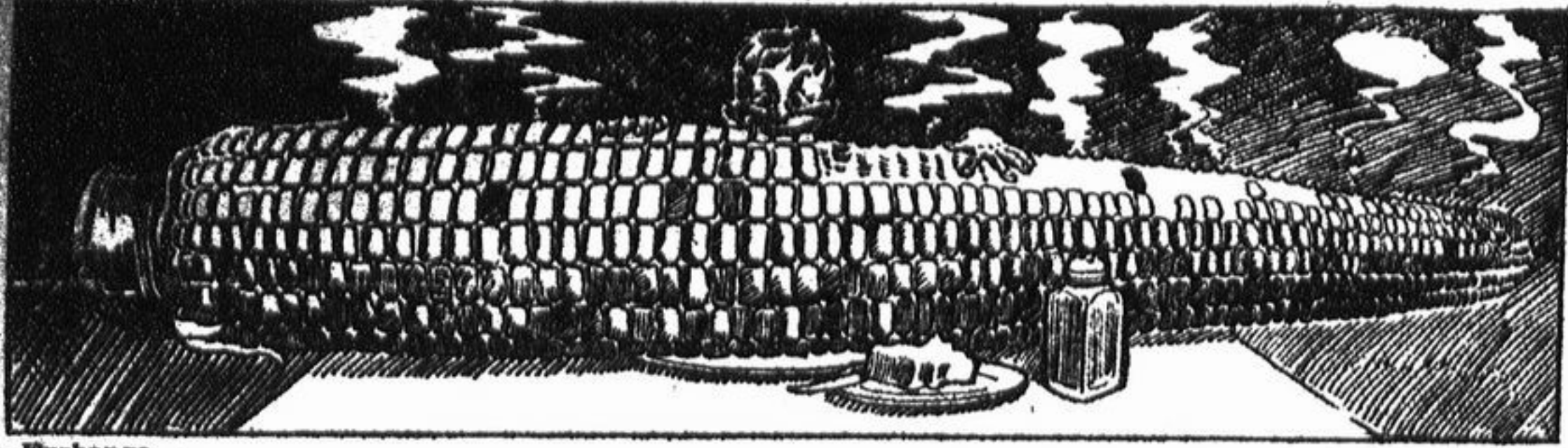


THE GROWING BOY'S IDEA OF A SUFFICIENCY OF GREEN CORN.



—Exchange.

BUILD THOU THY TEMPLES.

Howard lies in the work, not in the eye. No voice of critic. Whether on the mart Or on the Heliconian hills apart, Told at thy temples builded in the sky. Dreams are in smooth the only verity. The world with scorn may lacerate thy heart— Insult with praise too late. Deive at thine art; Beauty shall never unremembered die.

The Voice of God

Miss Caroline Drewitt had come back to her settlement work in the fall with a determination to inspire the surrounding neighborhood with ideas that should lift them above the level of the commonplace. "Last year I tried it with pictures and flower study," she told Rev. Donald McGregor, "and I can't say it was a success. But this year I am going to try music."

Rev. Mr. Donald peered at her with kindly eyes through his nose-glasses. He was a tall, spare, sandy-haired man, a power in the pulpit, a friend of the people, and a firm believer in Miss Caroline Drewitt. "I am sure it would be a great incentive," he said. "It makes an appeal to the Italians and the Germans, though differently. But how will you arrange it?"

"Gloria has promised to sing every Wednesday night," Miss Caroline told him, "and Harold Cartwright on Fridays. Gloria will give the Germans Wagner and Harold will give Italians Verdi, and now and then we will mix the two and have a grand concert."

"It is a great idea," he said, "and you can supplement it with children's classes." "Yes," Miss Caroline planned, "I shall conduct those myself. I can't sing, but I know the theory. I sometimes wish I had more showy talents to impress my people with—but I must make the best of my practical accomplishments."

"I am sure we could not wish you other than you are," said Rev. Mr. Donald's tribute, and Miss Drewitt blushed prettily and went away with a buoyant carriage that made her seem almost youthful. "He's such a help," she told Gloria that night, "in my work."

Gloria, brushing her masses of red-gold hair, yawned a little. "I don't see why you bother your self with a lot of people who don't care to be uplifted, Aunt Caro," she said, "with your money you might be seeing Europe and making a break into society."

