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THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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JUNE
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THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

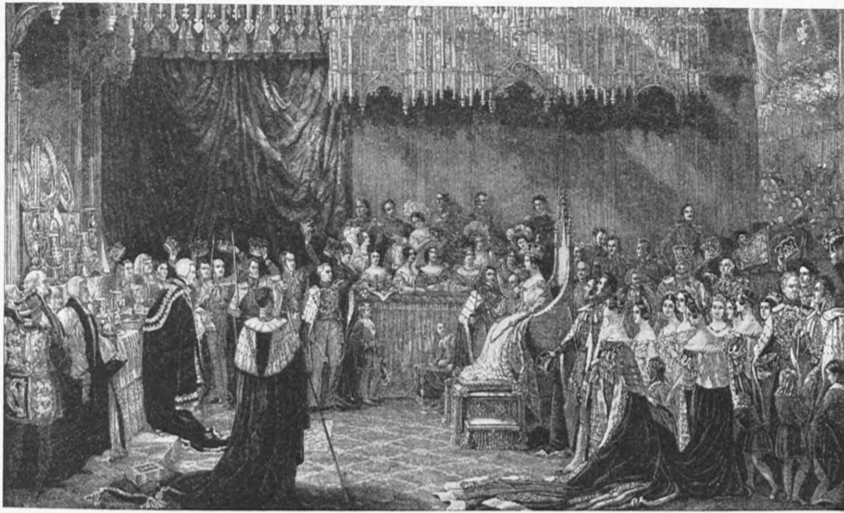
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PAINTED BY SIR GEORGE HAYTER, R. A. FROM THE MAGAZINE OF ART
THE CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA IN JUNE, 1837



PAINTED BY SIR GEORGE HAYTER, R. A. FROM THE MAGAZINE OF ART
THE MARRIAGE OF QUEEN VICTORIA ON FEBRUARY 10, 1840



PAINTED BY WILLIAM FOWLER FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
THE QUEEN WHEN PRINCESS VICTORIA OF KENT, AGE 6



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THE QUEEN IN HER CORONATION ROBES



PHOTO BY GUNN & STUART, LONDON REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION
THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF H. M., THE QUEEN



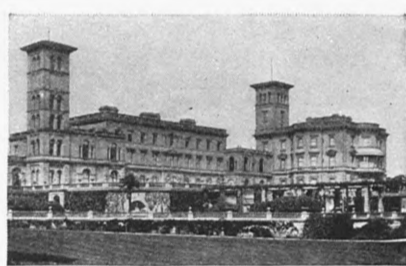
PAINTED BY WILLIAM FOWLER FROM THE LONDON BLACK AND WHITE
THE QUEEN ON THE EVE OF HER WEDDING



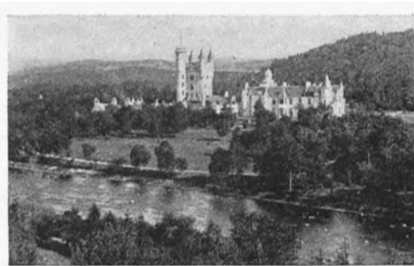
PHOTO BY W. & D. DOWNEY, LONDON REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION
FOUR GENERATIONS



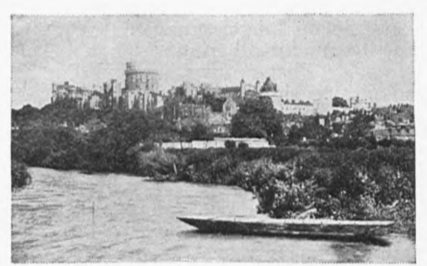
BUCKINGHAM PALACE, HER LONDON HOUSE



OSBORNE HOUSE, HER SEASIDE HOME, ISLE OF WIGHT



BALMORAL CASTLE, HER SCOTTISH HOME IN THE HIGHLANDS



WINDSOR CASTLE, HER OFFICIAL HOME

THE QUEEN'S FOUR RESIDENCES



WHAT VICTORIA HAS SEEN

By William George Jordan



IN JUNE, 1837, Victoria, who was then a young girl of eighteen, ascended the throne of England, on the death of her uncle, William IV. Her sixty years' reign, the longest of any English sovereign, has covered a period of progress and prosperity unequalled in the annals of history. No other sixty years have seen such strides of science, such marvelous development in education, such wise legislation for the betterment of humanity, such growth in religious tolerance, such miracles of invention, such strengthening of the bonds between nations, such universal advance toward higher living. And this progress has been attained during the reign of a woman—the wise and good Queen Victoria.

WHEN VICTORIA was called to the throne the United Kingdom contained 26,000,000 people. To-day it has over 39,000,000. The "wise men" of the time said the nation would go to pieces. They claimed it could never govern its home and colonial possessions. Under Victoria

the new territory acquired alone is one-sixth larger than all Europe. To-day Victoria rules over 402,514,000 people, or twenty-seven per cent. of the population of the globe. Her Empire extends over 11,399,316 square miles, covering twenty-one per cent. of the land of the world.

THE UNITED STATES, at the time of Victoria's coronation, had only 17,000,000 people; to-day it has 70,000,000. Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana were then Western frontier States. All our territory west of the Mississippi contained less people than Philadelphia has to-day. Our present trans-Mississippi population exceeds in number that of the whole country in 1837. Our territorial area has increased seventy-five per cent.; our National wealth has increased about seventeen hundred per cent.

AUSTRALIA was chiefly important as a penal colony in those days. The greater part of its territory was then unexplored. Its total population in 1837 was 345,000. Now it is over 3,300,000. To-day its trade exceeds that

of all Great Britain at the beginning of Victoria's reign. The city of Melbourne then consisted of a church, an inn, three shops, twenty huts and a kangaroo-meat market. It is now Australia's largest city, with 500,000 people.

AFRICA was an almost unknown territory. Maps of the period showed the interior of the country almost absolutely unexplored. In South Africa, Cape Colony alone was known. Victoria has seen one-third of the country rescued from the natives and brought under civilization by Livingstone, Baker, Stanley, Speke, Du Chaillu, Johnston and a host of other explorers. Plantations, farms and great cities are now on the sites of African deserts and forests of sixty years ago.

NEW YORK and Philadelphia were the only cities in the United States in 1837 with populations of over 200,000. To-day there are seventeen such cities, whose combined

population is 11,000,000. Sixty years ago their population was less than half a million. Chicago was then a village of only 4000 people. To-day only five cities of the world exceed it in number of inhabitants.

BOOKS then were few in comparison with now. The public libraries of the United States, all put together, had only half a million volumes in 1837. This is less than the Boston Public Library contains to-day. Three of our American libraries have together more books than were in all the public libraries of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales when Victoria ascended the throne.

IGNORANCE was general. Forty per cent. of the men and sixty-five per cent. of the women of Great Britain could not write their own names when Victoria became their Queen. The National education system was but three years old; its money grants amounted to only \$300,000. Uncle Sam now spends \$140,000,000 a year for teachers and superintendents of our public schools.

NO TELEPHONE carried messages sixty years ago. To-day a man speaking in Boston can be heard in St. Louis, 1300 miles away. Twenty million dollars is invested in telephones in the United States alone. The wires would encircle the globe sixteen times. An average of ten messages a year is sent to every one of our 70,000,000 people.

EMIGRANTS to America came in sailing vessels in the early days of the reign. They had to provide their own food, as the ship supplied only water. The trip usually took thirty days; sometimes storm and contrary winds extended the trip to two or three months. Sickness, suffering and starvation often resulted from lack of adequate food among the passengers.

NO SUBMARINE CABLE—not even a foot—lay in the ocean sixty years ago. Now millions of messages are sent every year, and the waters of the globe are threaded with over 170,000 miles of wire—sufficient to stretch three-quarters of the distance from the earth to the moon.

SEVENTY-EIGHT ELEMENTS are now known to science. Twenty-four of these have been discovered during Victoria's reign. The instrument that made these discoveries possible is called the spectroscope. It is so marvelously delicate that it can detect the presence of one two-hundred-millionth of a grain of salt.

AUTHORS famed the world over to-day were practically unknown when Victoria was crowned. Longfellow had written no poetry; Emerson was unknown; Poe's best work was unwritten; Lowell was a boy at college; Hawthorne had not written a line; Dickens had published but one book; Bulwer was just becoming popular; no one knew Robert Browning. Darwin's life-work was not begun; Herbert Spencer was a name unheard of; Tennyson was known to but few; Ruskin had written nothing; Alfred Austin, the new Poet Laureate, was a babe in the cradle. Few authors now living had written a line when Victoria became Queen. Most of the popular writers of our contemporary literature were unborn sixty years ago.

GREAT SOCIAL REFORMS belong to Queen Victoria's reign. The degrading practice of flogging has been abolished in the armies and navies of America and England. Children are no longer permitted to work in the mines of Britain. Press gangs no longer force men into the service of the Queen's navy. The Red Cross Society, approved by forty-nine nations, has softened the horror of war. The transportation of criminals, with its many evils, has been suppressed. Executions are no longer conducted in public. The treatment of criminals has become humane. Factory laws and building acts make life easier for the poor.

TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAMERS, making regular trips, did not exist in 1837; now there are over ninety. Steamers in those days were wooden affairs with paddle wheels. The iron steamer with the screw had not yet appeared. The accommodations were poor; the "modern improvements" that make ocean travel a delight were undreamed of. The time for a trans-Atlantic trip was then about fourteen days. Now it can be made in five days and a quarter.

ELECTRICITY was in its infancy when Victoria became Queen. Electric lights, electric power, the telegraph, electric cars, electric bells—the thousand applications of electricity to every-day life belong to the past sixty years.

ASTRONOMY has made great advances during Victoria's reign. Powerful telescopes have revealed millions of unknown stars in space. Neptune was discovered by two astronomers, working separate and alone. The spectroscope has shown the metals burning in the sun. Wheatstone, Leverrier, Kirchoff, Secchi, Lockyer and Bunsen are among the world's great men who have helped astronomic progress of the past sixty years.

POLITICAL UNITY and government by the people have made great progress in Victoria's reign. She has seen Prussia, Bavaria and over twenty small States consolidated into the great German Empire. France has passed through many changes, but, since 1870, has greatly strengthened her republican government. Italy has been a unified kingdom for only twenty-six years. Switzerland's squabbling cantons were unified into a strong and model republic in 1848. Great Britain has had thirty-eight wars in the last sixty years, and in every one she has been victorious.

CANALS FOR THE PASSAGE of great ships were unknown sixty years ago. To-day these modern engineering triumphs have made wondrous short-cuts in travel. Six of these great canals of the world, aggregating 240 miles, have cost the tremendous sum of \$550,000,000.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY have made wondrous strides since Victoria became Queen. Deaths from amputation have been reduced one-half by Lister's antiseptic treatment. The smallpox mortality has been lessened seventy-five per cent. by the Compulsory Vaccination Act. Anesthetics have made daring surgical operations possible. Many so-called "incurable" diseases have been conquered. The germ theory has worked great reform in treating contagious diseases.

IRRELIGION AND INFIDELITY were the order of the day in England sixty years ago. Nine out of every ten working-men were professed infidels. Those who could read at all read the works of Thomas Paine and Robert Taylor, men whose writings were filled with disbelief. Not one working-man in a hundred ever opened a Bible. The number of church attendants was much less in 1837 than now.

Music was practically ignored. Hymn-books were unknown. Musical education was without system. The struggling Royal Academy of Music was the only British institute that gave scientific teaching. The best music was difficult to secure and was very expensive. Churches were often without any music. In even the greatest cathedrals the "scanty musical service rattled in the vast edifices like a dried kernel too small for its shell."

STEEL was an expensive metal when Victoria was crowned. The Bessemer process of making steel by forcing cold air through liquid iron, invented by one of her subjects, caused the price to fall at once from \$300



PRINCESS BEATRICE READING TO HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN

to \$30 a ton. The inventor netted \$5,000,000 in royalties. In forty years his invention saved the world the inconceivable sum of one thousand million dollars!

LIGHT AND AIR were taxed when Victoria became England's Queen. The tax on windows brought in £1,000,000 a year to the treasury. Poor people blocked up windows to escape payment. It was common practice to paint rows of windows on the solid wall of a house. This was done so that hasty passers-by, mistaking semblance for reality, might not accuse the inmates of being poor.

THIRTEEN CRIMES were punishable with death when Victoria took up her duties as sovereign. The number of capital crimes was later reduced to nine in England. Now there are but two—high treason and willful murder. The death penalty has practically been abolished in Bavaria, Denmark, Belgium, Prussia and Sweden, and in some of the States in this country.

STREET LIGHTING was unknown, except in the large cities, when Victoria was crowned. New York could boast of only 300 oil lamps and a few lonely gas lamps. In smaller towns, when the moon was not shining, citizens who had to be out after nightfall carried lanterns.

RAILWAYS were just beginning in those days. The world's mileage was only 1600 miles; now it is over 420,000. In 1837 twenty miles an hour was considered good time; now we have regular trains making over fifty miles an hour. Cars were then lighted with candles and heated with cheap stoves. There were no double tracks, no telegraph stations, no baggage checks, no printed railway tickets, no modern sleeping-cars, no vestibule cars, no library cars, no air-brakes, no safe coupling apparatus, no dining-cars, no smoking-cars.

NO TELEGRAMS of congratulation greeted the young Queen at her coronation, for telegraphy was unknown. To-day London receives news of a fire in India in less time than the news could have been sent from one end of the "Strand" to the other, sixty years ago. In the United States an average of one hundred and twelve messages are sent every minute, day and night, the year round.

RUNNING-WATER in houses did not exist, even for royalty, sixty years ago. In New York rain water was largely used, and most houses had cisterns. The wealthy used water brought in casks from the upper wards of the city. The water so procured usually cost over a dollar a hogshead.

SEVENTEEN PRESIDENTS have ruled in the United States since Victoria became Queen. Only three of them are now living. The thrones of Europe have changed many times. Victoria has been contemporary to twenty-eight Kings, six Emperors, four Czars, three Queens, thirteen Presidents, ten Princes, five Sultans and many petty rulers of smaller States of Europe and Asia.

INVENTIVE SCIENCE has made marvelous progress in every department during Victoria's sixty years as Queen. Cantilever bridges have surprised the world. Travel has been wonderfully quickened by street cars, cabs, trolleys, cable cars, elevated roads and other triumphs of invention. In 1837 there were no typewriters, no passenger elevators, no modern bicycles, no soda-water fountains, no horseless carriages, no chemical fire-extinguishers, no ironclads, no perfecting printing presses. Fully chronicling the inventive progress of the last six decades would make it seem as if nothing had been done of real consequence to man's comfort before 1837.

SLAVERY existed throughout the world sixty years ago. In the second year of Victoria's reign emancipation was complete in England. Ten years later France and South American republics freed their slaves. Russia and the United States followed in 1863. Then Brazil declared its slaves free in 1871, Portugal in 1878, and Cuba in 1886. To-day slavery has been abolished throughout all parts of the civilized world except in portions of Africa.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT did not exist. A plea was signed, in the year of Victoria's ascension to the throne, by fifty-six British authors. The plea was warmly approved by the best American men-of-letters, and was then presented to Congress. Not wishing to act hastily in the matter Congress took it under consideration, and, after thinking it over—for about fifty-four years—actually passed an International Copyright Law in 1891.

NO SNAP-SHOTS were taken of the coronation ceremonies. Photography was then unknown. In the past sixty years it has joined hands with all the sciences. It has revealed to the astronomer stars invisible through the most powerful telescopes. It has shown the marvelous anatomy of microscopic forms of life. It has popularized the great paintings of the world, advanced literature and education in endless ways, and made scenes in contemporary life permanent for posterity.

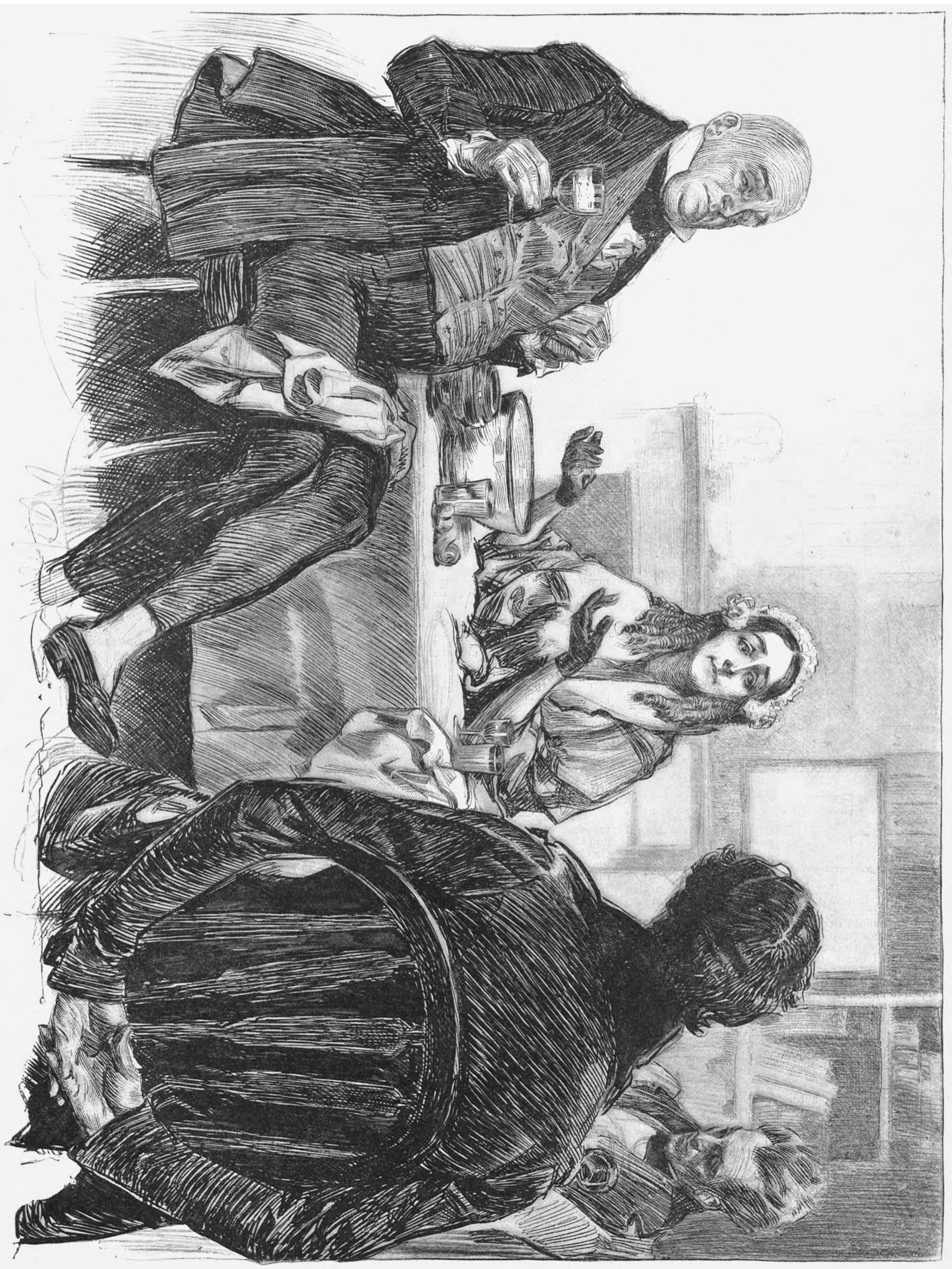
GAS WAS UNHEARD OF—or rather it was heard of, but there was strong prejudice against it. Candles were used in the churches in the early Victorian days. Two candles, stuck in tin candle-holders, were allotted to each pew. By judicious snuffing they were coaxed to burn during the service, while a diffused odor of smoking wicks pervaded the sanctuary.

ELEVEN DAILY PAPERS satisfied all England when Victoria was crowned, and these were in London. Their aggregate circulation was 40,000, one-quarter of which was held by the "Times." London had fifty weeklies and thirteen monthlies to supply its million and a half of citizens and practically all other parts of the kingdom. The daily papers were as heavy as dumb-bells. There were no illustrated weeklies, no humorous papers, no war correspondents, no interviewing. There were very few advertisements, and each had to pay an almost prohibitive tax.

ALL GREAT MODERN TUNNELS of the world have been built during Victoria's reign. The Hoosac, Mont Cenis, St. Gothard, and Arlberg have been completed within the last twenty-six years. The world has 1142 noteworthy tunnels; over one thousand have been built since 1837.

HOME COMFORTS have increased wonderfully during Victoria's reign. Before she ascended the throne there was no steam heating. Flint and tinder did duty for matches. Plate glass was a luxury undreamed of. Envelopes had not been invented and postage-stamps had not been introduced. Vulcanized rubber and celluloid had not begun to appear in a hundred dainty forms. Stationary wash-tubs, and even wash-boards were unknown. Carpets, furniture and household accessories were expensive. Sewing machines had not yet supplanted the needle. Aniline colors and coal tar products were things of the future. Stem-winding watches had not appeared; there were no cheap watches of any kind. So it was with hundreds of the necessities of our present life.

QUEEN VICTORIA has over seventy descendants, over sixty of whom are living. She has had nine children, seven of whom are living, and innumerable grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Her sons and daughters who are living are: the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Edinburgh, the ex-Empress Frederick, of Germany, the Princess Christian, the Marchioness of Lorne, and the Princess Beatrice. Among her descendants are Princes, Princesses, Dukes, Duchesses, one Emperor, two Empresses, one Marchioness and a Lady.



THE PEOPLE OF DICKENS
A SERIES OF CHARACTER SKETCHES
BY CHARLES DANA GIBSON

IV.—MR. AND MRS. MICAWBER, DAVID COPPERFIELD AND TRADDLES—FROM "DAVID COPPERFIELD"
Mrs. Micawber—"I may have a conviction, Mr. Copperfield, that Micawber's manners peculiarly qualify him for banking business."

ONE O' THEM STILL, STUBBORN KINDS

By Ella Higginson

WITH DRAWINGS BY ELIZABETH SHIPPEN GREEN

"OH!" said Mrs. Ewens. "Here it's nine o'clock an' all them clo'es are a-switchin' out on that clo'es-line yet, an' that girl still out a-drivin' calves to pastur'! It didn't take me two mortal hours to drive calves to pastur' when I was a girl. I can't see where in the world she can have gone to."

She went out on the back porch and lifted her voice shrilly—"Min-dee! Min-d-e-e!"

"Yes, mother."

A young girl came around the corner of the house. Both her hands were filled with great, golden buttercups.

Mrs. Ewens started. "Oh," she said, "there you are! Well, it's high time. I'd like to know what kep' you two hours a-drivin' calves to pastur', miss?"

"I was gathering buttercups."

The girl went up the steps slowly. There was a flush on her face that spread gradually down to her throat. She was not pretty, but there was something in her blue eyes that attracted even strangers.

"Oh, you was a-getherin' butacups, was you?" Mrs. Ewens' look was withering. "Well, how often have I told you to not go a-trollopin' around wastin' your time; an' all them yeste'day's clo'es out on that line yet?"

Mindwell went into the big kitchen. Her lips were trembling. She bunched her flowers hastily into an old blue pitcher. Then she tied a gingham apron around her slender waist, and going to the sink in one corner commenced washing dishes. Her mother followed her.

"Oh, now, look at you! Soakin' the soap all to pieces in the dish-water! Ain't I told you fifty times if I have once not to lay your soap in the dishpan an' pour hot water on it? What ails you?"

"Nothing, mother."

"Nothin', aigh? You're as stubborn's your father ust to be! Don't go to settin' your lips together that way when I ask you things. I had a-plenty o' that in my day."



"I WAS GATHERING BUTTERCUPS"

That's the Ewens a-stickin' outin you. You didn't git any o' that from me. I ain't one o' them still, stubborn kinds!"

She went to the door to shake her apron at a chicken that had stepped on her white porch, and was standing on one foot, watching her in amazement.

Mindwell lifted her head with an air of relief. The plate she was wiping slipped through her fingers and fell on the floor with a crash.

"Well, if I ever! Just look at your carelessness! If it ain't one o' my best blue chiny plates. One o' them the minister's wife give me! I never see your beat fer breakin' things." Mindwell gathered up the pieces with shaking fingers. The plates were dear to her. Her eyes filled with tears. Two or three crept out on her lashes.

"Oh, cry!" said Mrs. Ewens contemptuously. "As if cryin' would put that plate back in my best chiny set! I wish you'd do your cryin' before you break up things instid o' after! Mebbe that would do some good."

Mrs. Ewens stopped abruptly. With a change of countenance she leaned forward to look through the open door.

"Why, where on earth can that org'n be goin' to?"

She moved along, step by step, to keep it in view.

"Mindy, who do you s'pose has got a new org'n?"

Her tone was pleasant and confidential. Curiosity had put her anger to rout.

"I don't know," said Mindwell. She was laying the pieces of china away tenderly.

"Why, if my name's Ewens, it's a-turnin' into Mis' Parmer's gate!" She closed the door partially. "I don't want she should ketch me watchin'. It's gone up to the door an' stopped, an' she's come out a-givin' orders. There's Tildey come out, too. Lanky thing! As if she'd ever learn playin'! Mindy!"

"Yes, mother."

"Do you hear what I'm a-sayin'? Where'd they git the money fer a new org'n? They owe a debt at the post-office store, and they ain't sold their protatoes yet. Where'd they git their money at?"

"Oh, I don't know," said Mindwell wearily.

"You don't know? No, you never do know anything about your neighbors. All you ever know is to go a-getherin' butacups or dandy-lines, with all them clo'es a-switchin' every which way fer Sunday! You ain't worth your keep lately, a-writin' stories fer magazines, an' nine out o' ten of 'em the editors won't have."

The girl's face grew scarlet. A lump came into her throat, but she held it there silently. She took the clothes-basket from the pantry and went out. Her lips were set together in the way her mother called stubborn.

Mrs. Ewens sat down by the table.

"Mercy!" she said, leaning her cheek on her thin knuckles. "The look in that girl's face scares me some-times. I wish I hadn't twitted her about the stories, but she does rile a body so. If she'd talk back I'd git over my mad sooner, but she won't. I wish I hadn't said that. Land knows I'm proud enough when the editors do take one o' her stories, an' go carryin' it around showin' it to the neighbors. I'd ort to be ashamed. An' I am. Well, I'll make a peach-cobbler fer dinner, with some nutmeg dip; she's awful fond o' that."

Mindwell gathered the clothes from the line and carried them to the porch.

"You'd best sprinkle 'em out there in the cool, Mindy," said her mother in a conciliatory tone. "You can use the bench. I'm makin' a peach cobbler an' some nutmeg dip on the table."

The girl turned her head and looked away to the mountains. Her eyes blurred with sudden tears at the unexpectedly kind tone. Below the hill on which they lived the deep blue waters of Puget Sound ebbed to the ocean. In the golden distance Seattle sat upon her sloping hills, her towers and spires aflame in the morning light, and all her windows shining like brass. On all sides the heavily-timbered hills swelled upward, folded in purple haze, to the chains of noble snow mountains that reach around Puget Sound, glistening like pearls.

"There comes Mis' Cav'niss," observed Mrs. Ewens. "She comes ever so often, rain or shine. What's she got on her head? A new spring sundown? Well, she's a-pushin' the season."

Mrs. Ewens moved stiffly to the edge of the porch.

"Why, Mis' Cav'niss!" she exclaimed. "You ain't been here fer an age. Come right in."

"No, I can't stop." Mrs. Caviniss laughed; little wrinkles ran up each side of her thin nose. "The post-master asked me if I was coming up by here to bring a letter for Mindy, and, of course, I said yes."

Mindwell turned eagerly and took the letter. "Oh," she said, "I'm so much obliged, Mrs. Caviniss."

After Mrs. Caviniss had turned away Mindwell sat down on a stool and tore the letter open with trembling fingers. She grew pale as she read.

It was a long letter. She read it through twice, her lips moving as she read it the second time and a blur thickening over her eyes. Then she flung her arms down on the bench and her head upon them, and burst into a very passion of sobbing.

"Why—whatever!" said Mrs. Ewens solemnly. "I never see you take on that way. Where's your story at? Did you go an' fergit to put in stamps?"

She waited a while, watching the girl impatiently. "Why don't you answer me?" she cried. "Where's your tongue gone to all of a sudden, aigh?"

"Oh, mother!" Mindwell jumped up and ran to her mother. She threw her arms around the withered throat and kissed the hard old cheek.

"Oh, mother, it's from the editor of that Boston magazine. He's taken the story and sent me thirty dollars, mother! And he says I have great talent, but that I need education and experience that I can't get here. And if I can afford it he wants me to go to Boston and study. He'll give me work on his magazine to pay my expenses—but there are the traveling expenses and the private tutor—"

"Tooter! What do you want of a tooter? Didn't you learn all they could teach you at the deestric school?"

Mrs. Ewens went into the kitchen and got down stiffly on one knee before the oven to look at the cobbler, and Mindwell followed her.

"We can afford it, can't we? I'll go 'tourist' and take my lunch. I'll study so hard, mother."

"What do you want to study fer? If your edjucation wa'n't good they wouldn't take your stories, I reckon."

"It might be better, mother. I need experience, too—and I can't get it here."

"Well, I got a-plenty of it," said Mrs. Ewens, with unconscious pathos, "an' I've lived here 'most all my life."

She got up slowly and stood looking at the girl. Her face was gray as ashes.

"Do you want I should give you money to go an' leave me in my old age an' my ploorisy? You can have it an' go—if you're in earnest."

"Oh!" It was a cry of pain. "It's only for a year. Think what it means! Mother, if you had your life to live over, and got a chance to get a good education—"

She stopped. Her mother's face had quivered—that stony old face that never betrayed emotion! None know so well as they who have no education what it is to go through life without it.

Mrs. Ewens went into the pantry and shut the door. In trivial, every-day affairs she was a small-minded, nagging woman; in large affairs she now proved herself great. Her hard life had taught her bitter self-control when it came to real sorrow. She had not had time for the luxury of grief.

When she came out of the pantry her face settled into its usual lines. She took the cobbler from the oven.

"Mindy," she said, "you can have the money. I'd just as soon you'd go. You had best git them clo'es sprinkled. This cobbler's all done."



MISS PARMER AND TILDEY INSPECT THE NEW ORG'N

It was a month later. Mindwell hurried along the little path to the station. Her trunk had gone by boat to Seattle, where she was to get her ticket to Boston.

Her mother had said good-bye without any emotion. Tears had sprung to Mindwell's eyes, but the old woman had said only, "Now don't go to actin' the dunce!"

But how very old and gray she had looked! And how

bent! Mindwell had never noticed it before. The ache of it was in her heart now. She saw the long, lonely year stretching drearily before her mother.

The train was an hour late. She walked on the little platform. The ache sank deeper. She could not get it out of her heart. A sob came into her throat.

"I'll run back and kiss her again," she whispered.

Mrs. Ewens was sitting by the kitchen table. Her head was bowed upon her arms. The hearth was unbrushed. The dishes were piled, unwashed, in the sink.

Mindwell came softly to the door and stood there.

"Oh, Lord, Lord," her mother was saying, "I ain't never prayed any, so I'd orter be ashamed to now, when I'm in such trouble. But I must talk to somebody, Lord, an' there's nobody to bother now but you. You'll fergive me if it ain't right. My old heart's broke. My only child has gone an' left me. I don't blame her. I've been cross an' ugly, an' I've nagged at her. I've struggled agin my temper. A body never gits any credit fer the times they conquer their temper, but they git a-plenty o' blame fer the times it conquers them. But you know how I loved her, Lord, an' how proud I was o' her. I had to work in other people's kitchens when I was a girl; an' sence I got her I've slaved an' saved, so she'd never have to do that. A whole year, Lord! An' me so old, an' sick so much with the ploorisy—"

Mindwell slipped away, shaken to the soul. She went around the house and sat down on the front steps. She leaned her face within her hands and sat there for a long,

long time. At last she stood up slowly, trembling. Her face was white. Her eyes went to the silent, lonely mountains. A moment longer the struggle lasted. Then something that was beautiful shone in the girl's face. The exaltation of one who has conquered came into her eyes.

When the train came Mrs. Ewens went to the door and sickled her hand above her dim eyes to get a last glimpse of her girl. Her face was quivering.

At that moment Mindwell stepped upon the porch. Her mother started.

"Fer pity's sake!" she exclaimed. Her face changed.

"Did you go an' git left?"

"No, mother, I didn't get left, but I'm not going."

"You ain't a-goin'?" She spoke harshly, ashamed of her display of emotion.

"Why ain't you a-goin'?"

"I've changed my mind."

The exaltation was still in her eyes. "I've been thinking, mother. I guess if there's anything in me we'll find it out right here just as well as in Boston. And if there isn't, there's no use wastin' my time going to Boston. Maybe I'll get some education here that I couldn't get there, anyhow."

"My-oh! I never see your

beat! You're just like your father, a-changin' like a weather-sign, fer all you're one o' them still, stubborn kinds! Well, if you ain't a-goin', hurry on your old clo'es. It's high time them calves was druv to pastur'!"

Twenty minutes later Mindwell was following the calves down the path through the firs.

"Maybe the world won't think as much of me as it would if I had a fine education," she said, setting her lips together, "but I guess I'll think more of myself."



MINDWELL FOLLOWED THE CALVES



DRAWN BY ALICE BARBER STEPHENS

THE FIRST METHODIST SERMON PREACHED IN AMERICA, DELIVERED BY JOHN WESLEY IN SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

WHEN JOHN WESLEY PREACHED IN GEORGIA*

By Rev. W. F. Scott, D. D.

IN THE autumn of 1620 the adventurous "Mayflower" set forth from Delft Haven, in Holland, with one hundred emigrants on their Westward voyage to the American continent, where they hoped to fully realize freedom to worship God. Their original objective point was the mouth of the Hudson, but owing to a nautical blunder and contrary winds they were driven farther north.

About Christmas following they landed on Plymouth Rock, laying there the corner-stone of a splendid Christian civilization. More than a century later General James Oglethorpe laid the foundation of the Colony of Georgia on Yamacraw Bluff, at the present site of Savannah. This new Colony had for its motto that noble sentiment, "*Non sibi sed aliis*" ("Not for itself, but for others")—indicating that it was designed, not as a Botany Bay, as had been slanderously alleged, but rather as a place of refuge for the poor tradesmen and persecuted religionists of the Eastern Hemisphere. This settlement at Savannah completed the thirteen original Colonies which established American independence in 1783. Less than a year thereafter the great founder returned to the Mother Country, carrying with him Tomo-Chi-chi, a chief of the Muscogee Indians, who dwelt in the neighborhood of Savannah. This noble savage, and his wife, who accompanied him, were greatly lionized at the London court as well as by the London rabble. On the next visit of Oglethorpe to London, which was made a year later, he busied himself with arranging for a third cargo of emigrants and supplies for the infant Colony.

