulation to keep them shapely without unduly increas ing the size of the figure. The
new skirts are enormously full new skirts are enormously full,
sleeves are proportionately full, hats are wide and rolling, and
bodices are trimmed to give in creased breadth to the shoulders. The circu-
lar skirt is more used for the heavier cloth and woolen materials, as goods of a wide
character can be used to advantage for this modir. A new way of cutting a circular running across; this, of course, can only be is sufficiently lye where the width of the cloth woman who requires a longer skirt than the width of the cloth will allow some other plan must be tried. The circular model can be well adapted for the short, plain walking-skirt, as it makes an extremely graceful one. The
narrower width materials in silk are usually made up into the gored plaited skirts. The linings of these skirts are not cut with as many gores as the outside skirt, and the front breadth of the lining is best cut wide enough to arrange upon it the front gore and the plaited side panels. The sides and back of the skirt fit more smoothly if the seams of the lining and the skirt match.
$\mathrm{S}^{\text {HIRRING is still very much used as a trim- }}$ ming not ouly for bodices but for skirts summer the shapes were deplorably bad. This was due to the fact that the skirts were badly cut, that is to say, not gored sufficiently, and therefore when shirred into yoke
flounces they hooped out like barrels.
hounces skit wish wis mels.
and with a shirred flounce attached to should be cut in at least two or even three sections. If the top of the skirt is shirred
into a yoke, the skirt may be all in one piece, but the top should be gored so that the skirt will flare out sharply below the yoke. In flounce should be cut separately and attached to the skirt where it is joined, the join being hidden under the rows of gauging. The shirred ruffles should be very much fuller
than the top or middle portions of the skirt; if they are not the effect is very bad indeed.
THE same principle may be applied to sherrred sleeves. The top epaulets or caps case of the shirred fulluess in a skirt, should be attached under the gauging. In doing over an old dress this is the easiest method to adopt - that is to say, to add the separate shirred caps to tere tops of the sleeves. th the case of a perfectly new sleeve the top portion mae se the skirt is gored out toward
same manner as the top; this will greatly reduce the bulk of the material at the top of the arm which is to be shirred into the close-fitting top.
In many of the dressier separate blouses and afternoon gowns the effect of the sleeve is
that it is of elbow length, when the sleeve is finished in reality from the elbow to the cuff elbow-deep cuff should always reproduce in miniature the general effect of the bodice trimming. When the yoke portion of the bodice extends over the top of the sleeves,
combining yoke and sleeve-cap in one, the combining yoke and sleeve-cap in one, the
sleeve instead of being gored at the top to fit smoothly into the cap is laid in small graduated plaits. These stitched plaits are the
best means of adapting woolen materials to meet the top of the yoke, especially in the cases of the cloth and zibeline winter gowns where lace or a heavy embroidery is used for the yoke. Often, too, lace and embroidery are used for trimming on the same gown.
I F You have some lace from an old gown and it isely as a foundation for the trimming of micely as a foundation for the trimming of
your new gown of the winter, covering the torn and worn places with a cut-out appliqué design, using either the cloth of your gown

MMPs. Rallston's Chat Aibout Winter Clothes

Drawings by
Katharine N. Richardson
or a silk in a contrasting color for the appliqué, which should be cut out in some
geometric pattern and buttonhole-stitched on to the lace. It is always prettier to attach this inlet work or band trimming of lace on a gown either of wool or silk with a herringbone seam and always over a soft silk lining. It is not necessary to line the entire bodice
with silk, but the lace always
$\mathrm{T}^{\mathrm{HE}}$ cutting out of these stiff design patterns feature of the trimming for the new clothes. The heavier cloth costumes and wraps are
much trimmed in this way; as a rule the material contrasts in either quality or tone of coloring with the appliqué, and in many in-
stances, especially on the stances, especially on the long wraps or
skirts, the applique is put on with an outline finish of narrow silk soutache braid. For skirts this form of trimming is effective when the patterns are cut in various gradations of
 size and extend from the hem of the skirt to the as they extend upward using various widths of size to the appliqué pat-

HE ' bolero blouse"
comes as a friend in disguise to the woman with half-worn silk blouses to wear under
the longer and heavier oats of winter suits
These blouses were much worn during the
summer and were found not only useful but becoming as well, and have for this reason been continued in the winter
fashions. They are quite short, some two to fashions. They are quite short, some two to
four inches above the waist-line, and halffitting in shape both back and front. The sleeves are very wide flowing bell-shaped
ones, either ending at the elbows or continuing to the wrists. If the sleeves end at the
elbows the sleeves of the blouse worn beneath elbows the sleeves of the blouse worn beneath
the bolero form the necessary undersleeves.

THESE little bolero blouses should always with which they are worn. They are very pretty, and extremely dressy when made of the sleeves and wide collars trimmed with
small plaited ruchsmall plaited ruch-
ings of chiffon, or of narrow ruffles of plain taffeta with
buttonholed scal loped edges.
These blouses do
not answer the same purpose as a bolero, but act only as a gobetween for the
longer cloth coat or
 the short blouse coat