"Society palled many years ago, my dear," said Miss Caroline, "and some of my people love me, which is a great deal!" "Everybody loves you," Gloria said, impulsively, as she leaned over her aunt and kissed her, "and I am even beginning to believe that Rev. Mr. Donald is smitten."

cease to be her friend, and how could she live without the support of that friendship? The little woman grew pale and quiet, and, turning more and more to the humble people about her, was "Then tell them," said Rev. Donald McGregor, with finality. And it so happened that when Gloria Campbell, a vision of beauty in drawn into their lives, so that she became mother-confessor to more than one who, in sickness or in health, leaned on her wisdom, her common sense, her sympathy.

"You are a wonder," Rev. Dr. Donald told her one morning as she asked his advice with regard to a pair of Italian lovers. "Tessa's parents want her to marry a richer man," she said, "but I am going to see that she marries Rafael. They love each other, and that is enough."

"Yes," the minister agreed, absent-mindedly, "that is enough." His preoccupation seemed to separate him finally from Miss Caroline. "I—I am going now," she said hastily. "I shall expect you Friday night, Harold Cartwright will be there—and—Gloria. And all of our Germans and Italians. I want you to make a little address."

"What are you going to do?" he asked her suddenly. "I—I?" Miss Caroline stared. "Oh, I shall sit in the audience and applaud." "You won't do anything of the kind," he said with decision. "You are going to precede my speech with a little talk about the children and the children's music. No one can do it as you can."

"Oh," Miss Caroline's face was lighted, "do you think I could—I love the children and the music, and I should like the parents to know why I am doing it—"

her white satin gown, swept into the dingy hall, she was met by her Aunt Caro in filmy gray and violets. "How stunning you look!" Gloria said, holding the little woman off at arm's length, "where did you get the violets?"

"Mr. McGregor sent them," Miss Caroline stated nervously. "I am afraid they were meant for you, my dear. He knows how you love violets." Gloria laughed. "If he meant them for me, why didn't he send them to me?" she demanded. "I thought he might feel timid," Miss Caroline stammered.

"Timid?" Gloria stared. "Why, he hasn't a timid bone in his body, Aunt Caro."

with quivering lips, "I need their love." Something in her voice made him ask quickly, "Why?" "I am all alone—" "But I love you," he said. "I thought you knew. But I am a plain man—I scarcely dared to speak of it." Her face was illumined.

"Think of the work we can do together," was all the outlet she allowed herself. But the lover in him shone for a moment in his strong face. "Think of the nest we shall build together," he murmured, and then he went to make his speech, while quiet Miss Caroline, in the midst of that listening audience, gloried in his eloquence and hugged her happiness to her heart.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

HOW SAILORS MAKE MONEY. Many Old Jobs Add to the American Jackle's Bank Account. The possible methods of making extra money on shipboard are manifold. "Tailorizing" is one of the most profitable, says John R. Cox in the National Magazine. While a ship's tailor is detailed to most of our ships, his duties are limited to making necessary alterations in the uniforms which are issued to the members of the crew.

Many enlisted men own sewing machines, upon which they do repair work, and they also do odd jobs for officers, such as pressing and cleaning. A handy man with the needle can also make a handsome sum by doing fancy work. Some of the most delicate embroidery work has been done by sailor men.

The ship's barber also makes a comfortable living in addition to his regular pay, and the distributions of prizes at target practice enrich the coffers of the gun crew by a considerable sum. Men who are detailed to duty on board submarine boats are allowed an additional \$5 a month, and, besides, \$1 a day for every day the boat is submerged. Bluejackets detailed as signalmen, as coxswains of power boats, or in charge of holds, are allowed extra pay. A crew messman receives \$5 a month for performing that somewhat menial function; and the man who is not ashamed to "take in washing" can easily double his navy pay.

Every bluejacket is expected to perform the laundering himself; but there are always men who prefer to pay for having the service done. One of the novel methods of earning an honest penny is for a man with a descriptive knack—usually a yeoman—to prepare an interesting letter upon the cruise of the ship, or some of the strange ports visited, the honors paid the vessel, the entertainments offered, and describing the customs of the inhabitants. These letters are manifested and sold to the members of the crew for 50 cents to \$1 a copy—and usually cheap at that.