HOW THE WESLEYS CAME TO SET SAIL FOR AMERICA

AMONG other passengers whom he secured for this voyage were two missionaries, John and Charles Wesley, both graduates of Oxford, both learned and pious after the prevailing fashion of those times, and both, moreover, thorough ritualists. The younger brother, Charles, was appointed Private Secretary to General Oglethorpe, but the older brother, John, was the master spirit in all that pertained to the religious features of the enterprise. The expedition was delayed, and did not start on its voyage from London until December, 1735. The emigrants numbered about one hundred and twenty-six souls. Among these were twenty odd Moravians, from Herrnhut, in Germany, under the patronage of Count Zinzendorf, a devout Christian nobleman. The good ship "Symmonds," on which they embarked, like the "Mayflower," was staunch and seaworthy, and, like the Puritan craft, had

*The eighth of a series of articles on "Great Personal Events"—retold, whenever the dates of the happenings make it possible, by eye-witnesses. These articles are intended to portray a succession of the most conspicuous popular enthusiasms which America has witnessed. The greatest potentates, statesmen, orators, preachers and songstresses are the central figures of this notable series, which began in the JOURNAL of November, 1896.

a perilous experience with both wind and wave. In the fore-castle of the ship two cabins were allotted to the Wesley brothers, and their companions, Delamotte and Ingham. The last named, in his journal, says that these cabins "were well suited to privacy and prayer." Thus equipped they sailed forth for the Georgian Colony. Some writer has said that the "Symmonds" was "both a Bethel and a seminary," but subjoined the quaint remark that "it was likewise the Epworth rectory and the Susannah Wesley's discipline afloat on the broad and billowy Atlantic." The voyage was exceedingly tempestuous and occupied fifty-seven days, during which there were two incidents that deserve special recital: On one occasion John Wesley heard a strange disturbance in the cabin of General Oglethorpe. He ventured to enter, and found the General, who was usually impulsive but rarely boisterous, addressing Grimaldi, his Italian servant, in these words: "You have consumed my Cyprus wine, the only wine that I can take. You are a wicked fellow, and I shall have you punished on board a man-of-war." Seeing Mr. Wesley he remarked in a different tone: "I beg your pardon, sir, but I was so exasperated that I could not restrain my indignation. Indeed, I never forgive a wrong."

"In that case, General," responded Wesley calmly, "you ought to be quite sure that you never commit a sin."

WESLEY IN A STORM AT SEA

ANOTHER incident of the voyage occurred when they were nine days' sail from the American coast, and when the ship encountered a typical West Indian hurricane. This storm so frightened the ship's company that all were almost delirious with fear. John Wesley observed a striking contrast in the behavior of the Moravians, who were serene and self-possessed, singing psalms of praise amidst the wildest commotion, to that of the English who were on board. Wesley asked the Moravians how it was. "Why," was the ready



DRAWN BY ALICE BARBER STEPHENS

JOHN WESLEY TEACHING HIS SUNDAY-SCHOOL, THE FIRST IN THE WORLD

reply, "even our women and children are not afraid to die." This was a new phase of religion to the learned Fellow of Lincoln College. It instantly set him to thinking. When the storm passed over, the "Symmonds" cast anchor in the Savannah River, near Cospur Island, and one or two days afterward the voyagers reached the town in safety, on February 5, 1736.

THE FIRST METHODIST SERMON IN AMERICA

ON THE seventh of March following John Wesley preached the first Methodist sermon ever preached on this continent, not far from the site of the present Christ Church, Savannah, of which he subsequently was the third rector. It was addressed to a mixed assemblage. His congregation hardly exceeded four hundred persons, including children and adults, reinforced, however, by one hundred or more of the neighboring Indians. Wesley was then in the prime of his stalwart manhood. He was not robust in his physique, but shapely in his figure, measuring five feet ten inches in stature, and with a Roman physiognomy and a bearing not unbefitting a Roman Senator. He was, at this time, about thirty-four years old, and as he stood before his strange congregation he was an impressive figure. He discussed in a most eloquent manner the principles of Christian charity as argued by Saint Paul in the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians. Dr. Nunes, a Spanish physician and a Jew, was an interested listener to the sermon. He was frequently known in after life to say that this chapter of Saint Paul's, as expounded by Mr. Wesley, deserved to be written in letters of gold.

Wesley made a powerful appeal in this first sermon. Many of his audience were in tears. While he was not so impetuous in his delivery as in after years, when he thundered the anathemas of the violated law against the sinner and the ungodly, his abilities at that time already bespoke the great preacher and reformer. If he was more scholastic in style than in after years, the fervor and force of his appeals were none the less felt by his hearers. Especially was this strikingly true when in the course of his discourse he adverted to the death of his father, who for forty years or more had been the incumbent of the Epworth rectory. This venerable man was asked not long before his death: "Are the consolations of God small with you?" "No, no, no!" he exclaimed, with uplifted hands, "and then," continued Wesley, "calling all that were near him by their names, the dying patriarch said: 'Think of Heaven, talk of Heaven; all time is lost when we are not thinking of Heaven!'" This was spoken by Wesley in a tremulous voice, and his new parishioners at Savannah were for the instant almost swept off their feet by a tidal wave of religious enthusiasm. Tradition has it that several Indians who were present became so greatly excited, not only by Mr. Wesley's impassioned oratory—though they did not understand a word he said, but by his gestures—that one old warrior nervously clutched his tomahawk, fearing an outbreak in the strangely-moved audience.

WESLEY'S PARISHIONERS IN GEORGIA

WHEN John Wesley first planted his foot on the soil of Georgia the Colony was in the swaddling bands of its infancy; it required nearly two hundred years to develop it into the broad proportions of the Empire State of the South. If we may accept the estimate of Wesley, no doubt carefully prepared, there were then within the limits of Christ Church parish, Savannah, not far from seven hundred parishioners, excluding from this estimate a highly respectable Jewish settlement, from which descended not a few of the best citizens of that city. This, it must be understood, does not embrace the Moravians, of Effingham County, the Salzburgers, of Ebenezer, and the Germans, of Highgate, all of whom were Germans by descent and in their form of religion. Near by were several hundreds of Indians, indifferently known as Muscogees, or Creeks. On Saint Simon's Island there was likewise a resident English population of slightly less than one hundred souls. At Darien, on the Altamaha River, there was a nucleus of a flourishing Scotch colony, to which additions were made after the lapse of a few years, these consisting of a full regiment of Scotch Highlanders, composed exclusively of the liegemen of the downfallen Stuart dynasty, who had followed the standards of their clans at Prestonpans and Culloden in the earlier part of the eighteenth century.

CONVERSION OF THE INDIANS A DIFFICULT TASK

THE next two or three weeks after his inaugural discourse, Wesley, keeping in view a special mission work among the Indian tribes, began to hold public conferences with Tomo-Chi-chi and such of his sub-chiefs as desired to be religiously instructed. Tomo-Chi-chi was undoubtedly somewhat of a philosopher, but he had a dislike for the Spanish and French missionaries with whom he had been brought into personal contact. Besides, he had seen so much of the drunkenness and general debauchery of the English settlers that he was not a promising subject for the teaching and training of Wesley himself. He seems to have had a higher regard for Wesley than for the other religious instructors that he had met, but still in his conversations with the English rector he showed himself impracticable and in a degree refractory. This was seen when on one occasion Wesley and Tomo-Chi-chi dined with General Oglethorpe. The meal ended, the clergyman asked the aged Indian what he thought he was made for. "He that is above," replied the Indian, "knows what He made us for. We know nothing. We are in the dark. But white men know much, and yet white men build great houses as if they were to live forever. But white men cannot live forever. In a little time white men will be dust as well as myself."

Wesley responded: "If red men will learn the good book they may know as much as white men, but neither we nor you can understand that book unless we are taught by Him that is above, and He will not teach you unless you avoid what you already know is not good."

"I believe that," said the chief. "He will not teach us while our hearts are not white, and our men do what they know is not good. Therefore, He that is above does not send us a good book."

From such experiences as these Wesley soon learned that the conversion of the Indians would prove a difficult task until he himself had mastered the Indian dialects. This was to him a sore disappointment, as for this special purpose he had left his native land and come to what he called "the ends of the earth."

THE FIRST SUNDAY-SCHOOL IN THE WORLD

WESLEY began now to devote himself to the thorough organization of his parish, in which work he was somewhat assisted by his brother Charles. He projected his parochial labors upon a large scale, proposing to preach on the Sabbath no less than five times. Once, prayer, with expositions, in French; another time, with expositions, in German; another, with expositions, in Italian; two services for the English population, and in addition to all this the administration of the Holy Communion, and the Ordinance of Baptism, where it was desired. During the week he devoted no little time to pastoral visitation, and to the management of a school, where he taught only advanced pupils. As to his habits of living he might almost have shamed a Franciscan friar, subsisting, as he did, on bread and water a great deal of the time.

Meanwhile Wesley began to provide for the Sunday-school instruction of the children of the parish. His devotion to children at times almost amounted to infatuation. Children were likewise equally attached to him, as shown in their intercourse with him. Both on weekdays and Sabbaths he gave no little attention to educational work. As a preliminary labor on the Sabbath, before the evening service, he required them to convene in the church, at which time he catechised them thoroughly and furnished them with additional teaching from the Bible itself. In the present Wesleyan Memorial Church, in Savannah, Georgia, there is a Sunday-school room into which hundreds of children crowd for Sunday instruction. The original school was less in number, but it was unquestionably the first Sunday-school in the world. When taught by Wesley it numbered between sixty and seventy-five scholars, but from all accounts there were few, if any, Indian boys in his earlier classes. A very high authority, Sir Charles Reed, M. P., LL. D., of England, is clearly of the opinion that this Sunday-school was the first founded in the world, and that it antedated by a half century the secular instruction of Robert Raikes at Gloucester, England, as well as the first school in America upon Raikes' plan, which was established in the city of New York. In support of these views Mr. Reed quotes from the history of Georgia by the late venerable Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, who, some fifty years ago, had charge of the parish of Christ Church in this same city of Savannah.

ELOQUENT PREACHING UNDER THE WESLEY OAK

AT SHORT intervals Wesley now began to extend his work, and visited the Moravians in Effingham County and likewise the Salzburgers at Ebenezer. For a number of years there was no church at Ebenezer, so that Wesley addressed them in the groves, which were "God's first temples." To them he spoke in the German, their native, dialect. Some of the most striking of his adventures were his occasional visits to his brother Charles at Frederica, a village on St. Simon's Island, about one hundred miles below Savannah, where Charles Wesley and Mr. Ingham conducted a mission school and likewise a day school. John Wesley's preaching at this point was highly effective, where he brought into the church a goodly number of converts for so small a population. Near Frederica there was a majestic and widespread live oak, which is still an historic tree. Beneath the boughs of this tree, since known as the Wesley oak, Wesley was wont to address a rustic audience made up of whites, with a group of Indians from the adjoining mainland. Oftentimes in his flights of oratory, emphasized as they were by the breakers on the island beach, he thrilled his hearers, savage and civilized, by his masterful appeals. This ancient tree still stands, a relic of Colonial times, and at the late Atlanta Exposition a branch of it was one of the most interesting exhibits on the grounds.

At the time of Wesley's ministry the entire population of the Colony of Georgia—principally Indians—numbered about five thousand. He did not, of course, reach them all, his main battleground being the parish of Christ Church, Savannah. The first impression of Mr. Wesley was most favorable to the man and his ministry. The Indians regarded him with awe mingled with curiosity; but the English-speaking inhabitants who were piously inclined, hailed him as a power for good that would have a harmonizing influence on the bickerings and strifes of the community. However, as his work proceeded, he gave offense to many by the rigid enforcement of church discipline and the unqualified condemnation of all that seemed sinful to him. In Frank Weldon's "History of Savannah" it is related that Mr. Wesley, observing much coolness in the behavior of one who had professed friendship for him, demanded the reason, and was answered in this wise: "I like nothing you do. All your sermons are satires upon particular persons, therefore I will never hear you more, and all people are of my mind, for we won't hear ourselves abused. Besides, they say we are Protestants; but as for you, they can't tell what religion you are of. They never heard of such a religion before. We do not know what to make of it!" On the whole, however, the earnest, thoughtful people were with him, and by them he was greatly loved and appreciated. The dissenters were those whose way of life he had condemned with unmistakable words of reproof.

THE MRS. WILLIAMSON COMMUNION EPISODE

IT WAS during Wesley's stay in Savannah that there occurred that remarkable episode of which frequent mention has been made by the public press and by all the biographers of Wesley: his refusal to admit Mrs. Sophia Williamson, *née* Hopkey, to the Holy Communion without evidence of her contrition and repentance. Mrs. Williamson was a niece of Mr. Costen, a leading official of the province. He was greatly embittered against Wesley because of his rigid enforcement of church discipline. He doubtless lived to regret his persecution of this godly man, whose praise for a century past has been in all the churches of Christendom, while he himself, not long after Wesley's departure from Georgia, was wrecked in character and worldly estate. Into the details of that grievous scandal it is not necessary here to enter. Long since it should have been consigned to oblivion. The incident served, however, in a providential way, to hasten Wesley's leavetaking of Georgia, and to restore him to England. Suffice it to say that he gave Costen, his bitter enemy, personal notice of his proposed departure, and posted that notice in the public square of Savannah. He had waited for three months for his enemies to make good their accusations, and at eight sittings of the court had demanded a trial.

WESLEY'S DREARY HOMEWARD JOURNEY FROM SAVANNAH

EARLY in December, 1737, after immense toil and innumerable hardships, subsisting much of the time on bread and water, he set out for Port Royal on foot, in company with three companions. Beaufort was their objective point, where, after a tedious journey, they arrived weary and footsore. The English minister of that parish received Wesley with great kindness, and, as he says, gave him "a lively taste of English hospitality." From Beaufort he took boat for Charleston, South Carolina, and thence sailed for England, arriving almost in the same hour Whitfield departed on his outward voyage to Georgia. A personal interview between these distinguished bosom friends would have been very desirable to both of them, but this was not practicable.

Upon Whitfield's arrival in Savannah he ascertained that a great reaction had already occurred in public sentiment in regard to the Costen affair. Wesley's friends were largely in the majority, and his enemies were reproached by all the better class of citizens, for their persistent persecution of such an eminent man. After a careful study of the situation and of the ministry of Wesley in Savannah, Whitfield has this to say:

"The good Wesley has done in America is inexpressible. He has laid a foundation in America which I hope neither men nor devils will ever be able to shake."

This is the testimony of a capable witness who was on the spot, with no motive to misrepresent the facts, and it is an overwhelming refutation of statements sometimes urged that Wesley's preaching in Georgia was in some degree a failure. These latter statements were an afterthought with later critics, who thus sought to disparage his subsequent work in the great Wesleyan reformation, of which some of the most distinguished English churchmen, such as Isaac Taylor, author of "The Natural History of Enthusiasm," and Robert Southey, the Poet Laureate, spoke in terms of high commendation. Bishop McTyeire likewise testifies that Mr. Wesley's latest and best biographer has also said:

"Who could have imagined that in one hundred and thirty years this huge wilderness should have been transformed into one of the greatest nations of the earth, and that the Methodism begun in Savannah should pervade the continent from the Atlantic strand to the Golden Gate of the Pacific, and that, ecclesiastically considered, it had become the mightiest power existing within those limits?"

THE PREACHER'S STORY OF HIS PERSECUTIONS

IN REGARD to the outcome of the persecution of Wesley we gather from his journal, published after his return to London, this statement: During the afternoon before his departure he was approached by the recorder of Savannah, who informed him that he must not leave the province until he had given bond in fifty pounds sterling, and in addition furnished bail to answer Mr. Williamson's charge. Wesley responded: "I have given him every opportunity to make good his accusation, but he refused to do so; and now, sir," he continued with emphasis and firmness, "I must insist that, as an official, you have treated me and the trustees of the Colony very ill. I shall neither give bond nor bail. You know your business and I know mine."

"The same afternoon," he adds, "I shook the dust off my feet and left Savannah, after preaching there one year and nine months, not as I ought, but as I was able."

The show made by his enemies of a purpose to intercept him was a shallow pretext, and is now so regarded.

WHEN WESLEY'S WORK BECAME A POWER

WHILE there is no necessary connection between his preaching tour in Georgia and his grander ministerial achievements after his return to his native land, yet this article will be incomplete without a brief reference to the latter. After what he esteemed his first scriptural conversion under the teaching of Peter Böhler his labors were crowned with still more marvelous results. He straightway set forth on what George Whitfield was wont to style his own "Gospel ranging" in the wilds of America. All through these years of sacrifice and toil he was abundant in labors and everywhere addressed vast multitudes, attended by most gracious results. Under his stirring appeal scores of the unconverted cried out as in Apostolic days. In the midst of it all he was often baited by the mob in town and country. All of this he endured patiently, and with no signs of resentment. Meanwhile, although a presbyter of the Church of England, he was often excluded from the pulpits of the established church. He was even shut out from the Epworth pulpit, where his father and other ancestors had preached for several generations. On one such occasion he mounted his father's tombstone in the adjoining churchyard and preached with great power to the parishioners. But this flurry of persecution passed away, and Wesley and Methodism went forward until they became a power throughout England. How little did this great man dream as he trudged through the salt marshes on his way to Beaufort, in America, in December, 1737, that in the next century a splendid monumental church would be reared to his memory in Savannah, Georgia, contributed to by thousands both in England and America. Still less did he think, as he lay dying in the parsonage of the City Road Chapel in London, that thousands of his disciples would be scattered throughout the United Kingdom, the American Colonies having become free and sovereign States, and that even the isles of the sea would be visited by Methodist missionaries. Such, however, are the compensations of time, and such is the world's verdict with reference to John Wesley.

Methodism, now so strong and brave in America, raised its head amid difficulties and trials. Obstacles it has since that time met and overcome, but none, perhaps, so great, nor certainly more disheartening, as those experienced when its first seeds were sown on American soil through the preaching of John Wesley in Georgia.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The ninth article of the "Great Personal Events" series—

"When Dolly Madison Saved the Declaration of Independence"

Will be published in the next (July) issue of the JOURNAL. It will graphically describe the invasion of Washington by the British in 1814, and Dolly Madison's heroic efforts in saving the original Declaration of Independence from the flames that destroyed the Executive Mansion. It will be strikingly illustrated by B. West Clinedinst. Preceding articles of the "Great Personal Events" series that have been published in the JOURNAL are: "When Jenny Lind Sang in Castle Garden," November; "When Mr. Beecher Sold Slaves in Plymouth Pulpit," December, 1896; "When the Prince of Wales was in America," January; "When Kossuth Rode Up Broadway," February; "When Lincoln was First Inaugurated," March; "When Lafayette Rode Into Philadelphia," April; "When General Grant Went Round the World," May, 1897.

HER AFTER-FAME

By Alice S. Wolf, Author of "A House of Cards"

THE ROOM slowly emptied itself of the visitors who had administered their homœopathic doses of consolation—for in San Francisco the barbarous custom still prevails of receiving calls of condolence before the lapse of two weeks. Only Mrs. Van Duyn sat looking around the exquisitely-furnished room with critically appraising eyes. She did not take an undue pleasure in the misfortunes of her friends, but she experienced a thrill of delight as her eyes fastened upon a hawthorn bowl in blue and white Nankin, which she knew her old friend, Mary Follis, would not refuse to make over to her before the public sale of the furniture of this beautiful home.

Yes, it was very sad that Follis had died at a moment when he was at the wrong end of the commercial sea-saw. And then, as his daughter's words arrested her wandering thoughts, she restrained the incredulous exclamation trembling on her lips, and, on the instant, was alert and keen-witted, scenting the danger ahead.

Her aggressive chin, the corner-stone for whose double was already laid, settled itself more stolidly upon the ribbons of her bonnet, while her whole figure exhaled her determination not to be daunted by a girl's threat. Yet she quailed inwardly before the look of firmness written upon Katharine Follis' face.

"No, my dear, you will not do that. You have not looked the thought of poverty full in the face or you would not have concluded to refuse Drury Sargent. I do not pretend that Drury is a genius—"

Mrs. Van Duyn paused involuntarily before the subtle smile which flickered across Katharine's face. She was forced to confess that Drury Sargent was scarcely a man to kindle the torch of love in Katharine Follis' heart, for her quick discernment could not leave her blind to his arrogant ignorance.

"In fact, I often ask myself if it can be possible that he is my nephew," Mrs. Van Duyn resumed; "but in these degenerate times a girl usually marries the man who asks her, and you will have to cut the wings of your ambitions now. You are face to face with ugly poverty, you are twenty-six, and you must realize that troublesome thought does not improve one's looks."

"I suppose the years will diminish the market value of my sole capital and stock in trade," agreed Katharine, "but that does not alter my decision. Mamma and I shall go to live in a little flat, and, with fine courage, wear jackets with last year's sleeves, and impossible hats, and when even you have forgotten our existence we shall grow morbid and anarchical, but never regret Mr. Sargent."

"Where are you going to find the rent for the little flat?" asked Mrs. Van Duyn, with directness.

"I do not know. I have questioned my every talent, and they have all failed me. I might fill the post of nursery governess, but the remuneration would not be sufficient. I might succeed as a dancing-master, but the rôle does not appeal to me. Fortunately I am not easily disheartened. Something will occur to me by which I can gain a moderate income."

Mrs. Van Duyn, wondering at her infringement of her rule never to permit the troubles of others to be anything but a dream, cast about her for some suggestion as to a means of livelihood.

"Could you make lamp-shades? I pay fabulous prices for them whenever I give a dinner. Why, only last week—"

"My handiwork has an honestly amateurish look that will not be hidden. No, I shall not be able to make a living by my hands—"

"You will not find any other means unless you allow yourself to be adopted by Drury or me. You are clever—your very cleverness has prevented your marriage; you thought you had a right to demand as much as you would give. I never knew any one to talk so well on a subject of which she knew nothing, and your witticisms were caught up and quoted until they were hackneyed. But hereafter they will enjoy only a feeble appreciation, and your prestige will wane visibly."

"Yes, some one a great deal wiser than either of us wrote that 'after-fame is oblivion.'"

"Be sensible. Make up your mind to accept Drury. What if you did aptly rechristen him 'Dreary'?" The only comfortable way a woman can earn her bread is to induce some man to earn it for her. You must see, too, that there is no other door open—"

"I am not so certain," protested Katharine, upon whose face a look of inspiration had dawned. "I owe it all to you. You waved your wand and all was clear. I am going to make my living, although I shall not paint china, nor be a governess, nor—"

"Well, what are you going to be?"

"To tell that would be to ruin my chances of success. It is a new idea, and novelties are expensive. But the woman to whom I shall offer it can afford to waive all thought of expense."

Mrs. Van Duyn pleaded and threatened in vain. "You are not going to be a model," she cried.

"No, I am not," interrupted Katharine, ushering her friend into the hall. "You never will guess."

It was only when Mrs. Van Duyn was in her carriage, being jolted over the cobble-stones, that her thoughts reverted to the Nankin bowl.

"That is what comes of placing the interests of others before one's own! Mary Follis would have sold me that bowl for one-half what it will bring at auction. What does Katharine think of doing? I shall miss her from my dinners. Why are clever women so criminally ugly? Katharine is the one exception, aside from myself, that I know. She has a knack, too, of making people appear at their best. The men leave her astonished at the remembrance of the good things they have said—sallies of her own made to pass for theirs. But now she will sink rapidly into oblivion," she concluded sadly.

CHAPTER II

ALL her acquaintances might expect to be asked to one of Mrs. Van Duyn's large affairs, but the initiated knew that an invitation to one of her small dinners argued

one's self unusually handsome, or amazingly clever, or possessed of the cap of Fortunatus. Perhaps it was the crowning cleverness of Mrs. Van Duyn's career that her guests were deceived as to the reason for their presence.

Although John Poyndexter, after an absence of two years, had returned to San Francisco only within the week, he had not forgotten Mrs. Van Duyn's mode of selecting her guests, and as he took from its envelope the card bearing the name of the woman whose society she had apportioned to him during dinner, and read, "Miss Wilmerding," he composed himself for three heavy hours of boredom.

Poyndexter was not troubled

by any unhealthy appetite for martyrdom, and he recalled, with unpleasant vividness, his former experience with Miss Wilmerding. But his non-committal face betrayed none of his displeasure as he stood beside his hostess.

"Well," Mrs. Van Duyn began, "I am waiting."

"For what?" he demanded.

"For your thanks. I had every right to reserve you for my own delectation, but magnanimously made you over to Miss Wilmerding."

"I should have preferred to eat your well-ordered dinner in your company. I am not a patient victim, and I remember Miss Wilmerding."

"You are thinking of the present Miss Wilmerding's sister, now Mrs. Page, who was wonderfully stupid, I admit; although her schoolmates say Frances was just as dull; about a year ago she woke up, and even Horace Thornton, who used to say Katharine Follis was the only young woman worth talking to, goes out of his way to be agreeable to her. Though it seems impossible, Frances is even more beautiful than her sister, and she knows how to handle her dangerous gift of wit—"

"Don't tell me the reputation she has gained," he pleaded; "with my customary obstinacy I shall proceed to think otherwise. You know the 'opinions of the many are bugbears to frighten children.'"

Before he had finished speaking Mrs. Van Duyn was welcoming the last arrival—Miss Wilmerding. A few moments later Poyndexter offered her his arm, and they were on the way to the dining-hall.

Even in the face of public opinion, against which he generally rebelled, Poyndexter could not deny his companion's unusual beauty. Her regal bearing gave no clew to her origin, but, to Miss Wilmerding's distress, San Francisco is still too small and too intimate to forget the personal history of its great ones.

"Do you know how ill-timed your last remark to Mrs. Van Duyn was?" began Miss Wilmerding, when she was comfortably installed at the table. "Or was it said to awe me into silence? I had determined not to let your reputation frighten me, but my courage commenced to ooze when I heard your Socratic wisdom."

"It was a solecism," Poyndexter admitted gravely, "but your eyes should not have seen the quotation marks. I am confident Mrs. Van Duyn thought the remark original. Luckily, quotation marks are not usually visible in conversation."

"But don't you sit in tacit condemnation of your silence after gaining credit for some cleverness not your own?"

"I prefer to have my companion show by a quick glance that she recognizes my borrowed words, but, if she does not, I rest satisfied to find my name growing. I hope that you have not a soul above gossip. Because of my absence I am not in touch with every one here. Is the man at Mrs. Van Duyn's right the recently-appointed Bishop? What manner of man is he?"

Miss Wilmerding arched her brows. "Do not his face and preference tell you? He is so



DRAWN BY IRVING R. WILES

"SO YOU HAVE BEEN CALLING UPON MISS WILMERDING"



DRAWN BY IRVING R. WILES

"THAT IS THE END. THAT IS WHERE MARRIOTT'S ART IS MOST CLEARLY SHOWN"

gracious that he leaves you, persuaded you are more charming than you ever before gave yourself credit for being, and he always seems to agree with your own thought that what would be wrong in any one else is quite proper in you. What, perhaps, is more to the point in these days of skepticism, his theology is quite sound."

"All sound, I should judge, from what I have read of his sermons," commented Poyndexter, with an indolent smile of amusement at Miss Wilmerding's summary of the Bishop.

"Whose reputation is at present under dissection?" broke in Mrs. Van Duyn, who had noticed the duet being carried on between Miss Wilmerding and Poyndexter, for among the others the conversation was general.

"We were discussing your own," Poyndexter returned, surprised to observe that his companion was rather embarrassed, "and each was trying to hide from the other the awful depths of his knowledge."

"I fear it must have been very dull. I have been so discreet, or, possibly, sly would be the better term," laughed Mrs. Van Duyn.

"One never knows how much the world really knows of us, but has good-naturedly decided to overlook," reminded Poyndexter.

"There are so few people who know how to gossip," Mrs. Van Duyn said. "It is an art at which, strange to say, few women attain any proficiency. They always taint their gossip with venom. Poor Katharine Follis was more skilled at it than any woman I ever knew. But I never met any one who talked so well, even on a subject of which she knew nothing, as Katharine Follis."

Poyndexter's eyes brightened with more interest than he had before evinced. "Why do you say 'poor Katharine Follis'?" Surely she is not dead?"

"She concluded to die to the world before the world died to her," volunteered one of the men. "You must have heard of the awful failure Follis had. Mrs. Follis and her daughter gave up everything. It was reported that Sargent acted very well, but Miss Follis would not have him, and so she has drifted out of sight."

"Quite of her own volition," put in Mrs. Van Duyn. "Her little world would have been glad to have her on any terms, but she took the initiative and we were forced to acquiesce to what was beyond our control."

The conversation drifted into other channels, but Poyndexter sat with his eyes fixed before him on the table. At length he turned to Miss Wilmerding, saying, "Of course, you knew Miss Follis."

"What you were speaking about occurred before I made my public bow. You seem to remember her well."

"Yes, I remember her very well. She looked at the world through the healthy eyes of the happy, and she was an antidote to sleepiness. I think, too, she had the most perfect hand I ever saw. It was as beautiful as—" he paused, searching for a simile, then added with grave deliberation—"as yours."

It would have been impossible to take offense at his words. His face had lit with the pleasure which comes to one gifted with an appreciation of the beautiful.

"Thank you," she murmured, pleasing Poyndexter immeasurably by her manner—he always insisted that it is only the exceptionally well-bred woman who knows how to accept a compliment gracefully. "At least," she continued, looking down at her hands with a half smile, "they are well-behaved. See, they have not even blushed at hearing their praises sung."

A look of bewilderment flashed into Poyndexter's eyes—the words seemed strangely familiar. Then he recalled that Katharine Follis had once made the same remark.

They were in sympathy, and the conversation did not flag. They deprecated together the awful strides of realism, and differed radically as to whether the feeling of adroitness or dishonesty is uppermost upon evading the payment of Custom-House duties. Poyndexter routed his opponent, but, naturally, she had the last word.

"I do not know whether you have convinced me by your arguments or by your manner," she said. "I am no match for you, but I believe that, though evenly matched, you would come out victor, simply through your air of infallibility."

"There is something in that. I have cultivated the art of convincing people I am right even when I am wrong, but sometimes even I sit back in surprise at the number of times I am right." His modest smile was contagious.

"You remind me of that French woman who said, in a little dispute with her sister, 'I don't know how it happens, but I meet with nobody but myself who is always in the right.'"

Then she arose, leaving Poyndexter to wonder if he had been dogmatic. Although a far-sighted man of the world, he was surely not blind to his own faults.

CHAPTER III

UPON his return to San Francisco Poyndexter again bent his energies upon the pleasurable task of rearing a good-sized golden calf. But he found time to cultivate Miss Wilmerding's society, and to look about for a horse, and after some search he found an animal which pleased him. One afternoon, returning from the Park, he chanced to see two women who stood looking over the sun-flecked bay. About the younger there was something strikingly familiar. Poyndexter felt convinced that if he could see her face he would recognize her. He had barely passed them when the high-bred beauty of the horse was noticed by the younger woman, who said to her companion: "Look! Is he not beautiful?"

Recalling the voice, Poyndexter wheeled around, and, appropriating the compliment for himself, bowed low.

An instant later Katharine Follis recognized him and regained her wonted composure. The incident seemed to bridge over the years of his absence. Their friendship was resumed as if it had never been interrupted.

"So you have escaped from your jesses and are glad to find yourselves out of the rush," Poyndexter said, when some allusion had been made to their changed circumstances.

"I fear we did not regard them as jesses," corrected Mrs. Follis. "We could no longer keep on a footing of equality, so we withdrew."

Unconsciously Poyndexter measured Katharine Follis and smiled incredulously. "I think you could still have kept on a footing of equality," he said.

"We think not," said Katharine. "We could never count humility among our virtues, and 'equality is a monster—it would fain be king.' So we have joined the anarchists and give vent to incendiary utterances."

"May I come to hear them?" Poyndexter pleaded.

"We shall be very pleased," Mrs. Follis declared, not appearing to notice her daughter's hesitation.

"This afternoon after putting up my horse?"

Again Katharine remained silent, but her mother did not deny Poyndexter's petition. And it so happened that he found so much to talk of that he forgot the hour, and was only reminded of it when Mrs. Follis said, "Are you brave enough to risk a dinner prepared for two women?"

Poyndexter looked down at his unconventional attire, but his indecision evidenced his desire to remain.

"Come, decide to stay," urged Katharine. "You hesitate only because you fear that when you see our dinner you will wonder where yours is."

Of course, after that Poyndexter offered Mrs. Follis his arm. He had always found pleasure in Katharine's adroit fencing, and he enjoyed it none the less in her new surroundings. The two women had accepted their change of fortune without any tragic show or useless rebellion; but because they no longer mixed with the gay world they made no affectation of having no further interest in it. So they talked over their friends and the last new novel.

"You cannot imagine how well-read we now are. After an evening with people so clever and well-bred it would be impossible to meet them outside of a book; we wonder that we ever cared for society—and should still care," Katharine confided, with a deprecatory grimace. "But I hope we do not look like female Hamlets nursing some deep wrong. Are the minds still dressed in the same Lenten simplicity of attire?"

"Nearly all those with which I come in contact," Poyndexter replied.

"Then there are exceptions," suggested Mrs. Follis, noting his hesitancy.

"I was thinking of Miss Wilmerding."

Katharine leaned forward eagerly. "Tell us of Miss Wilmerding. Is she really bright or does her wealth throw the blinding brilliancy?"

Poyndexter drew back, wondering if she had already begun to take a jaundiced view of the world.

"Even without her wealth she would be appreciated," he said. "Only last night Mrs. Van Duyn said she never knew any one, other than Miss Wilmerding, who could talk so well on a subject of which she knew nothing."

Katharine suppressed an unruly smile, thinking that the phrase had at one time been used in connection with herself.

"Then Miss Wilmerding has really not been over-rated?" queried Mrs. Follis.

"I think not," Poyndexter affirmed. "Her unconsciousness, too, is very charming. She is singularly unimpressed with her own cleverness."

When Poyndexter thought over the evening he found that Miss Wilmerding had played an important part in the conversation, and that although Mrs. Follis had bestowed almost extravagant praise on all he told her of the young girl, Katharine had been peculiarly chary of any expression of warmth.

"Perhaps it is not to be wondered at," Poyndexter meditated with judicial fairness. "Frances Wilmerding has stepped into her former place, and Katharine has discovered the emptiness of applause."

When Poyndexter again went to the Follis' Katharine was not at home.

"She is earning the jam on our bread and butter," Mrs. Follis explained vaguely.

Poyndexter looked interested, but she offered no further explanation. He spent some thought on Katharine's possible occupation, but she herself told him when he met her one afternoon as she ran down the Wilmerdings' steps.

"So you have been calling upon Miss Wilmerding," he commented. "Do you agree with me in my opinion of her?"

"I call upon no one of the old set now. I have simply been at the Wilmerdings' in my professional capacity. You know I am a decorator," she explained. "The next time you see a band of ribbon in the tea-room, painted, 'Drink to me only with thine eyes,' or some other equally appropriate sentiment, you may think that these deft fingers contrived it. But," she continued in sudden earnestness, "I must ask you not to mention my occupation to any one. I have all the work to which I can attend, and I do not wish any one to learn that you have seen me lately. Will you promise?"

"Certainly," agreed Poyndexter, though rather astonished at the request.

