DETER PUBLISHING COMPANY M. STAATER, Melitor and Manager. 64 So. Mala St.



ARRIVAL OF MAILS From West: 8:57 a. sn. 6:60 a.m. 12:00 p. m. 9:03 a. ca.

5:28 p. m. Post office hours are from 7:00 a. m to 7:00 p. m. Last mall in the evening in closed at 7:00 p. m., and leaves here at 8:44 going east.

1:34 p. m.

Elbert C. Stanley, P. M.

5:46 p. m.

DOWNERS GROVE.

(9-22-08) OFFICIAL TIME CARD Adv. 19 Effective Sept. 27, 1908,

Leave Chicago.	Arrivo Downers Grove.	Downers Grove,	Arrive Chicago.
6:40 am 7:45 8:20 6:40 10:15 11:00 am 12:20 pm 11:30 4:40 5:11 6:15 5:15 5:15 5:15 5:15 5:15 5:15	7:30 am 8:40 9:01 9:35 11:10 11:42 am 12:01 pm 1:10 2:20 2:28 8:13 4:05 4:55 5:30 5:30 6:10 6:10 6:10 6:25 6:29 6:48 7:10 7:30 9:08 10:58 11:24 11:27 pm 12:19 am 11:14	5 :50 am 6 :08 6 :18 6 :50 7 :03 7 :40 7 :45 7 :45 7 :45 8 :27 9 :08 10 :13 11 :17 am 12 :40 pm 1 :34 2 :00 2 :40 2 :40 2 :58 3 :30 3 :53 4 :50 5 :40 6 :50 7 :40 8 :13 9 :05 10 :40 pm	6:40 am 6:50 7:13 7:40 7:43 8:13 8:25 8:37 8:45 9:17 10:00 11:05 am 12:15 pm 1:30 2:20 2:53 8:30 4:20 4:45 6:30 7:40 8:30 9:05 9:05 9:55 11:40 pm

1 (14 am)

Mixteer Withelm is reported as being ed for money to meet his debta wand some American betreases must and he is in a position where the must come to the rescue.

Martin Bathley Charles Committee These members of a secret society who were suspended from a California high school for branding the name of the fraterulty with nitrate of allver upon the forebeads of two initiates will get little sympathy from the parmin of other boys or from the school eachers throughout the country.

The Protestant Episcopal diocess of Moor York has fixed the minimum eatmay of its married clergy at twelve undred dellars a year and house rent. ad of its unmarried clergy at thousand dollars and house rent. The thip will meet with general approval, with in and out of that church, and ft is keped that other denominations in which the pay is even smaller, may see inir way clear to take similar meas-

Mr. Taft, in his address at the dedisation of the prison ship martyrs' monment in Brooklyn the other day, dwelt in the herolem of the Revolutionary sitricts who endured the suffering on nand the ships anchored in New York harbor rather than abandon the colonies and obtain comfort and freedom by enlitting in the British armies. It has been customary to dwell on the quality of the British in treating their prisoners inhumanly; but Mr. Taft winely and truly called attention to the fact that there prisoners were deal oth in the way that was customary at the time. Prison reform is a modern

The naming of dishes for those who are attained a success known to all m world, in artistic or professional a le an honor of no mean place in at the fruits of fame, particularly the adhles and the names are hapent distinction to be the s of a great singer or actress, mutation may endure for more a generation. Long after the Melha tarts" and "Melha and if "Speahetti Warfield" a la Geraldine," recent a of a New York hotel chet, a ther should the artists whose

years. In one district on the Island or Hawaii where the cultivation of coffee was encouraged a dozen years ago the coffee has given way to sugar. Intimutely connected with the sugar question is a labor question. The planters would like to hire Chinese laborers. They employ Japanese and natives and have experimented with Porto Ricans and divers other importations. Americans, of course, are not among the possibilities. The small farmer will not prepare himself to raise pineapples or coffee by an apprenticeship among plantation gangs. Nevertheless the cry for the small farmers has been taken up in Hawati, and the following arguments for them are addressed to Secretary Gardeld by the Hawaiian Gazette: Of a total land area of 4,250,000 acres only 200,000 acres are in sugar, and because of the lack of a proper land policy the islands are yielding only about onethird of the salable products naturally to be expected of them. There are imperial private estates held in fee that should be broken up for the benefit of the country, and there is a bad lease system under which whole townships have been allowed to go for a nominal rental into the bands of graziers and others. In addition to sugar the islands should produce in merchantable quantities pineapples, sisal, tobacco, cotton and rubber. Already pineapples and sisal have a good selling value, and the soil promises excellent returns on the (Subject to change with other products. Pineapples we know are actually raised by small farmers, but a canning company is a large landholder and exercises, of course, considerable influence over the industry. Rubber is in the early stages of development and is being cultivated through corporations. There is necessarily much waste land because of the relatively large area of mountainous country. But the soil should yield abundant crops under the careful cultivation of small farmers, and a more delightful place

THE OLD-TIME TURKEY EAT.

to live cannot be imagined.