The parents or relatives of the sailor boy thus are kept informed of his adventures and experiences, and he is relieved of a task that is irksome to most boys. His important service. One of the greatest nuisances of traveling is tipping. A smile from a beard waiter is a costly commodity, and no menial service is too small for remuneration. An unusually ingenious plea for a tip is that of a small Italian, mentioned by Mr. John Augustus O'Shea in "Roundabout Recollections." The author was traveling in Ireland.

I drove down to the station on the faint chance of catching the train to Dublin. When I got out of the cab at the station a bright-faced boy accosted me. "Ah, sure, sir, you've just missed the train," he said. It was true. I hooked my luggage and ascended when the next train would leave. While I was waiting, the lad came up to me and asked me for a tip.

"What for?" I asked. "Sure, sir, I told you that you were too late," he unblinking responded.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

The linen industry in Ireland employs 70,000 persons. Copper and wire sheets are now produced direct from crude metal by one process. Asbestos of reported good quality exists in large quantity in Rajputana and in Afghanistan, and a native company has been formed to work the deposits and manufacture the product.

About six hundred patents are granted each year to British women upon inventions, ranging from articles distinctively feminine in nature to motors, railroad cars, flying machines and wireless telegraphy. Brazil is offering an alluring field to the American makers of patent medicines, as against the standard proprietary medicines there exists no prejudice on the part of Brazilian doctors or their patients.

The proportion of felones relating to property to the population in the police area of London has risen steadily of recent years. In 1907 it was 2,689 to each thousand of the population, a higher figure than in any year since 1895.

The population of the state of Vera Cruz may be approximately put down at 1,300,000. Every settlement, village, town and city is provided with private and public educational institutions for the elementary education of the people.

Professor Beniamina Rinaldi publishes in the Corriere delle Maestre di Milan an interesting statistical study of elementary education in Italy. School teachers are the worst paid public servants in Italy. Their pay averages from 37 to 46 cents a day.

Every metal is believed by Gruttin, a German chemist, to have its peculiar odor, which he regards as a gaseous transformation product. He has made some of the odors perceptible for a few moments at intervals by heating the metals to 122 degrees Fahrenheit.

Sturgeon are much scarcer now in the lower Amur River than formerly, owing to the fact that they are caught contrary to law, with dragnets and during the spawning season. Sturgeon weighing from 100 to 160 pounds were once caught in quantities, but are uncommon now, the average weight being between thirty-six and forty pounds.

A skirt steak is not exactly a piece of resistance, or a flirtatious piece, as some thoughtless sillies may think, but is quite another piece, the cheapest piece of a steer. It is a piece of the diaphragm, or midriff, between lungs and bowels, and makes good steak, stew or sausage, having the great advantage of being absolutely fresh, being too cheap to be kept in storage.

It is reported that a syndicate prospecting 150 miles south of Suva, on the Red Sea coast, has struck oil, the gusher giving increasing quantities daily, and indicating large reserves. The well has been properly capped pending storage arrangements. The possibility of a cheap supply of fuel is a discovery of the greatest importance to Egypt, and its geographical position should render the discovery valuable to the British navy.

Three principal gauges of line are used on the various railways in the commonwealth of Australia. The most common gauge, 2 1/2 feet, is scattered over five of the states. The 5 feet and 3 inch gauge is second in importance, and the 4 feet 8 1/2 inch gauge, used only in New South Wales, third, with 3,472 miles of line. There are also 82 miles of 2 1/2 feet gauge, and three miles of 2 feet gauge. Standardization has been proposed, but no action has been taken.