But Poyndexter thought of Katharine Follis' dexterous fingers when, on the following evening, he attended the ball of the season at the Wilmerdings'. The house had been converted into fairy-land, and Poyndexter could not suppress a feeling of pride in Katharine's achievement.

Later as he walked through the rooms with Miss Wilmerding he commented on the beautiful decorations. "It must be interesting work to watch," he ventured.

"Yes, rather interesting. Our decorator is a young woman who has a corps of assistants."

"Do you know her well?"

"As well as one knows a person in that station," she responded indifferently.

Poyndexter felt an acute sensation of disappointment. He was surprised that Miss Wilmerding's acumen had not penetrated Katharine Follis' superiority.

"I am about to ask a strange question," he exclaimed. "Miss Wilmerding, what would you do if you were thrown upon your own resources?"

"I suppose look like a female Hamlet nursing some deep wrong! What would I do? I think I should be a decorator. But it would be horrible, for it would mean a cutting loose from my old associates. Was it not Voltaire who said, 'Nothing is so disagreeable as to be obscurely hanged'?"

Poyndexter restrained an exclamation at her words. They had been said to him only a few days before by Katharine Follis, but Katharine had used the quotation more aptly. Poyndexter reflected that Miss Wilmerding at times brought a good thing in with too much effort.

"Sometimes I wonder whether you are you, or whether—" Poyndexter did not finish the sentence. He began to fear that his thoughts dwelt so constantly on Katharine Follis as to trick him into fancying that Frances Wilmerding bore a more than pale resemblance to her. He had more than once observed a striking similarity of opinion between the two women, but now as Katharine's very words fell from Miss Wilmerding's lips, he regarded her with unconcealed dismay.

Poyndexter scarcely knew which woman he admired the more. It was true that Katharine Follis walked more sure-footedly in certain paths than did the younger girl, but Frances Wilmerding confessed her ignorance, even on those topics with which she should have been familiar, with a disarming candor which was refreshing.

CHAPTER IV

UPON several occasions Poyndexter had asked Mrs. Follis and Katharine to go with him to the play, but he had invariably been refused. When, therefore, he discovered that neither had seen "A Thing of the Age," he sent them seats for a box for the following Saturday matinee. In accepting the attention Mrs. Follis wrote they would be pleased to see him during the afternoon.

Poyndexter presented himself during the third act. As the curtain fell Katharine drew a long breath, and, rising, prepared to go.

"Are you not going to stay to the end?" questioned her mother.

Katharine smiled with superior knowledge. "That is the end. That is where Marriott's art is most clearly shown; he realizes so well when and where to stop."

Then Poyndexter, who had seen the play in London, pointed out that the first and fourth acts were advertised on the same line. Katharine sat down reluctantly, fearful that the ensuing act was about to spoil the play. But her fears were unfounded.

"If Marriott had heard the leading man of to-day uttering his speeches I think he would have been downcast," said Katharine, as they went home. "I believe he meant to portray an utterly *blasé* boy—the 'Torrance' of to-day fired his witticisms at us as if they were pyrotechnics and their flames seemed to bewilder even himself."

Poyndexter agreed with her. Probably it was because they were so in accord that when he left them that evening, and Katharine had retired to her own room, she looked back upon the day with regret that it was past.

"It was a delightful day," she thought, as, in the hope of reviving them, she cut the stems of the roses Poyndexter had sent her and put them in fresh water. "But I shall not receive him any more; it is not honorable."

She stood fingering the roses, which drooped as if ashamed of their sorry appearance. She was surprised at her reluctance to part with them. Suddenly she looked her reason full in the eyes, and her own eyes drooped.

"I suppose," she smilingly mused, "that my fondness for even dead roses is all due to my being a decorator."

For a moment she stood wavering, then ruthlessly dropped the flowers into the waste-basket.

Mrs. Van Duyn gave a dinner that evening to a small party and afterward chaperoned her guests to "A Thing of the Age."

It may have been because he had already seen the play twice that Poyndexter failed to enjoy it that night, or it may have been because he had not been allowed to appropriate the chair behind Miss Wilmerding.

At the close of the third act Miss Wilmerding arose. "Don't you want to see the end? We all do," said Mrs. Van Duyn.

"That was the end," smiled Miss Wilmerding. "That is where Marriott's art is most clearly shown; he knows to the full when and where to pause."

Poyndexter regarded her with bewildered eyes. He began to believe that he was only dreaming that he was one of Mrs. Van Duyn's theatre-party. He felt that he was hopelessly confusing Frances Wilmerding and Katharine Follis.

"So it is not the end after all," Miss Wilmerding murmured; "but I am afraid it should have been. Do you think that 'Torrance' is being portrayed as his creator intended him? I should have imagined that he was intended to represent an utterly *blasé* boy, instead of one who so hugely enjoys his own pyrotechnics."

Poyndexter forgot to answer. With distended eyes he sat staring at Frances Wilmerding as though she were a spectre. Then a suspicion began to break upon him.

On the following afternoon he decided to call upon Miss Wilmerding. As he was about to touch the bell the door was opened by Mrs. Van Duyn.

"I don't know where the man is," she said, looking about the empty hall, "but Frances is within. Mrs. Wilmerding is confined to her room. I suppose the usual people are in the drawing-room. I did not go in, as I wished to escape them. Well, I must not detain you."

Poyndexter went to the drawing-room, which wore a deserted air. He sat down to await Miss Wilmerding. From a connecting room came the sound of her voice.

"We wish Mr. Dallas to play for us after the dinner, but he will not use any instrument but his own, and we can't ask him to bring his violin."

"Before I leave I shall draft a note for him. It is too bad his violin does not dine, or you could have sent it a separate invitation. However, it will be easily managed. Is there anything else you wish to ask me?"

Without any thought of dishonor Poyndexter leaned eagerly forward, listening to Katharine Follis.

"Yes, there is," returned Miss Wilmerding. "I wish you would sum up that new book and give me some idea of the tariff."

Katharine laughed. "Do the men really speak to the girls on that subject? I have always thought that a woman erred in having a decided opinion on any political matter. It is wiser to color your views by those of the man with whom you happen to be speaking, or to treat the matter as a jest and say it really makes no difference to you, for, like—oh, some one said—'you have always noticed that whether candy was cheap or dear you invariably have to pay the same money for a dollar's worth.' No, but really, to go further into the subject—"

Poyndexter went softly from the room. A light had fallen upon him. When he reached the street he paused uncertainly. His face was clouded; he felt that a huge fraud had been practiced upon him. Suddenly he laughed outright.

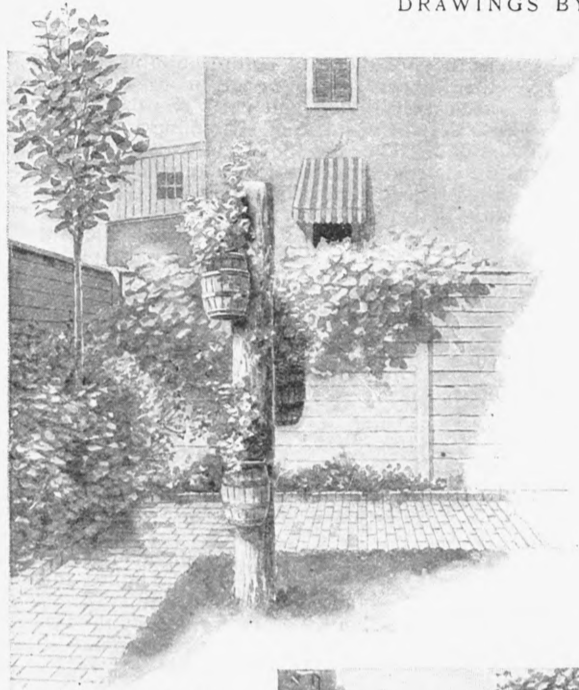
"She was telling the truth," he reflected. "She really is a decorator—only she has struck out in a new branch. No wonder she could not praise Miss Wilmerding's conversation when I repeated it to her! It would not have been in the best of taste. Frances Wilmerding is right—decorating is interesting work to watch, but I haven't the patience to watch the process any longer, for I want to be decorated with Katharine's own hand."

As Katharine came down the Wilmerdings' steps, and he joined her, her heart began to quicken, for there are many things spoken which are not said aloud.

THE BACK YARD AS A SUMMER RETREAT

By W. L. Price

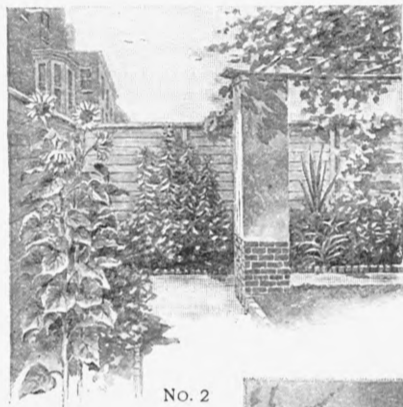
DRAWINGS BY FRANK S. GUILD



No. 1

THE Englishman realizes the value of flowers in and about his home as a refreshing element. In city or country the stately mansion or the humble cottage is never without its note of color given by the potted plants showing at the window or planted in the available space about the dooryard. American city dwellings rarely have more than a few square feet of ground in the rear of the building, but by ingenuity and care much can be done to beautify this little breathing space.

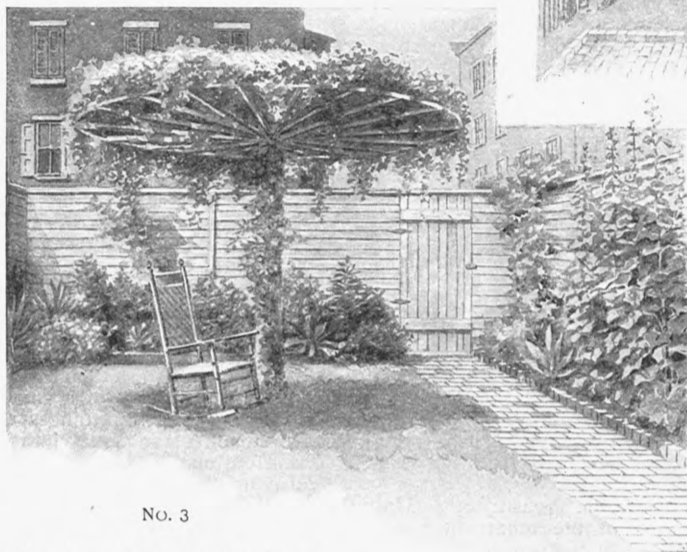
ASSUMING that a high board fence separates our yard from that of our neighbor, let us consider it the frame for a picture. For a space of two feet from the ground paint the boards a dark, quiet green. Above this use a cream white or a very pale green. This will make a pleasant, harmonious background for the delicate tracery of leaves and flowers growing against the fence. The clothes-lines



No. 2

to sacrifice this valuable space to flower beds or floral effects of any sort unless you have an abundance of room. With little expense and the expenditure of time some tree trunks can be obtained from the neighboring country, and used instead of the posts. Use your discretion in sawing off the branches. Pretty rustic effects can be obtained by leaving some of them longer than others. These trees can be located at various points to avoid a set appearance, and will thus add a picturesque feature. A tub containing trailing vines can be placed on the top, as shown in Illustration No. 4. Brick piers, built at the four corners of the centre plot, supporting an overhead trellis (see Illustration No. 2), will give a very pretty effect.

WHEN space is very limited the idea suggested in Illustration No. 3 is effective. Plant an eight-inch post firmly in the ground at the desired spot. On top affix a large cart wheel, to be bought at any carriage-maker's, or make one of strips of board, each one inch thick by two inches wide and of desired length. Nail these on edge to a circular piece of plank at the centre, and tack a stout barrel hoop around the outside rim to secure the ends of the spokes. Nail the circular plank to the top of your post. Surmount the whole with a half barrel in which are planted quick-growing vines, and you will have, in a few weeks, an artificial tree.



No. 3



No. 6

Vines can be also trained up the post from the ground. Another effect is shown in Illustration No. 8. A number of short rustic posts are sunk in the ground in a circle, leaving out one in the series for a gateway. A taller centre post is placed in the middle. Kegs containing vines and plants are placed on the tops of the posts.

Wires are stretched from each to the top of the centre post, and a very pretty, artistic arbor is the result.

A GOOD way to treat the top of a fence is shown in Illustration No. 9. Ordinary barrel hoops are bent and nailed to the back of the fence and supported by laths. Boxes of plants are arranged on brackets, or upon the ledge at the back, if permission can be obtained.

Illustration No. 5 shows another arbor effect at the rear end of the yard, containing a seat, with pillows which

may be covered with waterproof cloth. The assistance of a carpenter may possibly be required to construct this feature, but it is not complicated nor expensive, and will furnish a pleasant and delightful nook for a siesta. Oftentimes want of space prevents the swinging of a hammock in the yard. A plan is shown in Illustration No. 6. Have two brackets or davits made of two-inch gas pipe and bent at the blacksmith's. At the hanging ends hooks are welded, to



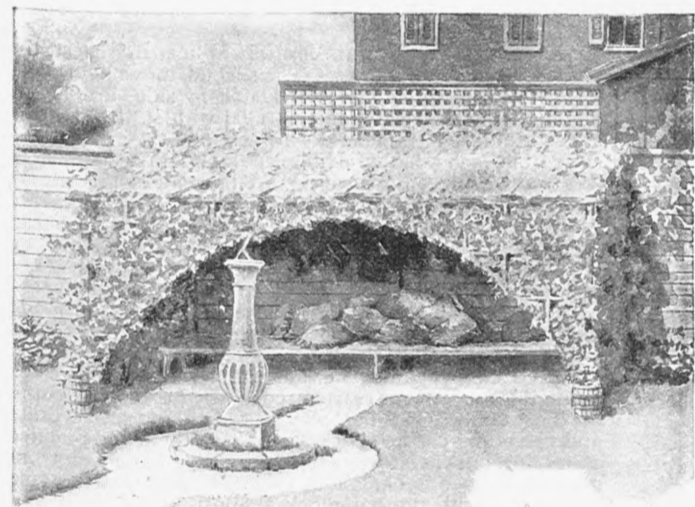
No. 4

which hang the hammock. The pipes are fastened securely to the fence by bands of iron screwed fast to the fence. Wires may be strung over-head upon which vines can be trained.

The back portion of the yard, being the least used and the most seen from above, is the place for whatever large beds or shrubbery you wish to use.

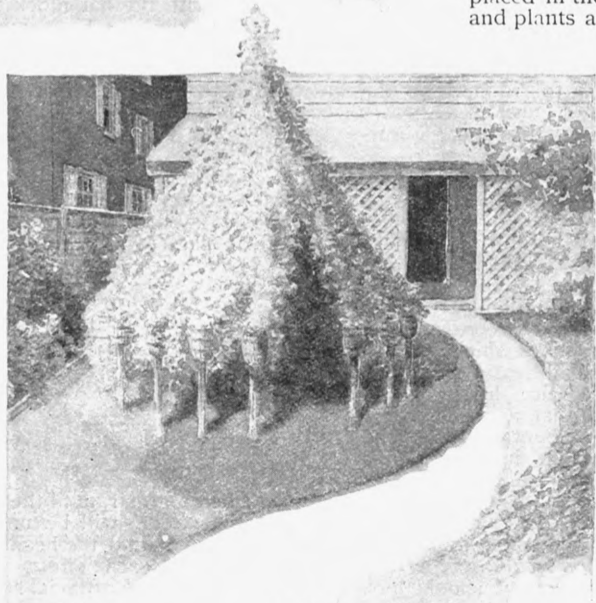
By grading from large plants to small even a bed of two feet in width against the fence may be made to present a large surface of plants and flowers, while here and there, climbing plants, running up on string trellises, may be carried to the top, and along it; and if you will select the plants so that you have early and late flowers, you may, by trimming out dead foliage, keep your garden always in bloom; and don't forget the tall, spear-like plants, such as Hollyhocks and Sunflowers, and even the despised Mullein of our fields, which in England is grown with great beauty in gardens, its velvety gray-green leaves and spikes of yellow flowers contrasting charmingly with more showy plants. These plants make a fine background.

IN SUCH a tiny garden it is scarcely practicable to have clipped borders, or any large-growing trees; but a clump of shrubbery could be made a feature in place of a flower bed. An unsightly pile of stones may be transformed into a pretty feature by



No. 5

should be fastened to posts set at the outside edge of the walk. If you have much space plant the posts at the corners, as shown in Illustration No. 1. The plot of turf in the centre should not be broken up with flower beds. A group of aquatic plants can sometimes be introduced, however, by sinking a half barrel in the ground, as shown in Illustration No. 7. But do not attempt



No. 8

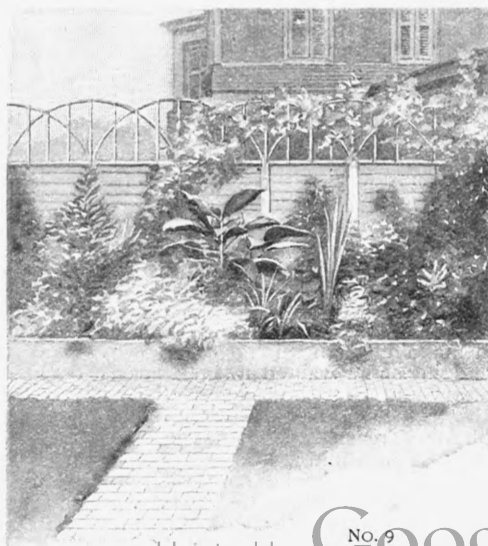


No. 7

filling the interstices with earth and planting therein the Mullein and Thistle.

Ordinary corn will give the effect of Palms, and will grow fairly well if it receive plenty of sunshine. It needs very little water.

Even a brick wall may be made to blossom and fruit as well. It is quite a common sight in England to find small fruit trees trained up flat against the sunny side of a house, and all bearing well.



No. 9

THE LOAFING TIME FOR ME

By Emma C. Dowd

I LIKE to stan' around an' talk when neighbors come along
Or set down on a stump an' hear the robin's cheerin' song;
I like to lay down close beside the winder in the loft,
An' look off on the river, when the wind is blowin' soft.
Jes' now I sot a-vis'tin' 'long o' Hannah, on the stoop,
Talkin' about the purty way them weepin' willers droop—
Them little ones a-stirrin' an' as still as death out'doors;
Like little tender gals that feel too shy to look up straight.

But Hannah she was flyin' round, with brush an' broom an' pan,
An' says, "Why don't you go to work? You're gittin' lazy,
Dan!"

But when I git my work all done, with lots o' time to spare,
An' Hannah's slicked the kitchen up, an' sets a-sewin' there,
I alwiz feel so restless-like, a-hankerin' for chores,
With not a soul a-stirrin' an' as still as death out'doors;
An' Hannah'll say, "My sakes alive! why don't you stop an'
rest?"

But everything's so solemn that I can't if I be blest!

It's in these summer mornin's, when the work is piled in stacks,
'N' I know I'd oughter tackle it with scythe or hoe or axe,
Then's when I feel like loafin', an' like lollin' round a spell,
When the posies are a-op'nin', an' there's such a fresh'nin'
smell;

Before the day gits drowsy, or the birds run out of glee,
When everything is lively—that's the loafin' time for me!

UNCLE SAM'S CONFESSIONAL

By Clifford Howard

THE Conscience Fund of the Treasury of the United States affords one of the most singular and striking illustrations of the power exercised by the human conscience. Without any compulsion on the part of man or law people from all parts of the country are constantly sending money to the Treasurer at Washington to re-imburse the United States for sums that have been wrongfully taken or withheld from the Government. In nearly every case the offense for which atonement is thus made was committed many years before, unknown to any one save the guilty person himself. He might go down to his grave without revealing his guilt; the Government had never missed the money; there is no one to inform against him, and he is safe from detection and punishment—safe from all but his conscience, that persistent mentor of the soul from which there is no hiding nor escape. So it comes to pass that after years of struggle with his better self the wrong-doer is finally overcome, and for no other purpose than to clear his conscience—to pay tribute to the victor—he sends Uncle Sam the four or five cents to pay for the canceled postage stamps he had used, or the five hundred dollars he had saved by an evasion of the custom-house regulations relative to the payment of impost duties.

So strong is the influence wielded by this silent admonisher of men's souls, and so frequently does it cause the wrong-doer to atone for his sin, that for the past eighty-five years it has been officially recognized as one of the regular sources of revenue for the United States Government; for during this time the consciences of the American people have added to Uncle Sam's resources at the rate of about three hundred dollars a month, or a total sum up to the present year of something over three hundred thousand dollars—the amounts of the individual contributions varying from a few cents to several thousand dollars.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND ACCOUNT WAS OPENED IN 1811

IT IS not definitely known when the first conscience money was received by the Government, but as early as 1811 remittances of this kind had become so frequent that an account—designated as the Conscience Fund—was opened in that year by the Register of the Treasury to show the receipts of moneys from unknown persons. The people sending money to this fund are not known. They never present themselves at the Treasury, and they take care to conceal their identity by making their contributions anonymously or under assumed names. In a great many instances the contribution is made through a minister or priest, which is done, perhaps, for the effect of not only more surely hiding the identity of the penitent, but of adding sanctity to his contrition. Others again make their peace-offerings through friends or relatives, and even jailers sometimes perform this duty for remorseful criminals. As a further precaution against discovery many of these people endeavor to disguise their handwriting, or they have their communications written on the typewriter, while not a few forward their money without a line or word of writing. It is always taken for granted that such remittances are intended for the Conscience Fund, as it is reasonable to presume that no one would send money in that loose fashion unless it were for the purpose of expiating some secret crime against the Government.

Occasionally some one will remit by check or money-order, in which case, of course, his name becomes known; and once in a great while some man will have the courage to deliberately confess his guilt and sign his name to the communication; but such instances are rare, for there appears to be a general fear among these contrite people that, although they clear their consciences by making reparation to the Government, the law may still have the right to lay hold of them for their misdeeds. On one occasion the Treasurer received a letter from a man living somewhere in the West, stating that he had defrauded the Government to the extent of fifty dollars, and that he desired to repay it and make full confession over his own name, but that before doing so he wanted to be assured that his communication would be treated confidentially. He was told in reply that as the records of the Department were open to the public the Treasurer could not guarantee that this letter of confession would not be seen, and it was, therefore, suggested that he make confession to some clergyman, who could communicate it to the Department, as is often done, without mentioning the name of the individual paying the conscience money.

BRIEF AND GUARDED LETTERS SENT WITH MONEY

THE letters accompanying these contributions to the Conscience Fund are treated as all other official communications, and are properly recorded and filed with the papers of the Treasury Department. As the writers are not known of course it is impossible to send them receipts or any acknowledgment; but whenever a contribution is received an announcement of it is made in the daily newspapers, in order that the sender may have an opportunity of knowing that the money has reached its destination, and has been placed to the credit of his conscience.

The majority of the communications are very brief and non-committal, the postmark on the envelope often being the only clew to the place from which the money was sent. A slip of paper wrapped about a five or ten dollar bill will have scribbled on it in pencil, "For the Conscience Fund," or in the midst of a roll of bills will be found a memorandum, "To pay a debt due the United States." Some time ago four ten-dollar bills were received from New Orleans with a brief line which read: "The inclosed belongs to the United States"; while a letter from Boston reads: "Inclosed you will find ten dollars for the Conscience Fund." A short time ago a five-hundred-dollar note was found in a soiled envelope addressed to the Treasurer, and the only communication accompanying it was the single word "Conscience," scrawled on a bit of ordinary white paper. It is evidently taken for granted by the writers of these brief epistles that the Government should be satisfied with the receipt of the money without any remarks or explanations; and, as in the case of the writer of the following letter, it would appear that even the receipt of the money is not a matter of any concern, so long as the conscience is satisfied by the mere sending of it:

"I have settled with the Lorde. I am due the Government too dollars you will find inclosed. You need not send receipt, as the Lorde has already received. Yours in the Lorde."

This unsigned letter was written in lead pencil and bore the postmark of a small town in Virginia. Those who send their remittances without any writing whatsoever manifest an equal indifference to the fate of their contributions, and, strangely enough, large sums are not infrequently received in this manner. A few years ago the Treasurer received a package of money amounting to \$118.41 wrapped in brown paper, without a word of writing to indicate either from whom or from where it came, or for what reason it was sent.

LARGEST AND SMALLEST CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUND

IT MUST not be supposed, however, that all those who contribute to the Conscience Fund are equally careless, for there are many who, while concealing their personality, take pains to see that their money reaches its destination and is properly placed to their credit. To such people the moral battle is not fully nor fairly won until the money has been safely returned to the rightful owner; and in order that they may be assured of this they very frequently make a special request that the receipt of the contribution be acknowledged in a certain newspaper. A short time since a Western man, who owed the Government \$1650, gathered together a lot of Treasury notes to this amount, and cutting the notes in halves sent one bunch of halves to the United States Treasurer at Washington and the other bunch to the Assistant Treasurer at New York. By this scheme he rendered it impossible for the money to be of value to any one except Uncle Sam. In due time his divided remittance reached its separate destinations, and after being made whole was placed to the credit of his conscience.

There is another class of penitents whose consciences require that they shall not only make restitution to the Government, but that their guilt shall be fully confessed; and many a letter is received setting forth the nature of the deed, and minutely describing the circumstances of the case, together with a vivid and harrowing description of the sorrow and remorse that have been suffered in consequence of the guilty act. The majority of the wrongs confessed are violations of the postal laws. Sometimes the crime consists of nothing more dreadful than the use of a canceled postage stamp, or of sending a letter concealed in a newspaper. The smallest contribution ever made to the Conscience Fund was for an offense of this character. It was received in May, 1896, and consisted of a two-cent stamp, which was inclosed in the following letter of explanation:

"I once sent a letter in with a photograph (unsealed), which I have since learned was not lawful. I inclose stamp to make it right."

By a curious coincidence the largest sum ever contributed reached the Treasury Department about the same time that the stamp was received. This was a bill of exchange for \$14,225.15, which had been sent to the Secretary of State by the Consul-General at London, to whom the money had been given by a clergyman on behalf of a person unknown, no name being given.

ATONING FOR SMUGGLING AND PENSION FRAUDS

SMUGGLING and other evasions of the custom-house regulations are frequently confessed to in these letters. Sometimes atonement is made for pension frauds, as in the case of the old soldier who sent to the Commissioner of Pensions the sum of \$326.25 to re-imburse the Government for erroneous payment of pension. Another conscientious veteran, of California, addressed the following pathetic letter to the Secretary of the Treasury:

"Please find herein thirty dollars to be placed to the credit of the Conscience Fund from the awakened conscience of an old veteran, who has been laying aside a little at a time for some time, and has not yet been able to figure just what it is, but hopes to light on the data and restore it before he is called to meet his God."

Although this poor old man returned only a part of the money due his intentions evidently were sincere, and are far more praiseworthy than are the motives which actuated another individual who not long ago addressed a letter to the Department in which he stated that he owed the Government sixty-five dollars, and that as he had had many twinges of conscience on account of it he had decided to send ten dollars, which he inclosed. In a postscript he added that if he had any more twinges of conscience he would send another ten dollars later.

However ludicrous or strange these confessions and atonements may appear, it must be remembered that they are the manifestations of the triumph of right over wrong, and rather than regard them as amusing we should look upon them as indications of the innate goodness of humanity, and as deeds worthy of emulation.

A SIMPLE WAY TO SWIM

By James W. Walker, M. D.



IT IS surprising what a small proportion of good swimmers know how to advise and assist learners of the art. Before entering the water the learner should be given to clearly and accurately understand what she ought to do.

The physics of the problem of swimming must first be well understood. The specific gravity of the average human body causes it to sink in water when motion is suspended or is misdirected. The object of the motion is to sustain the body at the surface and cause it to travel through the water.

The most powerful and effective stroke, made by the legs, will be described first: If the moist, slippery seed of an orange be held between the finger and thumb, and pressure is quickly made upon it, the seed is projected forward with considerable force. This is because it is the lighter of the



LEG STROKE—FIRST PART

two bodies: the seed and the person holding it. The closure of the wedge-shaped space formed by the tips of the finger and thumb crowd it onward, provided the surfaces are moist and friction thus avoided.

THIS is exactly the result to be aimed at by the leg stroke in swimming. It is conveniently divided into three parts. The first part consists in flexing the knees and hips, thus tucking the legs up under the abdomen; the second in quickly straightening both legs, and at the same time separating them as widely as possible. This gives a large wedge-shaped space with a correspondingly shaped body of water filling it. The third and last part of the stroke lies in vigorously drawing the legs together while still keeping them perfectly straight, the tendency of this action being to drive away the wedge of water lying between them. This, however, being part of the whole lake or body of water, is much heavier than the swimmer, who, therefore, does the moving forward. The legs are then drawn up again for another stroke, and this part of the stroke is done more slowly than the remainder of it. The effect of this stroke is readily illustrated by standing in water up to the neck, extending the arms in a V-shaped form and then quickly closing the wedge. The tendency to throw the body backward is readily felt. Vigorous action in performing the third part of this stroke is very essential, for the reason that it not only tends to propel the body forward, but also upward, as the body forms an angle with the surface of the water.



LEG STROKE—SECOND PART

THE arm stroke differs in principle. It resembles the action of oars in rowing. It is also divided into three parts. First the hands, palms downward, are held near the chest, the elbows down by the sides. The second movement is to throw the arms directly forward, side by side, just below the surface of the water and parallel with it. Lastly, the hands are turned, thumbs downward, and the arms sweep away from each other, reaching as widely as possible backward and slightly downward. At the end of this movement, which is performed vigorously, the elbows are gently drawn down to the sides, and the hands in front of the chest, constituting movement number one again.

In the act of swimming, the count—one, two, three—serves for both arms and legs, as the similarly numbered portions of each stroke, arm and leg, should be made simultaneously. The whole difficulty of the learner lies in being unable to perform both motions at the same time. Either is easy to do alone, but the combination of such dissimilar movements calls for considerable brain effort in the beginning. The best way is to first get an accurate understanding of the action, and then begin the practice of it. A convenient way is to suspend a hammock from a ceiling by two hooks about two feet apart, and lie face downward, with the hammock supporting the chest and abdomen, leaving the arms and legs free to learn their lesson. The leg stroke alone, which is the most difficult to learn, can be practiced by lying over the footboard of a wooden bedstead, using a pillow under the body as a cushion and grasping the mattress with the hands.

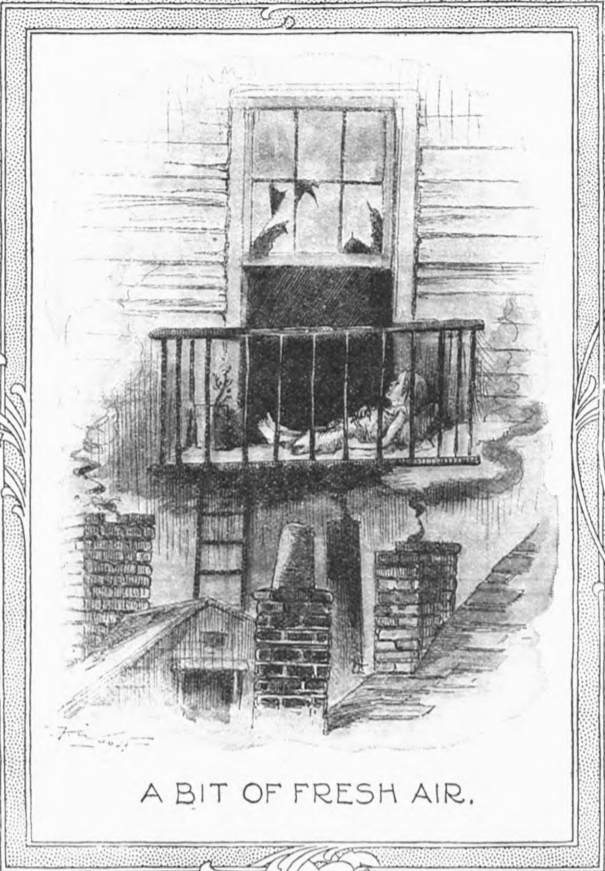
THIS exercise must be persevered in until it can be done without any mental effort whatever. After it has become automatic the learner can begin practicing in the water at a stage where confidence should be strong and

results readily seen. She should walk out into the water until all but the head is submerged, take a deep breath, and, throwing the body forward as nearly horizontal as possible, strike for the shore, working pluckily on, whether the head is above or below water, until the supply of air is exhausted. At first the strokes will be unduly rapid, but in time, as confidence grows and the head is found to remain longer above water at each effort, the strokes will become slower. The aid of artificial supports in the shape of air cushions and cork collars may be employed, but it is wise to dispense with them if possible.



LEG STROKE—THIRD PART

WHAT SUMMER MEANS TO THE WAIFS

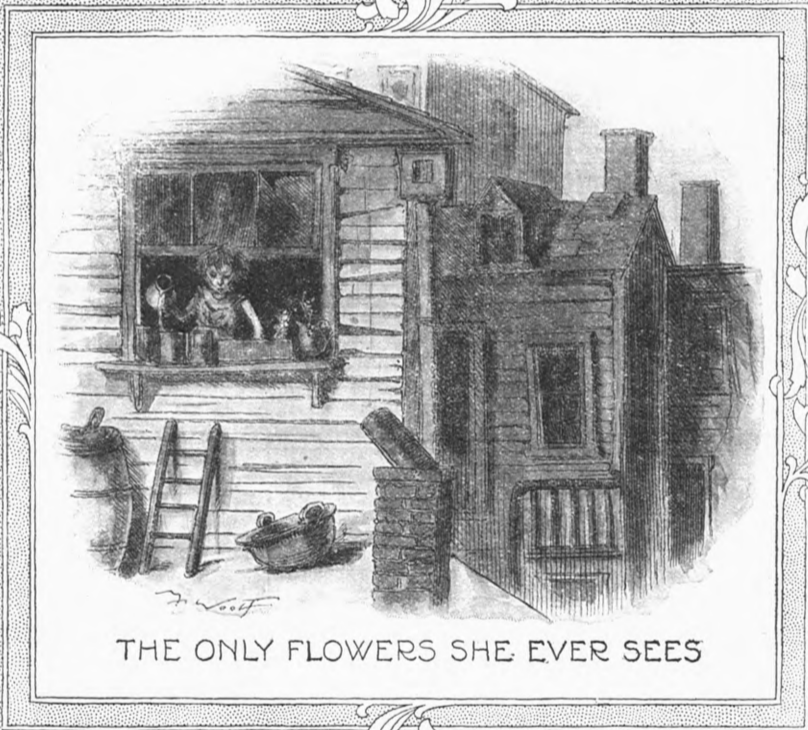


A BIT OF FRESH AIR.

BY
M.A.
WOOLF



AN ATTIC PARADISE
INVALID "Oh this chimney is lovely! I kin see a bit of blue sky, and the air is as cool as anythink!"