Gone from the Pennsylvania Monn-

tains Along with the Woodsmen. "It isn't because there is no more material in the Blue Mountain region of Pennsylvania to provide a turkey eat that we have had the last of those famous festivities," said a former dweller of the district described to a writer in the New York Sun, "for there are still wild turkeys a-plenty.

"The turkey ent has gone out with the passing of the people whose homes. traditions and manner of life made it possible and with the occupation that was once theirs.

"In the days when the turkey eat was the great winter festivity in the mountain districts between the Schuylkill and the Juniata watersheds the sparse population was chiefly of rude and rugged woodmen and their famtites, many of them descendants of pure Pennsylvania Dutch stock. Scores of them depended almost entirely on their skill with gun and trap for their food

"The cabins of these mourtaineers were built of logs, the chicks between which were filled in with clay. A huge stane chimney rose at one end of the cabin outside, covering that entire end. while on the inside it opened on a broad fireplace across that end of the

"The cabin was banked all around with earth, against which bemlock and pine boughs were heaped. Sometimes ranks of cordwood were piled up almost to the eaven, the better to keep out the cold, which is always intense during the winter on these windswept

than one room. The walls were dark marshalling to an undestred goal an family pigs fattened in the woods and almost as wild as the bear and the deer. But the choicest and best beloved thing of the cabin's larder was the fat low-beings, which the great public and well frozen wild turkey.

"While the woodman's cabin was always prepared for a turkey est, never knew when it was coming. A turkey eat began with the making up of a party in a neighboring village or settlement. Taking along a fiddler. they would appear at this, that or the other woodsman's cabin of a winter evening and the woodsman and his family did the rest.

"Instantly the birchwood pail cider came forth. While the cabin's guests drank cider the host prepared and spitted the turkey over the hickory coals in the fireplace to roast for the feast. When it was ready for the table it was placed before the guests on a big tin platter. Each one carved for himself, the plates being squares of

"The turkey eat was not complete, though, without a liberal supply of 'pean heas' and headcheese, and with it went the sweetest of rye bread and butter. Pasn hass is a strictly Penu-

sylvania Dutch creation. "It is made from the rich juices left after boiling the ingredients for headcheese, these being thickened to a stiff paste with buckwheat flour. This paste is pressed in forms until cold and in served in silces. It is a dull blue in

color, very rich and very good. "After the feast the turkey eat was rounded out by a night of joility superinduced by the fiddle and maintained by it in its music for the old-fashioned cotilion figures and reels, which were danced until the gray of morning.

"But most of those old-time woodsmen have passed away, and on those nation that leaves them with their an- capital and high hopes. Those days being no longer a source of mainten- He tossed the end of his cigar away ance, its traditions have departed with | with an exclamation. He crossed to it. The newer generation of these peoole is of other taste and association, so while the wild turkey is yet in prox-mity in that Blue mountain region to the material for the feative tur-et, the traditions and associations ands it possible are no more and

PAPERS BE PEOPLE

MEN WIN BY DIRECTING THEIR YOUTH.

By John A. Howland. Ask most men of ripened worldly experience the one thing in their lives which they regret. Somewhere you will discover that most of them are nursing consciousness that they did not "find themselves" soon enough as young men. They let too many young years run

away from them. Youth is disposed to have its fling. It would need another estate wholly to escape the promptings which come to the young head on the young shoulders. But in these later years especially, when so much of the world's work is in the hands of the young man, it is more than ever devolving upon him to get a line on himself. So many of the world's ways and means are new-so many of the world's arts are to be learned in the scientific and technological schools—that the young man must be both student and worker.

The young man cannot be too alert to the significance of all that he comes in touch with in the life of the outside world. There is no phase of life which may not yield to him under observation, something by which his after course may be directed and shaped. He cannot too soon learn the face of Opportunity. He cannot too quickly cast off the non-essentials which would clog his prog-

MODERN MOTHER MERELY A HOUSEWIFE.