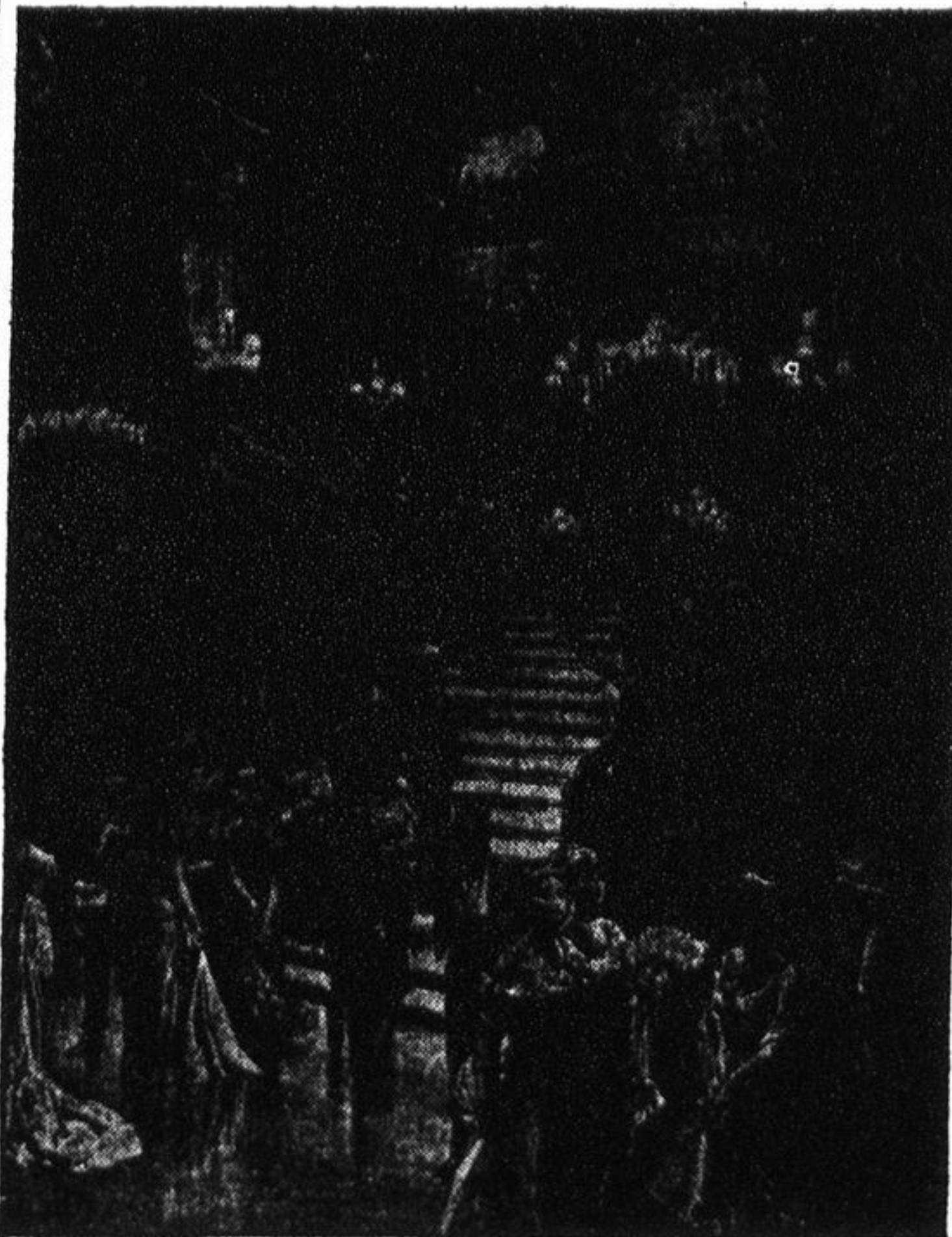
Cleanliness was not a fad in the middle ages. King Edward IV. of England was supplied with a barber to shave him once a week, and "if some necessary," to wash his head and feet. One medieval laundress was given so little to wash that the washing bill of a dual establishment came to 49 shillings (\$9.99) a year. Four shirts was considered a large allowance of linen for Lord Howard, and a point is made of the fact that Master Howard was actually given a shirt to go to college with.

Separate schools for tubercular children may be established in Philadelphia in the near future. The new school code specifically prescribes that children suffering from tuberculosis can not be admitted into the public schools, and at the same time provides for the compulsory attendance of all children between the ages of 6 and 16 years. It is the opinion of the educational officials that the only solution of the problem is to set aside special schools for the use of the tubercular pupils.—The Medical Journal.

The chemist who will extract the bleaching principle from the common Jimson weed and place it within reach of family and laundry use has a fortune in store. It is a well known fact that there is no better way of bleaching the family linen than by putting a few leaves of Jimson into the boiler, but there is an objection to this practice, as a very unpleasant odor is the result. This can be remedied, however, by placing the clothes in cold water, and boiling them, or by repeated rinsing, but all this is troublesome, and therefore many who know the value of the leaves do not use them.—Eternal Progress.