extending from the shoulder to the waist clusters down the centre of the back for the slight figures. The fronts are made in clusters of side or box plaits, the plaits form the effect of small tucks. Oftenth to stout woman it is better to insert a small shallow shoulder yoke quite plain and a very narrow vest down the front. The vest should be of one width and the plaits at each side should extend over it, the two edges being joined together with crochet buttons and loops; or the edges of the blouse over the narrow vest may be cut in round scallops and
bound in a color which the stock worn with the shirt could match. The sleeves should be bishop shape tucked to match the shirt rom the shoulder to the elbow, and finished with narrow band cuffs not more than half an inch in width buttoning very tightly around the wrists. The top puffis of the sleeve should be made to fall over and almost $S^{\text {ILK }}$ stocks of moiré are worn with these shirts and small, stiff, linen turn-over collars. The new stock is cut on the bias about
five inches in depth, and is made with a wide loop opening in the back, through which one end passes. It ties in a small butterfly bow in the front; the ends of the stock, of course, must taper down and be shaped to form the
butterfly bow. Where a wide collar is prebutterfy bow. Where a wide collar is pre-
ferred a wide turn-over collar three inches in depth of a heavy linen is worn, the ends being cut in square or round tabs finished
with a heavy buttonhole stitch. Around the with a heavy buttonhole stitch. Around the
middle of the collar at short intervals buttonmiddle of the collar at short intervals button-
holes are worked, through which a two-inch holes are worked, through which a two-inch
ribbon is passed. The ribbon may be tied either in the centre front or back, whichever is more becoming to the wearer. These collars may be made of a sheer mull if mull is more becoming than linell.
Wide, high belts of soft leather are worn with these shirtwaists, usually the color of he belts toning in through the dominating shades of the shirtwaist. These tailor-made shirt waists being absolutely without trimming
other than the plaits in the material, depend other than the plaits in the material, depend belts to emphasize their individuality.
WHEN the entire fashion and charm of a
blouse lie in such small details as the accessories, such as stocks and belts, these
articles must have some special mark to make articles must have some special mark to make
them different from the general run of such them different from the general run of such hings. As a general rule it will be found that telling they are in their effect, as, for instance, in the belts of the year it is noticeable that the buckles match in most instances the belts; if, therefore, you wish a belt of moiré to wear with one of these tailor-made shirtwaists to match the moiré silk used in your stock, cover the buckle for your belt with the moire silk used in your stock. It old buckles which has grown a little shabby For the decidedly plain shirtwaist of flannel the entire belt and buckle may be made of flannel of the heaviest grade, such, for in stance, as is used for men's trousering. The flannel should be cut on the straight and the buckle should be covered with narrow fold of the flannel and finished with a heavy but tomhole stitch around the edges
IN STOCKS there has been a revival of that pretty and most becoming old fashion, the simple ruchings of lisse and mull which were most used some ten or fifteen years ago, and which lately have been so rarely used except by the older women, and as a finish for
widows' bonnets. These ruchings may be made of mull or fine linen ruchings may be They are prettier when hemstitched by hand or finished with a tiny edge of Valenciennes ace. When used on the top of a silk stock they are put on in the form of milliners' folds and sewed on the inside top edge of the stock, of when the face is thin enough to wear it they fall over the top of the stock in a narrow
frill. For this latter purpose the ruching should be gathered or finely plaited ruchin


We have 126 styles and 400 materials to
select from-Our new directions for taking measurements insure perfect fltting gar-
ments-Orders flled in one week-Your
money refunded if not satisfied.
A woman is never so well dressed as when wearing a garment which has been made to order for her. Ready-made clothes lack individuality, and rarely have either style or fit. We do not keep them. We make to order only, but our prices are lower than are usually asked
for ready-made goods. We can save you for ready-made goods. We can save you
the storekeeper's profit of from $\$ 5$ to $\$ 20$ on each garment as you can buy from us as cheap as your local merchants can. We carry the finest materials and make them up into garments that are modish to the highest degree, that possess everything of style, of grace, of careful workmanship possible to put into clothes. Our styles are excl
by no other house.
Our perfect system of making garments from meas-
urements sent tus ty mail afords you entire relief from
the usual annoyance of having a dress made. We send urements sent us ty mail affords you entire relief from
the usual annoyance of having a dress made. We send
Free our Winter Catalogge, and a large assorment of
samples of all-wool fabrics. You make your selections of samples of all-wool fabrics. You make your selections of
style and material, send us your measurements, accord.
ing to our simple measurement diagram and we will fill ing to our simple eeasurement diagram, and we will fill
your order in one evec. Our greatly improved falifites
and fifeen years 'experience enables is to guarantee your order in one week. Our greaty improved acinites
and fifeen years' experience enables us to guarantee an
perfect fit. We take all risk. and a trial order will
convince you of our ability to entirely relieve you of

## Tailored Suits, <br> $\$ 8$ to $\$ 40$ Visiting Costumes, Stylish Jackets $\$ 8$ to $\$ 35$ $\$ 12$ to $\$ 35$ <br> Brides' Traveling Suits, \$10 to \$35 <br> > We pay Express Charges to an of the United States <br> <br> We pay Express Charges to an of the United States <br> <br> We pay Express Charges to an of the United States <br> We gharantce to fit and please your. If we don't, retur the garment promptly and wee wiill reviund your money. Wry. Write us fully y your letters will be answered by women of taste and experienci in matters of dress, who will, if Youstesire When you it is in the same care sade <br> 

National Cloak and Suit Company, 119 and 121 West 23d St., New York.


Infants' and Children's Outfittings.


We have no branch stores - no agents
Address Dept. 1
The "Somylucce" Fine Clothes


For Juveniles, Boys and
Young Men Young Men of a century for

CORRECT STYLE PERFECT FIT and DURABILITY
"Samyeck'

the HIGH EST QUALITY and is he makers' guarantee of atisfaction
All good Clothiers and eadingdepartmentstores sell "SAMPECK" Clothes. Handsomely illustrated
booklet of Autumn and
Winter styles for boys. 3ges $21 / 21$ to 20 years. and
name of dealer sent upon

SAMUEL W. PECK \& CO. 306-808 BROADWAY

NEW YORK



## 

OLOR is of more importance in
children's clothes this year than it has been for some time past. In the color of a gown, coat or hat de-
pends nine-tenths of the character pends nine-tenths of the character of a child's costume of to-day. Small, mixed,
rather nondescript colored materials are not rather nondescript colored materials are not possibly for their morning knockabout playdresses, and even then they are almost
entirely concealed by the long, full Mother Hubbard aprons of either fine white nainsook or Paris muslin; or by the stouter, stronger aprons made to withstand school wear and
Saturday morning play. For the latter, Saturday morning play. For the latter, ized cheviots in the plain, solid dark colorings are used, the darker aprons being relieved
with bands of white linen, which are very narrow and confined in some cases to cordings
and pipings on the dark stitched shoulder and pipings on the dark stitched shoulder
seams and cuff bands only. The aprons in seams and cuff bands only. The aprons in
the dark colorings are often made after the pattern of an artist's apron with full, loose
bag sleeves and inch-wide buttoned cuffs.