By Lady Mac Laren.

A Greek philosopher has advised that "It any man has two loaves, let him sell one and buy lilles, for the soul has its needs as well as the body." This is the kind of catering for the housewives of the future, to collect the flowers of heart, and mind, and soul to deck the board, so that the breadwinner, worn with the tolls of the day, will find more refreshment than in the present monotony of mutton. It is in such an atmosphere that patriots are raised and noble qualities find favorable soil.

What elements in the home as it exists to-day can be dispensed with? The departments sentenced to disappear

The busement would be gone, with its scullery, its coal cellar and its dust hin. The pantry would be gone, with its redundant knives and forks, napery and plate. The servants' hall would disappear, and, greatest change of all, the troops of servants would be gone. Upstairs the dining room would be gone, and the drawing room also. All the spare bedrooms would be gone, and most of the servants bedrooms. What, then, would remain?

Father's sitting room would be left. Mother's sitting room would be left. And, best of all, the children would remain, taking their right place in the house, the first place, each with a private room always well warmed and lighted, and designed for rest, meditation or private work, places where young minds would have that space, leisure and solitude which induce true growth.

Women must move the public mind. They must sit

on public governing boards. They must lay their hands on the governing machinery of the country, which is the true way, the legitimate way, indeed, the only effective way of getting anything properly done, even for the

By Walter Bagehot.

PAST AGES NOT WITHOUT VIRTUES.

Nation making is the occupation of men in the early ages. And it is war that makes nations. Nation changing comes afterward, and is mostly effected by peaceful revolution, though even then war, too, plays its part. The idea of an indestructible nation is a modern idea; in early ages all nations were destructible, and the further we go back the more incessant was the work of destruction. Many sorts of primitive improvement are pernicious to war; an exquisite sense of heauty, a love of meditation, a tendency to cultivate the force of the mind at the expense of the force of the body, help in their respective degrees to make men less warlike than they would otherwise be. But these are the virtues of other ages. The first work of the first ages is to bind men to gether in the streng bond of a rough, coarse, barsh custom. And the incessant conflict of nations effects this to the best way.

Loug ages of dreary monotony are the first facts in the history of human communities, but those ages were not lost to mankind, for it was then that was formed the comparatively gentle and guidable thing which we now call buman nature.

CHARACTER MAIN FACTOR IN SUCCESS. By William E. H. Lecky.

One of the most important lessons that experience teaches is that on the whole and in the great majority of cases success in life depends more on character than on either intellect or fortune. Temperance, industry, integrity, frugality, self-reliance and self-restraint are the means by which the great masses of men rise from penury to comfort, and it is the nations in which these qualities are most diffused that in the long run are the most pros-

Cardinal Newman has painted the character of the per-

fect gentleman : He is one who never inflicts pain. He carefully avoids whatever may cause a jar or a jolt in the minds of those with whom he is cast. He is tender toward the bashful, gentle toward the distant, and merciful toward the abaurd. He makes light of favors while he does them, and seems to be receiving when he is conferring. He never speaks of himself except when compelled. He has no ears for slander or gossip. He has too much good sense to be affronted by an insult. He is too clear-headed to be unjust. He is as simple as he is forcible and as brief as he is decisive. Nowhere shall we find greater candor, consideration, indulgence.

The Goal

The studio was in darkness. By the window one spot of red light showed ttself in the intense gloom; it was the lighted end of Ralph Paterson's cigar. It was a cheap cigar, and its rank flavor struck uppleasantly upon his question of to-morrow's ruling. palate; but Ralph Paterson continued to smoke it. "For my sins," he said to himself, "and they are manyagainst art and against my fellowartists if I am to believe what the

world mys of me." Raiph Paterson was engaged in tha "There was rarely a cabin with more dreariest of all dreary tasks; he was and smoky, and from rafter or beam unwilling conscience; he was explainbung plentifully strips of jerked veni- ing elaborately to himself why it was son and chunks of smoked bear mest, that the fates had been unkind when along with bams and bacon from the they had thrown him into the world minus an artistic love of-or patience under-misfortune, plus the artistic delight in painting pictures for his felwould have some of, despite his per-

> sistency. There was upon the essel by the window a canvas. Ralph in the darkness could not see it; but he was intensely conscious of its presence with him in the room. It was an old canvan, ten, fifteen years old; one of the inst of those earlier paintings of his which had won him in his youth a certain fame with picture dealers of a fifth-rate taste—they were the expression of the Raiph Paterson of fifteen years ago, who had never dreamt any but the most unexciting dreams of comfortable, homely fame. They had been the product of an artist who had seen no life outside the narrowing artistic conventions of an unambitious art school in a little manufacturing town in the Midlands.