THE ONLY FLOWERS SHE EVER SEES

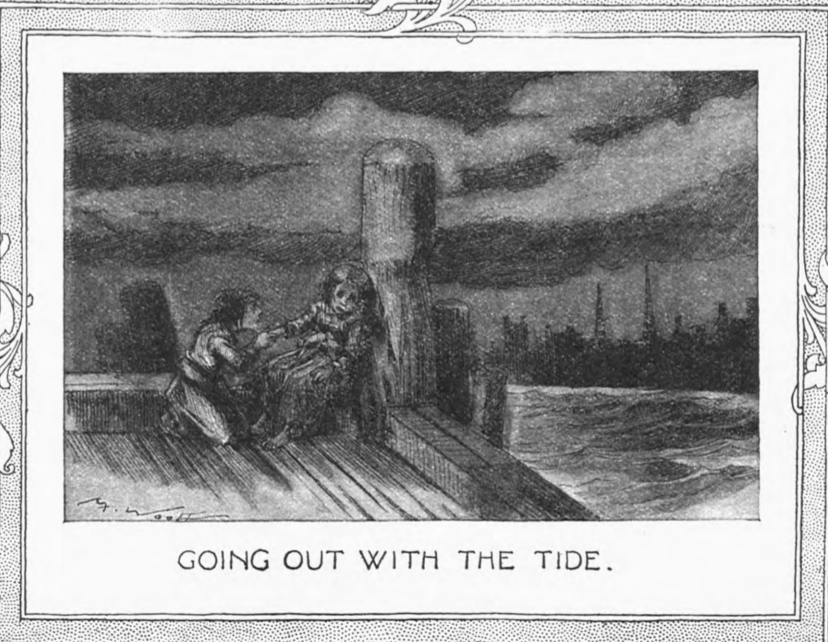


A REMINISCENCE

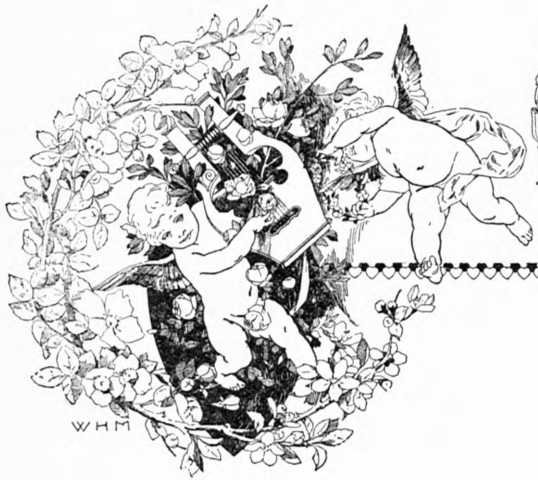


THE DAY AFTER

MABEL (On Left) "There waz turkey, an' beef, an' ham sandwiches, an' we had as much lemomade as we could drink, but none of 'em waz in it wid de winiller cream.—An! Dat wos i-m-mense!"
CHORUS "What wos it like?"
MABEL "Well it tastes ezzackly as if youd swallered a snow storm dipped in sugar, on'y better!"



GOING OUT WITH THE TIDE.



WAKE UP! CUPID

WALTZ SONG



Words and Music by Willard Spenser

[Composer of "The Little Tycoon" and "The Princess Bonnie"]

Con spirito. *cres.*

Wake up! Cu - pid. Can't you see that things are go - ing wrong, The good old

mf *f* *f* *Con espress.* *p*

dim. *con espress.* *Waltz tempo. Slow.*

love match days are by, and on - ly live in song.

ff *pp* *pp*

Con espress.

When lads and las - sies loved, in good old days of old;..... Love then was

pp *Sempre legato.* *cresc.*..... *f* *p* *pp* *p*

love, true love and hearts were nev - er sold. Knights fought for la - dies

mf *pp* *pp* *cresc.*.....

fair, woo'd them on bend - ed knee..... But now the mil - lion - aire takes off your

ff *p* *p* *mf*

2

Con espress.

Con amore.

fair la - die..... So give us back the good old days, When lads and las - sies

pp Legato.

true..... Loved for love, and on - ly love, As true lov - ers all should do.....

p pp p pp p pp

Repeat ad lib.

Fair maids sell them-selves now, all for a ti - tle high;..... Wake up!

pp cresc. f p

Cu - pid can't you see how things are all a - wry! Come, come,

f p cresc.

re - sume your sway, Wake up, you la - zy Cu - pid,..... Dip your ar - rows in strong - er

cen. do.

love, and shoot them broad - cast, stu - pid..... Wake up! wake up,..... Cu - pid!

f pp ff ff ff FINE.



THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

JUNE, 1897

"LET ME SEE A BUTTERCUP?"



LAST summer a poor boy of sixteen was among those sent to the country by one of the city associations whose work it is to give the children of poverty a breath of pure air. The boy had spent his young life among the gray pavements and brick walls of the city. He had never seen the country: he had never known what it was to look out upon a stretch of field and meadow. And when the train stopped, and the green fields lay before his wondering eyes, he looked about him entranced. The woman to whose home in the country he had been sent tried to lead him to talk. But the soul of the boy seemed too full for speech. Silently he stood gazing at the beautiful spread of country before him. Finally, he looked up into the kindly eyes which were longing to read his thoughts, and utterance came to him in a single question: "Please, ma'am, let me see a buttercup?" It was a simple request, but in its simplicity there was told a story which is sadly true to-day of thousands of children throughout our broad land. Their little eyes have never seen a buttercup; their little lungs have never breathed in a whiff of the air of field flowers; their feet have never touched the green grass.

STRANGE as it may seem to some, the word "country" is only a meaningless sound to countless waifs in our cities. Of a winding stream, of a running brook, of a hill higher than a pile of refuse in the street, they know nothing. The only water they know is that which flows past the city piers. Of a run in a field white with daisies, yellow with buttercups, or red with clover, they have never even dreamed. Their only playground is the hot and ill-smelling pavement. Even a clean bed is unknown to them: the fire-escape, the roof or an uncovered wagon are their sleeping-places on the hot summer nights. The only glimpse of God's beautiful sky they ever see is through the city's smoke. And yet how many of us think of these little ones? Think of them we may, perhaps, but what do we do for them? Do we ever stop and consider how much we might do: how much others are doing? We are quick to take our own children out of the burning heat of the city. We are even quick to take ourselves away from it. And if we feel the need of pure country air and fresh sea breezes how much more is the need felt by these children of the cramped homes of our cities, who live all the year round amid surroundings depressing and dangerous to health and morals?

LAST Christmas the JOURNAL had its artist, Mr. Woolf, draw a series of pictures, showing the happiness which a single doll could bring to a little child—one of God's poor. Nothing that this magazine ever did brought to it such a sense of satisfaction and reward. Into the various city missions and children's institutions all through our country thousands of dolls were sent as a direct result of these pictures. It was a magnificent response to an appeal made directly to the hearts of our readers. In this issue, on page eleven, the JOURNAL seeks once more to take up the cause of the poor children: this time with a view to giving them a breath of pure air during the present summer. Mr. Woolf has, as he did last Christmas, laid aside the cap and bells of the jester, and become the powerful preacher of humanity. He knows the children of the poor as do few men: certainly as no other artist knows them. He resorts to no exaggeration in his pictures: he might even have drawn sadder ones and yet have kept well within the realm of truth. The little souls which hunger for a breath of fresh air cannot be portrayed to the life: a picture can only suggest the need of their little hearts for a glimpse of green grass. They know not the flowers save as they see them in the windows of the city florist, or as they longingly look at them in the city park, with the forbidding sign, "Do not touch the flowers." The nearest they ever get to God's green grass is to tap it with their little feet; their eyes are ever met with the sign, "Keep off the grass." What joy could equal a romp in a great, wide field to those little souls, with never a thought of "the cop" to arrest them? What delight could excel in the souls of these little ones an armful of field flowers picked at random? Is there a higher charity than this, a more divinely beautiful one? If so, the human mind knows it not.

And this simple and needed charity is easily within the reach of every one who reads these words.

IN ALL our cities, large and small, there are now from one to a dozen special funds and associations for the chief purpose of sending poor and sickly children to the country. The good which has been done during the past twenty-four years since the first Fresh Air Fund was started in New York City, no one can estimate. The lives of thousands of children have been saved: the morals of other thousands have been raised. But these associations need money to carry on their work. Many noble women give over their entire summer to active work in connection with these various funds. Is there a single woman who reads the JOURNAL who can honestly say that she cannot do something toward making some child happy this summer? Ten cents will keep a

sick baby for a whole day in the country or at the seashore under the direction of some one of these associations. One dollar will bring untold happiness to a child for five days. Three dollars will keep a child in the country for thirteen days. Why not look into the workings of the Fresh Air Fund or Association nearest you, and, before you take your own children to the country, leave or send something, even though it be but ten cents, to one or more of these Fresh Air Funds? It will bring health and happiness to some little child whose mother cannot afford to do what God has made possible for you to do for your little ones. It is not so much that many of us are disinclined to be charitable: it is rather that we are not apt to take the trouble to find out, or to know how much we can do with very little. We would give if we but knew where and how to give. The noblest offering we can make to God is the saving of the life of one of His little ones.

TO THE woman who lives in the country in summer the work offers even greater possibilities for doing good. Whether her home is a country-seat or the plainest farmhouse matters not. The child of the city slums wants no luxuries: it cares not for splendor of surroundings. Its cry is simply for fresh air. The humblest farmer's wife can make some child happy. No matter how much money the city woman may give to a Fresh Air Fund the work cannot be accomplished unless country people will open their homes to receive the children. The means may exist to send children to the country, but the homes must exist to which to send them. If every city woman will send, this summer, ten cents, fifty cents or a dollar, as her means will allow, to some Fresh Air Fund, and every woman who has a home in the country, be that home ever so plain, will consent to receive one child for a stay of one or two weeks, there will not be a single child in the city this summer, who, when the autumn comes, will not have had a breath of country air, and be the better, physically and morally, for it. Just so simple is this work, and so effective can it be made, if each one of us will only recognize the duty and do a small share toward its accomplishment.

AND so I leave this thought in the heart of every woman to whom it is my privilege to write. A nobler work, a more direct way of helping humanity, is hardly possible. The closer we can bring children to Nature the better men and women they will become. The boy or girl whom, this summer, you can be instrumental in either sending to or receiving in the country, will, in the coming years, very likely be a father or a mother. The glimpse you may give such a child of the country this year may influence for good, not only the life of the little one who is the receiver of your thoughtfulness, but later, the lives of his or her children. It is often the simplest thing we do which has the widest and most far-reaching influence.

Our own pleasures will be the fuller this summer if we know that somewhere amid green fields and pure air some little child is enjoying a vacation which but for us it might not have had. Far away from us, perhaps, but under the same blue sky that gives zest to our feelings, and sunned by the same sun that brings health to us, there will be some grateful mother offering blessings to God for the unknown hand of mercy stretched forth to save the life of her little one. You will have brought sparkle into eyes that were listless; roses into little pinched cheeks; limbs almost crippled by disease will have responded to your medicine. And in some beautiful field yellow with shining buttercups there will be a healthy child romping with glee and breathless with a new delight: a living token to your answer to the childish plea:

"Please, ma'am, let me see a buttercup?"

THE ITCH TO BE SEEN

IT IS a strange fancy which seizes some people whose highest delight seems to be reached when they can live their lives in full sight of the world. In whatever they do they are literally possessed with the itch to be seen: to be conspicuous. If they travel, it must be in the most evident manner. If they go to the country, only the most crowded places will answer. If they go to the theatre, the very acme of their happiness is attained when they can sit in a box. If they drive, it is invariably in the showiest turn-out. If they affect the bicycle, either in their dress or in the ornamentation of their machine they must be unlike other people. If they promenade, it must be along the most prominent thoroughfare. When they affect dress, it is invariably to overdress. They must have the most conspicuous table in a hotel dining-room; the best things on the bill-of-fare are never good enough: they must always have extras. They must do something that they may be singled out from other people. They must be in evidence or they are not happy. And, oddly enough, too, the people of these proclivities are ever the ones who try to impress other people with the idea that they belong to an exalted station in life, whereas their very actions never fail to place them where they really do belong. Their exact measure is easily taken. It is hard for such people to accept the fact that the quietest conduct is ever associated with true worth or genuine gentility. It is only the vulgar class which flaunts itself in the face of the public. A quiet dress, a retiring manner, a withholding of opinion: these are the true marks of the well-bred woman. But quietness does not suit the woman who wishes to make herself conspicuous. The woman who places herself in evidence does not realize that she is being looked at askance as well, and by the very people whose goodly opinion she courts. Well-bred women are like the daintiest flowers: they grow in the shadiest places. The violet never obtrudes. The lily-of-the-valley seeks the shadiest nook. And who will say that these are not among the sweetest of flowers? Nature is a wonderful teacher when we study her aright. She has lessons for us all. The trouble is we do not heed them. If we did we would be wiser. We would quickly learn that the showiest flowers are not always the most fragrant. Nature's most delicate lace-work she reserves for the woods: not for the showy garden of the millionaire. Her most beautiful effects of shade and color she works out in the deepest forests. Nature has not the itch to be seen. And it would be well if some of our women were more like her. If they were they would themselves be very much happier—and so would a great many other people.

THE OFFENSE OF THE COLORED SHIRT

WHEN, a few years back, men first began to depart from wearing the white shirt, and to affect shirt materials with bits of color in them, the innovation was a pleasing one. The departure was confined to pin-dots and pin-stripes of black or a quiet blue. Collars and cuffs matched the color of the shirt, and the whole effect was freshening and pleasant. But temperance in such a departure, unfortunately, did not last long, and very soon the most violent reds, blues and pinks were introduced, until now the colored shirt, as it is worn by many men, with white collars and "loud" cravats, has become an absolute offense against good taste. In reality, many of the colors and combinations worn in shirts by men of good repute have been borrowed from the sporting element—gamblers on the race-track and followers of the prize-fight, who, for a long time, had a monopoly of this style of wardrobe, and were known by their shirts of wonderful design, as well as by their clothes of loud and large "checks." Then the "fast" element of our large cities, which ever strives to be classed with respectable people, affected the style. This was not so much to be regretted, since it made the character of these men the easier to establish. Gradually, however, a reaction in favor of the white shirt set in among conservative men: men who were born refined, and have never been able to overcome their early environments.

THIS stricture of the violent colored shirt may seem to some as being unwarranted in its severity. And I am not at all unmindful of the fact that some men of very good repute have donned the colored shirt. But few sayings are more true than that "Customs, though they be never so ridiculous, nay, let 'em be unmanly, yet are followed." At the same time one needs only to look among his friends, or glance at men as they pass him on the street, and the conviction will at once be brought home that the men of innate refinement, the men of good sense, the men of standing in the business community, have refused to follow the extreme development of the colored shirt. They do not wear it. Every man blessed with good taste knows that no style can ever be introduced which will take the place of the spotless white shirt. There is nothing in better taste: there is nothing which is so thoroughly in touch with the dress of a gentleman. It stands, and will always stand, for the highest fitness of things, and for the best possible taste, just as, on the other hand, the loud red, blue or pink shirt stands, and will stand, as an outrage against good taste. Conspicuousness in dress, no matter what form it takes, is always vulgar. The shirt and the cravat are the two most prominent parts of a man's dress where he shows his taste. They are the portions of a man's attire to which the eye naturally turns, and the quieter the effect there obtained the more pleasing is the appearance of the man.

TOO many of our young men consider themselves well-dressed nowadays with the lurid colored shirt as part of their toilette. If they could, however, see themselves with the eyes of others they would very speedily come to a different conclusion. A young man can, at least of all, profane good taste in dress, no matter how general a foolish fad may become. He is always being judged by some one older than himself, and many a business man judges a young man's character by his dress. And it is a truer indication than many believe or dream of. A young man's birth, his training, his tastes, his tendencies, his thoughts, his inner character—all are depicted in his dress with unerring accuracy. Men do not look for nor expect a cold and rigid severity in a young man's attire. But they do expect a quiet effect: a costume which retreats instead of obtrudes. The colored shirt of violent color or design is not the young man's friend: it is his enemy. He does not impress people with his good taste by wearing it: on the contrary, he shows the weakness in his character of a tendency to unwise imitation. The quiet, gentlemanly garb is his, and he should adhere to it. Employers look not for the latest styles in a young man's dress, but for a sense of neatness, cleanliness and becomingness. A quiet taste may be sneered at as being unfashionable, but a young man should not allow himself to forget that what are known as the fashionably-attired young men are very seldom the successful ones. Dress cheerfully: at twenty we need not dress as if we were fifty. There is a happy medium between the black tie and the violent cravat of rainbow hue. That is where good taste comes in, and a young man must exercise it. The colored shirt is possible for him, but within limitations. The pin dot or stripe is not offensive: on the contrary, it is becoming. But brilliant cravats, fancy waistcoats, loud and large "checks" in clothes, and extreme colors in shirts, are not for the young man of taste, refinement or of future standing. Nor are they in one whit better taste for the man of mature years. They are offensive, and invariably bespeak the man who affects them. The habitué of the saloon should be allowed to retain his own distinctive dress.

WHERE A GRAVE DANGER LURKS

IT IS not easy for a girl in her teens to rightly understand and appreciate that a grave danger lurks for her in things which are not wrong in themselves, and yet, in their spirit, are not exactly right. There is a fine line in such a distinction, which, naturally, she has not lived long enough to see. But her parents see it, and try to make her see it. In this they are, unfortunately, not always successful, and the girl, feeling that the point has not been made clear to her, leaves the counsel of her mother or father in a resentful mood. What she cannot exactly understand she refuses to accept, and therein lies a danger. There are innumerable fine little points of deportment which cannot be made quite clear to a young girl. She has not had enough experience with people and the world. But because these points are not clear to her she should not make up her mind that they are not right. I wish it were possible for me to say here just the right word—a word which would lead many girls to accept, in a spirit of faith and obedience, the little restrictions placed upon them. This acceptance does not call for "blind obedience": it calls for what is the most valuable element in a girl's life—a perfect faith and confidence in her parents, and a belief that what they do for her they do absolutely for her best and her safest protection.

DROCH'S LITERARY TALKS
 VII—*Humor and the Humorists*
 DRAWINGS BY OLIVER HERFORD

HUMOR is one of those pervasive qualities that take possession of your senses like the smell of the woods in summer after a rain. You are trudging along through a book, interested, perhaps, in the course of the story, and impatient for the end of it all. It is an ordinary book, you think, like a hundred others, but a turn of the page and you are in another atmosphere. There is a growing warmth about your heart and a lift to the corners of your mouth. You do not break into a laugh, but you chuckle to yourself and forget about the end of the tale. You want to linger over the pages and turn back and go over the trail again. In a twinkling the "characters" of the story have become human beings like yourself

THEY tread the same earth, with charming incongruities, natural prejudices, pardonable self-deceptions, like you and your neighbors. You are not laughing in your sleeve at them, but they and you are laughing together at yourselves. And at the same time, if any one is unfortunate among them, you find that your pity has been intensified; if any one is wicked you have a deeper detestation of his crime, but a grain of charity is in it for the offender. For is he not a human being like yourself, struggling along with a load of adverse circumstances, some of which must have been beyond his control? There is no glossing sentimentalism in your feeling toward him. But you do not want to see him drawn and quartered, like a villain in a melodrama. Humor has turned the play into a human comedy, and you will be glad to see the villain get another chance—as you were for your next-door neighbor, who wrecked a bank, and was pardoned.

The books try to define humor and put a livery on it, so that often its best friends do not know it, but think it an ordinary buffoon or other court jester who is paid to be funny. There is nothing quite so pitiable as humor in the livery of a professional jester.



AN APPRECIATIVE reader soon discovers that the best humor is not to be found in those books that are meant to be humorous throughout. In "An Essay on Comedy" George Meredith has shown what class of minds has given the world the very flower of humor that is called Comedy. The kings of it are Aristophanes, Rabelais, Voltaire, Cervantes, Chaucer, Shakespeare and Molière. They address themselves to "men's intellects, with reference to the operation of the social world upon their characters." For its best appreciation "a society of cultivated men and women is required, wherein ideas are current and the perceptions quick." In this restricted sense comedy is "the laughter of the intellect—the humor of the mind."

But there is a mass of humor that does not come within this restricted class. It appeals to the average man, as well as to the man of extreme cultivation, and the real thing is often found in books of inferior literary workmanship. But it never of itself keeps a book alive beyond its own generation. The humor that survives from other days is in those books that are called good literature. So that if you read "The Spectator," Sterne, Pope, Fielding and Goldsmith, you will get the best of the eighteenth-century humor; and if you read Thackeray and Dickens, George Eliot, Carlyle and Lamb, you get the best humor of the first half of this century, and a great deal more besides that is, perhaps, not humor, but is all the better for being seasoned with it.



OTHER countries, while expressing unwillingness to allow that America has a literature distinctively her own, usually have made an exception in favor of American humor. From Benjamin Franklin to Mark Twain they have been willing to laugh with us—and generally at the wrong end of the joke. It was the humor in Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York" that first gained him fame, and the Dutch tea party, with a lump of sugar suspended over the table by a string and swung from guest to guest, is still the delight of school-children in the Third Reader. The humor of those days was placid, even-flowing as a meadow

stream, and modeled on the classical style of Joseph Addison and Richard Steele in "The Spectator." It was always good English, it was correctly spelled and it was addressed to people of intelligence.

BUT a new kind of American humor came in with Artemus Ward, and the tricky spirit of it was a demon of bad spelling that still runs riot in American writing under the guise of dialect. John Phœnix and Josh Billings were ardent followers of this school, and Lowell in his "Biglow Papers" put the seal of his genius upon the quaintness of the Yankee dialect. There is some reason for the bad spelling that represents the actual mispronunciations of real people, but for the bad spelling that simply represents ignorance or caprice, there can be little favor. A poor jest is not improved by being misspelled.

Good dialect is, however, a natural vehicle for good humor. Native characters in village life, whose quaint stories and sayings are told or quoted around the stove at the country store, speak naturally the provincial language of the district, and their stories lose half their flavor if conventionalized. When these people are put into books it is natural that their humor should be in what we call dialect.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY'S Hoosier poems would lose most of their charm if put into correct English. But Riley did not invent his dialect for humorous purposes; he simply did his best to spell the curious speech that he heard from the Indiana people among whom he lived in boyhood. It is humorous and pathetic by turns, because the people live close to humor and pathos in their daily work. There is a fine simplicity about Riley's humor that ought to make it a permanent addition to American literature. It is not subtle, but it is gentle and homely. The circle of it moves from the old-fashioned home to the village school, the general store, the post-office and back to the hearthstone again, like the circle of their lives. When the outward round of life varies so little, people have time to develop the curiosities of mind and soul that are the essence of humor:

"What we want, as I sense it, in the line O' poetry is somefin' Yours and Mine—Somefin' with live stock in it, and outdoors, And old crick-bottoms, snags and sycamores; Putt weeds in—pizenvines and underbrush, As well as johnny-jump-ups, all so fresh And sassy like—and ground' squir'ls—yes and 'We' As sayin' is—' We, Us and Company!'"

A KINDRED spirit to Riley in many ways was Eugene Field—kindred in the appreciation of the humor and poetry in common things. But Field got at it from a different side. He lived much in cities and read many books, yet he always kept in touch with the people of the Great West through his daily column of jests in poetry and prose. All over the country a sort of fellowship sprang up between Field and other newspaper men, who felt that he was keeping an open and hospitable house of humor for their delight. He would throw a jest into the placid pool of his editorial page, and straightway a circle of laughter would widen out till it struck the Atlantic, Pacific and the Gulf. And everybody understood it and knew when to laugh. There have been other humorists who could reach a limited audience with finer weapons than Field, but there have been few who understood the average American so well and hit his sense of the ludicrous so often. He had a way of taking his big audience into his confidence so that after you had once laughed with him you felt him to be your friend for life. That is why much of his work that has no claim to be literature is read with delight. It is a part of his delightful personality.

In such poems as "Casey's Table d'Hôte" and "The Conversazzhyony" he suggests another humorist who came out of the far West many years ago; but Bret Harte as a writer of dramatic stories has so far surpassed his reputation as a mere humorist that the fun in his earlier tales and poems is almost forgotten. Yet he seldom writes a tale in which there does not crop out his grotesque conceptions of characters and incidents. And what a writer of English he is! Clear, crinkling, picturesque, it still continues to flow from an inexhaustible fountain of good style.



THE strongest contribution that the West has made to American humor is Mark Twain. No one is second to him, no one has tried to imitate him. There is only one Mark Twain, but he plays on a harp of a hundred strings. His literary output is as variegated as an old-fashioned flower bed. When people thought that they had learned all his tricks he suddenly astonished them with the serious romance of "Joan of Arc." He has tried almost every literary form except the epic poem, and he may even now have that up his sleeve for anonymous publication. If you think that you know Mark Twain, having read "Innocents Abroad" or "Roughing It," you will discover your ignorance if you pick up "Life on the Mississippi." That is a book drawn from the life, to picture faithfully an era that has passed away. Humor is in it, of course, but it is overshadowed by the poetry and romance—the last qualities that people are accustomed to associate with Mark Twain! His descriptions of night on the river are masterpieces of vivid, picturesque style. Without effort he is eloquent, and in perfect simplicity he is pathetic. For a straight feat of the imagination it is difficult to find the equal of his description of the sand-storm in the desert in "Tom Sawyer Abroad."



His earliest work, that made his reputation, is least to be admired, because in it he often made his effects with an axe. There is no art in making splinters fly. But he has steadily increased in his power as a writer, so that if you pick up and read his later works you will make the acquaintance of a new and greater artist, but the same strong individuality known as Mark Twain.

FRANK R. STOCKTON is the Edison of humorists. He is first of all an inventor. He turns out an entirely unheard-of idea, which is the very backbone of the humor of his story. It is an idea with a twist to it that never occurred to anybody else. And he never tires taking out new patents! When people thought that he was near the end of his string he surprised them by kidnaping a Presbyterian Synod and taking them off on "Mrs. Cliff's Yacht" to hunt pirates. That is preposterous, but you believe it while you are reading Stockton. He has the placid style and convincing manner of a man who could not tell a lie, even to amuse a large audience, so that you are glad to believe in Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine, and Pomona, and Captain Horn, and The Late Mrs. Null. Stockton's mind is as clean and bright as a mountain spring.

Our humorists are, for the most part, a gentle, kindly race. Charles Dudley Warner is a man of fancy whose humor bubbles up when the world jars him. Mr. Howells, in his comedies and farces, is a tender satirist. His comedy appears to be the play of a man who fears that he is often too much in earnest.

Among women Ruth McEnery Stuart, Sarah Orne Jewett, Miss Seawell and Mrs. Wiggin have written admirable humorous stories, but most American women who write stories are too deadly serious.

THERE is a satirical edge on the humor of writers who have grown up with papers like "Puck" and "Life." The late H. C. Bunner wrote tales that are filled with delicate sentiment, but for useless foibles and shams he had a very pointed pen.

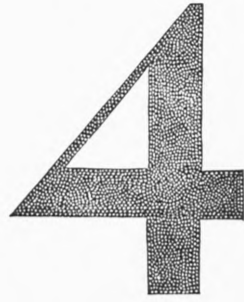


J. A. Mitchell has shown a wonderful keenness of satire in stories like "Mrs. Lofter's Ride." John Kendrick Bangs, in "Coffee and Repartee" and "The Idiot," used the American gift of "answering back" very effectively. James L. Ford is the satirist of literature as it is practiced in magazine circles. Edward S. Martin, in "Windfalls of Observation" and "Cousin Anthony and I," has shown how fine an art can be put into the satirical paragraph.

And these periodicals have also developed a number of decidedly clever writers of humorous verse—of note among them Mr. Bangs and Mr. Martin, Oliver Herford, Tom Masson, R. K. Munkittrick, James Jeffrey Roche and Tom Hall.

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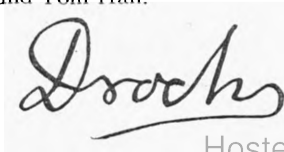
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LAMP-SHADES FOR SUMMER COTTAGES

By Anna Maxwell Huntington

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM DESIGNS BY THE AUTHOR

WITH the revival of Empire furniture and decorations we have the Empire lamp-shade, which lends itself well to decoration. It is made of satin, figured silk, cretonne or wall paper, and mounted on a foundation of good drawing or parchment paper. Another style of Empire shade is made by gathering silk or silkoline, or crêpe paper, on wires, and covering the edge with a quilling. This style of shade shows the light through; the other sheds most of the light down. It is best to fit each shade to its frame.



AN INGENIOUS FOLDING FRAME

THE best plan is to consider the wire form as part of a cone. Place your frame on the lamp, then take a large piece of wrapping or news paper, and make an immense cornucopia, being careful to have the point over the centre of the wire circles. Twist this cornucopia until it fits the frame. Secure the paper to the wire in a number of places. You can now see plainly the wires through the cover. Cut the paper carefully a half inch beyond the upper and lower wire circles, then cut vertically through the cover. Allow half an inch for seam in joining the cover when cutting out the

in brilliant tones, do not look as well against the light as the body colors.

To mount the satin, silk, etc., take for the very large shade about one and a half yards of paper one yard wide. Tack it securely to a table or to the floor; make a very smooth paste of starch, and spread it with a knife or brush upon the paper. Place the goods upon the paper, smoothing it out carefully.

BE SURE every part adheres, that no air may come between the paper and the cover. Let it remain till dry, then place your pattern on the goods, allow for lapping seam, and

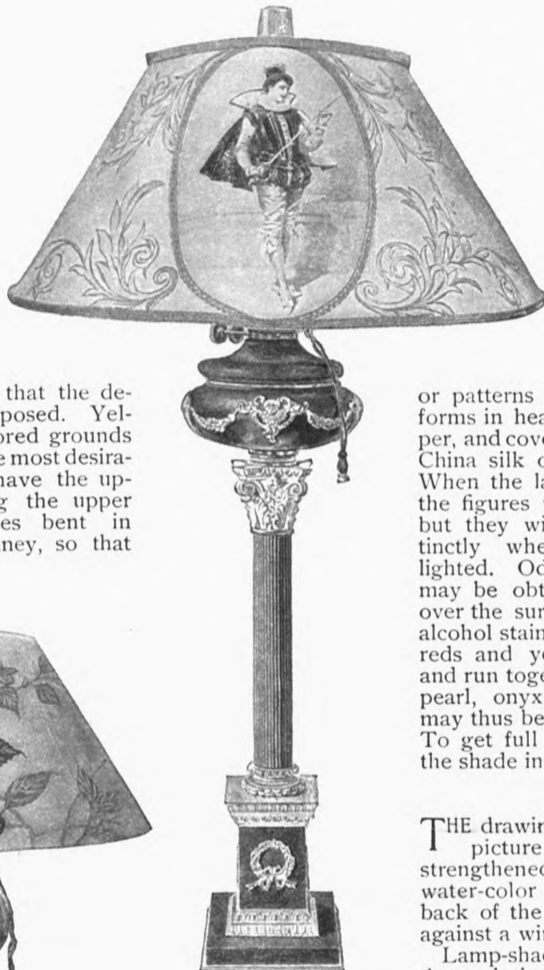
mark it out. There will be enough material left to make several small shades for princesse lamps. Finish the edge of the shade with a gimp so that the wire may be invisible. In selecting printed goods for covering see that the design is evenly disposed. Yellow or cream-colored grounds are the best. The most desirable wire forms have the up-rights connecting the upper and lower circles bent in toward the chimney, so that



SHADE IN BLUE AND WHITE SILK FOR DELFT LAMP



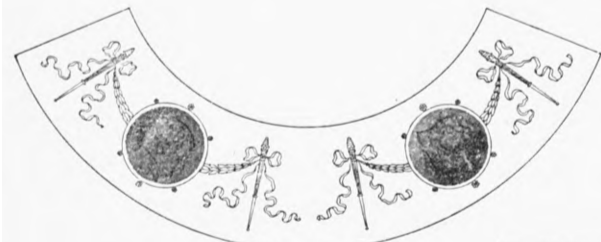
A PAINTED SHADE FOR A JAPANESE LAMP



SHADE FOR AN EMPIRE LAMP

shade. Secure the edge by lapping and inserting three or four patent brass fasteners. If the shade is to be made of paper, old prints, inserted as transparencies, especially those in the warm brown tints, will be effective. These may be set in satin worked with spangles. Prints from the Bartolozzi collection are very desirable.

PERSONS with artistic skill can make handsome shades by painting wreaths and torches between the prints, or graceful



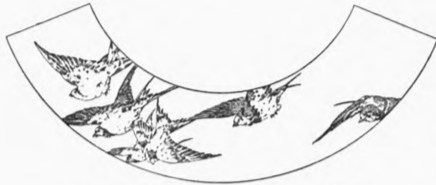
PATTERN FOR AN EMPIRE SHADE

festoons or scrolls around the shades. To insert the picture cut it the desired shape, and trace exactly on the shade where you wish to place the picture. Cut an opening in the shade about a quarter of an inch from the traced line inside. Glue the edge and place the picture in position. As this lapping of the picture and paper would make a dark line when the lamp is lighted gild the space or cover it with gimp.

Venetian boat scenes and flights of birds painted upon the shades are pleasing. Colored lithographs of pretty Watteau subjects are also liked. When painting the shades water-colors that are slightly opaque are more desirable than very transparent colors. Pure water-colors, except

gold gimp half an inch wide. They are sometimes decorated with a scroll running from one panel to the next. The cover for these is more difficult to fit. It would be well to fit each panel separately and lay them on a large piece of paper, allowing enough space between each panel for the bending of the paper over the wire.

Beautiful effects may be obtained by inserting in the shades photographic subjects printed either in blue or brown. Blue print paper, to be obtained at any photographic or engineering supply shop, in sheets of large size, can be utilized for the



PATTERN FOR A PAINTED SHADE

entire lamp-shade. The photographs can be printed directly upon this at chosen intervals. The effect will be that of a dark blue background, with the photographs showing in light blue upon it. Grasses and leaves, when laid upon the paper and exposed to the sun, will come out in pure white silhouette. After the exposure of about fifteen minutes wash the paper in clear water, and allow it to dry well before mounting.

A VERY simple way of making silhouette figures or patterns is to cut out the forms in heavy blackened paper, and cover the outside with China silk of any pale color. When the lamp is not lighted the figures will not appear—but they will show up distinctly when the lamp is lighted. Odd color schemes may be obtained by flowing over the surface of the paper alcohol stains in greens, blues, reds and yellows, mingled and run together. Mother-of-pearl, onyx and favril glass may thus be imitated closely. To get full transparency dip the shade in melted wax.

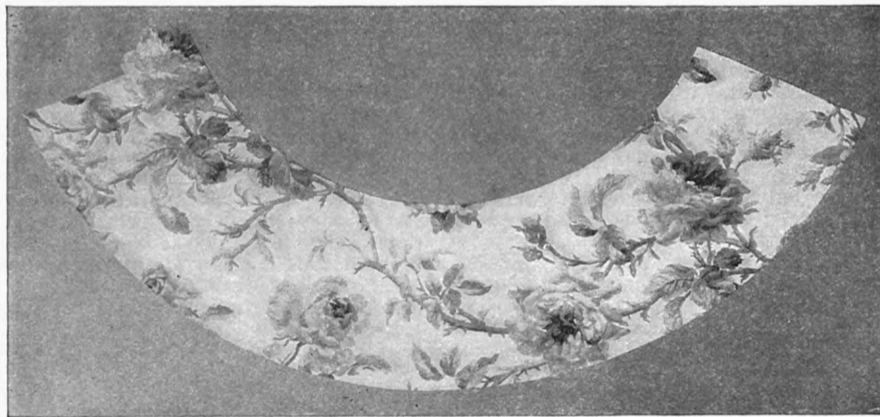
THE drawing or outline of a picture can always be strengthened with a pencil or water-color applied to the back of the paper while held against a window-pane.