Stromboli in pouring out streams of lava, is playing a most unusual part, says the London Chronicle. For the remarkable character of this molten tide is that it emits some persistent and cinders spontaneously. The lighthouse of the Mediterranean has been known to stick to its function of torchbearer (without dropping an ounce of tar) for the space of two thousand years. Whenever the tiny, irregular eruption takes place the stones drop back again into the crater. While the ancients regarded Stromboli variously as the smithy of Vulcan and the headquarters of Aesolus, the men of the middle ages looked upon it as the main highway to purgatory.

THE OPERA IN PARIS—THE GRAND STAIRCASE.



A SPECTACULAR VIEW IN THE PARIS OPERA HOUSE. Perhaps at no other point can so vivid an impression of the riches and grace of the French capital be gained as at the foot of the grand staircase leading to the interior of the opera house at Paris. The exterior of the building with its colonnade lit with blue mercury lights is familiar to everyone who has been to Paris, but until the visitor has witnessed this scene of shimmering satin and sparkling jewels he will have missed a remarkable sight which only the opera can show him.

Science and Invention

Arkansas leads among the states in the production of bauxite, her output being more than 60 per cent of the total last year. Holland has a new law forbidding the adulteration of butter, under penalty of imprisonment, which may reach one year.

The brilliancy of a limelight used in a demonstrating lantern can be increased by slipping it over an ordinary gas mantle. The United States government maintains fifty-seven wireless telegraph stations and has ninety-six vessels fitted out with the apparatus.

A professorship of aerostatics has been founded in Göttingen University, and schools for training aeronauts are to be established in several German cities. The word "tungstolier" has been coined to define the fixture used to hold a group of tungsten electric lights in proper position to give the best service.

Austria limits the number of drug stores to the number of inhabitants of a district or city, and the need of an additional one must be clearly shown before the license is issued. The geological survey is erecting at Pittsburgh a testing plant for structural materials that will be able to handle girders 65 feet long and give them a tension of 10,000,000 pounds.

Government tests have shown that many coals which are too high in ash and sulphur for economical use under boilers or for cooking may be made commercially valuable by proper washing. Messrs. Henri and Stodel recently demonstrated to the French Academy of Sciences the practicability of sterilizing milk by means of the ultraviolet rays emitted by mercury vapor lamps. Milk thus treated can be completely aseptic.

The Yana language of northern California represents a distinct linguistic stock, and had formerly three dialects, one of which is now extinct. It possesses two forms of speech, one of which is employed by men speaking to men, while the other is used in all other cases. Practically, the language has only nouns and verbs, the adjectives, adverbs, numerals, interrogative pronouns and conjunctions being formed from the verbs.

In the Calaveras National Forest there are two groves of big trees. In the North Grove, in Calaveras County, there are ten trees each having a diameter of 25 feet or over, and more than seventy having a diameter ranging between 15 and 25 feet. The tree called "Father of the Forests," which now lies on the ground, is estimated to have had a height of 450 feet, and a diameter, at the ground, of more than 40 feet. The bark on these trees runs from 6 inches to 2 feet in thickness. Besides the giant sequoias, there are hundreds of sugar pines and yellow pines from 8 to 10 feet in diameter, and ranging to 275 feet in height.

ARNOLD'S TREASON EXPECTED. Revolutionary Letter Lately Sold Tells of His True Friendship. An interesting historical letter, relating to Benedict Arnold's treason, Gen. Gates' disastrous campaign in the Southern States and the appointment of Gen. Nathaniel Greene to succeed him there, fetched \$55 at Freeman's in Philadelphia a few days ago, the New York Times says. The letter was written to Greene from Philadelphia, Oct. 5, 1780, by Charles Pettit, a member of the continental congress, who also was assistant to Greene while the latter was quartermaster general. In regards to the West Point treason Pettit wrote: "I cannot say that Gen. Arnold's treason, so far as respects his trans-

Household Notes

FOR HAND TUCKS. An expert needlewoman gives a good suggestion for those who wish to keep hand-sewn tucks perfectly straight. She says that she always loosens one thread and draws it slightly, but just enough to show the line plainly. Along this line she makes a crease, and the tuck is abolutely straight.—Brooklyn Eagle.