This one of these was a terrible thing, or so it seemed to Raiph Paterson as he sat there in the black dark ness and called it to mind-but fts kind had brought him in a livelihood There was merit in it, merit because it gave promise of better things; it was that merit that twisted Ralph

"What is merit, promise?" he said He rose and began to pace to and fro in the darkness. A simple enough feat; for the room was hare of aught but the necessities; a bed, an easel, a cheap washstand thrust into a cor-

Paterson's lips as he thought upon it.

And he had begun differently! He laughed at the thought of the first few years of comparative affinence, following the sale of several canvases, when he had, returning from a strenuous apprenticeship to a new ideal in the Latin quarter, lived upon his small were far enough away now!

ner, a row of pegs behind the door.

the window, and stood there looking down upon the hurrying crowd below The night was wet, and a sea of drip ping umbrellas moved past in an enless stream, their owners unseen he watcher above.

dividing them from one another, and pet-to him, how great! He was thinking of one woman.

no, it was inconceivable abe could have waited for him! Waited, too, for He said aloud. "But there is one, this last chance; to sink or swim. To-

morrow!" Yes, he had come to this that he had staked his all on one last throw; his future as an artist, the woper of fortune, fame, applause, rested upon a

And the contingency was so remote; the possibility that the picture he had sent in might be hung in the academy for this year. This was his yow, after years of contemptuous ignoring of the expert judgment that had in the past thrown his out again, and yet again, from among those whose work they

approved, and he condemned. He was giving himself his last chance! And, meantime! He dropped the blind and walked to man one forgets," she added to her-

the door. He took down from it his self. He went out into the wet night.

"It is really remarkably like Selena -Selena ten, or fifteen years ago. What did you say was the name of the



artist? . . . Raiph Paterson! . . Ralph Paterson-why I remember him quite well. He painted very nicely when he was a young man, before he went to Paris or somewhere to gain technique, or color, or something or another he hadn't got. But whatever he gained it was less than what he lost-and he couldn't find a public for the wretched things he called portraits, and his sitters called libels-when be came back. I have heard that he went under, starred in a garret. We all thought he had died-Selena, too, for she had a kind of liking for him. Selena was always like that, always looking after the lame dogs, * * **

The lame dogs! Ralph Paterson turned and looked at the speaker, and she, surprised by his sudden unconscious movement, stared back at him said to herself: "I wonder if he is the uthor of some of the atrocities I have been criticising freely for the last half hour? He looks decidedly wolfish."

She watched him with undisguised amusement as he moved away, then she turned to her companion: "I wish you would find Selena; she would like to see this, I'm sure. I believe she is

> per for his work." | ing all on you!"-Philadelphia Telewill raked the room

for the man who had looked at her so keenly. "It's face is familiar," she said to herself. "I dare say he knew me." She began to move enterprisingly towards the doorway, where Raiph l'aterson had come to a pause, his dark | have good eyes, he mays, you cannot face standing high above the sea men and women who drifted just nim. "He is a head above any of them." she told herself with satisfaction.

simplifies matters when you are looking for a person in a crowd like this, In that way both he and Selena are very obliging people indeed. He would nuke a very good pair with Selena, air, though he is shabby; but then an artist can afford to do as he likes the matter of dress, and he certainly can't be an ordinary, everyday individual with that bend." Her inconsequent thoughts ran on, and when she reached Ralph Paterson she had derided that she must have met him at some time or another, and have for-

She said now, at once holding out a hand: "I can't remember for the moment where I have met you, but I feel sure that we have seen each other before." And then, as he looked at her with dawning comprehension, and certain amusement: "I am Marton Sefton, of Sefton Park; perhaps we have met in Hampshire."

gotten. "Though he is not the kind

But that was improbable, as they were both aware. None the less, Ralph l'aterson's smile came, and with it a certain reserve of manner. "We have met-yes. I am Ralph Paterson." His smile, she told berself, was

charming, much more charming than in the days before he had gone away to Paris to lose more than he had gained. She said at once, with ready appreciation of the situation: "Then you heard me call you a lame dog?"