## HE colors for the new coats are strong and decided, not necessarily the brilliant, vivid colors, but decided colors of some sort, and particularly all the shades of red in its soft gradations of tone, such as claret and the soft, brown maroon. These colors are serviceable and look well with the dresses The materials used for these little coats are either of the soft satin-finished broadcloth or either of the soft satin-finished broadcloth or the long-haired soft zibeline. In the case of the latter material the trimming is usually of broadcloth either in stitched bands, which are used in a geometric pattern and treated in the same way as braid, or with double shouland three overlapping cuffs which roll back cape and the centre cuff being of white broadcloth embroidered in a rather heavy pattern which covers the white bands well. The embroidery is done in a silk floss matching the shade of the material of the coat. Much of the embroidery which is being used for children's clothes is done in the over over stitch which every one who has do. It is padded underneath to givea heavy appearance suited to the weight of the material upon which it is used. The hat worn with a colored coat should match it in shade. With a white or a black

B
LaCk silk coats have been found so useful
that they will continue to be worn by would be safer to say by children over four years old. The heavy silk poplins are used
for these coats and also the soft zibelines. for these coats and also the soft zibelines.
These black coats should be relieved with some trimming, preferably a heavy in-let
lace, or with embroidery in some pale tone of coloring.
Nearly all the coats for children are three-
quarter length; at least all the dressier coats are made to show just a suspicion of the best
Sunday frocks. When the frock or coat is not of one tone it sion and not only for very best. The mamake a distinction between the frocks and the coat. For white frocks intended for ordinary used, and for the better frocks, for very best,
the dotted Swisses and embroidered muslins, or the plain very sheer batistes are selected. zibelines are preferred, as these are all ma terials which wash and clean readily.

## JUST as every mother thinks her own chil

 mother's children, so does she like to have mother's children, so does she like the thes of her children different from is not always an easy thing to do; in fact, it is a very difficult one, and to combine utility and originality with fashion is perhaps themost difficult task of all. To have elaborate clothes for children is far more easy than to have perfectly simple, stylish childish gar-
ments. The most stylish and simple clothes ments. The most stylish and simple clothes
for children are the most severely plain and made on the most simple lines. For instance, one of the prettiest princesse models
this vear for little girls from four years upward is made with a square yoke in the
front. The bodice, upon which the frock is built, is plaited in three wide double boxplaits, one at each side and the centre one
extending the entire length of the dress-that extending the entire length of the dress- that
is, from the collar to the hem - thus breaking
plain line of the yok
plain line of the yoke. The back of this is omitted plaited, as is the front, but the yoke the Eton she collar is a turn-over one of leg-o'-mutton affair with a double box-plait down the centre and a square cuff finished with buttons and buttonholes. The dress or one simply across the back. This model is pretty when developed in either the woolen or the heavy wash materials, and may easily be elaborated for more dressy occasions by using an all-over embroidery or a lace inser-
tion for the yoke, belt, collar and cuffs, or even by extending a strip of insertion down the centre of each of the plaits.
$\mathrm{V}^{\text {OILE }}$ is also used for children's clothes and in the pale shades makes very pretty
party frocks. These dresses when intended for dressy occasions are trimmed with wide cape collars and deep frilled cuffs and are These sashes give a pretty touch to dresses of this soft woolen material.
A most useful and dainty holiday gown for in one of the long plaited princesse models and trimmed with a very deep four-pointed collar, one point of which falls quite to the waist-
line in the front, another to the waist-line in the back, and one on each side to the elbow. muslin embroidery and the cuffs also. The
sash of lawn, or of batiste, should pass through strap loops made of the material of the gown and tie in the back with two short full
loops and long ends finished with a cluster of plaits and two narrow ruffles.

F OR the older girls, from twelve years and are used as for their elders, even to taffeta. Many a mother's gown may this year be
passed on and made into a best frock for her little daughter. The trimming must, of to the gown by this means. The main trimembroidery collars in white or the palest tint requires no trimming except that which may be made in the material by means of tucks
and plaits. Possibly the one exception of velvet ribbon may be made, as it is always
pretty and may be used to cover the seams which must come in alteration and doing over skirts. When using silk for a child's frock
great simplicity of style must be observed, a it is really an offense against traditional laws

FOR girls of twelve or over skirts made
after the plaited models are decidedly preferable, and this applies to dresses of al
kinds and all materials. It is in the bodic that the greatest difficulty lies, as a fitted
bodice is a most ungraceful and unbecoming thing to a childish figure at this age. If
the child is slight a full plaited blouse belted at the waist and bloused both in the back and
front over the belt is the prettiest; but for the child who is inclined to be chubby and of line in its trimming is more desirable.
These blouses are made to wear under the skirt and to have square collars all around in the back between the shoulders. The ronts of these collars extend in long rever
shape to the waist-line, where they cross and shape to the waist-line, where they cross and
fasten under the belt: or the ends of the fall below the waist-line. The inner vest of the bodice is made of the trimming or of the material finely plaited.
For girls who are not slight it will be found infinitely more becoming to have the back of semi-fitting, with the fullness held in loose ut semi-fitting, wack rather on the Russian blouse order. The back of the bodice should be worn outside the skirt in a miniature pos

Then again there is another model for girls of this age which is a combination of the
hree-quarter coat and the bodice. It is mad almost exactly like a coat in the back, and the fronts are made in two jacket ends with just below the line of the waist.