PRESSING LINEN FROCKS. When you wish to press your dark linen frock this summer do not trust that a white ironing board will leave no mark. You may easily cover the board for a moment with some dark material—an old skirt or a bit of lining—and when the frock is pressed this may be removed and kept till the next time. You know the appearance of a dark gown with splashes of white lint upon it. It is to avoid just these that the dark cover should be used. Also, it is just as necessary to moisten the dark linen with a patch of its own material instead of white goods.—Boston Post.

THE ELECTRIC TABLECLOTH. One of the fads of the fashionable London dinner table at present is an electric tablecloth, which may be shaded from the snowy white of the conventional damask to a glistening silver. It is a favorite trick of the London hostess to surprise her guests with the tablecloth gradually taking on color, or, as it were, growing in brilliance until it seems to be aflame. To gain this effect only a few heavily shaded candles are on the table. The hostess operates a switch, and gradually light ascends from the whole spread of tablecloth. It even shows through dainty china, and the effect is said to be almost as uncanny as it is pretty and effective. The light is spread by a multiplicity of wires literally sewed in a specially prepared material, which lies close on the table and then is covered by the regulation tablecloth. The invention is a secret, and so far as the luminous cloths have been in the exclusive possession of a few wealthy women. One of these is Mrs. Potter Palmer, who is always one of the first to turn new and clever inventions to her social advantage.—New York Press.

A HOME-MADE REFRIGERATOR. As very little ice was put up last winter, the question how to keep butter, milk and other perishable articles for the table is of vital importance, and any new method or way of keeping things of this kind cool, receives a ready attention by all housekeepers. Below I will give you complete description how to make a home-made refrigerator that has been tried and found to keep milk and butter about as well as a regular ice one. Any one can quickly build it and the only thing necessary to buy is two hinges for the lid. Get a good solid light box, a star soap box will do, put a tight fitting lid on it and fasten to the box with hinges so it can be raised up when desired. Now take a strip of felt or some flexible cloth and tack on the top edges of the box so the lid will fit down against it perfectly tight. This is to keep any insects from crawling in the box under the lid. The lid should be fastened down with a book, or you can lay a heavy weight upon it.

Now whitewash the inside of the box with lime, this is to kill any wood taste and make it perfectly sanitary. Now bore the box in the ground on the shady side of the house, allowing about two inches of the top to remain above the ground. Now get quite a large box and knock off the top and sides, and set it over the top hole—like a hough top over the seat. There should be enough space between the boxes on the lid of the buried box can be swung as without striking. Cut some sod and lay on the top and up against the sides of the large box and your refrigerator is ready for use.

If you wish you can make a door for the large box which will make a double protection.—S. I. Parker in the Indiana Farmer.

RECIPES. Doughnuts.—1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of sweet milk, 2 tablespoons, melted lard, 2 eggs beaten together, 2 heaping teaspoons baking powder, nutmeg, flour to make a stiff dough. Roll thin, cut and fry in deep hot lard.

Soft Ginger Bread.—1 cup sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 1 cup Orleans molasses, 1 cup of sour milk, 2 eggs, 1 cup of flour, 1 teaspoonful soda, 1 teaspoonful ginger, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful allspice.

Baked Fried Chicken.—Take a spring chicken, of 2 1/2 or more pounds, cut in pieces, roll in flour as for frying. Put in a bake pan, add butter, pepper and salt; add water to about half cover; cover, bake slowly; when brown turn the pieces over. If the water is out add a little more. When done take off the chicken, mix a large tablespoonful of flour into sweet milk and make a gravy. This is a change from fried chicken and is said to be more digestible.

Cherry Pudding.—1 cupful of sugar, 1 cupful of sweet milk, piece of butter size of an egg, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, flour enough to make a soft stiff batter (little stiffer than cake). Put in pudding pan or bread pan and bake the following: Dressing.—1 cupful of cherries (fresh or canned), 1 cup of sugar, small piece of butter, 2 cupfuls of boiling water. Pour the dressing over the batter in a pudding pan and place in the oven. Bake three-quarters of an hour. In baking the batter will rise to the top and the cherries sink to the bottom, while the dressing will be in the bottom of the pan. This pudding is best served a little warm, with cream. Most any fruit can be used in place of cherries.