"I was that-until today," he said. She looked at him a moment keenly. Then she said softly: "Here comes Selena. Need I introduce you to herit is fifteen years since she last saw ron. * * **

He had turned as she spoke, and his eyes followed the direction of hers; they rested upon Selena Scarsdale with a certain fierce self-restraint in them. "No. I think I should need no help to remembrance," he said.

She glauced at him. "They are all very cross with Sciena; she is thirtythree and unmarried still! The Scarsdale women always marry in their teens; it is an unwritten law," she added quickly. "Your picture . . . It is Selena—in her teens."

Her eyes asked him a question. He said in answer to it: "She has always been the one woman in the world to "And you with her the one man, be-

lieve that—and do not keep her wait-The pair were close upon them, Se-

ena and the other. He said abruptly : "Thank you." When he turned Selena was holding

out her hands to him with a little exclamation of astonishment and delight; before the expression in her eyes the other woman looked away. Marion Section's voice was sharp as she said quickly: "He's quite gray, and he has had a had time that'll mark him forever; but I'm glad he has got Selena." And Ralph Paterson was saying to Selena: "It was an inspiration stak-

Ireland devoted nearly one-fourth less land to flax raising this year than , World.

in 1907. The largest wooden building in the world is the Parliament building at Welington, New Zealand.

Some of Norway's glaciers are so rapid in their movement that they ad-

vance twelve meters a year. A Russian woman has invented rudderless dirigible airship which experts declare is practicable.

Except for a small area in Missouri and Kansas there are no hardwood trees west of the Mississippi.

see on all sides and the rear. Columbia university, New York, hereafter will give degrees for students who complete a course in aeronantics. German steel works are beginning to use electric furnaces on an extensive scale for handling large quantities of

metal. Pencil drawings may be rendered permanent by brushing them with a mixture of equal parts of skimmed milk and water.

Close observations by scientists for a number of years have proven that some of the Alpine glaciers are receding instead of advancing.

United States and forty-one in Canada. been sold to Canada.

The instrument used by Mons. Telsserenc de Bort for collecting specimens of air at high altitudes with the aid of sounding balloon consists of a very perfect vacuum-tube with a finely drawn-out end. Either the rise of the mercury in a barometer corresponding with a previously determined altitude, or the clockwork of the meteorograph, forms an electric contact, causing a little hammer to fall and break the end of the tube. Air then rushes in, whereupon another electric contact, brought about by the same means, allows the current of a small accumulator to beat the platinum wire wound round the capillary tube to a read heat. This fuses the gines and again closes the end of the vacuum-tube, thus entrapping the air.

Those who are curious in such mat ters may be interested in testing the correctness of the conclusions of Dr. Schnecker of Munich, concerning the distance at which people can be recognized by their faces and figures. If you recognize a person whom you have seen but once before at a greater distance than 25 meters (82.feet). If the person is well known to you, you may recognize him at from 50 to 100 meters. and if it is a member of your family. even at 150 meters. The white of the eyes may be seen at from 27 to 28 meters, and the eyes themselves at 72 to too; I wonder who he is. He has an 73 meters. The different parts of the body and the slightest movements are distinguishable at 91 meters. The limbs show at 182 meters. At 540 meters a moving man appears only as in indefinite form, and at 720 meters -2,361.6 feet-the movements of the body are

> A BREAKDOWN AND FOUR TEMPERAMENTS.



The Phlegmatic.





The Melancholy.



The Angry. -Lustige Blatter.

He Guessed Right.

A crowd of small boys were gathered about the entrance of a circus tent in one of the small cities in New Hampshire one day, trying to get a glimpse of has. the interior. A man standing near watched them for a few moments, then walking up to the ticket taker he said: ."Let all these boys in, and count them as they pass."

The man did as requested, and when the last one had gone he turned and

"Twenty-eight." "Good !" said the man. "I greened just right," and walked off.

Many a homely woman derives a le e metafaction from the belief

MICROBES TO PIGHT RATE

Plot Pipers of Hamelin Make Vale

uable Discovery. The greatest pest which is at present afflicting the community in general and against which a common war is being maintained by all the various nations of the world is the rat. says the Technical

It appears as if the problem were impossible of solution. Science, however, maintains otherwise. Recently prolonged investigation has resulted in the discovery of bacillus which, though harmless to human beings and other animals, is fatal to the rat tribe. Two eminent scientists are conjoint'y fulfilling this role of the modern Pied Piper of Hamelin-Dr. Jean Dauysz of the Pasteur institute of Paris and Dr. Neumann of Arlborg. In each case the same end is achieved, though, by distinctive bacteria. The disease of a con-A French army officer has invented tagious nature thereby propagated. eyeglasses which enable the wearer to spreads rapidly through the rat colony with, in almost every instance, the same result-death.