FOR the very little men the turn-ove
F collars and cuffs are the only difference which can be made between their frocks and of a slightly heavier grade are boys materials the edges of their dresses are finished with
gala occasions "their smal sisters may put on any number of frills." For the older little men, who wear more used than it was last winter. The piqué suits are always made with full backs and in one of two ways: either the suit is cut in one piece and laid in three box-plaits, or there is one small plait down the centre of the back and the skirt portion is cut sepa rately and attached to the bodice with cluster of small side-plaits, the seam where they are joined being hidden by the belt. The front each shoulder, the centre being trimmed with two rows of pearl buttons in a double reasted shape after the fashion of a German military coat. The collars and cuffs may be made entirely of a heavy English embroidery edged with a plain fold of the piqué. These uits are pretty either in all white or in col

## B

styles: the reefer with box back and with eft side-the sleeves in this latter coat ar quite full and finished with rolling cuffs-or which their fathers wear. This latter coat is suits, and also by their little brothers and sisters, with their every-day dresses.
Corduroy is a material which cannot be
overestimated in its value for children's lothes, as it withstands the hardest kind of wear and tear, and at the same time may be made up to look very dressy in the one-plece
bloomer suits for children. In the two-piece coat and trouser suits and in the Norfolk
style for boys it is good only for the school brothers who wear the one-piece suits it assumes quite another character. Corduroy
is especially pretty for children's coats as it looks well with trimmings of braid, fur or Concerning colors, the shades of brown durable. After this the blacks and whites, the
$A^{\text {MONG the prettiest best dresses for little }}$ girls are those made of the embroidere
linens. These dresses are made with either a deep yoke or a large cape collar of the same and cut with scalloped and fancy edges and any model of a dress may be chosen, the trimming consisting of a hand-embroidered
linen piece, preferably of a smooth heavy linen. The embroidery is done in rather
bold design, often with a small cut-out design interspersed with the embroidered pattern If this latter is done it is pretty to vary the dress by wearing it over a colored slip, and
with colored sash and hair ribbons.
This same idea of the openwork embroid This same idea of the openwork embroid
ered linens may be used for guimpes, and also for shaped berthas and collars to wea with separate coats and dresses. So many of made to wear with muslin and linen and that it is better to have both the collars and button on to the various coats and dresse

Navy blue serge, that trusty, faithful chil it is used this winter for very best, "Sunday goto-meeting" dresses Not for the quie
little women, but for their older sisters, from eight to fifteen years. These dresses
are made with comparatively plain skirts that is to say, either in one of the in a circular three-piece flounced skirt, or with belted bodices which are worn out
side the skirt about two to three inches below the belt.
these circular flounces reaching barely to the elbows, where they are joined by deep, rolling cuffs, made either of heavy linen, with inser
tions of embroidery, or of sheerest batiste, finished with two or more finely plaited ruffles The trimming for the bodice consists of a collar. If made of the heavy linen matching
the cuffs it is wide and double, opens in the back and is finished with insertion. If, however, the collar is made of sheer soft batiste it is mall and wide ruching that is quite becoming to some children.


The $\mathbb{N e w}$ Winter Dresses

Designs by Mrs. Ralston
Drawings by Augusta Reimer


USE THE MAIL TO PROCURE
Circle (1) Silk
buy it by mail shopping trips, because counter-quality, color and price guaranteed by the merchant who sells it.
In quality it is a soft, lustrous, beautiful, allsilk fabric, honest in every detail - the kind you re always sure of for stylish appearance waists, lingerie, etc. There are 50 shades to choose from, includin solid black and white - sure to mate.
goods you have. 58 cents a yard is the uniform price - by mail
I cent a yard extra; ig inches wide ; no other silk equals it. The merchant nearest you on this list wil send free samples - get them before you buy any other silk.

| L. Hammel \& Co., Molite <br> The J. M. Hale Co.., Los Angeles Hale Bros. \& Co., Sacramento Hale Bros., Inc., San Francisco |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Hale $\&$ Co...stockton |  |
| Edward Malley Co.. New Haven | Con |
| A.S. Thomas, Meriden |  |
| Davison, Paxon \& Stokes Co., Atlanta | Ga. |
| Burden, Smith \& Co., Macon |  |
| Leopold Adler, Savain |  |
| Schlesinger |  |
| Limn $\&$ Scrugrs Dr Givost Co., Decatur |  |
| Harmeed \& Von Maur, Peoria |  |
| A. Apple \& Co., Rockford |  |
| The ${ }^{\text {Talin-Bacon Company, Evans }}$ |  |
| tis Dry Goods Co., Indianapol |  |
| ieme $\&$ Schuess |  |
| Harned \& Von Maur, DaveYounker Bros., Des Moines |  |
| Wallenstein \& Coilin, W |  |
|  |  |
| D. H. Holmes $\mathrm{Co}^{\text {or, }}$, New |  |
|  |  |
| Jorian, Narsh \& Co.. BostonSimonds $\&$ Adams. Haverilil |  |
| Almy, Bigelow \& Washibur |  |
| Smith \& Murray, Springrield |  |
| Barrand, Summer \& Putnam Co., Worce |  |
| Taylor, Woolfenden |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Powers }}$ Mercantile Co |  |
|  |  |
| John Taylor Dry Goods Co., Kansas |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| In G. Myers Est, Albany |  |
| Sheeta, Dean \&CO., Ellurira |  |
|  |  |
| William, H. Frear \& Co.. Troy |  |
| Hills, McLean \& Haskins, Binglay |  |
| Iohn Shillito Co.. Cincinnati |  |
|  |  |
| ann, Taft \& Co.. Columbus |  |
| Lipman, Woole \& Co. Po. Portiand |  |
|  |  |
| Watt \& Shand, Lancaster |  |
| John Wanamaker, Prillade |  |
| B. H. Gladding Dry Goods |  |
|  |  |
| D. . . Loveneman \& Coc.e. Clatanooga |  |
| A. Harris \& Co., Dallas |  |
|  |  |
| Lery bros., Hoiston Ationio |  |
| J. R. Millner Co., Lynchburg |  |
| Miller, Rhoads \& Co., Norfolk |  |
| iv. Allen \& Co. Burlingto |  |
|  |  |

> Only the merchants in the above list, can supply you with "Circle One Silk." PLEASE DO NOT WRITE TO US.