Lamp-shades made from these designs will be found particularly attractive for use



PATTERN FOR A NIGHT LAMP SHADE

in summer cottages, especially upon gray evenings, when the hostess wishes to shut out the rainy skies and make the interior of her summer home seem particularly cozy and homelike. On the inner side of each shade a mica protector should be placed—indeed, these mica protectors are an absolute necessity where shades of the sort described are used. These protectors can be purchased at any lamp shop, or they may be made from sheet tin.



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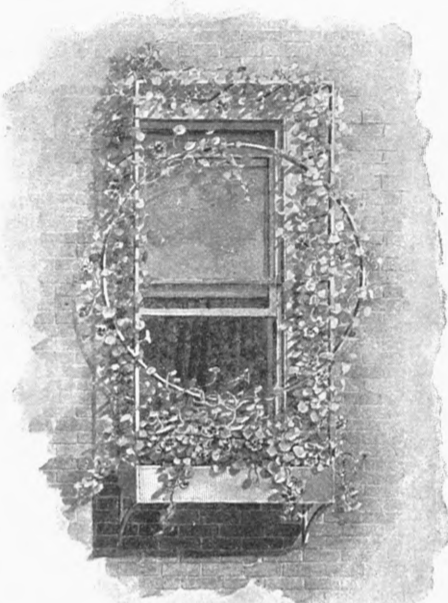
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THE CITY WOMAN'S GARDEN
 By Eben E. Rexford
 WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY FRANK S. GUILD

THE window-box is generally a failure. At first the plants in it seem to do well, but they very soon come to a standstill. Their foliage begins to turn yellow and fall off. The owner of the box applies water every day, and aims to keep the soil moist, but as the heat increases the plants wither and die. And the reason is not hard to find. Window-boxes are generally exposed to the action of air on all sides except the one next the building. Warm winds and dry air induce rapid evaporation of moisture, and two or three quarts of water are only sufficient to moisten the surface of the soil. At least a pailful a day will be required to keep the earth in a box one foot deep, one foot wide and three feet long, from becoming

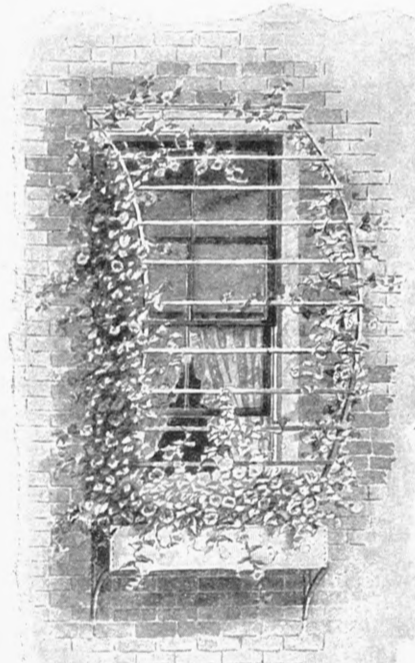
not be satisfied until you see some of it oozing out at cracks and crevices at the bottom. Superficial watering provides moisture for the surface of the soil only, and plants flourish as long as their roots remain in this stratum. But just as soon as they attempt to reach down they come in contact with a soil which is often dusty, and then they begin to sicken, wither and die.



A WINDOW-BOX may be a very cheap or a very expensive affair, but a cheap one, made out of a packing-box, will grow flowers just as well as a costly one made of tiles. All that is necessary is something that will hold soil. It is not enough to simply nail window-boxes to the wall; a brace should run lengthwise of the box, and be strongly bracketed at each end to furnish

ample support for the weight of the box. The soil with which the box is filled should be rich; plants will not grow in poor earth. It is often difficult to get good soil in the city, but the addition of a little bone-meal, which can be procured from any store where garden seeds are sold, will make a poor soil sufficiently rich in all elements of plant food to insure success. If you do not feel able to afford a fertilizer the use of soapsuds on washing-day will supplement, to a considerable extent, whatever nutriment is contained in such soil as happens to be available.

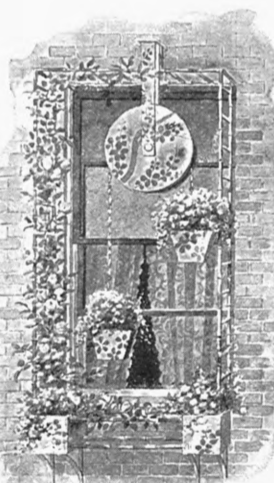
If your soil is a heavy one, having a tendency to harden or become compact under



too dry to grow plants. Small and frequent applications of water should be avoided.

EVERY morning the owner of a window-box should apply enough water to saturate all the earth in the box. Do

the continued applications of water, it can be lightened with coarse sand or with old mortar.

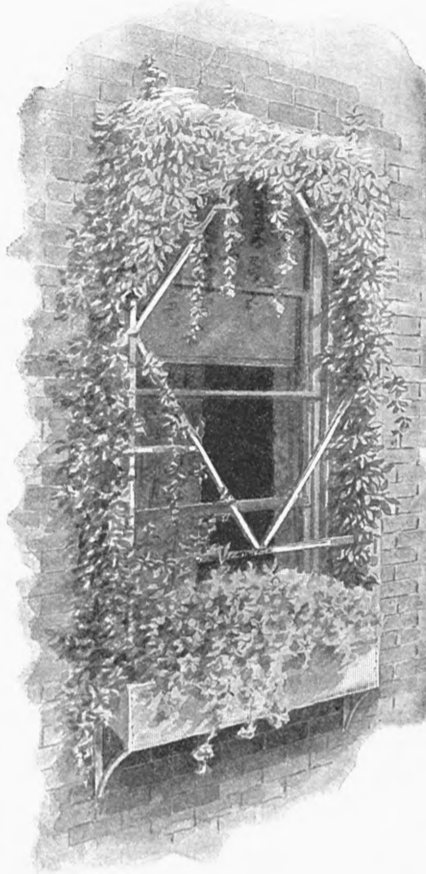


the continued applications of water, it can be lightened with coarse sand or with old mortar.

SEVERAL kinds of annuals may be grown easily in these boxes. Petunias are satisfactory because of their brilliancy and their half-drooping habit. By

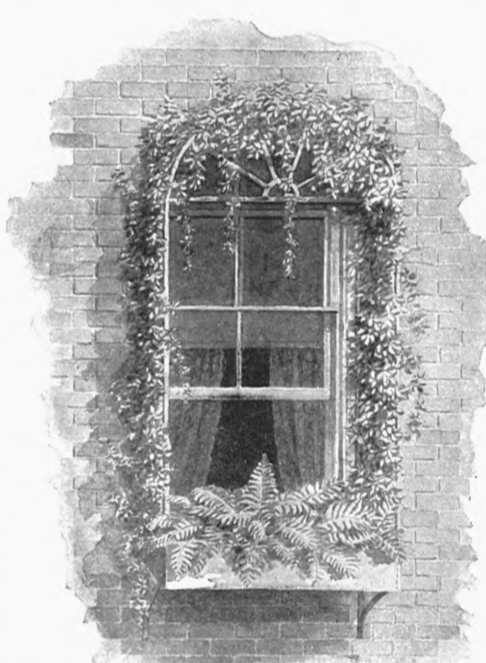
cutting the plants back at least half, two or three times during the season, new branches can be secured, from which a constant succession of flowers will be given. Nasturtiums are also good, and they will be found excellent for training up about the window frame. Mignonette and Sweet Alyssum edge a box prettily, and both are very fragrant. If Morning-glories are planted at each end, and a support

EDITOR'S NOTE—Detail drawings for the construction of these window gardens will be sent to any address, postpaid, upon receipt of twenty-five cents in stamps. Address Art Bureau of the JOURNAL.



is provided for them, they may be trained all around the window and any frame that is furnished at its top, thus giving a floral screen that will temper the sunshine, without wholly excluding it. It is an easy matter to construct a framework in such a way as to furnish necessary support for the vines, thereby securing an awning.

GERANIUMS, Heliotropes, Tea Roses, Salvias, and other plants of that class, will do well in a window-box. If the window is somewhat shaded Ferns, Pansies,

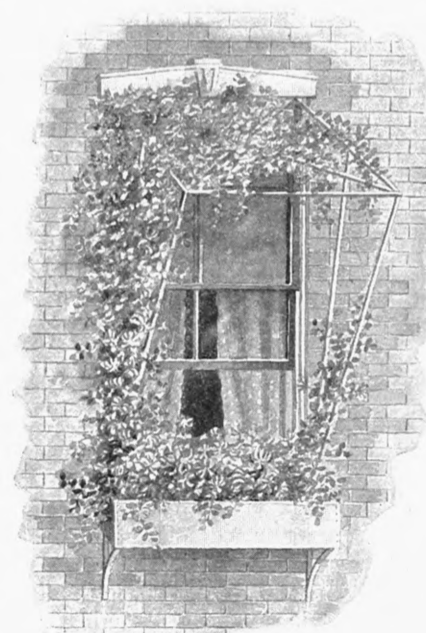


Fuchsias, Begonias and Mimulus will flourish there much better than they would in a more sunny location. But do not let your ambition to grow a large variety lead you into crowding the box so full that none of them can grow well.

Boxes made of pine or similar wood should be given a coat of some neutral-colored paint, like drab or dark olive. Or they may be covered with strips of ordinary floor oil-cloth, and thus made to resemble the expensive box of tile if patterns resembling tile-work are chosen. After the first of June the plants growing about

the edges ought to droop sufficiently to cover the side of the box next the street.

Treat plants in the window-box precisely as you would those in a garden. Remove all flowers as soon as they begin to fade, and allow no seed to form.



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FOR WEAR IN SUMMER TRAVEL

By Emma M. Hooper

AS I HAVE had so many inquiries from my correspondents concerning the small accessories of dress, as well as of the necessary articles for wear in summer travel, I shall write of these things this month. In giving prices, suggesting colors, etc., I shall be governed by the general average demand.

The fashionable shoes this season have moderately pointed toes and are of French kid. For summer wear Dongola leather is too heavy. Black, tan and white ties are worn—the latter, however, properly belong only to white suits. Bronze slippers, as well as black ones, are worn in the house, and one-strap sandals of black French kid are also favored for house shoes.

GLOVES AND VEILS FOR SUMMER WEAR

DRESSED kid gloves are more worn than suede, though the latter are cooler for summer wear. Two large buttons, four small ones or five hooks are the chief styles, with strong favor for the latter as they are convenient to lace and will fit any wrist. Silk gloves come in similar lengths, and in black, pearl or tan. A few green and blue shades are seen in the shops, but the standard colors are white, pearl, steel, tan and brown. Gray gowns demand gray gloves. White gloves are much worn for visiting, etc.; brown gloves belong to brown gowns, and tan and steel may be worn with any color. Chamois gloves, with hooks or buttons, in white and yellow shades, are pretty for wear with summer gowns, and are serviceable because they may be easily washed.

Another useful accessory is the veil, to keep the face clean and to hide defects as well. The veil should be pinned on so that it will not wrinkle over the face. A few dots are becoming, especially in black on a white ground of a fine mesh, not a cobwebby one that seems to line the face. White and pearl chiffon veils are thought to keep away sunburn. Black veils add years to the face unless the wearer is young and possessed of a blooming complexion. Brown veils are becoming to brunettes. The veil should always accord with the hat. A thin face needs a double-width veiling gathered in soft folds under the chin. Veils with borders are worn with walking hats, with the ends pinned so as to hang in two little falls over the back hair; the border is placed at the edge of the chin, and never over the mouth.

THE NEW BELTS, TIES AND PARASOLS

LINEN collars demand ties, of which a variety is shown in satin, plaid silk, cotton goods, etc. There are wide and narrow bows in scarlet, navy, cherry, pink, green, white, black and purple shades; four-in-hands just like those sold to men; dress bows of lawn or satin; large, loosely-tied bowknots, like a modified Windsor tie, and brilliant plaid string ties without number. You can pay from ten cents to two dollars for this now necessary article. Stocks of satin tied in a bow in front for the tiny turn-over band collars cost a dollar and fifty cents; they can be worn only with the one style of collar. A new collar has a tiny edge standing out like a circle, and this requires a stock, or a piece of black or colored ribbon (number twelve) passed twice around the neck, and tied in a four-in-hand knot in front, with ends coming half way to the belt.

The belts this season are of fine kid, with silver, gilt filigree or enameled buckles. The harness belts with severely plain buckles are considered very stylish. A new style of belt has two buckles, one on either side of the front, to make the waist-line look smaller. Leather now may be had in all colors to match all gowns. Black silk belts are most becoming to stout figures as they fit closely to the form. Slender buckles give a longer waist apparently. Jeweled and enameled belts are dressy, but should never, under any consideration, be worn with cotton shirt-waists or cotton dresses. Belts of all kinds are preferred an inch and a quarter wide.

Parasols are very much trimmed with *mousseline* or lace, or are changeable taffeta or bright plaid. Silk and chiffon designs in sun plaits radiating from the centre are new and dainty. White parasols are fancied, also green sun umbrellas, and both red and navy coaching sizes. Very bright colors are noticed in the parasol novelties, with green, red and purple predominating. Light-colored parasols are trimmed in black; black chiffon designs may be worn with any toilette.

WHAT TO WEAR IN THE SLEEPING-CAR

WHEN compelled to spend the night on the cars thoroughly undress so that you may be able to rest if you cannot sleep, and wear in cool weather a loose wrapper of striped flannel, and in the summer one of percale, made in each case in the loose Mother-Hubbard style. Always have a pair of crocheted bedroom slippers convenient to slip on if it is necessary to leave the berth. Have a roomy traveling bag for the necessary toilet articles, and do not burden yourself with a lot of bundles. The bag, a wrap and an umbrella are all that are necessary for one person. When traveling with children, of course, extra luggage must be taken. Travel in comfortable shoes, and do not keep your hat and veil on all day. These little things count during a weary journey.

A jacket suit of serge, cheviot or linen crash is comfortable to travel in, with a cotton shirt-waist, leather belt and linen collar. This saves an extra wrap, and the jacket may be removed in the car. Gray, brown and navy blue are the shades predominating in traveling costumes, though green is now liked in the mixed goods. A traveling dress should be neat, but not fussy in make or trimming. The hat should be small, and trimmed with quills and ribbon rather than flowers or feathers.

REQUISITES FOR AN OCEAN VOYAGE

TAKE only half the clothing that you think you will need, and do not attempt to have a small trunk in your stateroom. Have in your largest shawl-strap a traveling rug, heavy wrap—a golf cape is excellent—sun umbrella, rubbers, small cushion to tie on the back of your deck chair, a warm dress of plain design, and a flannel wrapper to use as a night-gown. Wear a chamois pocket well secured with a tape about the waist for your letter of credit, jewelry, money, etc.

In a large traveling bag place a change of underwear, hose, bedroom slippers, and needed toilet articles, with which include a small hot-water bag, bottle of salts, vaseline, box of cathartic pills and bottle of camphor. Do not forget a comfortable cloth steamer cap, and a gauze veil if you are afraid of a little sunburn. Wear a jacket suit of mixed cheviot or serge and a silk waist on board. After starting put on the older gown, and lounge in it until you land, when it can be given to a stewardess. Some travelers try to dress for dinner, and carry a steamer trunk filled with silk waists and fancy neckwear, but for an eight-day journey this is poor taste and a lot of trouble. Others have the small trunk in the cabin, and before landing pack the things in it that are to be used only on the return voyage, and send it to the ship company's office until their return. It must be remembered that thirty pounds of baggage is the average weight allowed free on the continent. Warm wraps and woolen underwear are necessary at all seasons going across the Atlantic.

DAINTY ACCESSORIES OF DRESS

A RUFFLE of lace, chiffon or *mousseline*, gathered full or pressed into fine knife-plaits, finishes the wrists of all gowns. The collar foundation is two inches and a quarter high, with some trimming in the way of tabs, square or pointed, a box-plaiting across the back, or half-circular revers; all of these are stiffly interlined and of the dress or vest material. Besides this there will be a ruffle or plaiting of lace or chiffon commencing at the sides an inch deep and widening at the back to three inches. Lace renders many materials and colors becoming that could not otherwise be worn. A corselet belt of bias folds should be sewed to the waist, and tightly drawn about the wearer before doing so. One wider at the back than in front gives a longer-waisted appearance. The newest bolero jacket is very small, cut in three scallops, edged with a ruffle of lace, and the upper scallop turned back like a revers over the sleeve. Satin and taffeta ribbons are freely used on cotton gowns.

Foulard or printed China silk gowns trim prettily with black velvet ribbon. The linings of skirts of all transparent materials are made up entirely separate from the outside material, though usually hung from the same belt.

Pockets are once again in all skirts at the back seam on the right side, but not at the centre seam. The light-weight woolen skirts decorated with from two to five tiny bias ruffles frequently show the latter bound with narrow black satin ribbon when the corselet belt is made of piece satin.

SUMMER FROCKS FOR LITTLE GIRLS

LITTLE girls from three to eight years wear small-figured taffeta silk frocks, with white or light-colored ground having tiny stripes or flowers. These, which are for best wear, are worn with a guimpe of the finest tucked nainsook or delicately embroidered batiste, with a tiny edging for the collar. The little skirt is in full breadths for the smaller size, and then develops into a gored front as the age increases, though a full gathered skirt is never out of style. For little girls of five five widths of silk are not too many.

These little frocks are made with coat sleeves puffed at the top, and round, low baby waists, with lace frills at the top, and shaped revers of the goods, trimmed with several rows of narrow velvet ribbon or a frill of chiffon. Velvet ribbon then trims the belts, with rosettes near the front where the rows end, and also at the wrists. Ribbon knots are often placed on the shoulders. Bretelles of satin ribbon, with belt and bows to match, are used. A new decoration shows tabs of lace over the shoulders half way to the belt, with ribbon in the centre of the tabs, held by a buckle at the end, and loops over the waist.

Rosebud printed China silks and plain shades of the same soft silks in light shades have long been favored for little girls. Lace-edged ruffles, velvet ribbon, satin bows and a light meshed lace are the only trimmings for these silken fabrics. Children who act as bridesmaids sometimes wear slips of changeable taffeta under dainty little frocks of chiffon.

CHILDREN'S COLORED WOOLEN FROCKS

EVEN little tots of three years wear woolen frocks of small checks, plaids or mixtures of serge, cheviot or canvas weaves in shades of brown, green, tan and bright blue. Bright red dresses are never out of date, and for summer are of challie, cashmere, etc. With a white guimpe these frocks are bright and do not soil easily. They are trimmed with narrow black velvet or satin ribbon on the belt, wrists and revers, around the neck, or epaulette pieces in pointed or square shape. Pink, light green and pale blue cashmere frocks for really dressy wear have epaulettes of guipure lace square over the shoulders, ribbon bows near the collar, with loops hanging to the waist-line in front, using satin ribbon an inch and a half wide.

Some of these dresses are made high in the neck with a full or plaited front; others have crosswise tucks at the top, plain or edged with a ruffle of inch-wide Valenciennes lace. Gay and brilliant colors are used for girls' frocks, after the fashions for older girls. The jacket effect is worn by girls after five years of age; the bolero is square or round, edged with braid or velvet ribbon, and the waist between fulled at the collar. A little hand braiding is acceptable for flat vests.

A pretty little bolero front of green serge edged with black soutache braid laid in a row of circles is very pretty. Plaid frocks are made with the waists cut on the bias, matching the bars so as to form diamonds in the centre, back and front, while the skirt is cut with the plaid matching. Three breadths are used for the skirts of frocks for girls of six years of age.

THE FIRST SHORT CLOTHES

SEVERAL correspondents have asked how a baby's first short dresses should be made, evidently thinking them very different to the long ones of the first outfit. The materials, embroidery or lace trimmings and styles are just the same, only the skirts are shortened to the instep, or sufficiently so to prevent the child from falling when trying to walk. If the child has not grown very fast the dresses already on hand are simply shortened, or new ones are made after the same style, but shorter and larger. From this time on the petticoats are made with regular little waists, or made to button on ready-made waists, to which the stockings and flannel skirts may also be fastened. Stocking supporters are used with long hose, but in the summer short socks are worn in black or white.

When washing is not a problem white dresses are the only ones worn for two years, but if the washing list must be kept down colored ginghams are worn by children after the first year. The clothes of a creeping child may be kept half-way clean by buttoning over them a creeping apron made of Holland linen or gingham. The thin linen crash makes excellent dresses for small girls and boys alike. For the latter from two to three years of age they are made with short jackets and gathered skirts, and worn with blouses of cambric or lawn. This is the favorite style for small boys, though many mothers put them in trousers when three years old.



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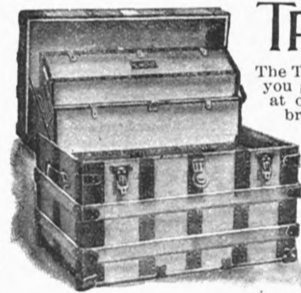
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THIS SUMMER'S WHITE FROCKS

By Isabel A. Mallon

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY ETHEL ROSE

THIS, certainly, may be called a white summer, for never before has the white frock been given so pronounced a vogue. The materials favored are organdy, dotted Swiss muslin, dimity, piqué and corded cloth in the cottons, and China, foulard and tafeta in the silks.

Piqué of the received weight, which, by-the-way, is not as heavy as Marseilles, is used for the frock shown in Illustration No. 1. The skirt has the fashionable curve and is not over-wide. Around the edge is a design in white braid that harmonizes with the pattern which outlines the short jacket. The shirt-waist is of white silk, finished with a high white silk stock. The sleeves are decidedly small, having enough fullness on the shoulders to be graceful, but fitting the arms closely, and finished with narrow braiding. The

THE sleeves of this China silk frock are puffed on the shoulders, wrinkle to fit the arms, and have a band of insertion on each inner seam. They are pointed at the wrists, and finished with frills of lace. The wide tucked yoke and epaulettes, as well as the square bolero, are edged with guipure lace, while squares of the tucked

sleeves are decidedly odd. The lower part of each is of guipure, the chiffon being visible all the way down the outside of the arm. The epaulettes are of guipure lace, the right one being slashed; the left, however, continues in a cascade down the entire side to the edge of the belt. The belt is of moiré ribbon, tied in quaint loops and ends. The high collar is made of moiré ribbon, covered with folds of the chiffon, with flaring fans of lace at each side where the collar joins at the back.



AN ELABORATE FROCK (ILLUS. NO. 4)

belt is of white leather with a gold buckle. The hat is made of white chiffon, and is elaborately trimmed at the back with enormous white roses and their foliage.

A COSTUME that is an absolute contrast to the one just described, although both are white, is the pretty one of dotted Swiss muslin in Illustration No. 2. The skirt is made up over a white slip, and has a pointed trimming of Valenciennes insertion and edging extending around it midway. The bodice is draped to fit the figure, with a pointed trimming formed of the Swiss and the lace insertion and edging, arranged in berthia fashion. The high stock and the wide belt are of white taffeta silk. Over the stock points of the lace flure prettily. The sleeves are of the Swiss, rather full on the shoulders, shaping in to the arms, and flaring far over the hands, where they are trimmed with insertion and lace.

A frock of China silk is shown in Illustration No. 3. The skirt is finished with a deep hem, and above it are groups of tucks, each set being headed by a band of heavy guipure insertion.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Mrs. Mallon will be glad to answer any questions relating to fashions described by her in the JOURNAL if stamped addressed envelopes are sent to her. Full-size patterns of any of the designs given on this page—from 30 to 42 inches in bust measurement—will be sent to any address upon receipt of twenty-five cents in stamps. Address Art Bureau, THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia.



A CREATION IN DOTTED SWISS (ILLUS. NO. 2)

silk, finished with lace, flare over the high collar. The belt of the silk simulates a sash and is trimmed with the lace.

A MORE elaborate white toilette of chiffon, given in Illustration No. 4, has the skirt laid in accordion plaits. The bodice shows a yoke of the plaited chiffon with a blouse effect of guipure, headed with heavy white appliqué. The



A WHITE CLOTH TOILETTE (ILLUS. NO. 5)



FROCK OF WHITE CHINA SILK (ILLUS. NO. 3)

A VERY Frenchy and very elaborate costume is the one given in Illustration No. 5. The material used for it is white cloth. The skirt is slashed at each side of the front to show deep plaitings of crêpe. Heavy gold embroidery outlines the cloth edges. The bodice is carefully fitted to the figure, slashed to show crêpe, after the fashion achieved on the skirt, and elaborately trimmed with gold embroidery. The sleeves are tucked almost to the elbow, then they are fitted to the arms, while bunches of finer tucks are between the elbows and



A SMART WHITE PIQUÉ FROCK (ILLUS. NO. 1)

wrists. A smart air is given by the crush collar and belt, which are of black velvet. The gloves are white undressed kid, the parasol white silk, trimmed with lace and having a gold handle; while the hat is a fancy straw, trimmed with white crêpe and bunches of cherries and their foliage. If one wished to simplify this costume soutache could be used instead of the expensive gold embroidery, or heavy guipure insertion might take its place. The frock, however, is so smart-looking that one would hesitate before making any change in it.

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THE KING'S DAUGHTERS

Edited by Mrs. Margaret Bottome



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HEART TO HEART TALKS

HAD gone to an Eastern manufacturing town to speak to The King's Daughters. The friend with whom I had corresponded in reference to my going told me, upon my arrival, that there was a certain "Shut-in," an invalid, one of The King's Daughters, and a reader of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, who had a great desire to see me. She had not been able to turn in her bed for many years, and she had asked if it would be possible for her to be carried on her bed to the meeting, so that she might hear me in the church. My friend told her that I would be glad to go and see her. And an hour after my arrival I called at her house, and as I greeted her in her room she said, "Oh, if I only had a chair of gold for you to sit upon." I smiled and said, "I should much prefer a rocking-chair." As I looked at the hands drawn out of all shape, and at the poor, misshapen body, I realized all that she must have suffered, and appreciated all her patience in those long years of sorrow and pain.



THE MOST ACTIVE MEMBER IN THE CHURCH

BUT when I looked at her sweet face, and listened as she talked, not of herself at all, but of the joy she had had in meeting us once a month in the JOURNAL, her bed of suffering seemed like a throne. And I did not wonder, as I listened to this sainted woman, that her former minister, in committing her to the care of the place where she now lives, had said, "I do not see how I can get along without her, she has been the most active member in my church." And yet her hands, as well as her feet, were helpless. She talked to me of the joy she had experienced in writing to the prisoners in the State prison. She thought so much of what interested her, and of what she had to be thankful for, that she ignored her sufferings. I think I never saw a greater triumph of spirit over matter. She lived in the Spirit, talked in the Spirit, and was no more confined to that room in which she lived than was Madame Guyon when she wrote in the Bastille in Paris:

"These bolts and bars cannot control
The flight, the freedom of the soul."

Yes! we must be interested in somebody besides ourselves. The interesting people are the people that make us interested in ourselves, and if they are interested in that which is highest and best they seem the most interesting people in the world. And such people will never be lonesome; they never will be really "shut in"; the body may be, but they will be in God's "universe broad and free." But you say, "How can I feel this uplifting if I am ill and suffering?" Perhaps your illness will disappear if the greatest ill of not seeing God is done away with. "Jesus Christ maketh thee whole"! Think of it!

THE FIRST THING I EVER WROTE

I WONDER how many "Shut-ins" read this page. Sometimes I am amazed at the letters they write me. How I wish I could say something to the sufferers that would cheer them. I remember the first thing I ever wrote for the public eye was for invalids. I thought of the many who were not strong enough to read an article of any length, and I said, "Now if I should put a taking title at the top and then give an illustration maybe some one on a sick-bed would read it." I remember so well that little article, and the kindness of the clergyman who took time in his busy life to write a word of encouragement to me. Perhaps few of us think it worth while to take time to say a few words of cheer. If the thought comes to us we are so apt to say, "Oh, they don't need anything from me," or, "If I could write a really nice letter I would do it."



DOING LITTLE KINDLY ACTS EVERY DAY

DO NOT forget that this Order of The King's Daughters is intended for these little kindly acts. I have been thinking lately of those words, "Such as I have give I thee." "Such as I have" is just what we often do not want to give; we want to give what some one else has, and because we have not what he has we decline to give. Saint Peter had neither silver nor gold, and that was just what the man asked him for; he did, however, get from Saint Peter what he needed more than either silver or gold. Saint Peter gave the man the benefit of his faith. You remember he said, "Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, rise up and walk." And his feet and ankle bones received strength and he walked. Perhaps these words may be of help to the dear "Shut-ins": "Such as I have give I thee." No doubt it must be trying to you invalids to feel that you have not health and strength to minister to others. You can, however, give the benefit of your patience—your cheerfulness under trying circumstances. When shall we come to understand that spirit is more than anything else? I have known homes where the most pleasant room in the house was the room where the invalid was, and where the atmosphere of cheer was so great that no other room in the house had such attraction for the members of the family.

Never till we come to some facts and keep affirming them can we triumph over our ills. Take up again the eleventh chapter of Hebrews, and then decide what true faith is. "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear. It is what we do not see that is to triumph over things which we do see. God's ways are always best, always surest, always right.

THE KEYNOTE OF OUR ORDER

I HAVE thought much lately about His working in us the priceless thing we call character while we are doing the work that is given us to do. It is not what I do, but how I do it and for whom I do it. I know how many times I have said this; I know it is the keynote of our Order of The King's Daughters, but it is becoming more and more to me, and I must urge you to cultivate this spirit more and more.

While I am writing this, at this very hour, thousands and thousands of the young girls in our cities are on their way to the stores and factories, and weary mothers are commencing another day of drudgery, and the night's sleep (and maybe some have not even had that) has not rested them, but the treadmill life has to be gone through. And was this all we were made for? No! a thousand times no! I only know one question and answer in the Westminster Catechism, but I like that immensely: "What is the chief end of man?" "To glorify God and enjoy Him forever." I heard of a little fellow asking his teacher, after answering the above question, "Teacher, will you please tell us the chief end of God?" The teacher had sense and answered, "The chief end of God is to glorify us and enjoy us forever!" It is all just there. Can I glorify Him in getting three meals a day and washing up after each meal? I answer yes, you can glorify God in washing dishes as truly as any minister can glorify God in preaching sermons. There is no common work if our eyes are opened to see.



WHAT TO DO WITH A BROKEN HEART

THERE is a world some of you have never entered, and yet you may enter it to-day, where you work no more alone, where you weep no more alone. I am not so sure but that we may get even here where there is "no more crying, for the former things are done away." And I do not mean because we have become hardened by any means, but where most or all of the crying is for joy or gratitude. This is among the possibilities. Now suppose we take a look at the possibilities, and remember that all things are possible to him that believeth. Start off by saying from this time, "I will have an object in all I do or suffer"—and you might just as well have the highest object: work for God, suffer for Him, glorify Him, and then you will enjoy Him and He will enjoy you. That would be a new life for some of you, and a new life is what you want. You probably think of getting away from your life that is so humdrum and meaningless. No, you want to get away from yourself, and then all of life, the most menial, will be full of interest. The divorcee you need is to be divorced from yourself. How, you say? Oh, only by really believing what you say you believe. A reader of this page wrote me the other day asking me what she should do with a broken heart. She seemed to have forgotten that God had sent His only Son for just this purpose to bind up broken hearts, for Christ said, "The Spirit of the Lord God is upon Me; He hath sent Me to bind up the broken-hearted." When our watches are out of order we take them to the watchmaker, and he puts in what they probably need, new springs, and we ourselves often need new springs. Let us go where alone we can find them.



GLORYING IN THE DIVINE PROMISES

THERE is such a thing as a spirit of thankfulness, and if we have this spirit we shall never be at a loss for causes of gratitude. It is a fact that very often the people who have the least of this world's goods are the most thankful. I remember hearing of a minister in the long-ago who was sent for to see a very poor old woman whom he had been told was a Christian. He made his way up the rickety stairs to the top garret of a miserable house, and there on a pallet of straw, in a room so dark that he had to grope his way, lay the dying saint. He said he was so shocked that all he could say was: "My poor woman. What can I say? I have nothing to say." "Well," said she, "if you have not anything to say I have," and reaching out her bony hand she took an old well-thumbed New Testament from a cranny in the wall, and opening it she handed it to him to read, and he read: "In My Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto Myself; that where I am, there ye may be also." "Is not that something to say?" she asked exultantly. The clergyman said he never felt such a reproof. Ah! we must come to see that this life is not all, that "Heaven's eternal bliss will pay for all His children suffer here." Keep the "have" and the "after" connected. The after is only a continuance of the here: hereafter!

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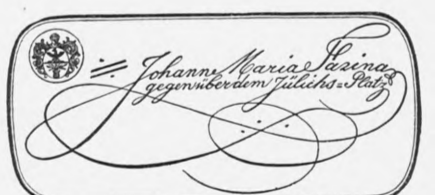
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ALTHOUGH faith and hope are very closely connected they should be clearly distinguished. Faith has work to perform to-day; hope cheers faith on the way, and points to rewards of service. The former comes by hearing, the Apostle Paul tells us, while the latter comes by experience. Faith accepts the gift of promise, and hope guards the sacred treasure.

Hope confidently expects the fulfillment of promises in the future. The Bible has much to say about hope, but never does it use the term to mean uncertainty or doubt. It is always employed in the sense of implicit confidence in the fulfillment of the promise upon which it rests. It is a wrong use of the Scriptural term for any one to hope that he is a Christian, even as it would be absurd for me to hope that I am an American. That is a fact. I do not hope to be something that I know I am. I may hope to ever be a loyal citizen of my country, and, in the sense of truly believing that my patriotism will keep me such, I am hoping rightly. And thus, while we know that we are Christians, we may hope, through faith, to be kept from the temptations which surround us through Him who has redeemed us from sin.

HOPE IS ESSENTIAL TO THE SOUL

THERE are three classes in the world in respect to their relations to hope: first, those who have no hope; second, those who have a false hope, and third, those who have a true hope.

It is providential that those who belong to the first class are not numerous. Hope is as essential to the human soul as faith is to society. A life without hope becomes an unendurable misery, a burden too grievous to be borne. When in the latter days of heathen Rome men recognized in their gods the reflection of their own weak natures and realized the emptiness of their hope, they gave themselves over to the dictates of their wanton hearts, and, when wearied of life, were advised by many of their wisest teachers to drown their despair in the forgetfulness of suicide.