Dr. Danysz in his capacity as director of the laboratory of agricultural blology had his attention directed to the outbreak of a spontaneous disease among fieldwice. He investigated the epidemic and after prolonged search succeeded in securing the cause of the outbreak, the germ consbacillus. Observing ies fatal influence among the fieldmice, he applied it to the brown rat and found that out of every ten thus inoculated two or three generally succumbed. Impressed by the significance of this result and the possibility of there being some lurking The journal of the New York Zoolo- bacteria which were far more virulent, gical Society gives a census of the be continued his researches and by dint American bison, according to which, in of continued effort and perseverance place of all the hundreds of thousands ultimately isolated a microbe which was of those animals which formerly roved fatal to all and every kind of ratthe plains, only 2,047 were known to would kill black, brown or gray rats as be in existence on Jan. 1, 1908. Of readily as mice-within eight or twelve. these, 969 were in capitivity in the days of application. Moreover he was able to cultivate the microbe in suffi-Since that date the Pablo herd has cient quantities to meet commercial demands and to-day be has enough harpessed microbes to last for more than twelve years.

SHORT METER SERMONS.

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A Lesson of Forgiveness. Let us learn a lesson of forgiveness from our Master. It is far more noble to pardon than to be avenged. It is part of the animal man to retaliate an injury. It is only God and the Son of God that have the magnanimity to forgive.—Cardinal James Gibbons, Roman

Catholic, Baltimore. Catuing Rest.

When we have come really to know Christ we will have come into a spirit that will make such radical changes in our way of thinking of our work, our life, our responsibility, that we will come into that rest which He alone can offer. If we have come to Him we will find our yoke easy, our burden light,-Rev. Guy A Jamieson, Presbyterian, Tottenville, N. Y.

Cause and Effect.

The only thing that oppones man is the negative human law. If this did not obtain man would be restored to his pristine condition as a spiritual ego. Man is not deprayed because he wants. to be, but because his mind is human, mortal and finite, he has no option than to express a corresponding condition. He is under the law of cause and effect.-Rev. P. E. Mason, Scientist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Secrets of Life.

The deepest biography of the soul, in truth, is never written, save when an Augustine dips his pen in his own heart's blood and writes his "Confessions," unfolding the dark story of his inner life. But for the most of us the secrets of the heart, the unspoken griefs, the gnawing care, the buried sorrow, are never lifted into the light. Deep down beneath the surface of our dally walk, we lock away our secret .--Rev. D. S. Mackay, Congregationalist,

### New York City. JAPAN'S FLORAL CALENDAR.

To Each Month Is Dedicated Some One Flower or Leaf.

The Japanese are extremely fond of all flowers, and they have therefore made a calendar from them, giving to each month a favorite blossom or leaf. Thus the pine, the emblem of lasting prosperity and life, belongs to January. According to the Housekeeper, its. branches are used to decorate all houses on New Year's Day.

To February belong the blossoms of the plum tree, which stand for purity. and the beautiful blossoms of the peach tree, to which young girls are compared, are associated with March. Next the cherry blossom, the most

beloved of all flowers, is held to belong to April, and to May are assigned the gorgeous clusters of the wistaria. The iris flower, to which is compared

the strength and beauty of young boys. belongs to June, and July has the glory and perfume of the water lily. The flowering hibiscus tree attaches its beauty to the month of August, while September claims the exquisite scales. The royal flower of Japan, the chrysanthemum, which forms a part of the crest of the imperial family, belongs to

the month of October, while to November is given the maple leaf, admired for its decorative quality. Finally, with December is associated the beautiful camellia, which blooms in the gardens even in the midst of snow.

Appearances Deceifful.

Freeman-I've been looking at your wife, Henry. What a firm chin she Peck-It may look that way, but I

assure you it oscillates on the slightest

Improved Conditions.

Bacon-Don't you notice an improv ment in this country since election Egbert-Yes. Carrie Nation is Burope. Why shouldn't we!- You

Our idea of a beautiful woman in on the looks attractive with her hate de-