## The Home Circle Silk Co.

## Spots

## on the Sun

We have all heard of the man who looking through a powerful telescope at the sun, described what he saw by saying,
" 1 see nothing but a few black specks!" He is a type of the people who are always looking for blemishes or fault
glad to have you scrutinize the

## EMERSON

## Piano

in this spirit-it will stand the test. Each big and little part about an Emerson is made of the finest materials and by the
best workmen. The tone is simply superb and the wearing quality of an Emerson is such that your grandchildren may use
it with pleasure. it with pleasure.
If you are inter ested wi ite for illustrated cat-
alogue and easy payment plan, of which you alogue and easy payment plan, of which you
may avill yourself no matler where you live.
Fair allowance made for old pianos inexchange.

EMERSON PIANO CO. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BOSTON } & \text { Dept. A CHICAGO }\end{array}$


SOUVENIR POST CARDS OF NEWPORT


## Samson <br> Lining Silk

The finest of all silk linings. Stronger than any other silk lining. Will not split like ordinary taffetas. To be had in all shades at all leading lining departments at 58 cts. a yard. You do not have to reline a dress in which Samson Lining Silk is used. We guarantee a lining of Samson Lining Silk and will furnish a new lining for any that does not give entire satisfaction.
Burton Bros. \& Co., 384-386 Broadway, New York.

## There Are Better Silks Than $\begin{aligned} & \text { of course-for } \\ & \text { more money, }\end{aligned}$ <br> 

But none so good for its Little Price usually 45 c . per yard.
Just be sure you get it - the name is on the selvage for you to read - be inhave your thin skirt prettily lined.
Makers for the trade.
Duncan \& Stenz
466 Broome Street NEW YORK

| Danish Cloth |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | dered Rep |
|  | - |
|  |  |
|  | plar Clot |



## "Nonpareil

Most velvets are stretched. "Nonpareil" Velvet is
neter stretched.
Its pile is therefore faster than that
 Julfa Mariowe writes: "I find the Nonparefl
Vevoet of finire tone, finish and duriablity. I
recommend it glady, to American women." "Noompareil" Velvet awarded First Gold Medals

All Colors at First-Class Stores
嵒 Learn Dressmaking n 슨
 Wier the bet instructors. Write for free illostratel booklet
MAT. COR. BCHOOL OF DRESSMAKIMG, DES MOMES, IOWA OUR GOWNS

[^6]Gowns for Busimess Girls


## The Sillk Blouse



[^7][^8]

The Queen of Dress

## Fabrics

## LANSDOWNE

Ask for the Genuine and Insist
On seeing the perforation

## जिए ए

Every three yards on the Selvedge PEAU DOR
THE IDEAL BLACK SILK
For the Prevailing Styles


Made by the Stirling Silk Mfg. Co.
ase sumis
PEAU DOR

## Strikingly Beautiful

Beauty and reason: beauty in tone and reason in
rice, with artistic exterior, are three
cardinal points in the
Melville Clark Art Píano
A piano that is a delight to the cuitivated musician
and within the reach of the average buyer.
within the reach of the average buy
MELVILLE CLARK PIANO COMPANY 399-405 West Madison St., Chicago
$\underset{\substack{\text { ENGRRNED } \\ \text { WTDDING }}}{ } 750$
INVITATIONS Delivered any where in the United States. Hi,hest
Quality in paper and work and latest styles of engraving. quality in paper and work ane latest sty les of engraving.
 ooklet, "Wedding Etiquette"" FREE.
J. W. COCKRUM, 532 Main Street, OAKLAND CITY, IND.


Style! Perfect Fit!
the prepossessing features of supe-
riority contained and displayed in

## American Corsets

Brand new models, designed for mo-
dish folks. No figure but can appear stylish by wearing these corsets.
Longfelo Model Style 432 , designed especially to influence those much desirable tapering hips - the
necessary style with the new fall necessary style with the new fall
gowns. White and drab, sizes 18

150 STYLES A SVAPE For
AMERICAN LADY CORSET COMPANY
new yorx Detroit chicago


DOING OVER LAST YEAR'S HATS


TWILL reauire some lit. millinery and of practical enuity to make oneer last
styles, as there has been such
a decided change in shapes and styles since last year.
I should say, therefore that the I should say, therefore, that the easiest and by far
the least troublesome way to alter an old hat would be to do it by means of a change in the trimmings. The every-day hats for this year have large crowns to a large extent, the hats were almost crownless, as year's hat. In a great many instances the crown
was formed with the trimming. This year, although was formed with the trimming. This year, although
the crown is not a decided feature, it is usually from half an inch to an inch in height and of a Tam-o'-
Shanter shape - or rather of a Tam-o'-Shanter size sides. it does not fall and does not droop at the with a rolling brim and little trimming you might simply change the crown. This could easily be
done by using plush velvet or plain velvet for the crown, wiring the brim on the upper outside edge
and binding it with an inch or a two-inch fold of the material of which the crown is made.
In putting the binding and wiring on this year's
hat hold thema little tight in order to make the brim roll upward. And just here is another change from Upon last year's hats the brims in the back were either rolled down flat over the hair or had a piece
cut out and the sides fitted down at each side of the
hair; but on this year's hair; but on this year's plain walking hats for the
winter the brim is the same width in the back as in the front and rolls upward all the way around. Where it is necessary - and it usually is - to
make the hat and the hair meet snugly in the back under the brim, the trimming is fastened on to two
barettes, and these are fitted down to cover any dis-