Even in our own day the great army of suicides is chiefly recruited from those who have no hope. Day by day the newspapers chronicle the wreck of some poor life driven by hopelessness upon the rocks of suicide. Oh! that men would look to the right source for hope: to Him who never turned a deaf ear to the cry of despair or refused to aid the neediest who came to Him for help. He it was who came "not to destroy men's lives, but to save them." What we all need is a hope that will stand the test in the hour of adversity—when everything about us seems full of doubt and uncertainty.

EDITOR'S NOTE—"Mr. Moody's Bible Class" began in the JOURNAL of November, 1896, and will continue without intermission during 1897.

FALSE HOPE IS WORSE THAN NO HOPE

THE second class, or those who cherish false hopes, are unlike the first class in that they are very numerous. They are not limited to the so-called dark corners of the earth, but they are to be found even in the most enlightened Christian communities. Now a false hope is worse than no hope at all. A man who is hopeless may be induced to accept a true hope, but one who has a false hope must be first shown that his hope is false before he will accept of a true one.

How carefully men examine titles to property that they may purchase, and how exacting they are regarding all the evidence given. And you would say a man was mad who invested his worldly possessions in property that he was wholly ignorant of. How much more unreasonable, then, to build your eternal hopes without a firm belief in the promises of your Redeemer.

VAIN HOPING IN THE HOUR OF EXTREMY

DURING the war a boy in Pennsylvania was condemned to death. The boy expected to be pardoned and was resting upon that hope. The papers were full of statements that Governor Curtin would pardon the boy. One day Governor Curtin met Mr. George H. Stuart, the noted philanthropist, on the street, and said, "Stuart, you know this boy who is sentenced to death. He is entertaining a hope that I am going to pardon him, and I can't do it. Now, go and tell him." Mr. Stuart afterward told me that it was the hardest duty he had ever performed, but it was an act of mercy. When he entered the cell the prisoner rushed to him and cried, "Mr. Stuart, you are a good man, I know you bring me a pardon." Mr. Stuart knew not what to answer, but he summoned courage and told the boy the truth. The boy fell in a faint at Mr. Stuart's feet when he found his false hope taken away, but it prepared the way to tell him where alone a true and lasting hope might be found.

DANGER OF BUILDING ON FALSE HOPES

FALSE hopes are apparently all-sufficient until the testing time, when they fail. Many a man founds his hope on his neighbor's weakness or his own conceit. Men say to me, "I think I am as good as so-and-so," or, "I'm doing as well as I know how." They forget that a hope, to be real or true, must rest upon something outside of one's self. I am like a man trying to build a house without a foundation if I think that anything about myself is a sufficiently secure or lasting ground upon which to found my hopes. There is not a thief but believes that he will escape detection; not a drunkard but builds on a false hope that he is strong enough to stop at any time; not a defaulter but believes he can repay what he has overdrawn. These are false hopes, because not built upon a firm foundation; they are like the "foolish man which built his house upon the sand."

THE INDIVIDUAL MUST LIVE HIS OWN LIFE
MANY build their hopes upon the piety of their parents. But a man's relations to God are independent of all others. Eli's sons were punished for their sins, and David's family were wrecked through their own passions. It is a sacred birthright, and a privilege not to be thought of lightly, to have godly parents, but not a firm ground upon which to hope. Even wisdom that does not have its foundation on the fear of God is nothing else but "vexation of spirit." Turn to the opinion of the King of Israel, whose wisdom has become proverbial, and whose fame is undimmed by the ages: "For in much wisdom is much grief; and he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow."

HOPE IS THE SILVER LINING TO EVERY CLOUD

HOPE is the silver lining to every dark cloud in the Christian life, and brings with it the ever-radiant presence of the Sun of Righteousness. It is this fact which makes Christianity the religion of gladness. I remember hearing Dr. Andrew Bonar once make the statement that "everything before a child of God was to be glorious." At once I made a study of the Christian's future and found the statement to be literally true. Peter tells us that already we are "partakers of the glory that shall be revealed," and Paul asserts that when "Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with Him in glory." These bodies, now so full of infirmities, are to be raised again in glory, and "be fashioned like unto His glorious body." Our future home, the "New Jerusalem," will have no night nor darkness, because the "glory of God" will abide in it. And we shall then see Him face to face, "by whom we now rejoice in hope of the glory of God." There is, then, good reason for the Christian to live in brightest anticipation of future joy, as well as the assurance that here on earth all things are subject to a loving Heavenly Father, who directs everything for the best interests of those who trust Him.

NO REPENTANCE BEYOND THE GRAVE

THEN some look to an opportunity for repentance beyond this life. Such a hope has no encouragement in Scripture. The Bible teaches that "now is the accepted time," and again that "when a wicked man dieth, his expectation shall perish; and the hope of unjust men perisheth."

Even hope in our church membership is vain. There was probably no more conspicuous church member in Jerusalem than the Pharisee who made such a parade of his temple devotions. He thanked God that he was "not as other men," that he gave so largely for the Lord's work, and was such an exemplary member of society. Had you asked him he would have boasted of his ancestry and his church relations. And yet with all his religion he did not have a good ground for his hope, for it was not resting on a sound foundation. Any hope in a religion that does not keep a man from sinning is a false and dangerous one.

MARRYING A MAN TO REFORM HIM

THERE is another hope which I believe is one of the most subtle and deceitful which ever existed, and one which wrecks the happiness of many a young girl's life. I refer to the common delusion that a woman can best reform a man by marrying him. It is a mystery to me how people can be so blinded to the hundreds of cases in every community where tottering homes have fallen and innocent lives have been wrecked, because some young girl has persisted in marrying a scoundrel in the hope of saving him. I have never known such a union, and I have seen hundreds of them, result in anything but sadness and disaster. Let no young girl think that she may be able to accomplish what a loving mother or sympathetic sisters have been unable to do. Before there is any contract of marriage there should be convincing proof that there has been real and thorough regeneration.

And let no Christian woman believe that she can disregard Saint Paul's injunction, "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers," for I have always noted that the husband loses respect for the wife's faith, and she, too, follows her Master "afar off," or denies Him wholly.

I cannot leave this subject without adding just one more word in regard to woman's duty to society. She stands as the sacred guardian of future homes and our nation's prosperity, and to her must we look for true reforms. To her standard must society come. Let her be sure to place it high and keep it pure, and make it apply impartially to all people. Let her keep out those whom she knows fall short of her standard, and never condone in the stronger sex what she condemns in the weaker. Let her think not to elevate society by hiding or condoning the evils which surround her on every side, but only by shutting out those whom she has found it impossible to raise to her standard. Then future generations will arise who will bless her for their heritage, instead of cursing her for their misery.

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WHAT TO EXPECT FROM A YOUNG MAN

By Ruth Ashmore



CRY that is continually heard is that which demands that the rights of woman be given to her. Just what these rights are is not clearly explained, but a great many thinking women have come to the conclusion that the real need of the day is the presentation to man of the rights belonging to him. The so-called advanced woman tells what she expects of the world—announces what she expects from her sister, woman; but the woman who makes her voice heard in the highways and byways seldom has anything to say about what she expects from man—the truth being that she expects little, but demands much. This is not a gracious attitude to take, and yet I am sorry to say that it is an attitude only too often taken by our American women. A bright young Englishman, who recently spoke to me of his great admiration for the best type of American girl, added: "But it always seems odd to me to watch an American woman walk. She does it as if the earth belonged to her." I thought over what he said, and then answered: "It does; but it is by the grace of the men."

WOMAN REIGNING IN THE HOME

THE American man, from his boyhood, is taught to be courteous to women. In the English household the brother is omnipotent; in the American, the sister rules. I think the American plan is the wiser of the two, but in making the mother, the wife, the daughter or the sister seem the ruling power, the virtues, the strength and the manliness of the father, husband, son or brother should not be lost sight of. There is too much taking for granted that the young man must be the subservient personage wherever a young woman is concerned. There is, I am sorry to say, too much permitting of selfishness on the part of the young woman, and too much yielding to many of her foolish and selfish desires on the part of the young man.

THE RELATION OF MOTHER AND SON

EVERY mother has a right to expect love and consideration from her son. But has every mother so taught her son that he is capable of giving to her that for which she longs? She wishes him to show her continual respect—a respect in speech and in manner—and she is well satisfied when he extends this respect to all womankind. But how can she expect anything from the son, before whom she has talked in the lightest sort of way about other women, laughing at their follies, excusing their lack of sweetness, and overlooking their lack of attention to the courtesies of life? A clever writer once said: "Learn to say kind and pleasant words whenever the opportunity offers." I go a little beyond this myself, and I say to the mother: "Make the opportunity to say pleasant words to your son." Then he will always be sure to have polite words for you.

CONFIDENCE BEGETS CONFIDENCE

YOU ask for your son's confidence—how can you expect this? In his boyhood you placed no confidence in him. He knew little of the inner side of the life of the household. I think it would be wise to let boys, after they pass childhood, be informed as to some of the cares and many of the responsibilities that come to their mothers. Let them learn that it is a fine thing for a mother to be able to confide in her boys. Let them learn what the little care given to their clothes, or the little economy as to spending money, will mean to their mothers when, for some reason, the household income is lessened. And you mothers will be surprised to discover how eager your boys will be to be of real use to you, and how proud they will be of their mothers' confidence. The mother who makes her boy appreciate his value to her will never, in the future, look for his confidence in vain. To his mother he will take his joys and his pleasures, and she will expect from him nothing that he will not give.

The first woman to influence a boy is his mother. The second is his sweetheart. Now, what does she expect from him? Very often so much—so very much—that he concludes life will be more agreeable without her than with her; that she is more charming as an ideal than as a reality. Of course, this is the result of unwise training. Even the nicest of girls sometimes makes mistakes, and asks, in a very feminine way, too much from the average young man.

GIRLS EXPECT TOO MUCH FROM YOUNG MEN

THE average young man is the agreeable fellow who earns enough money to take care of himself and to put by a little for special occasions. But he is not a millionaire, and he is not the young man drawn by those illustrators who, in black and white, give us so-called society sketches. A combination of foolish influences makes the girl of to-day expect entirely too much from the young man of to-day. She reads, or is told, that when a young man is engaged to be married he sends his fiancée so many pounds of sweets, so many boxes of flowers, as well as all the new books and all the new music that may appear each week.

DAINTY GIFTS THAT EXPRESS LOVE

THIS would be a charming act of courtesy on the part of a millionaire's son, but for the average young man, who is honestly earning a small salary, giving a helping hand at home, paying his bills, and who is, to sum it all up, an honest gentleman, it would be an absolute impossibility. A girl has no right to expect it, and she should not encourage it. If Jack, in his desire to show his love for his sweetheart, should send her a big box of roses when flowers are worth nearly their weight in gold, she ought to love him well enough, and be woman enough, to tell him, in a pleasant way, that if, once in a while, he cared to bring her a single flower, it would be accepted with pleasure, but flowers by the boxful she would not receive, did not like, and should absolutely refuse to even consider. It is possible that Jack and his sweetheart are both very fond of music; that to the little town where they live a famous musician is coming, and that Jack feels he can draw on the little bank account to give to the one he loves, as well as to himself, the pleasure of hearing divine sounds. Suppose Jack's sweetheart is a foolish girl. Then she will manage to make him understand that she expects him to appear dressed in evening clothes, wearing white kid gloves, and to bring a carriage in which to take her to the hall, and that the seats must be the most expensive ones.

ENCOURAGE MEN TO BE JUST INSTEAD OF GENEROUS

MY DEAR little woman, if there were more honest girls in this world—honest in their treatment of young men—there would be a greater number of marriages and fewer thieves. Yes, I mean exactly what I say. It is the expectation on the part of a foolish girl that a man should do more than he can honestly, that has driven many men to the penitentiary, and many more to lives of so-called single blessedness. The music would be just as good if Jack, who does not possess a dress suit, wore his best clothes in their immaculate neatness, went either with or without gloves, and rode with you to the hall in the horse car, or else strolled along in the moonlight. You could sit in seats that cost less, but in which you were just as comfortable, and from which you could hear just as well, and then, after the concert was over, you and Jack could enjoy your evening with the greatest of pleasure, because you had both enjoyed a generosity.

DANGER OF EXTRAVAGANT PRESENTS

GIRLS expect too much from young men. Jack, perhaps, has a friend, who is recklessly getting deeper and deeper into debt, because three times a week he sends to his sweetheart a bunch of violets, and they cost never less than a dollar a bunch, while during January and February each posy cost two dollars. And he is in debt for his fine evening clothes, and he is not anxious to look his washerwoman in the face. But he fancies that he is considered a generous fellow, and he does not realize that the mother of the girl to whom he sends the violets, being worldly wise, says: "My dear, enjoy your friend as much as you like, but do not allow yourself to grow fond of him; your father knows exactly what his position is, and he says that he will get into trouble through just such extravagances as sending these flowers to you." Do not imagine that I underrate the value of honest generosity or of a good appearance. But when the giving of gifts makes a man unjust to himself, and fine dressing is gained at the expense of debt, then I prefer that a man should be called stingy, and be able to do what is right, to continue to wear his old-fashioned, but well-brushed, clothes, and be able to look every honest man in the face.

THE YOUNG MAN'S WIFE

BEFORE everything else the young woman has a right to expect from her husband tenderness, sympathy and faith. But sometimes, in his eagerness to make all life fair to her, he fancies she is a doll, and not a woman. And a doll is a very selfish toy; it demands careful treatment all the time, and it gives nothing but a pretty appearance in return. It is the foolish wife who expects infallibility in her husband. She forgets that there is a difference between the housewife and the house moth. She should expect from her husband politeness at all times, and a certain gentleness that every man, possessing the real instinct of a man, gives to a woman. But she should not expect from him too much. She has no right whatever to ask of him permission to live a lazy life herself, and to give up all her days and years to vain and idle thoughts.

SHE EXPECTS ALL AND GIVES NOTHING

SHE does not see why every whim of hers should not be gratified. She asks continual consideration for her own weaknesses, but never expects to show any sympathy, where even a very little of it would be appreciated to the utmost. She fails to see why her husband should not give up his friends to please her, forgetting that, as she spends her days as she likes, she has been able to enlarge her circle of women friends, and has never dreamed of dropping even one to please her husband. She does not realize that an occasional evening spent with his men friends, usually innocently enough, will awake in him a great liking for the pleasant words and the pleasant times she may, if she wishes, give to him. She is surprised when he objects to her associating with some women, forgetting that she herself told him all the gossip that was afloat regarding those same women. She knows exactly what his income is, and yet she expects to dress like the wife of his employer, to live or board in the same neighborhood, and to buy her bonnets from the French milliner who is patronized by the very wealthy women. She dreams, poor soul, that special prestige is gained when she appears at the display of bonnets to which the customers of this milliner are invited. She has never heard that which was stated in an address not long ago in regard to a famous penitentiary of the West: "It has more prisoners as the result of millinery bills and dressmakers' accounts, and the greed of wives, than it has from the effects of the saloons." When the wife can make her husband's home-coming a joy, his home-staying a pleasure and a delight, and his leaving home a sorrow, then, and then only, can she expect a great deal from him.

THE RIGHT WAY IN SOCIAL QUESTIONS

I WISH that all girls, but my girls especially, would learn what they should expect from young men. I wish they would learn how necessary it is for them to be all that is good and true and honorable, if they look for these same virtues in the young men about them. I wish they would appreciate, as he deserves, the honorable man who is too honest to be foolishly extravagant, and too proud to go into debt. So much is in the power of the young woman; so many social faults could be eradicated by them if only they would learn, as the Southern mammy says, "to go about it in the right way." Young women should expect from young men that they have good manners, that they are neat in their appearance, that they speak well and intelligently, and always that they shall realize that it is to a woman to whom they are speaking, and consequently, because of her womanliness, a gentle consideration must be shown to her. It is certain that women will find in men that with which they have endowed them. If they have taught them, by example or precept, the vices of thoughtlessness, selfishness or dishonesty, then they need expect nothing else. It is said that man is a creature of habit. He becomes a creature of good habits when the women who are about him teach him to believe that all women are good, and deserve, in consequence, respect and consideration. But he becomes a creature of very bad habits when, by the example set him, he thinks of women as foolish, careless, idle butterflies, not worth sympathy or kindness.

TO MY GIRLS—In order to make my talks for the next few months cover the topics in which my girls are most vitally interested, and on which they feel the need of counsel and discussion, I want them to give me, in letter form, their suggestions as to the subjects nearest their hearts. In order to encourage the sending to me these most helpful suggestions, I will give, as a bit of a souvenir, a gold dollar to each of the five girls who send the best subjects for articles. The letters must all reach me before August 1. I ask this favor of my girls as much for my own sake as for theirs.

RUTH ASHMORE.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Miss Ashmore's answers to her correspondents, under the title of "Side-Talks with Girls," will be found on page 31 of this issue.

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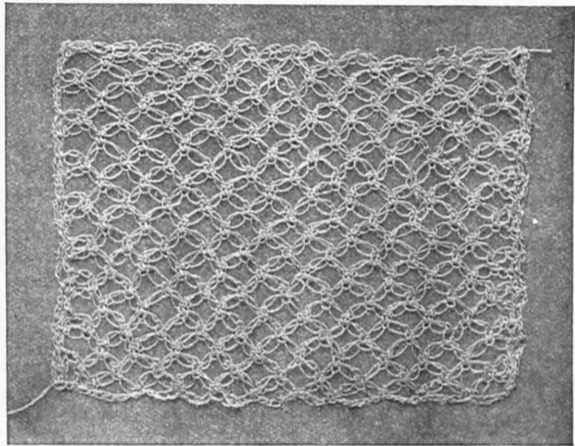


DESIGNS IN KNOT STITCH

By Eleanor M. Lucas

KNOT STITCH forms as dainty a bit of work as a crochet hook is capable of performing. The work is done as follows: Crochet a foundation chain of the length required; urn, and crochet a single crochet in second stitch. Now draw up the loop on hook about a quarter of an inch in length, thread over hook, and pull through; now insert the hook between the drawn

Crochet as many scallops as for length required, when turn and work another row of knots around the scallops from where they are joined to each other. For the heading, fasten thread in first chain. First row—1 single crochet in each stitch of chain. Second row—1 treble in each stitch of second row. Third row—1 single crochet in each stitch; fasten thread off securely. The last two rows may be repeated several times, and a row of coral stitches worked on the rows of single crochets with linen thread.

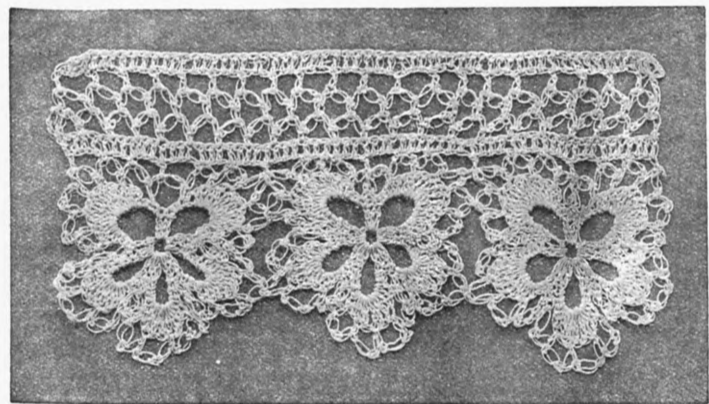


THE PLAIN KNOT STITCH

thread and the thread just pulled through; thread over hook, and draw through again, thus forming two loops on hook; thread over, draw through these two loops tightly to form a knot. This makes one knot stitch. Make another in the same manner, drawing out the loop now on hook. Pass four stitches of foundation, one single crochet in fifth. Crochet two more knot stitches, miss four chain, a single crochet in fifth chain. Continue in this wise—two knot stitches, a single crochet alternately—across the row. Turn, make two knot stitches, work one single crochet in first knot; two knot stitches, pass the single crochet of previous row, and work a single crochet in next knot. Continue across the row. The single crochet is worked in the knot between two single crochets of previous row. The single crochets are placed over each other in alternate rows.

SCALLOP LACE IN KNOT STITCH

BEGIN with a chain of seventeen stitches, slip stitch in the fourth stitch from hook to form a loop. First round—Work



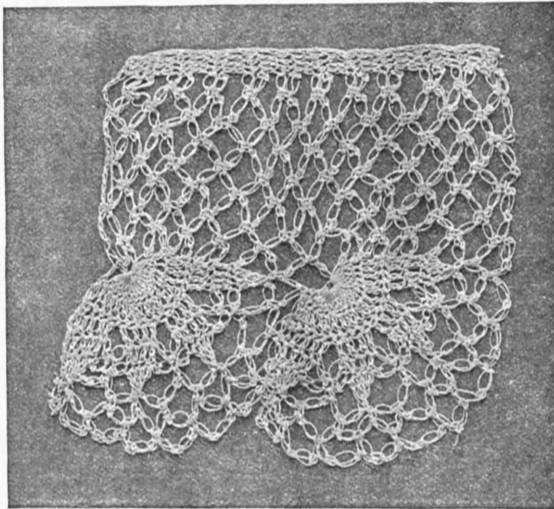
A PANSY BORDER

5 chain, make another loop by drawing a slip stitch through loop first formed; chain 5, make another loop in same manner, chain 5, one slip stitch through first slip stitch made. There will be three loops around a central loop. Second round—Crochet in first loop 1 single crochet and 8 trebles, in second loop 8 trebles, and in third loop 8 trebles and 1 single crochet. Third round—Pass the chain holding it to back of work, 1 single crochet in single crochet of first loop, 1 single crochet in next stitch [2 knots, pass one treble, 1 single crochet in next stitch]; repeat between brackets around the scallop, 1 single crochet in last single crochet. Fourth round—Pass the chain, and crochet another row of knots with single crochets around the scallop. When the chain is reached miss two stitches of chain counting from work, crochet 3 single crochet in next three chain for the stem. Crochet 25 chain, make a slip stitch in fourth and continue from first round, joining the ninth knot to a corresponding knot of the last scallop, also in each scallop the tenth and first knots are to be joined to the chain.

repeat between brackets three times, 2 knots, turn. Second row—1 single crochet in first knot [2 knots, 1 single crochet in next knot]; repeat twice, 1 knot, 1 single crochet in each of next three trebles, 1 single crochet in chain at end of row, 3 chain, turn. Third row—Like first row, working the single crochets in knots. Fourth row—Work back like second row. Fifth row—1 treble in each of first three stitches [2 knots, 1 single crochet in next knot]; repeat three times, 16 trebles in same stitch, the last single crochet of third row was worked in; miss two stitches of foundation chain, 1 slip stitch in next chain, 2 chain, miss two of foundation chain, 1 slip stitch in third turn. Sixth row—1 treble in each of sixteen trebles, 1 knot single crochet in next knot, and finish row as second row was worked. Seventh row—Work same as third row to the sixteen trebles, when work 1 single crochet in each treble,

A WIDE EDGING

CROCHET a chain of forty-two stitches. First row—1 treble in fourth stitch, 1 treble in each of next two stitches [2 knots, pass 4 chain, 1 single crochet in fifth stitch];



CROCHET EDGING FOR LINGERIE

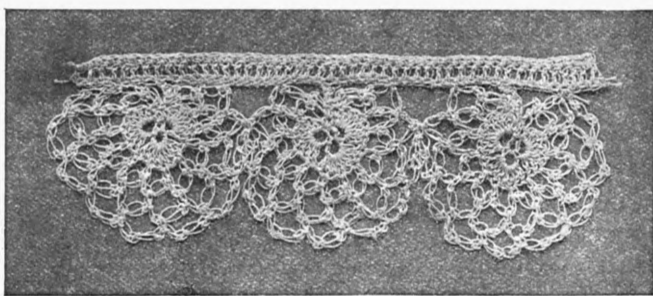
trebles, leaving the last loop of each treble on hook. There will now be five loops on hook. Thread over, draw through two loops, thread over, draw through the new loop and two more, thread over, draw through last three loops, and crochet a very tight single crochet to hold firmly, 2 knots, single crochet in single crochet between the groups of previous row 2 knots; repeat between brackets twice; crochet another group of four trebles, retaining last loops on hook, etc., as in beginning of row, and finish row as in eighth row. Eleventh row—Work across body of work as for second row, with a single crochet in point where trebles meet, 2 knots, single crochet in next knot, 2 knots, single in next knot, 2 knots, single in next point, and repeat in this manner around the scallop; 1 slip stitch in foundation, 1 slip stitch in last of foundation chain, 2 knots, turn. Twelfth row—Single in first knot, 2 knots, single in next knot; continue with alternately 2 knots, 1 single crochet around the scallop, and finish body of work as usual. Continue from first row to length required.

AN EFFECTIVE PANSY BORDER

THIS lace, if worked in silk, has a very rich effect. The pansies are worked separately, and joined together as the work progresses. Commence with a chain of six stitches, and form into a loop. First round—2 chain, to represent a treble, 10 chain, 3 trebles, 10 chain, 3 trebles, 8 chain, 3 trebles, 8 chain, 3 trebles, 8 chain, 2 trebles, all in loop; fasten with single crochet on first two chain, thus forming three small and two large loops, each loop separated by three trebles. Second round—Through the first loop of 10 chain work 3 single crochets, 1 chain, 3 trebles, 7 long trebles, 3 trebles, 1 chain, 3 single crochets; work the same amount of stitches in the next loop of 10 chain, with 1 single crochet in the second of trebles dividing loops. Crochet a single treble in centre of next three trebles, and in each of the small loops 3 single crochets, 1 chain, 2 trebles, 5 long trebles, 2 trebles, 1 chain, 3 single crochets; between each loop work a single crochet in central treble of group of three. Third round—Around the larger petals work seven times 2 knots and 1 single crochet; around each of the three small petals work five of these scallops. Join the pansies together as shown. Fasten thread off after each pansy.

HEADING FOR PANSY BORDER

FOR the heading: First row—Fasten the thread in centre of fourth knot scallop, counting from small petal, make a slip stitch, 3 chain (to represent a treble), 2 chain, 1 single crochet in next knot scallop, 2 chain, 1 single crochet in next knot, 3 chain, 1 treble in centre of next 2 knots, drawing them closely together, 3 chain, 1 single crochet in next knot, 2 chain, 1 single crochet in next knot, 3 chain, 1 treble in next 2 knots, drawing them together, 2 chain, and continue from beginning to end of row. Second row—1 treble in each stitch to end of row. Third row—1 single crochet in first stitch, 2 knots, pass 2 trebles, single crochet in third stitch, 2 knots, single crochet in third stitch; continue in this manner across



A SCALLOP EDGING

the row. Fourth row—Crochet 2 knots, single in next knot, 2 knots, single crochet in next knot; repeat across the row. Fifth row—A treble in each knot divided by 2 chain. Sixth row—A treble in each stitch across the row.

As many rows of knot stitches may be added as desired; and insertion is made by repeating the heading.

In crocheting knot stitches preserve an even symmetry throughout the work.

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MRS. RORER'S HOUSEHOLD COUNCIL

By Sarah Tyson Rorer

PACKING AWAY WINTER CLOTHES

THIS is the very latest month in which one can safely put away the winter clothing. The house having been thoroughly cleaned in May, the winter clothing is ready for packing away. In the general spring overhauling in every household see that the clothing that has received hard wear during the winter is carefully darned and pressed and all the missing buttons replaced. In the fall, when one is apt to need quickly a warm garment, there is usually no time to do any mending.

CLEANING MEN'S CLOTHING BEFORE PACKING

FIRST overlook the coats, trousers and vests. Hang them over the clothes-line in the hot sun that they may be thoroughly aired. Rub out any spots of mud, then with a light cane whip each garment carefully. Spread the coat out on a perfectly clean ironing-board or table with the collar to the left. Brush briskly and softly with the nap of the cloth. Brush first the collar, then the back and sleeves, then the skirt, last turn the coat and brush the inside of the collar. If the collar is greasy or the suit spotted, scrape an ounce of Castile soap into one gill of boiling water; add ten drops of ox gall and allow it to cool. Cover the grease spots with this mixture, rub thoroughly, dip a sponge into boiling water, sponge off the surface, press and hang out to dry. If woolen goods are to be preserved from moths they must be kept absolutely free from dust and moisture. Then fold the coat tailor fashion perfectly smooth, place it at once in a large newspaper, and dust between the folds a couple of ounces of powdered camphor. Wrap over the paper and pin it. Do not allow any part of the coat to be exposed. Then take the trousers, brush them down, rubbing out any little spots of mud before beginning. To do this work perfectly one should have a whisk broom, and a soft brush to smooth down the nap. Fold the trousers, keeping the crease perfectly straight. Brush the waistcoat, turn the pockets inside out, clean and put them back. Put it and the trousers together in another paper. Now put the packages carefully, one on top of the other, and roll the whole in a sheet, sprinkling between another ounce of camphor. The winter overcoat should receive similar treatment.

WOMEN'S DRESSES AND FURS

NEXT take the dresses, throw them over the clothes-line in the hot sun, rub and brush the dust from the edge of the skirts, and then with a cane beat them lightly. When thoroughly aired place them on a table. Fold so that every piece is straight; sprinkle between the folds at least an ounce of powdered camphor. Wrap carefully in a newspaper, and at last pin in either muslin bags or old sheets. If there is the slightest soiled place in the garment the moths will attack it and creep into the hole, but they will not go through paper or cotton. After the clothing has all been carefully wrapped place it in boxes. If you have a cedar chest so much the better. An ordinary box may, however, be made quite moth-proof by lining it thoroughly with stiff brown paper and fastening it with glue. Fit the lid either with pieces of leather or ordinary hinges, and put on a padlock. After the clothes have been neatly packed in the chest, before closing down the lid cover everything with a piece of strong paper, and allow the box to remain in a room in which the sunshine will enter. Moths do not like the light.

After the furs are put away they should not be disturbed. They must be thoroughly dusted and brushed, the sides folded together and the garments put into cotton bags with camphor. Fold the edges of the bags together and sew them down carefully. If bureau drawers are used for receptacles for holding these articles see that they are well lined with heavy paper. As an extra precaution the corners of each drawer may be brushed with turpentine, and after the paper is tucked over the top a piece of flannel partly saturated with turpentine may be placed in the centre, and fine camphor sprinkled around the edges.

WHEN THE CARPETS ARE TAKEN UP

CARPETS must be thoroughly beaten after being taken up, the grease spots carefully removed, the surface sprinkled with fine camphor. When the carpets are allowed to remain on the floor during the summer months camphor may be sprinkled in the darker corners of the rooms. The lighter woollens and blankets will not harbor the moths, from the fact that they are in use and in the light.

SERVING DINNER WITHOUT A MAID

THIS is, of course, a difficult task, but it can be done if thought is given to the first arrangements. Have but few people—it is better to have two small dinners than one large one. Prepare the soup, which should be clear, the day before. Clarify, season and strain it; cover and keep in a cold place.

A simple menu would be the following: Soup; pan-fried chicken with cream sauce, potato croquettes and peas; a tomato mayonnaise, wafers and cheese; lemon jelly with soft custard and sponge cake; a small cup of strong coffee to close.

Your dinner hour is probably six o'clock. After you have finished your usual morning work, and parlor and dining-room are in order, go to the kitchen and begin the preparations for the dinner. First, make the mayonnaise, using only the yolk of one egg and a half cupful of oil with a teaspoonful of lemon juice or vinegar. Put this, when finished, into a tumbler, cover and stand in a cold place. Then wash the lettuce, shake it and put it aside. Scald and peel the tomatoes and stand them in the refrigerator. Then make the jelly and custard and put them on the ice. Next make the potato croquettes. While the potatoes are boiling, singe, draw and cut up your chickens. Arrange them at once in the baking-pan, putting the butter and pepper on, and stand them aside. Make the croquettes; fry, and put them at once into a baking-pan lined with paper. They are now all ready to run in a hot oven to heat a moment, before serving time. Shell the peas and make the butter balls. All of this preparatory work will take very little more than an hour.

ARRANGING THE DINING-ROOM TABLE

THEN take your own luncheon and rest a while. At three o'clock go to the dining-room and arrange the table. On the side table put the crackers, cheese and necessary silver. Have this table at your left so that you may serve what you require without moving from your chair. Also on this table have the plates for salad and dessert, and leave room for the salad itself, which should not be brought into the dining-room until the last moment. On the sideboard arrange the cups and saucers and leave a place for the dessert. All being in readiness, fix your fire and then go to your room and put any finishing touches that may be necessary to your toilette. Then put on a large pair of sleevelets and an apron, and at five o'clock begin the cooking of your dinner.

Add a pint of water to the chicken and put it in the hot oven; in half an hour add a teaspoonful of salt and baste the chicken. At half-past five put on the peas, turn out the dessert and place it on the sideboard; arrange the tomatoes and the lettuce, and turn the mayonnaise in a pretty bowl, and put both on the side table. Put the coffee in the pot and see that the tea-kettle is filled. At a quarter of six put the croquettes in the oven and the bouillon on to heat. Then put the bread and butter on the table. After you have received your guests, slip back, dish the chicken, make a cream sauce in the pan, strain it over the chicken, and stand the platter where it will keep hot. Drain, season and dish the peas. Pour the soup in the tureen, carry it to the table and announce dinner. You will have to leave the table, of course, to remove the soup-plates, and to bring in the chicken, peas and croquettes. Place the warm plates, also the platter containing the chicken, which should be prettily garnished with curled parsley, in front of your husband. Then take your seat, and resume the conversation with your guests as though you had not left the table.

SERVING THE SALAD AND THE DESSERT

AT THE end of this course remove plates and large dishes from the table and be seated, for the salad course is at your left and you can easily serve it. First lift the crackers and cheese and place them on the table; then place the salad-plates in front of you. Place the tomatoes upon the table and dish them, putting over each a spoonful of mayonnaise. When you carry out the meat-dishes pour the boiling water over the coffee, allowing it to stand over a pan of hot water. The salad-plates may now be carried out and the crumbs removed, the coffee brought in, and, with the cups, placed on the side table. Place the dessert on the table and also the serving dishes. Serve the dessert and pour the coffee. You can serve a small dinner quite easily without a maid, providing the menu be a simple one, and also providing that you are sensible enough to keep yourself free from nervousness if things do not go altogether as you have planned them.

THE SUMMER OIL AND GAS STOVE

THE summer kitchen, to be quite perfect, should contain a small stove—if in the city, a gas stove; if out of town, one burning oil or oil gas will answer. The roof of the kitchen should be shaded, and the kitchen itself well ventilated. Have the doors and windows covered with screens. The stove should be placed near the window, out of the draught, where the cook may have the benefit of both light and air.

The gas stove requires special regulations for its economical use. It is quite the peer of the coal stove in cost of fuel. Good cooking is done over slow fires. The "red-hot top" always indicates poor management, poor and extravagant cooking. Gas may be adjusted by a simple turn of the cock; this alone is economical.

If your family numbers six select a stove with a good-sized oven over a deep roasting chamber; this will enable you to bake and roast at the same time, doing double work with the same fuel. For instance, you may broil a steak or plank a shad while the potatoes are baking. Boiled or mashed potatoes would require an extra burner, consequently extra fuel. Or you might roast a joint while baking bread. Bread baked in small loaves requires a hot oven; while it is baking steak or chops may easily be broiled.