The trimming is not placed so square on the hats
this year as it was last, but it is decidedly more at one side. In putting on quills or feathers, instead in place by an ornament, the preferred style in all through which the quill or feather may fall over the sit such an easy arrangement to make where the quill is in question. It is more adapted to ostrich
feathers or to wings. Many women require a fuller trimming for the
back of the hat than for the front; especially is this back of the hat than for the front; especially is this
the case where the hat is worn forward over the face.
This style hat will be This style hat will be much worn with the plain
tailor suit. If your last year's hat was a toque with tailor suit. If your last year's hat was a toque with
a short back this would be the best shape in which
to alter it, as you could add the necessary length and to alter it, as you could add the necessary length and
brim to the back of the hat by means of the afore-
said barettes, which might be covered with chenille said barettes, which might be covered with chenille
braid or velvet, whichever would combine best with
the shade of the hat. Place most of the trimming the shade of the hat. Place most of the trimming
at the side and back, falling low over the hair, and
practically leaving the front without trimming other practically leaving the front without trimming other
than the one band which serves to separate the crown from the brim.
The quillings which were so much used on the The quillings which were so much used on the
summer hats will continue to be worn on those of
the winter. These quillings are made of No. I the winter. These quillings are made of No.
width of velvet and soft satin taffeta ribbon, and for
the dressier afternoon and evening hats the one width of insertion and edging of lace and English
embroidery is used. The shirred double ruche quill ings are the prettiest to use with lace and in the
different ribbons; or when made of velvet the ruches
are pretty when formed of three overlapping loops are pretty when formed of three overlapping loops,
the ends being cut in sharp points. A quilling of
this kind is quite sufficient trimming for a hat, being this kind is quite sufficient trimming for a hat, being
placed around the crown and falling almost to the
udge of the brim, extending in a complete circle edge of the brim, extending in a complete circle
around the hat. The barettes in the back are
trimmed with a ruching of the same description. As a rule, the ruching in the back is wider in the
immediate centre and narrows out toward the sides
This makes an extremely simple but very practical This makes an extremely simple but very practical The new rosettes are quite different from the flat,
soft, fluffy rosettes which have been worn for the
past few seasons upon hats. They are much stiffer
and more compact and yet are not at all ungraceand more compact and yet are not at all ungrace
ful; in fact, they partake far more of the real
character of a rosette than did the soft, shapeless mass of gathered stuff which heretofore passed
under the name. The new ones are most precise and exactly round in shape and very full. They
are made of the soft satin taffeta ribbon -as a rule
the narrow or the medium narrow widths being prethe narrow or the medium narrow widths being pre-
ferred - and are formed of row upon row of the noseon, which is closely shirred. Upon many
rosttes the ribbon is shaped in a small shell-like
fashion after the manner of the shell scallop in crochet stitct. To make these rosettes more firm tion of crinoline or buckram.
More than likely you have a hat the shape of which is becoming to you and which you maye not
wish to change. It is a mistake to suppose that the wish to change. It is a mistake to suppose that the
shapes of the hats when they are becoming must be
changed to adhere to the fashion. The first requi. changed to adhere to the fashion. The first requi-
site for a hat is that it shall be becoming. That is
far more important than the fashion, and it is far easier to adjust a hat to the fashion than it often is to one's face. If, therefore, the shape of your hat
suits you, do not feel obliged to change it, but sim-
ply rearrange the trimming more in keeping with ply rearrange the trimming more in keeping with
this year's styles. The hat which rolls at the sides is the new shape of the winter; therefore if your hat
does not roll at the sides arrange your trimming to have a decidedly side effec
If the trimming be
If the trimming be of ostrich feathers have on but through. It is this which makes the difference
between last year' and this year's hats. If you have between last year's and this year's hats. If you have
any smaller feather allow it to stand boldly upright any smaller feather allow it to stand boldly upright
at the side front. In fact, much of this year's trimming is bold enough to assert itself above the leve close down to the head as in the past fashions
This upright height in the trimmings should not This upright height in the trimmings should not be
emphasized, however: a little bit will go a long way

## SHREDDED WWEAT BISCUIT

Makes Strong, Healthy Children
$\boldsymbol{B}^{E} A L E R T$ where the welfare of want them to becomerned. manly men and strong womanly women safeguard their health with the Natural Food-Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit - the only natural porous (digestible) food made from heat. In this natural builder is
contained the exact food counterpart of every element of the body and in the same proportion-that is why it is called the Natural Foo
Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit is crisp and compels thorough mastication, which strengthens the teeth and insures perfect digestion.

Send for the Vital Question Cook Book, illustrated in colors, FREE. It tells how The Natural Food Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.


Paint and Varnish REMOVER
IS a Necessity to You Instantly removes old varnish and
paint from furniture and woodwork. When Refinished
The results will surprise you A Child Can Do It FREE $\begin{gathered}\text { send } 4 \text { cents in stamps for mail. } \\ \text { ing sample and valuable booklet. }\end{gathered}$ Adamsis (ttinalo
$\qquad$
Brown'sFamousPictures


INDIAN BEAD WORK THE POPULAR FAD OF THE DAY
 useful and ornanental articles. Iust
the thing for Holida Prest
prepaid on receipt of $\$ 1.50$.esents. Sent
INDIAN BEAD WorK suply co.,. Dept.A
Live Agents Wanted
Chicago


5 BEAUTIFUL PLANTS FOR $\$ 1.00$


 WAGNER PARK CONSERVATORIES, Dept. 5, Sidney, Ohio Catalogues of Thousands of PTAYS!
SENT FREE Larget Assortment in the World. All kinds or Books for Home
Arsements. Charades, Reciters, Children's Plays, Negro Plays,
Mrs.



## To CALIFORNIA

UNION PACIFIC
and
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
From Chicago
Three Through Trains Daily Equipment of these trains is of the highest class.
E. L. LOMAX, G.P. \& T. A. UNION PACIFIC Omata, Ne.

The dealer who sells lamp-chimneys to last, is either a shrewd or an honest man.

Macbeth.
How to take care of lamps, including the getting of right-shape chimneys, is in my Index; sent free.
Macbeth, Pittsburgh.

The $\mathbb{N}$ w Sleeves
Designed and Drawn Especially for The Journal


Boxbay Nevertear
Lining Silk =way split; is also used for Drop skirts. You can buy Boxbay Nevertear Silk at all leading
lining departments, in 100 shades, lining departments, in 100 shades, 19,27
and 36 -inch widths.

"Mum"
is needed in crowded winter ball-rooms, theatres, etc, as much as in summer. It takes all the odor out of perspiration
$\mathbf{2 5 c}$ by mail, postpaid, or at drugand department-stores.
MUM MANUFACTURING co. Philadelphia
Special Scissors Offer
Send 25 cents and the address of a man who
shaves himself, and -ve wifl send you a pair of
Torrey's Best 75 -Cent Scissors-large we
 tory. Send for free catalogue "Torrey Stross,",
contains valuable information for all who shave. J. R. TORREY \& CO., P. O. Box 37

speeds the footsteps of the hurrying throng THE

## ELGIN

WATCH
Is Their Guiding Star
A timekeeper known the world over for its accuracy.

## algin national watch co.



## 5

Mips. Rallstom’s Answers

## Questions of general interest about dress will be answered on this page

 will reply to inquiries by mail if stamps are enclosed.$\qquad$ for the coat, while for model should be selected made from the box-plaited, side-plaited, kilted, seven or mined models.
A Separate Evening Skin
Please advise me what materials would be appro-
priate for a separate skirt to be worn with evening blouses for such occasions as small dinners, the MrS. M. J. C.
Black velvet or velveteen would make a pretty skirt for evening wear. Other materials which
might please you better are thin broadcloth, a heavy might please you better are thin broadcloth, a heavy
canvas cloth over silk, or even a lace skirt which you may p.
wardrobe.
Materials for Schorl pres
Please name several materials that would answer
well for school dresses for a girl of fourteen.
$\qquad$
Serge, homespun, cheviot and cashmere are all
good materials for school dresses for a girl of that
A Best Winter Gown
I want a best gown for the winter, for church,
calling, and oftentimes for simple evening wear.
rather incline to a black taffeta. Would you advise
rather incline to a black taffeta. Would you advise
me to select that?
ForTy.

Will you give a nice but simple list of things for the winter wardrobe of a girl of twenty -two?
shall be away from home several months, and every

| sh |
| :--- |
| t |
| f |
| w |
| o |
| t |
| b |
| y |
| g |
| I |
| in |
|  |
| g |
| s |
| n |
| r |
| s |
| o |
| to |

To Remove an Ink Stain
Please advise me as to what will remove a large
ink stain from a dainty white pinafore Before touching the spot with water place it in steeping for two or three days, renewing the mill night and morning. This method seldom fails to
remove an ink spot. If, however, the ink prove
stubborn, try lemon juice and salt, or a solution of stubborn, try lemon juice and salt, or a solution of
oxalic acid, exposing the stained portion afterward


##  <br> a person of moderate means, or would you consider it an unnecessary extravagance? If one be selected <br> Either a raincoat or a suit especially adapted

Either a raincoat or a suit especially adapted to
bad weather is a necessity to one who goes out

Please tell me how to make a pretty hat
for a schoolgirl of seventeen. One that
would be a good contrast to a dark blue coat is
desired. would be a good contrast to a dark blue coat is
desired. A smart and simple hat would be a coffee-colored
flt in a modified sailor shape, with a rounded crown and curling brim finished with black velvet, ending in a flat bow on the left side.

To Remove Grease Spots
How can I remove grease spots from a clot Housewife. the grease spots: ammonia and water, French chalk, benzine or gasoline. Use the latter two A Serviceable Gown
Will you advise me concerning a good material for a best gown that must do service not only for
the winter months, but for spring and summer as the winter months, but for spring and summer as
well? I am fifty years old.
A good black voile would answer your purpose A good black voile would answer your purpose
better than anything else I could suggest. The
skirt of such a gown could also be used with sepskirt of such a gown could also be used with sepTo Use an Old Coat
I have an old-fashioned, black velvet, long coat.
While the material is still good the coat is much too tight for me. How can I make use of it?

A good plan would be to make the material into
use it again for a jacket. Your could add a vest of black satin, and smarten the sleeves by a judicious

## A Simple Trousseau

I am to be married in January and I have very
little to spend on my trousseau. Will you plan a
very simple one for me? Select first a nice two-piece suit of gray twee and a gray taffeta shirtwaist; these can be worn as
the wedding-gown, to travel in, and, later, for best the wedding-gown, to travel in, and, later, for best
wear. Next you will want an every-day suit, and I dare say something you have on hand will answer for that. A simple gray felt hat trimmed with
black velvet; a gray mohair petticoat, for best two white skirts and one gingham skirt, and about complete the list.

## Silk Coat for a Child

Yes; by using a padded interlining, with, perhaps,
length or full length, which latter is about five
inches from the ground. In case the mackintosh be

## not selected a very good substitute is a three-quarter

## A Pretty Evening Gown

I am nineteen, and I have a dress length of pale
blue thin veiling that was not made up last summer
Blue thin veiling that was not made up last summer
Am I wrong in using if for a winter evening gown,
and will you advise me how to make it daintily?

## Your blue veiling will be lovely for an evening gown. You might have it made simply accordion

gown. You might have it made simply accordion-
plaited, or sunburst, with let-in medallions of lace
plaited, or sunburst, with let-in medallions of lace
at the bottom of the skirt, and an unlined yoke and
cuffs of the lace. If you wish, the lace could be
dyed to match the veiling.
For the Boy of Five
What would be a pretty every-day suit for my boy
of five?
of five?
Nothing is more attractive for a small. J. F.
the familiar Russian model. Select a dark blue
the familiar Russian model. Select the simple decoration be black braid.
The long blouse buttons at the side, and is loosely confined by a leather belt, held in place by straps.
The trousers are in knickerbocker style.
finished at the knees by elastics, or leg
bands. The trousers may be closed
on the side or in fly fashion. on the side or in
Is the seven-gored skirt
model to use this autumn
Yes, the seven-gored model is good

derskirts. A very good silk is pean de
sole. This wears well and is without
the objectionable rustle of taffeta
To Restore Firmness to Silk
To Restore Firmness to Silk
What can I do to restore some firmWhat can I do to restore some firm-
ness to a black silk skirt that has
lost its stiffness?
Country.
Sponge the silk with water in which
soapbark has been steeped.