Never light the top burners until you are ready to use them. This heat, being concentrated, gives boiling water in half the time. It is better to wait a minute for the water than to allow it to boil two minutes—better for the water and also a saving of fuel.

REGULATING THE GAS FLAME

GAS ovens require from ten to fifteen minutes for heating before articles are put in to bake. This allows the sides and top of the oven to become thoroughly heated. You may then turn down the burners to one-half flame as soon as the articles go into the oven, and in five minutes turn them down again to the minimum. If you are baking a cake or light crust turn the back burner out entirely. If these rules are not followed carefully things will burn on the bottom and remain white and underdone on top.

Every gas stove should, and will, if well managed, bake on the top and bottom exactly alike.

When baking meat the oven must be lighted at least ten minutes before the meat goes into the oven and kept at full force ten minutes; then turn down to the minimum and allow fifteen minutes to each pound of meat.

The flat stove with a portable oven is without doubt the most economical of the many kinds of gas stoves.

A portable oven, while not nearly so convenient as the square stove, is more easily managed. The little round-top burner, consuming only a quarter of the amount of the usual oven burner, will heat quicker and bake bread and meats equally well.

The compartment steam cookers, which are inexpensive, are of great service with small stoves. Several vegetables may be cooked over one burner. The simmering burner, which every stove should possess, will keep the water boiling in the steamer after it has once reached the boiling point.

SELECTING AND REGULATING OIL STOVES

IN SELECTING an oil stove choose one with a solid tank, the opening covered with a perforated cap. Use good oil, and well, evenly trimmed wicks. Fill the base or tank every morning, and wipe the wick-holders perfectly clean. Light the wicks and turn them down quite low for at least ten minutes; then adjust them, allowing the stove to heat thoroughly, and it is ready to use. An oil stove will do excellent work, and when properly cared for will not throw off the slightest odor nor blacken the saucepans.

The oven will bake best when placed immediately over the burners. It must be given at least fifteen minutes for heating. Place "things" to be baked, first on the lower shelf, as in the gas stove, then in ten minutes put them on the upper slide, and you may then put another pan on the bottom. Do not put in two at one time. The oven being small too much food will cool it below baking heat. The power of heat being much less than in other stoves it cannot regain its first standing.

The care of these small stoves is of great importance—no greater, however, than that of coal ranges.

Rub the tops off each morning with a piece of flannel or bunch of cotton waste, and remove the sliding pan from under the top burners of your gas stove and wash it. The sides and front of the stove may be blackened. An oil stove should be well rubbed with the waste that has been used for rubbing the wick-holders. The oil will brighten the iron surface.

If articles boil over, which they should never be allowed to do, clean the top at once; do not wait for it to burn in and fill the house with odor and roughen the stove. Grease will fill up the burners and render them useless. If these rules are carefully followed small stoves will be found a great blessing during the hot weather.

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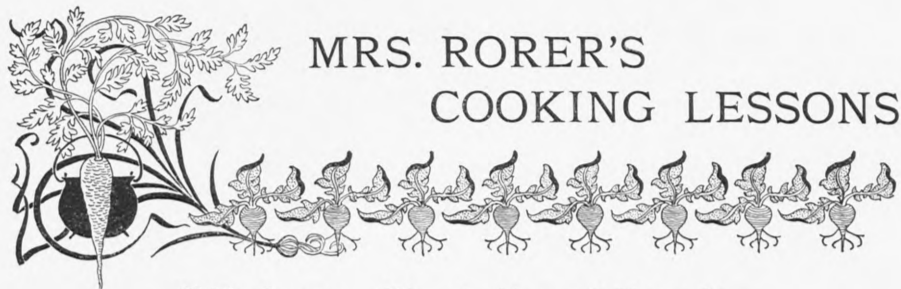
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MRS. RORER'S COOKING LESSONS

Fifth Lesson—The Cooking of Vegetables

ALTHOUGH it is well known that the American markets give an abundance of vegetables, it is regretted that there is no country where they are so little appreciated. To this omission may be traced much discomfort among the poorer classes. The leguminous seed, peas, beans and lentils, yield almost double the amount of muscle-making food to be found in beef. One pound of beans costing five cents will give a food value equal to two pounds of beef at fifty cents, an item of economy worthy of thought. I am in this considering old peas and beans; those green or unripe contain a larger amount of water and more sugar, and less albuminous matter, but on the other hand they are more easily digested.

All concentrated vegetable foods require long, slow cooking to render them suitable for use. A little baking soda added to the water in which old peas and beans are cooked removes the strong flavor, making them much more delicate.

All vegetables should be washed well in cold water. Green vegetables, such as spinach, cauliflower, cabbage, Brussels sprouts, cucumbers, kale, onions, leeks, asparagus, turnip tops, beet tops, Swiss chard, young peas, beans and string beans, should be cooked in boiling salted water, and boiled slowly until tender, not a moment longer or the flavor will be lost.

WHITE AND UNDERGROUND VEGETABLES

ALL white and underground vegetables, such as potatoes, turnips, beets, parsnips, carrots, old peas, beans, lentils and rice, should be cooked in boiling unsalted water, the salt being added at the last moment or after the vegetable is drained.

Few vegetables can be eaten with safety without cooking; those containing starch will produce the most violent indigestion.

While steaming has long been a favorite method for cooking certain starchy vegetables, immersing in hot water renders many green vegetables more wholesome, as it dissolves the objectionable alkaloids. Asparagus is an example of this kind. It is more tasty when steamed, more wholesome when boiled.

A little more flavor may be given to green vegetables by making the sauce with which they are served from a portion of the water in which they have been boiled.

Rice is the most easily digested of all vegetable foods, and forms the chief diet of three-fourths of the inhabitants of the earth. Next in order comes the potato, not so easily digested, nor nearly so nutritious in equal weight. The much-despised parsnip contains a goodly quantity of carbon and ranks next in order, then cabbage and carrots; the various green vegetables count only as bulk or waste.

The starchy vegetables are heat and force producers; the legumes, flesh or muscle producers—builders for the young, repair foods for the adult.

THE COOKING OF SPINACH

THERE is nothing which shows more distinctly the difference between a good and careless housewife than the cooking of spinach. To have it at its best, wash it well through several cold waters, making sure you have removed all the sand. Cut off the roots and stems. Drain the leaves, throw them into a large kettle containing a pint of boiling water, and sprinkle over a saltspoonful of salt to each two quarts of spinach. Cover the kettle for a minute, then with a wooden spoon turn or toss the leaves for ten minutes; drain in a colander. When dry chop very fine. Put it into a saucepan, add to each two quarts one ounce of butter, two tablespoonfuls of good cream, a dash of pepper and half a teaspoonful of salt. Stir constantly until hot; add the juice of half a lemon and turn it into a heated dish. Cover the top with croûtons and serve.

POTATOES AS AN ARTICLE OF DIET

WHILE one pound of oatmeal gives a food value equal to six pounds of potatoes, the latter, however, are most necessary and useful in this country, where large quantities of beef are used, to supply the carbon in which such meat is deficient. Potatoes and beef, then, form a most healthful and rational combination, but never potatoes and pork.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The four "Cooking Lessons" which have thus far been given in the JOURNAL by Mrs. Rorer are:
 "The Making of Soups" February issue
 "Fish of All Kinds" March "
 "The Cooking of Meat" April "
 "The Cooking of Poultry" May "
 One lesson will be given in each issue.

PLAIN BOILED POTATOES

TO BOIL potatoes put them on in boiling unsalted water, and boil rapidly for ten minutes, then more slowly until the potatoes are nearly done. At this point throw in a cup of cold water, which will cool the surface, allowing the centre to cook a moment longer, making the potatoes mealy. As soon as the water again reaches the boiling point drain perfectly dry, dust them with salt and shake lightly over the fire. When they are white, like little snowballs, turn them into a hot, uncovered dish. Potatoes boiled in their jackets are very tasty. The salts of the potato being easily soluble in water, have, of course, a much better opportunity of escaping if the skin is removed.

On the other hand, there is immediately underneath the skin a poisonous alkaloid, which, to be sure, is dissipated to a great extent in water. But one feels a little safer to have a thin peeling taken from the entire surface. This alkaloid is pronounced in old potatoes. For this reason old potatoes should not only be pared, but soaked for ten minutes in clear cold water.

DELMONICO AND BROWNE HASHED POTATOES

CHOP fine sufficient cold boiled potatoes to make one pint. Put one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour into a pan; add a half pint of milk, a half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper; when boiling mix this with the potatoes. Turn into a small baking-dish; sprinkle over the top two tablespoonfuls of parmesan cheese, and bake in a quick oven until a light brown. You will find Delmonico potatoes a pleasant change from the ordinary cooked-over ones.

It is a well-known fact that starch cells heated by being cooked in hot fat are the most indigestible of all things with which the stomach deals. Cold boiled potatoes are more or less heavy and indigestible in their nature; when heated with hot lard they are much more difficult of digestion than the "French fried."

Browned hashed potatoes are, perhaps, the most wholesome of all fried potatoes. For these chop two cold boiled potatoes rather fine, dust them with pepper and salt; put a tablespoonful of butter in a cold saucepan, stand it where it will melt without browning; when hot put in the potatoes, smooth down and stand on the back part of the stove where they will cook slowly for ten minutes, guarding them carefully that they may be only a very light brown. Fold them over as you would an omelet, turn out on a hot dish, and garnish with parsley.

There are many ways of serving potatoes outside of the frying-pan, and without its assistance. Potatoes hashed in cream, potatoes *au gratin*, baked with cream, scalloped potatoes and stuffed potatoes are much better than plain fried potatoes.

PANNED AND STUFFED TOMATOES

TOMATOES belong to the same order as potatoes, that of the deadly nightshade. To this order belong tobacco, capsicum and eggplant. There is no doubt that the fruits from all these plants must be handled with care. Tomatoes are so common and necessary in these days to a well-regulated table that we are apt to forget that our great-grandmothers considered them poisonous, ranking them as a curiosity rather than a food. Tomatoes are, perhaps, more wholesome when served uncooked; but during the heated months they supply a pleasant variety of breakfast dishes.

For panned tomatoes cut the tomatoes into halves, place them in a baking-pan, skin side down, sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper, and put in the centre of each a tiny bit of butter. Bake slowly until soft. Dish, and add to the liquor in the pan one pint of milk. Moisten two level tablespoonfuls of flour with a little cold milk; add it to the pan and stir constantly until boiling. Add a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, and pour it over the tomatoes. Garnish with squares of toast and serve.

Stuffed tomatoes are prepared by cutting the stem end from large, solid tomatoes, and carefully removing the seeds. Mix one cup of breadcrumbs with a cup of finely-chopped meat; add a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of chopped onion, a dash of pepper, and, if you have them, a half cup of pine nuts. Mix thoroughly and fill it into the space from which you have taken the seeds, heaping the stuffing in the centre of the tomatoes. Stand the tomatoes in a baking-pan, add a tablespoonful of butter, a half pint of stock or water; bake in a moderate oven one hour, basting four or five times. Serve on a hot dish.

ASPARAGUS ON TOAST, CREAM DRESSING

THE same rule will apply equally well for the boiling of all green vegetables. Asparagus requires a little different treatment. Like potatoes, it contains a peculiar alkaloid, asparagine, which possesses diuretic properties. These alkaloids being soluble in water are naturally dissipated in the boiling. For hygienic reasons, then, such vegetables should be boiled, not steamed.

To cook asparagus, pare the lower part of the stems, wash well and tie into bundles, heads all one way. Stand the bundles in a saucepan, butts down, and nearly cover them with boiling water; add a teaspoonful of salt to each quart of water and cover the saucepan; boil slowly for three-quarters of an hour. It is not necessary that the heads should be covered with water—they being tender will cook in the steam as soon as the butts immersed in the water. Have ready a meat platter covered with nicely-toasted bread. Lift the asparagus carefully, drain and arrange it on the toast.

Put a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour in a saucepan; rub until smooth; add gradually a half pint of the water in which the asparagus was boiled; stir over the fire until boiling; add a half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Pour this carefully over the asparagus and serve.

CUCUMBERS COOKED AND UNCOOKED

CUCUMBERS are largely water, containing, of course, the mineral salts found in all succulent vegetables. If served uncooked, pare, cut into thin slices and soak in cold water. As soon as they become crisp and tender cover with a French dressing. Do not add salt to the water in which they are soaked.

Large, full-grown cucumbers cooked daintily may be digested with ease by the most delicate stomach. Cut them into halves, then into quarters, then into eighths; put them in a baking-pan, cover with boiling water; add a teaspoonful of salt, and simmer gently for twenty minutes. Lift them carefully with a strainer, arrange neatly on slices of toasted bread, and pour over them a sauce made as for asparagus, using for the sauce the water in which the cucumbers were boiled.

CABBAGE WITH CREAM SAUCE

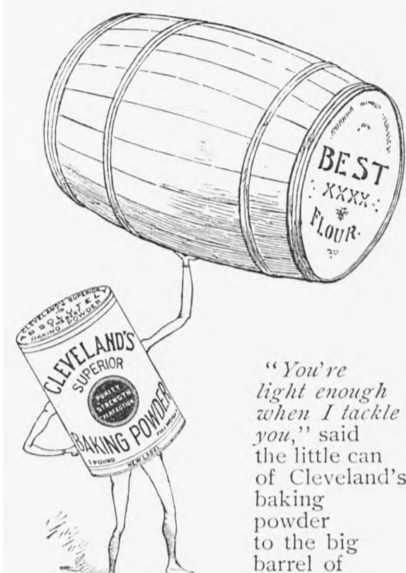
THIS is, perhaps, the most difficult of all vegetables to cook. If the water boils rapidly during the cooking the cabbage is unsightly and unpalatable, and, moreover, the house is filled with an unpleasant odor. If the following directions be carefully followed there will not escape one particle of odor. Select a head of cabbage, cut it into halves, then eighths. Fill a large kettle half full of water; when it reaches the boiling point add a teaspoonful of salt to each quart of water, and when it boils again, for now it will boil at a different temperature, put the cabbage into the kettle. Watch carefully until the water again boils, then push it to the back of the stove where it can simmer slowly for thirty minutes, when the cabbage will be white and perfectly tender; lift and drain it carefully, and arrange neatly on a platter. Put a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour in a saucepan; stir together until cooked; add a half pint of milk; stir until boiling; add a half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, and pour over the cabbage.

A DAINTY WAY OF COOKING ONIONS

CLOSELY related to the onion are garlic, leeks, shallots and chives. All being green vegetables and growing above ground they must be cooked in boiling salted water. Even strong onions may be made perfectly insipid by being boiled in unsalted water. In fact, they may become tasteless, and all the after-salting cannot produce the distinctive saline taste and peculiar aroma which they possess when boiled in salted water. One of the daintiest ways of cooking full-grown onions is to bake them. Take off the outside dry skin and throw each one into cold water as fast as peeled. Put them into boiling salted water and simmer gently for twenty minutes. Drain, arrange them neatly in a baking-dish, sprinkle over them a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper; cover with fresh boiling water and bake for an hour.

When the onions are tender lift them carefully on to a hot dish. Put a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour into a saucepan, and add the water from the baking-pan in which the onions were cooked. This should measure a half pint; if it does not add sufficient milk to make up the quantity. Stir the sauce until it boils; take it from the fire and add the yolks of two eggs that have been beaten, with four tablespoonfuls of cream. Pour this sauce over the onions and serve.

Leeks, when carefully cooked, make a dainty vegetable. Cover them with boiling water, add a teaspoonful of salt, boil slowly thirty minutes, drain; arrange on toast and cover with a sauce made as for cucumbers, or they may be simply boiled, cooled and served with French dressing. When small quantities of vegetables are left over put them aside for next morning's omelet, or for a scallop for luncheon.



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SOME PRETTY JUNE LUNCHEONS

By Marie Eulalie Moran

AT THIS season, when every country wayside is abloom, the beauty-loving housewife, and the girl with a love for dainty effects, with limited purse, may devise color schemes and flower decorations for her table with charming results. The suggestions given below, which have been especially prepared for the JOURNAL, will doubtless be of service to the many girls and women who have little time for planning, and who are always glad to have ideas presented to them of dainty ways in which they may entertain their friends in an inexpensive and simple fashion.

A MIGNONETTE AND GERANIUM LUNCHEON

AT A LUNCHEON recently given scarlet geraniums and mignonettes formed the floral decoration. A green glass bowl, filled with long fragrant spikes of mignonette and wreathed with scarlet geraniums and their leaves, made a gay centrepiece. A bunch of the flowers at each plate gave an additional touch of color to the table. The name cards, large squares of rough brown paper, had little class incidents sketched broadly in a sepia wash. The luncheon service was red and white Japanese ware with a dash of green. The menu consisted of:

- Rolls Iced Tea
Broiled Spanish Mackerel Browned Quartered Potatoes
Chicken Salad served on Lettuce Leaves
Strawberry Mousse Bonbons

A CHARMING LITTLE PINK AFFAIR

ONE hostess revived the romantic era of French decoration, using pink roses—the old-fashioned hundred-leaf variety—daisies and forget-me-nots. The flowers were arranged in a tall crystal vase. Tiny bunches of the flowers and garlands of blue ribbon encircled this centrepiece. Small bunches tied with ribbon were also fastened on the gilt-edged name cards. White and pink china was used, and the following menu was served:

- Chicken Bouillon (cold)
Beefsteak on Toast
Mushrooms, Pink Cream Sauce
Potato Salad garnished with Rose Radishes
Pineapple Ice in Pink Roses
Pink and White Cakes

A GIRL'S CLOVER LUNCHEON

SEVEN girls sat down to the daintiest luncheon of last summer, so they declared. Great bunches of clover on mantel and sideboard, from a clover field, filled the room with their sweetness. A clover-leaf-patterned cloth covered the table, and in the centre a clear glass globe, filled with pink and white clover and long feathery grasses, rested on a carelessly-folded scarf of green silk edged with clover blossoms. At either end of this centrepiece, similarly wreathed, stood plates of little cakes, iced white, pink and green. The china, which was an heirloom, was white with a band of narrow pink lines. The menu cards, which were the shape of four-leaf clovers, had written upon them the following menu:

- Sweetbreads Green Peas
Tongue
Thinly-Sliced Bread
Iced Coffee, Whipped Cream
Tomato Salad, Mayonnaise Dressing
Pistachio Ice Cream
Red Raspberries Bonbons Little Cakes

The young hostess and her mother were both good housekeepers, and prepared this menu themselves, even to the ice cream, which was frozen in a melon-mould, and came on the table surrounded by the raspberries. The name cards received a large share of praise. They were four-leaf clovers cut from heavy water-color paper, a dainty sprite swinging on a clover blossom adorning each. The quotations, chosen for the month, were from various authors:

- "The Queen of the year has come, Hail to thee, June! Sweet mistress mine." GODDARD.
"Hark! she is here—'tis the rosy-faced June Striking the harp to her merriest tune." CAPERN.
"Welcme, bright June, and all its smiling hours, With song of birds and stir of leaves and wings." WEBBE.
"June, bonnie June, I but love thee the more That evermore smiling thou sunshine dost bring." LEIGH HUNT.
"June, brightest of the summer month of flowers." BURLEIGH.
"With sunny smiles and showery tears The soft, young June day now appears." MCLELLAN.
"And what is so rare as a day in June?" LOWELL.
"Sweet June, with thy fair forehead bound With dewy wild flowers and with roses crowned, I love thee well." MCLELLAN.

POPPIES IN A STRAW GARDEN-HAT

POPPIES, wheat straw and ragged robins piled carelessly in a straw garden-hat was the fancy of a hostess, who delights to depart from the beaten track. Tiny hats of tissue paper were braided by her deft fingers and filled with flowers. Pasteboard sickles, gilded and tied to the baskets with gay ribbons, made novel name cards. The menu carried out still farther the idea of a delicious country feast:

- Fried Chicken served with Corn Cakes Cream Gravy
Sliced Ham garnished with Parsley Salad of Tomatoes and Cucumbers
Beaten Biscuits Tiny Prints of Butter
Vanilla Ice Cream in Poppy-wreathed Cases
Basket of Mixed Cake Iced Tea

A CLEVER SPINSTER LUNCHEON

SOME wise damsels who burn the midnight oil gave a "Spinster Luncheon." Daisies, their petals clipped into a ruffled cap with big chin bow and features of all nationalities marked on their yellow disks, peeped from every corner of the room, and nodded to the guests over a big brown jug full of daisies in the centre of the table. The sensible menu, beginning with clam bouillon, and continuing on through toasted brown bread and minced beef, fruit salad, frozen custard, lady fingers and coffee, was eaten amid much merriment.

WHERE RAGGED ROBINS BLOOMED

AT A MORE modest, but equally attractive, luncheon, ragged robins furnished the decoration. A glass sagon of the ragged robins, resting on a square of linen with cut work border, made a pleasing centrepiece, and a tumbler at each place held a few of the pretty blue flowers. The china service was cream with an irregular gold border. The name cards were small white cardboard fans, with ragged robin blossoms running across a gold moon, painted à la Japanese upon them. The simple and inexpensive menu consisted of:

- Columbus Eggs
Bread Rolled and Tied with Blue Ribbon
Breaded Lamb Chops Potato Cubes
White Radishes and Lettuce
Snow Pudding in Blue Crêpe Paper Cases

AN OLD-FASHIONED POSY LUNCHEON

By Agnes Carr Sage

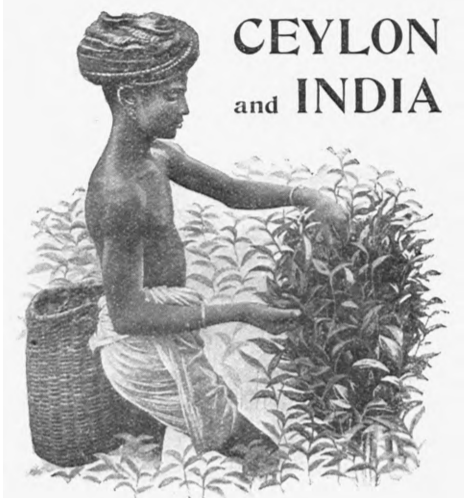
THIS luncheon takes its name from the fact that the flowers used for decoration, and in the game of "Grandma's Garden," which concludes the feast, are only those found in the fields, woods, and in the little, box-bordered yards of our grandmothers' time. In the furnishing of the table the antique idea should be carried out, as far as possible, with old china and silver. A blue or yellow bowl, filled with lilacs and snowballs, or buttercups, daisies and the filmy Queen Anne's lace, placed upon a linen centrepiece embroidered with clovers, may be the central decoration.

Among the modern edibles, too, might well be served such old-time dainties as curds and cream, soft waffles and honey. In each napkin may be tucked a wee nosegay of some bright common flower, and the menu cards be scattered over with blossoms done in water-colors, and have written on their backs these floral conundrums, but, of course, without the answers:

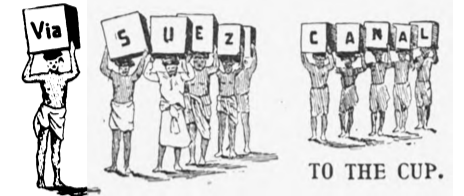
- In what did the patriarchs' chief wealth consist? [Phlox.]
Give the name of a Roman Emperor. [Valerian.]
The title of a modern drama. [Sweet Lavender.]
What single men are apt to lose. [Bachelor's buttons.]
A bargain counter. [Ladies' delight.]
Female friends. [Quaker ladies.]
What we love to kiss. [Tulips.]
A winter sport. [Snowball.]
Hero's exclamation. [O-leander.]
The flower of remembrance. [Forget-me-not.]
A bird and a goad. [Larkspur.]
A woman's article of dress. [Lady-slipper.]
A wise man and a stamp. [Solomon's seal.]
What Hamlet said is "out of joint." [Thyme.]
An hour of the day. [Four-o'clock.]
A stiff garden queen. [Primrose.]
Christmas greens and a Rhenish wine. [Hollyhock.]
The early hours and what soldiers strive and hope for. [Morning-glory.]
An animal and a covering for the hand. [Foxglove.]
What rich cake requires. [Butter-and-eggs.]
A spinster's favorite color. [Old maid's pink.]

These questions may thus be studied by all the guests during the repast. When the coffee is brought in the hostess may call for the answers. The one guessing the most correctly then receives a handsome vase filled with violets or lilies-of-the-valley, a plate decorated in wildwood beauties, or, where economy must be considered, a pretty bouquet of whatever flowers may be in season.

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Advertisement for Pure and Unadulterated Tea. Includes text: "Consumption in America of these Clean Machine-made Teas: 1894—4,700,000 lbs. 1896—9,500,000 lbs. The verdict of the OLD WORLD is being confirmed in the NEW." and "DIRECTIONS ONE LITTLE Teaspoon-ful To TWO LARGE CUPS Water at boiling point. Infuse 3 to 5 minutes."

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are easy to put up, if you have a MUDGE Patent CANNER. Sterilizes fruits and vegetables and preserves them perfectly. Mrs. Rorer strongly recommends the

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If you do your own preserving you cannot do without it. Send for booklet, telling all about it. Will be sent for the asking.

Vacuum Can and Jar Co., 91 Hudson St., New York

Advertisement for Tea Tables. Includes illustration of a tea table and text: "ARTISTIC, novel, cheap. I make a specialty of Tea Tables, correct styles. Send 4c. in stamps for art booklet of interior decoration and price-list of tables, jardinière stands, music holders, work baskets, etc. W. ALFRED MARQUA 402-404 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio"

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Style No. 4. This exquisite Waist, imported lappet mill, detachable stock collar, with ruffle band, detached plaited cuffs, rich pearl studs, tan, Nile green, pink, blue, brocaded flower figures. Our price, \$2.98; retailer's price, \$5 or more.

Style No. 3 Ultra stylish, pure light brown Irish linen Waist; collars of same material, or white, plaited detachable cuffs, plaited front, pointed yoke back, or same quality and style in fancy figures, heliotrope, Nile green and red. Our price, \$1.48; retailer's price, \$3.

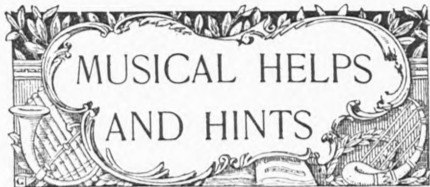
Style No. 4 \$2.98, worth \$5

Style No. 760. Ladies' handsome Bicycle Suit, consisting of jacket, with fly front or Eton style, skirt, bloomers, leggings, and either Tourist or Tam o'Shanter cap. Outfit complete, only \$4.75; worth \$8. The suits are made of fine covert cloths. Colors: gray mixed, tan mixed, blue mixed, etc.

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We sell direct to the consumer, thus saving you the large profit usually made by the retailer. Any of the foregoing will be sent on receipt of price, and money refunded if purchase not satisfactory. Or, send \$1 and we'll express with privilege of examination. If satisfactory, pay balance to express agent. Give exact bust measurement when ordering Waist, and waist size and length of skirt in front and rear when ordering Skirt or Suit. We guarantee perfect satisfaction. Address,

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BY THE MUSICAL EDITORS

Musical Questions will be answered in this column by Musical experts.

I. G.—Piano Textbook. We recommend for your a little textbook by Gertrude Banks Duffee, called "Piano Study."

READER—Evening Musicale. See article published in the December, 1892, issue of the JOURNAL, entitled "An Evening Musicale," for the information you desire.

R. F. G., JR.—Del Puente, the operatic barytone, is at present residing in Philadelphia. He did not sing prominently or continuously in opera during the operatic season of 1896-97.

MUSICIAN—John Philip Sousa has been called "The March King" owing to the great success of his marches. He is married and has three children. His wife was a Philadelphian.

A. M. H. B.—Journal Compositions. The JOURNAL for September, 1895, contained a song entitled "Love's Reflections." The August and October issues of that year did not contain any musical compositions.

A. S.—Guitar. Carcassi's Method for the Guitar is considered a very good system, and is used by many teachers. It is adapted to beginners. While self-instruction on this instrument is possible it is better to have a good teacher.

INQUIRER—Claribel, the well-known song writer, was, we believe, an Englishman, but is no longer living. (2) In your excerpt the chord in question is that of F sharp minor, being the chord of the mediant of the key in which the composition is written.

SUBSCRIBER—Guitar Selections. The following are guitar selections of medium difficulty: "Little Sinners," "Waltz," "Jacobs," "Regimental March," "Eno," "Evening Primrose Waltz," "Frey," "La Tipica," "Romero," "Peruvian Air," "Romero."

Y. X.—Bass Voice. The range of your voice from the D flat below the bass staff to the F above middle C is that of a bass rather than a barytone, but you must remember that the quality of voice, as well as the range of notes, is taken into consideration in making such classification.

READER—"Opus" is a Latin word meaning "work," and is used by composers, with successive numbers, for purposes of distinction and reference. Musical compositions are usually numbered to indicate the order of publication rather than of composition, "Opus No. 10" being the tenth published work of its composer.

H. E. C.—Banjo. In the composition you name, the "Grand March of the Drums," by A. M. Hernandez, the drum slide is played by doubling up the fingers of the right hand, and then opening them quickly, striking the strings with the back of fingertips or nail in rapid succession from first to fourth finger. In order to play a harmonic on the banjo touch the string lightly with the finger of the left hand, directly over the fret necessary to give the desired harmonic note, and pick the string with the finger of the right hand.

M. Q.—Accidentals. According to the usual modern custom an accidental occurring in the course of a composition affects only the note to which it is applied, and any repetition of that note within the bar or measure in which the accidental is placed. Should a composer desire this accidental to apply to the repetition of this same note at the beginning of the next bar he must mark the note again as an accidental, although there is an obsolete rule to the effect that when the accidental occurs on the last note of the bar it affects its repetition when this is the first note in the succeeding measure.

K. L. S. AND OTHERS—Bass Songs. The following is a list of songs suitable for a bass voice: "At Midnight," Franz Ries; "Clang of the Shoon," Molloy; "Trankadillo," Molloy; "Flitting Day," Molloy; "Good-Night," Chadwick; "Last Wish," Aht; "Village Blacksmith," Nevin; "Love Star," Kücken; "Hybris the Cretan," Elliott; "Mariner's Home," Randegger; "When All the World is Young," Shepard; "Murmuring Voice of the Deep," Elson; "Old Sexton's Russell," "Old Grave-digger," Henderson; "Old Well," Clay; "Peter, the Hermit," Gounod; "River and the Rose," Roedel; "Tempest," Perkins; "Let Me Die by the Sea," Perkins; "Then Comes Rest," Barri; "All are Sleeping," H. B. Passmore; "Wandering Clown," Webster; "Storm King," Marion; "In the Old Church Tower," Marion.

IGNORANCE—"In Alt." The notes in the octave above the treble staff, beginning with the G, are said to be "in alt." Therefore, C "in alt." is the C above the treble staff. (2) **Alto or Contralto** voices (the terms have become synonymous) vary, as do tenors, sopranos and basses, in their range; an average range, however, for a contralto voice is from the G or A below middle C to the E in the treble staff. The contralto voice, although having in many cases about the same range of notes as the mezzo-soprano, is of an entirely different quality. If you desire to add to your musical knowledge it is well worth your while to cultivate even the smallest of voices. (3) **Price for Piano Lessons.** We cannot suggest any specific price per hour which music teachers should receive as compensation for their instruction. This must depend upon the demand for such instruction, as well as upon the training and excellence of the teacher. (4) **Tenor.** From your description of the range of your voice we should think it to be a tenor. The quality of tone, however, must be considered in deciding.

MARY BROWN—Pitch properly refers to a single note, a standard pitch being indicated as having a certain number of vibrations to the second. A standard pitch of a certain number of vibrations per second having been given to a certain note by agreement of musical authorities all the other notes of the musical scale may be determined by the rules of acoustics; for example, in 1859 a French commission appointed for the purpose determined that in the French schools treble A should be that sound which would be produced by a string vibrating four hundred and thirty-five times in a second. Makers of musical instruments in France and in other places where that standard was accepted could then secure a uniformity of pitch in their instruments by making the treble A in each to correspond to the standard. The "pitch" of a song, therefore, will depend upon the pitch of its keynote, and that will be high or low as it has more or less vibrations per second than the accepted standard. Your idea of the pitch of a song is that it is high or low, not as determined by a standard, but as determined by the capacity of a particular individual to sing its highest or lowest notes. And in this sense a song may be said to be in too high a pitch if some of its notes are too high for you to sing. In such a case a song may be transposed to a lower key—i. e., lower with reference to the original key. Thus, if as written in F it is too high it may be rewritten in E or E flat, or D or D flat, according to the needs of the voice. But often such transposition will render the lower notes too low for the voice.

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If you have a child, write us for a cake of soap for that child. It is a small cake, but it is free. If you haven't a child, write us for a cake for yourself. It is for every one who enjoys a beautifying, delicately perfumed soap. It will cost nothing. We want you to know how much better Kirk's Juvenile Soap is for the complexion and general toilet purposes than any other toilet soap made. You can never know till you try it. This is for your good and ours. You write the postal and we'll send the soap free. Is there a woman who reads this who will not even ask for a sample cake of such soap as Kirk's Juvenile? Write to-day.



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WHAT MEN ARE ASKING

BY WALTER GERMAIN

R. E. J.—The Best Man at a wedding should certainly wear gloves. They should be either pearl or white for the afternoon, and white only for the evening. The best man should give the bride a present.

UNKNOWN—When to Marry. Nineteen is altogether too early for a young man to marry. Better wait until you are some years older. If just beginning to earn your living you should by all means wait.

I. I.—Boys of Sixteen are properly attired for Sunday and afternoon in black coats and waistcoats, light trousers, patent leather shoes, white shirts, high collars, dark or white four-in-hand ties, gloves of gray suede or tan kid, and derby hats.

F. G. D.—Writing Paper. White unruled note paper is correct for personal correspondence. It is sometimes called "Irish linen," but this is simply a description of the style. Any unruled square white note paper will do. The best note paper is of American manufacture.

J. R.—Boots and Shoes in patent leather are fashionable. Men's russet and black leather boots are usually laced. The patent leather buttoned walking boot is worn with afternoon dress. There are usually about ten buttons on men's walking shoes. Boys in their teens wear the same styles of shoes as men do.

MONTEAUX CLUB AND JUDGE—The Proper Hat with a Tuxedo suit is a derby or soft black felt. The Tuxedo coat being short, a top hat should not be worn with it. A silk hat should always be worn with a frock coat, no matter how small the town in which you may live; it is one of the ironclad rules of dress.

ANOTHER SEVEN—Men's Rings are usually worn on the little finger of the left or the right hand. Seal rings, or polished gold ones with monograms engraved upon them, are the preferred styles. Seal rings are used for sealing letters, and are, therefore, as useful as they are ornamental. Merely decorative rings are seldom seen upon men's hands.

O. P. A.—Cosmetics, or face washes of any kind, are not for the use of men. You will find, by taking cold baths every morning, by vigorous exercise, and by refraining from eating rich food, that your complexion will soon be relieved from oiliness. Pimples are indications of impurities of the blood, which can be cured by regular habits and a healthy regime.