## Gaskin days "Stipe dx"

## Fashions continue to be built about th

 narrow-hipped figure. Our "DIP HIP" Corset gives to any figure the desired slender lines. Reduces the hips and keeps them in, strictly the waist longer. To present
## (Gil) ${ }^{\text {anstonte }}$ <br> Sold at Leading Stores

m not easily obtained from dealers in your town, write us,
mention the dealer .s name, and we will supply you. Every
woman needs our "Corset Guide" -keeps you posted out when newest styles and helps you to selecept the properted onset
the
for your figure. Sent free on request Writ
GAGE-DOWNS COMPANY, CHICAGO

| DARNERS |
| :--- |
| Rustproof Corsets |



Broad Cloth Dress Skirt ${ }^{5}$



If it isn't Pillsbury's, it isn't the Best.


Pillsbury's Best Flour, capacity of mills, 30,000 barrels a day, and Pillsbury's Vitos, the ideal Wheat Food for Breakfast, Dinner and Supper, both are produced by
America's Greatest Flour Makers,
Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Minneapolis, Minn.


# (HRISTIAN HERALD Over 1,200 Larǵe Paǵes a Year Not a Dull Line from New Year's Day to New Year's Eve Always Full of Bright Pictures 

 Published 52 Times a Year (Including Our 15-Color Drop-Leaf Butterfly Calendar), at $\mathbf{\$ 1 . 5 0}$ per Annum. Louis Klopsch, Proprietor
## Brighter, Newsier, and Better than Ever!

WE Extend to all the World a Hearty Invitation to draw up a Chair to our Family Table, and share the Feast of Good Things which THE CHRISTIAN HERALD provides the whole year round in Generous Measure and Refreshing Variety.

For the Coming Year we have Arranged for a Succession of unequaled Literary and Pictorial Surprises, including a Series of Exceptionally Fine Color-Plates, from originals painted especially for us by Professor Anton de Neogrady, of the Royal Hungarian Art Academy of Budapest.

So Attractive is every One of the Fifty-two Issues of THE CHRISTIAN HERALD that no Home can Afford to do without it, and we expect that soon Half a Million, including your own self, will be Seated around our Family Table, intently Listening to Talmage, to Moody, to Spurgeon (Three Brilliant Sons of Illustrious



Iight,01, J.E.Purdy JOHN wILISS BAER


## This 5-Volume Encyclopedia Sent FREE

To Introduce THE CHRISTIAN HERALD into your home, we will, on receipt of Only Three Dollars, send THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, the Queen of American Weeklies, for the balance of 1903, and then until January 1, 1905: also our Beautiful Fifteen-Color Butterfly Drop-Leaf Calendar for 1904 and 1905, Covering 300 Square Inches, and a Full Set of the Unequaled Crown Encyclopedia, All Charges Prepaid. We furthermore Guarantee to Refund Your Money, without asking any questions, if you are too late, or not Entirely Satisfied.

As this Proposition is the Greatest that has ever been put before the American People, the Demand will be Enormous, and Only those who apply very Early, will be Fortunate enough to Secure this Grand Premium. Therefore Act Promptly. Act To-day-To-morrow may be Too Late. $\begin{gathered}\text { For The Christian Herald and Buterfly Calendar, } \\ \text { without the Crown Enyclopedia, send only } \$ 1.50\end{gathered}$



[^0]:    Proportions or a Perfect Woman
    I HAVE often been asked for the measure artists have accepted the Greek proportions as those of the ideal figure. According oo this model, a woman's height when fully attained should be five feet five
    inches. Her waist should measure inches. Her waist should measure
    twenty-four inches; the bust, under he arms, thirty-four inches, over the arms, forty-three inches. The circumference of the upper arm should be thirteen inches; the wrists six tiventy-five inches should measure tiventy-ive inches; the calves of the leg fourteen inches and a half; and the ankles eight inches. The weight
    of this ideal figure should be one hundred and thirty-eight pounds.
    An old English book says of the perfect woman that the height should from the root of the hair to the tip of the chin; or seven times the length of the head-from the top of the head o the tip of the chin. first part lies into three parts of the hair and the upper line of the eyebrows; the second part from the eyebrows
    to the bottom of the nose; the third from the nose to the tip of the chin. From the end of the middle finger to the wrist is the length of isn't pleasant to remember how very, very few could be found out of the many examined The foot is kept continually and abnormally them from your early to become permanently deformed. High heel will also interfere with graceful walk, for they make you put down your
    toes first, instead of your heels; consequently they give you a tripping,
    awkward gait. Ill-fitting shoes are an important cause for the dislike which so many girls have
    for games, running and mountain climbing. It is a good plan to wear sandale about in your room at night, as in this way your feet may get an air-
    bath which is beneficial.
    it is a good plan to ear sandals about In order to come as near
    to the symmetrical body to the symmetrical body plan a simple chart on which to set down your awn measurements, and then from week to week see how much to overcome your physical imperfections?

[^1]:     Send 5 cents for ssationsery sumples and Premium ofer
    Finest Quality En\&raved Calling Cards
    
    
     $\sqrt{\text { Sir }}$
    

[^2]:    The Factory is
    the Place to Buy Everyhing that constitutes a stricly

    GEnd for homd omict illuxtrathd caralogus r.W. Corner Btate and Watington Btreth, Chicezo, min

[^3]:    WRIIING PAPER
    
    
     Bunde \& Upmejer $\mathrm{Co}_{\text {, }}$ Jewelers, 71 Wisonsin St, Kilvavkee, Wis

[^4]:    
    

[^5]:    GEW YORK SChOOL OP WATER COLOR

[^6]:    Address Loxisville Purchasing Ageacy, Louisville, KY

[^7]:    made of silk poplin
    THE small round yoke of the
    blouse on the left is made of
    bias folds oined with embroidered
    eyelet rings. The front is finished
    with a cut-out embroidered design.
    Three boo-plaits finish the back and
    conceal the fastening

[^8]:    TRIMMED WITH SILK EMBROIDERY $\mathrm{B}^{\text {LOUSE made with round yoke formed of bands of }}$
    taffeta fagot-stitched together. The blouse is taffeta fagot-stitched together. The blouse is plaited; the yoke and front plait are trimmed with
    narrow sprigs of silk embroidered together, giving the
    effect of an appliqué design.