C. C. R. I.—Morning Weddings. The black cut-away coat is not the garment prescribed for either morning or afternoon weddings. Wear a black frock coat and waistcoat, light cassimere trousers and patent leather boots, a white Ascot or four-in-hand tie, and gloves of pearl gray or white kid. This would also be appropriate for a bridegroom when the bride is married in her traveling dress.

HARRY—Evening Weddings. The costume for the bridegroom consists of dress coat, waistcoat and trousers, white shirt, high collar, white tie, and patent leather shoes. If you and your bride are to take the train immediately after the ceremony, and she is to wear a traveling gown, then you should wear frock coat and light trousers, black or fancy waistcoat, white four-in-hand tie and gray gloves.

EDWARD H.—Sunday Evening. Although the majority of very fashionable men wear evening dress always after dusk a general exception is made in favor of Sunday evening. A young man is best employed on that evening in attending church service or in visiting very intimate friends. It is a time set apart for rest, worship and the family. Evening dress is seen in church only at evening weddings.

C. L. K.—The First Dance is supposed to belong by right to the young man who accompanies the young lady and her chaperon to a ball; he is also supposed to have the privilege of taking her in to supper. He may also ask her for as many dances as he thinks proper, but he must be careful not to claim her entire attention, as such conduct would imply an engagement, and consequently would be embarrassing to the young lady.

GENTLEMAN—Overcoats for spring and summer for the seaside or mountain resorts should be made of covert cloth in tan or fawn. They should be single-breasted and reach to just above the knees. They are lined and half faced with silk. A coat of this kind will generally last several seasons, and may be worn on mild days in autumn and winter. (2) **Evening Dress** consists of evening coat and waistcoat, white shirt, white lawn tie, trousers to match coat and waistcoat, and patent leather shoes.

JACK R.—Dance Cards are not generally used in London and New York at very fashionable entertainments, and a gentleman in those cities asks a lady to dance with him thus, "May I have the pleasure of a turn?" In other cities, "May I have the pleasure of a dance with you?" This latter is inevitable because dance cards are used, and the lady asks the gentleman to inscribe his name on her card, he himself also keeping tally on his card. The usual form, "May I have the pleasure of this dance with you?" is quite correct.

W. P. M.—Precedence to Women. In ascending a stairway in a private house the woman should precede the man. A man always gives precedence to a woman except when it is necessary for him to go ahead in order to save her from any danger or annoyance. Thus, a man always precedes a woman down the aisle of the theatre, and takes the inside seat, especially if the seat next is occupied by a man. He follows her down a church aisle, but precedes her when entering an office building or any public place. (2) **Gloves.** If a woman is ungloved a man should take off his glove also to shake hands with her. In dancing, a man should always be gloved. At dinner parties he should remove his gloves in the hall or in the drawing-room. His hostess being gloved when he enters the drawing-room, he should be gloved also, but after greeting her he can take his gloves off. He must certainly do so before the march to the dining-room is begun. Evening dress is obligatory at formal dinner parties; the gloves worn are white kid with white stitching.

NEAL ROY HOUSTON—Success in Journalism may be attained without study under a printer, though a knowledge of technicalities and mechanism would be most useful. On a great metropolitan daily you might commence as a reporter and work your way up. The requirements would necessitate a good grammar-school education and a thorough knowledge of the *local* of the city in which you desire to begin your career. A man who has an acquaintance with prominent men is most valuable to a newspaper. But do not imagine that reportorial work is easy. The novice has the mistaken idea that it consists in having free admission to the theatres and free travel on the railroads. It is as much of a business as that of a clerk in a banking house, and of a profession as that of the law. The newspaper man is born, not made. Experience may teach you much, but it cannot endow you with tact, sound judgment or the faculty for gathering or deciding upon the value of news, qualities which are indispensable in a reporter. (2) **Sunday Newspapers,** although they are issued on the Sabbath, are made up during the week, and the latest copy for the bulk of them must be in by Friday. The outside news sheets go to press early on Saturday evening. The Monday morning daily is, however, made up on Sunday. You would, therefore, have a holiday on Sunday were you working on a Sunday newspaper, and you could arrange possibly to have the same day "off" were you on a daily newspaper. I cannot go into the question of the Sunday newspaper. Many clergymen condemn it, others do not look upon it with such disfavor.

HOME COMFORT

ROLL OF HONOR

THREE GOLD And ONE SILVER Medal
World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans 1884 and 1885.

HIGHEST AWARDS
Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, 1887.
DIPLOMA
Alabama State Agricultural Society at Montgomery, 1888.

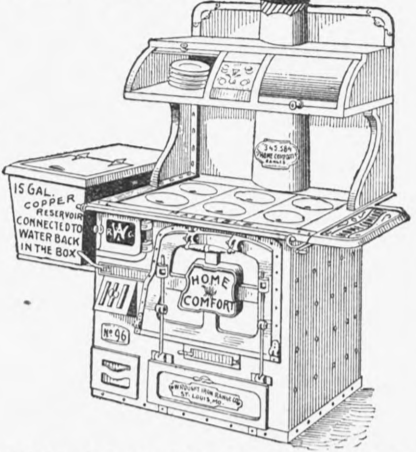
AWARD
Chattahoochee Valley Exposition, Columbus, Ga., 1888.
HIGHEST AWARDS
St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, 1889.

SIX HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.
HIGHEST AWARDS
Western Fair Association, London, Canada, 1893.

SIX GOLD MEDALS
Midwinter Fair, San Francisco, Cal., 1894.
SILVER MEDAL
Toronto Exposition, Toronto, Canada, 1895.

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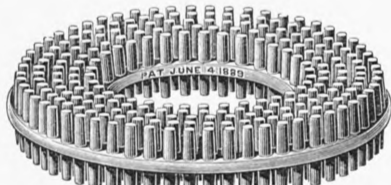
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MRS. RORER'S ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Questions of a general Domestic nature will be answered on this page. Correspondents desirous of being answered by mail should send either self-addressed stamped envelope or sufficient stamps to cover postage, to Mrs. S. T. Rorer, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

LUCETTE—Finger-Bowls should be about half full of water, and have a small piece of lemon in them.

J. H.—Summer Curtains. Plain net with ruffles will make extremely pretty curtains for the parlor and library of your summer home.

W. D. V.—Home Luncheons. Many people do not serve dessert at the family luncheon, but simply end the meal with a small cup of strong coffee, and wafers and cheese.

H. J. P.—Waffles. Fried or fricasseed chicken may be served with waffles, or, if preferred, waffles may be served at the end of the meal with powdered sugar and cinnamon.

K. M. M.—Fruit Punch. Add to a pint of red raspberries a pint of currant juice, the juice of one lemon, and two oranges. Boil together a quart of water and a pint of sugar for five minutes; when cool add the fruit. Run this into a freezer and freeze quickly. Serve in punch-glasses.

A. B.—Starchy Foods. A person with intestinal indigestion should cut off all starchy foods and live entirely upon either milk or meat. A milk diet in your case would be much the better. You can take with it whole wheat bread, but no other food. Use during each day at least two quarts of milk.

F. B. P.—Stock Pots are possible in a small family as well as in a large one. If you have a steak save the tough end. Next day you may have a chicken; save the carcass, crack the bones, put them in the stock pot, cover with cold water and simmer gently for three hours, and you will have sufficient clear soup to last for two or three days.

T.—Salted Almonds. Purchase the Jordan almonds, which usually come unshelled. Cover them with boiling water for five minutes; take off the brown skins, and put them in a baking-pan, then in the oven to dry; add a tablespoonful of butter or two tablespoonfuls of olive oil; return them to the oven, shake occasionally until they are a golden brown; lift, drain in a colander, dust with salt and put them at once into a cold place.

H.—Chocolate Sauce, to serve with ice cream, is made by covering a quarter of a box of gelatine with half a cupful of cold water; soak for half an hour. Put a pint of cream in a double boiler to heat; add to this two ounces of grated chocolate; cook until smooth, then beat well with a cream whip; add half a cup of sugar and the gelatine; strain; add a teaspoonful of vanilla and set aside to cool; when cool you may stir in whipped cream or serve just as it is.

E. W. L.—Tutti Frutti Pudding is made by putting one quart of cream in a double boiler; add to the yolks of five eggs a cup of sugar; beat until light; stir these in the hot cream. Cook a moment, take from the fire, strain, and when cool add a teaspoonful of vanilla; turn the mixture into the freezer and freeze; when frozen stir in one pint of whipped cream and one cup of cherries, chopped fine, half the quantity of pineapple, chopped fine, and three or four green gages. All the fruit must be soaked for an hour in orange juice.

E. S. C.—Lemon Jelly is made from ordinary gelatine, which is also used for thickening Bavarian creams and for aspics. To make lemon jelly, grate the rind of one lemon in one quart of water; add a cup of sugar and juice of three lemons; cover a box of gelatine with one cup of cold water, and allow it to soak for half an hour; bring the quart of water containing the lemon to a boiling point, stir until the sugar is dissolved; add gelatine; strain through a flannel bag, turn it into a mould and stand aside to cool. Orange and coffee jelly may be made in the same way, substituting coffee or oranges for the lemons.

POVERTY—Furnished Houses. If you are going to rent your house furnished you may put away your silver, fine china and bric-a-brac, also your table and bed linen, unless you are willing to make some arrangement with your tenant by which he may be privileged to use your things. Fine china, sofas, pillows and handsome table-covers are not usually included in the inventory taken of the things to be left in a furnished house. You may with perfect propriety lock your bookcase. The amount of rent which you should receive depends altogether upon the condition of your house furnishings and the location of your house.

J. L. D.—A Japanese Tea-Room may be made by covering the walls, two-thirds up, with matting, topped by a narrow shelf entirely around the room. Above the shelf fill in with Japanese prints of coarse fabric nicely decorated. Cover the ceiling with Japanese paper crossed with bamboo. Suspend several Japanese lanterns. Cover the floor with matting harmonizing with the wall. Dainty bamboo chairs and bamboo stools should be placed here and there. On a table in the centre of the room have a teaset. A service can be purchased from any of the larger Japanese stores. Cover the windows with the Japanese slat curtains, inside of which put Japanese silk curtains daintily festooned. Dark blue or red may be the prevailing color of the room. If you select red have the table and chairs black.

MARY—Kidneys à la Berlin are made by cutting one dozen fresh lamb's kidneys into halves, removing the white or top portion, and washing, scalding and removing the skin. Then place one ounce of butter into a sautéing-pan, and when hot put in the kidneys and shake over the fire for three or four minutes; then lift them carefully, draining away the fat. Into this fat, which should not be very brown, put two tablespoonfuls of flour; mix, and then add half a pint of good stock, a tablespoonful of raw, chopped ham, half a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of chopped chives or onion, and a dash of pepper. Stand this on the back part of the stove to simmer for about ten minutes, stir until boiling, and strain; add the kidneys; stand on the back part of the stove for ten minutes; add a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Dish in a border of rice.

E. C.—Fairy Gingerbread is made by beating one cup of butter to a cream and adding gradually two cups of granulated sugar. When this mixture is very light add a level tablespoonful of ground ginger, then the grated yellow rind of half a lemon and a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Measure a half teaspoonful of baking soda, dissolve it in a tablespoonful of water and add it to a cup of milk. Stir this in the sugar and then add one pound of pastry flour; this mixture should be very stiff. Turn ordinary baking-pans upside down and rub the bottoms very clean, grease, and cover with the cake mixture in a very thin sheet. Bake in a moderate oven until brown. Take from the oven, cut at once into squares and slip from the pans. The cutting must be done while smoking hot or the wafers will become too brittle to handle. These are, also, pretty rolled, making two rolls of each pan.

GRAYSON—Cheese and Wafers are served with the salad course at dinner just before the dessert.

Miss D.—Zephyrines cannot be made at home. Most of them are imported. They can be purchased from any first class grocer.

ELLEN—Foods Containing Bran irritate the mucous lining of the stomach and intestines. Glutena and wheatlet are made from the germ of the wheat with a small amount of farina.

DIXIE—Broiled Oysters. Oysters may be successfully broiled on a fine wire oyster-broiler. Select large oysters; dry and dust them with salt and pepper. Broil quickly over a hot fire, turning them but once or twice. Serve on toast in hot dishes, with a little melted butter, salt and pepper.

M. S.—Starching Lace Curtains. Use a very thin, clear starch, and have it very hot. Put a tablespoonful of starch in a saucepan; add a half cup of cold water, and when the starch is thoroughly moistened pour over one quart of boiling water. Just a shaving of sperm may be stirred in the starch at the last moment.

C.—Chicken Hash. Chop cold boiled chicken rather fine. To each pound allow half a pint of well-made, hot cream sauce; mix the two together; add a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and a dash of pepper; stand the whole over hot water until well heated. Serve on squares of nicely-toasted bread.

F. A. R.—The Afternoon Tea-Table may be placed in a corner in the parlor; have on it a small kettle or a Samovar with a half dozen cups and saucers, a small plate for wafers, a tea cozy or a China tea-pot, a small bowl for holding sugar, and a cream-pitcher. The table may be covered with a dainty embroidered cloth.

C. J.—Maryland Biscuits are made by rubbing a large tablespoonful of lard into one quart of flour; add a teaspoonful of salt and just enough milk and water mixed to make a stiff dough; knead for five minutes, then heat for thirty minutes; form into small biscuits, prick the surface with a fork, and bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes.

R. H.—Cleaning Écru Curtains. Put your curtains to soak in warm water to which you have added a little vinegar. Rub them gently through this water; put them in a second clear warm water to which you have added a drop or two of ammonia; now rinse them quickly through a thin starch water and hang to dry in a shady place. In the last rinsing water pour a quart of clear starch, or an ounce of gum-arabic soaked and dissolved in hot water.

M. M.—Steamed Cherry Pudding may be made by separating two eggs, and adding to the yolks a cup of milk; stir in one and a half cups of flour and a tablespoonful of butter melted; beat thoroughly and add one rounding teaspoonful of baking powder. Stir in one cup of stoned cherries well floured, or a cup of seeded raisins, or the same of currants, or you may substitute blackberries for currants; then stir in the well-beaten white of one egg, turn into a greased mould and steam one and a half hours.

E.—Egg Biscuits are made by mixing one quart of flour, five tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Rub into this five ounces of butter; add five eggs well beaten, knead until light; cover with a damp towel and let stand for fifteen minutes; then roll out in a sheet a quarter of an inch thick, cut with a round cutter, and drop a few at a time in boiling water; allow them to remain until the edges curl, then drop them in a pan of cold water for a minute; lift and place in greased pans, and bake in a moderate oven until a light brown for twenty-five or thirty minutes.

HOUSEKEEPER—Making Whitewash. For a good whitewash for your bedroom ceiling put a piece of lime weighing about five pounds in a granite pan or bucket; pour on it a gallon of water, allow it to boil and slack until the steaming is over; take from this two quarts of the liquid lime, put it in a wooden or granite bucket, and add sufficient water to make it rather thin. Add a small amount of pure indigo, sufficient to give it the proper color; add a teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of lamp-black, stir well. This will give you a perfectly white ceiling; if you wish it colored add one of the colorings which you may purchase at any druggist's, stating that it is to be used with lime.

ALICE—Czarina Pudding is made by blanching and chopping twenty-four almonds, and then adding them to one pint of milk; turn into a double boiler and cook slowly for twenty minutes. Beat four eggs until very light; add to them a half cup (one gill) of thick cream, a teaspoonful of vanilla, and the milk and almonds from the double boiler. Stand aside to cool. When cool stir into the milk either one shredded biscuit rubbed smooth, or four ounces of stale lady fingers or sponge cake crumbed. Strain through a colander; add two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar. Beat for about five minutes. Butter a melon-mould, garnish it with candied cherries or seedless raisins, pour in the pudding, put on the lid, stand it in a kettle with about two ounces of boiling water; cover the kettle, and steam for one hour. Serve hot or cold, plain or with cream or custard.

MRS. A.—Sweetbreads for a luncheon make a most acceptable dish if prepared in the following manner: Wash carefully and boil a pair of sweetbreads, and throw them into cold water to cool quickly. Pick them apart, removing all the fibre. With a silver knife chop them fine. Put one gill of cream and half a cup of white breadcrumbs over the fire and stir until boiling. Take from the fire and beat into them one whole egg; add the sweetbreads, and half a can of mushrooms, chopped fine, a teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of white pepper. Turn the mixture into a flat pan to cool, keeping it perfectly smooth, and not over one inch in thickness. When perfectly cold, with a round biscuit-cutter stamp the mixture out into rounds. Dip each in egg and then in breadcrumbs. Cut three solid tomatoes into slices a little larger than the rounds of sweetbread. Have ready, also, rounds of toasted bread. Put on each slice of toast a piece of tomato; dust with salt and pepper; put on top of each a tiny bit of butter. Run into a quick oven while you fry the rounds of sweetbread. As soon as they are fried drain them on brown paper. Put one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour into a saucepan; mix, and add half a pint of milk. Stir constantly until boiling; add half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and the remaining half can of mushrooms. Stand this over hot water while you dish the sweetbreads. Arrange first the toast with the tomato, placing on top of each one round of the fried sweetbreads. Pour around the cream sauce, arranging the mushrooms in the centre of the dish, and serve as quickly as possible.



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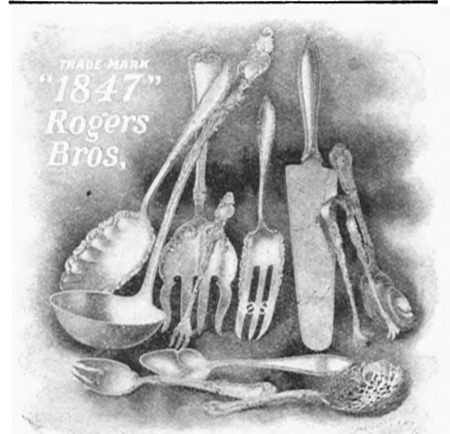
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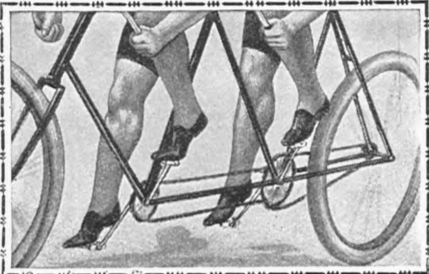
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MRS. G. T. C.—Steam Heat is not good because it is too dry for the healthy development of plants.

HATTIE R.—Cuttings of the Ficus will not start well without bottom heat. Better buy a young plant.

SUBSCRIBER—Moles, so it is said, will not remain long where the Castor Oil plant (*Ricinus*) grows.

MRS. R. N. S.—Lavender is grown like any ordinary garden plant. You can procure seed of any dealer in flower seeds.

MRS. E. S. W.—Hoya. If your plant is growing well do not interfere with it in any way. I know of no treatment which will force it to bloom.

R. F.—Roses do best in a somewhat heavy soil containing considerable clay. (2) Carnations are generally increased by cuttings or by layering.

MRS. W. M. I.—Fertilizer for Roses. Use old, rotted cow manure on the Roses in your garden. Use it liberally, digging it in well about the roots.

CANANDAIGUA.—Tulips and Hyacinths need not be removed to new beds each year. Annuals can be grown in the same bed in summer without injury.

E. V. A. M.—Old Bulbs. It is not advisable to keep bulbs which have been forced in the house for a second crop of flowers. Get fresh bulbs each year.

A. D.—Pony Plants must become perfectly established before flowers can be expected from them. Any disturbance of the roots is not recovered from immediately.

MRS. A. H. L.—Azaleas should be put out-of-doors in a shady, airy place during summer. Be very careful to see that the soil in the pot is never allowed to become dry.

WESTERN SUBSCRIBER—Ferns should have a light, fibrous, spongy soil of leaf-mould. Change them from the sandy soil in which they are now, and I think you will find an improvement in them.

MRS. M. S. G.—Unsuitable Soil. If neither Bignonia, Wistaria or Honeysuckle flourish with you the failure may be due to unsuitable soil. Give them, if possible, a mixture of loam and clay.

MRS. B.—Calla Lilies. Allow your Callas to rest until September. I cannot diagnose the trouble you speak of with your plants because you tell me nothing whatever about how they have been cared for. You give me nothing on which to base an opinion.

Miss C. L.—Agricultural Colleges. I think you would have no difficulty in procuring instruction at any agricultural college. While these schools are presumably for men, because men, as a general thing, are the only ones who are interested in them, I do not think a woman would be refused admission.

C. M. K.—Tuberose. The Pearl is considered the best variety for general cultivation. I do not think this plant is ever grown from seed, except by way of experiment. Young bulbs are planted. I am told by one of our most extensive dealers in this flower that the best bulbs come from North and South Carolina.

J. M. D. M.—Tea Roses. For summer use the Teas and ever-blooming Roses are preferable to hybrid perpetuals, as they come into bloom when small, and flower freely all the season. For permanent beds I would prefer hybrid perpetuals to any other class. Give them a rich soil. Plant them any time after the first of May.

S. A.—Transplanting Roses, Peonies, and other shrubs and herbaceous plants should be done in spring. Get a catalogue from some dealer in hardy plants, and study it well. From it you will learn what plants do well in shade, and it will also enable you to select plants which bloom at different seasons. It is an easy matter to make a selection which will give flowers from May until October.

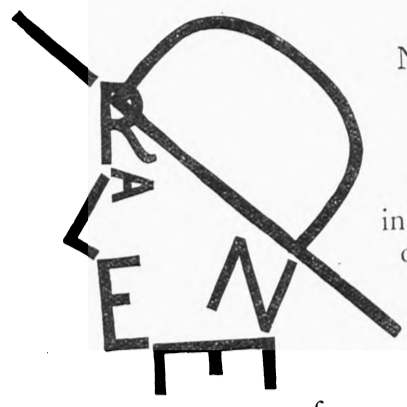
R. J.—Sweet Peas. Do not doubt the red spider caused your Sweet Peas to lose their foliage. This pest does deadly work in a dry season. I keep my Sweet Peas fresh and green to the ground by daily syringing with clear water, being very careful to see that the entire plant is reached by the water, and especially the under side of the leaves. You can keep your plants blooming until after frost comes by allowing no seed to form. Cut off every flower as soon as it fades.

MRS. J. T. C.—Studying Floriculture. If I wanted to become a professional florist I would go to some successful plant grower and study the business under him. I would work with him, and find out how he did things and why he did them. Books help us, but from them we get theory alone, and what we need is practical knowledge, which can only be obtained by actual experience. The cost of starting a floricultural business is considerable, and one has to wait some time before realizing on his investment. This requires more money.

DORA B.—Swainsonia. The specimen you send is Swainsonia, a plant of quite recent introduction, and a decided acquisition to the list of desirable window plants. Give it a soil of ordinary loam and sand, with the best of drainage. Water moderately. Shower daily, to prevent the red spider from doing harm. It may be cut back after blooming, and allowed to rest for a few weeks. Then it should be reotted, but a large pot should not be given it if you want a profusion of flowers. (2) House Plants. I would not advise you to use either coffee grounds or dish water upon your potted plants.

D. P. V.—Primula Obconica. If a person's blood is bad, and there is a predisposition to eczematous troubles, the Primula *obconica* may act as an irritant and increase the trouble; but, after having grown the plant for ten years, and given away scores of plants to friends, and flowers by the hundreds, I have never seen an instance of injury from it; therefore, I am forced to believe that the plant is not so bad as some would make it out to be. I know persons who cannot handle our common Clover without an irritation of the skin. But on that account we would hardly be justified in wholesale condemnation of the Clover.

A. D. M.—Lilies should be planted in a well-drained soil. Manure it well with old, rotted cow manure. On no account use fresh manure. Plant the bulbs at least eight inches deep, and about two feet apart. Do not disturb the plants, but enrich them from time to time by the application of fresh soil, thoroughly fertilized. From the fact that your Lilies in heavy soil are those with which you have most trouble, and that those in the more porous soil give the best results, it is evident that some, if not all, your failures come from improper planting. Lilies do not thrive in undrained soils. They may live for a few years, but they will steadily deteriorate, and finally die. I would advise you to prepare a new bed, and make sure of its being thoroughly drained. Use a light, rich soil, containing a good deal of sand, and put your Lilies in it after they have ripened the growth of the present year. (2) Insecticide. I would advise an application of Sulpho-Tobacco soap to plants whose roots are infested with lice.



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SIDE-TALKS WITH GIRLS

By Ruth Ashmore

M. T.—Training Schools for Nurses are attached to most of the large hospitals in the United States.

INQUIRY—"The Pilgrim's Progress" has been translated into more languages than any other book except the Bible.

MARY—The Guest of Honor. The gentleman who escorts his hostess to dinner is the guest of honor, and sits upon her right. While escorting her to the table he offers her his right arm.

E. H. J.—Table Etiquette. Small individual dishes are no longer used, the vegetables being served upon the plate with the meat. When passing the plate for a second helping the knife and fork should be laid slightly to one side, so that they may not be in the way of the carver.

L. H.—Lace Caps are much more fashionable in England than in this country. There, elderly ladies assume these pretty adjuncts, making them of fine lace, either black or white, and sometimes decorating them with ribbon bows. I agree with you that the wearing of such caps is decidedly more sensible than the assuming of false front pieces.

MARY S.—Manuscripts sent to an editor, accompanied by an address and a sufficient number of stamps for their return, will reach the proper person. It is always understood that the manuscript is offered for sale, and that its author wishes to have it published if it is deemed suitable. It is not necessary to write to the editor when sending a manuscript.

M. W.—A Stylish Costume for general wear during the summer would be one of purple foulard silk, having printed upon it large bunches of white violets. The skirt could be trimmed with rows of inch-wide white satin ribbon. The bodice, draped to fit the figure, might be decorated with bolero jacket of coarse white lace, and have a crush belt and collar of white satin. The sleeves, wrinkled to fit the arms, should have loops of broad white satin ribbon forming the shoulder trimming.

B. E. J.—Introductions. In the larger cities of the United States the French and English fashion of not giving introductions at large affairs is obtaining. However, at an informal entertainment it is most courteous to present those people who you think would enjoy each other's society. I would not advise, at a quiet entertainment, the announcing of guests as they enter. It is never in good taste to introduce people on the street, or in public conveyances.

MRS. B. L. H.—Mourning Customs. A widow continues, no matter how deep her mourning may be, to wear her engagement and her wedding rings. After six months the long crape veil is thrown back from the face. So-called mourning hats are not good form for widows. After the veil is laid aside a small, dull silk bonnet is worn, and after that all black, and then colors if wished. In extremely warm weather a widow may wear dresses of plain black dimity or lawn, with cuffs and collar of sheer white lawn.

PUELLA—The Duties of the Best Man. The bridegroom gives to the best man, in a sealed envelope, the fee intended for the clergyman, and this, if there is sufficient time after the ceremony, is presented, but very often the best man waits until the next day before giving it. The best man is usually asked to arrange the purchase of railroad tickets, to see to the transfer of baggage, and indeed, as far as possible, assist the bridegroom, whose most intimate friend he usually is, in arranging his part of the important ceremony.

C. L. N.—Quiet Wedding. As you wish to have a very quiet wedding I would suggest that you invite to witness it only the immediate members of your own and the bridegroom's family, and your closest friends. The invitations should be written in the most informal manner by your mother, and then, if you desire all your friends to be informed of your marriage, send out announcement cards. Like most girls, I conclude that you desire to be married in white. Why not have, then, a pretty, inexpensive gown that will be useful to you afterward? It might be made of dotted Swiss muslin, trimmed with narrow Valenciennes lace and white taffeta ribbon. Omit a veil, and wear a small bonnet made entirely of white flowers and green leaves. With such a costume gloves would not be necessary.

E. A. H.—Seasonable Frocks. Blue and white check suiting, trimmed with blue velvet ribbon and white soutache, would make a smart frock for a tall blonde of eighteen years. The bodice would have a crush belt and collar of blue velvet; flaring over the collar should be squares of coarse white lace, while at the back should be a large bow of velvet. Revers of the cloth, trimmed with velvet ribbon and white soutache, and caps of the velvet, trimmed with the braid falling over the sleeves, would constitute elaborate decorations. With this could be worn a large blue straw hat, fashionably trimmed with white flowers, green leaves and blue velvet. (2) A *décolleté* bodice is never permissible until after six o'clock. (3) A bicycle costume should be made either of cloth, wool suiting, linen or duck; silk or moiré would be in extremely bad taste.

SUBSCRIBER—Acknowledging Invitations. When a married lady pays a dinner call she leaves one of her own and two of her husband's cards—one of her husband's cards being for the hostess and one for the host. An unmarried lady, however, never leaves a card for nor makes a call on a gentleman, so she simply leaves a card for the hostess. A gentleman receiving an invitation to a dinner, and being unable to accept it because of a previous engagement, would word his answer in this manner: "Mr. Samuel Smith regrets that a previous engagement prevents his acceptance of the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. John Brown to dinner on Thursday evening." Below this should be added the date, and, unless the address is already engraved upon the note paper, it should appear just below the date. An acceptance should read: "Mr. Samuel Smith accepts with pleasure the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. John Brown to dinner on Thursday evening, June 4, at eight o'clock." In accepting an invitation you should repeat the day and the hour of the affair, so that your host will understand that you are correctly informed.

J. L. R.—Hotel Etiquette. When a woman is traveling alone she should go to a well-known, but a rather quiet, hotel. For wear in the hotel dining-room a dark cloth street dress, worn with or without a bonnet, is in good taste. It will be best, if she comes from the station in the coach sent from the hotel, for her to go, upon her arrival, into the reception-room and ask to have the clerk come to her. She may then give her name: "Miss Hamilton, Chicago, Illinois," omitting her street address. A well-bred woman will behave in the quietest manner possible, refrain from lingering in the halls, and, during her stay in the hotel, avoid going oftener than is necessary to the office. Just before leaving she should send for her bill, and if she has called upon the chambermaid for any extra service she should give her a fee. It is not at all necessary for a woman who is traveling alone to fee the waiters in hotel dining-rooms; if the waiters are not attentive because they are not given fees she should report them to the office. A lady who is alone, in an American hotel, is sure of being treated with great courtesy by all of the hotel employees, provided always that she conducts herself as a well-bred woman should.

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BY THE EDITORS

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EDITED BY EDWARD W. BOK

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THE GREATEST NATION ON EARTH

THE most marvelous article ever printed in the JOURNAL will appear in the July issue. It is entitled "The Greatest Nation on Earth," and is written by William George Jordan. It will tell the story of the immensity of the United States, and the wonders of its development, in a way that has never been done before. In compact paragraphs every phase of Uncle Sam's progress is considered. The points are presented in a most graphic way by vivid and telling comparisons and illustrations. Among the hundreds of startling facts in this article two or three samples may be given. Few know that "the value of the timber cut every year in the United States is double the output of all our mines." "One-tenth of the world's copper comes from one American mine." "Texas could give every man, woman and child in the world a plot of ground forty-nine and one-half feet by one hundred within its borders." "Uncle Sam's railway mileage exceeds that of all the railways of Europe, Asia, Africa and two-thirds of Australia." This article will make you proud of being an American.

SAVING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE FROM THE FLAMES

THE Declaration of Independence was once in great danger. Had it not been for a woman's coolness and wit at a moment



DOLLY MADISON

of great National peril the most valuable historic document in America would have been reduced to ashes. Clifford Howard will tell the story of "When Dolly Madison Saved the Declaration of Independence," in the July number of the JOURNAL. It will be one of the most interesting articles in the "Great Personal Events" series. It will graphically tell of the invasion and destruction of our National capital by the British, near the close of the War of 1812. Nearly all the Government buildings were burned to the ground, and valuable historic records and documents were destroyed.

COLLEGE EDUCATION WITHOUT MONEY

THE most recent development in the JOURNAL's plan for providing free college education enables us to overcome what has been, in some cases, a serious obstacle. Many parents have been unwilling that their daughters should attend a conservatory or college at a long distance from home. Young men were frequently unable to provide for the necessary traveling expenses. Oftentimes a student having partially finished his or her education in some particular college or university, desired our help in finishing the full course. As a result of several years' work we have arranged with a chain of several hundred of the leading educational institutions of this country. It embraces every State, and includes everything—from the preparatory school to the conservatory, college and university of the highest grade. There is no competition, no time limit has been fixed, and there is no money to be paid—except by the Educational Bureau of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, which will gladly supply all information.

WHEN WRITING TO THE JOURNAL

THE number of letters sent every month to the editors of the correspondence columns of the JOURNAL has now grown to enormous proportions. To properly handle all these letters and answer questions requires time and research. Readers can facilitate the work of the editors by a little care. Hereafter anonymous questions will not be answered in the JOURNAL columns. Though initials or a pseudonym may be given, every letter must have the name and full address of the writer.

MONEY-EARNING IN VACATION

SO PLEASED is the JOURNAL with the results of the offer by which a large series of money prizes was recently awarded, that another series has been arranged for the summer months. Under this plan four thousand five hundred dollars in cash will be divided among two hundred and eight persons on September 15. The opportunity, which is open to everybody, involves neither previous business experience nor cash outlay. Of those who received the generous checks recently awarded nearly all were women, and a portion of the sum now offered is within the reach of any reader of the JOURNAL. Somebody will get it: why not you? An inquiry directed to the Circulation Bureau will bring full information concerning this plan of making money with little effort.

THE PERSONAL SIDE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

AN ARTICLE on "The Personal Side of the Prince of Wales" will be an interesting feature of the July JOURNAL. It is by George W. Smalley, who knows the Prince well, and writes of him as a man in his relations with other men, rather than as the heir to the English throne. Mr.



Smalley tells of the Prince as a son, husband and father, presenting a delightful picture of his home life and family, and of his lively interest in American matters.

THE EDITOR'S PRIZE BOX

THE editors of the JOURNAL wish to stimulate the bright wits of subscribers, and will offer monthly, in this department, prizes for ideas and suggestions.

The Best Piazza Room. In summer, piazzas may be made delightful living-rooms by the use of screens, shades, matting, curtains and awnings. If in your rambles in the country you come across a particularly attractive piazza take a picture with your camera and send it to us. A prize of fifteen dollars will be given for the picture giving the most helpful suggestion sent in before September 1. On the back of each picture should be written the name and address of the sender.

Remedies for Plant Poisoning. For the best simple home remedy for plant poisoning, with a description of the appearance of the plant, symptoms of poisoning, and hints on the best treatment. The remedies must be simple. For each remedy accepted for publication a prize of one dollar will be given. Remedies should be sent in prior to August 25.

The Best House-Boat. House-boats make delightful summer retreats, and are growing in popularity. For the best suggestion of a house-boat, with hints as to how it was or can be made attractive, with plans and suggestions for novel trips, a prize of fifteen dollars will be given. A photograph or drawing would add to the value of the suggestion, which should be received not later than October 1.

A Christmas Entertainment for Churches. In our May number a prize was offered of twenty-five dollars in gold for the best article on a Christmas church entertainment. The plan must be simple and inexpensive, and adapted to the average city or country church. All articles must be sent before July 1. Contributions not taking first prize may be accepted for use at regular rates.

All contributions for any of these prize offers should be addressed to The Editor's Prize Box, THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

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