

CHAPTER XII.

Back in bright Paris, now decked in her garden-party dress of chestnutblossoms, lilacs, and laburnums, some six or seven months afterwards.

Mrs. Saville had spent a very tranquil winter. She had rarely been free | be very late." from irritation for so long a period.

For a week or two at Christmas she had been a good deal tried by a visit from her son, who, to her surprise, brought his cousin, George Lumley, with him. That over, she settled down again to her books, her fancy-work, of which she was rather proud, her game of whist with some old Grafs and Barons attached to the little court, some of whom had dabbled in diplomacy and even spent a few years in London, and frequent visits to the opera, for almost her only real pleasure was mu-

had missed her companion when she fate still dogs me. I do not know what was absent for a couple of days, the spell binds George Lumley to silence idea of parting with her now would Poor fellow! I am so sorry for him! have struck her with dismay. She had softened gradually but considerablyso gradually that Hope Desmond had to look back and recall her first impressions to measure the change.

The weather was fine, the sky blue, and sunshine beautified all things. It seemed impossible not to partake of the general exhibaration which pervaded the atmosphere. Yet Mrs. Saville's expression, if less hard, was infinitely sadder than formerly, and, though Miss Desmond's eyes were calm, and her air composed, there were shadows beneath the former and a somewhat worn look in her expressive face. She was thinner, too, as if she had borne some mental strain.

It was afternoon, and the Champs-Elysees were crowded with streams of equipages pouring out to the Bols. Stemming this current, Mrs. Saville and Hope returned from their earlier drive, and on arriving at the hotel found another open carriage drawn up at the entrance, from which a gorgeously-dressed lady was leaning while she spoke to the porter. He made a thoughts gesture towards the new arrival whereupon the lady looked round and displayed the well-known features of Miss Dacre.

"How fortunate," she cried. "Here open the door; let me out!" And she sprang upon the ground.

"My dear Mrs. Saville, I only just heard by the merest accident that you were in Paris. We have been at Pau for two months, and are on our way

"Oh, indeed," returned Mrs. Saville, rather dryly, as she descended very deby her young friend. "I am sorry for your poor father. Why could you not let him rest in peace among his tur-

nips and mangel-wurzels." are looking very flourishing. I supyou a nice visit, though I have a hun. I leave her punishment to him you have your old rooms, Mrs. Saville stay here, it is so slow."

"Quite fast enough for me; but come n'estairs."

"She is as cross as ever." whispered Miss Dacre to Hope as they ascended to Mrs. Saville's apartments. "I don't wonder at your looking worn out." Hope laughed and shook her head.

"You are comfortable enough here, I must say," resumed Miss Dacre, looking round the handsomely-furnished room, which was sweet with flowers and flooded with soft light, the strong sunshine filtering through the outer blinds.

"Well, dear Mrs. Saville, and how are you after burying yourself alive in Germany all the winter? It is such a queer place to go to."

"I like Germany, and I am remark ably well.

"Well, you don't look so. We had a wild time at Herondyke. I was there for nearly a month. Lady Olivia is quite too good natured. Then she and the girls came over to Castleton, but your son persuaded George Lumler to go with him to Dresden. A great mistake! Captain Lumley was quite cross when he returned-said it was a Godforgotten hole! I met Mr. Vignolles at Pau"-etc., etc. And Miss Dacre turned on a rapid flow of gossip. As soon as she made a pause for breath. Mrs. Saville said, wearily:

"Miss Desmond, the tea is ready

Give me a cup." "By all means. The Parisians have improved immensely, but they have not arrived at the height of good af. | suit." ternoon tea yet."

Silence on the part of Mrs. Saville, while Miss Dacre sipped her tea. "When do you come back to Lon-

don, Mrs. Saville?" "Not this year. I may go to Ingle-

field in the autumn."

"I suppose you know Richard bringing out a work on 'The Romans in Lincolnshire,' illustrated, with heart which breaks-but harden notes and appendixes? It will cost a | with a hardness that pains, with small fortune, they say.

"They say ? Who say?" "Oh, the literary world. I am thinking of publishing extracts from Archives of Castleton Forest. There are lots of old deeds and letters in the muniment-room, especially about the really write something now."

"Indeed! Can't you compile a timetable of the trains between Castleton, Upton, and London, copying Bradshaw es, and give you very little trouble."

"Dear Mrs. Saville, what an idea! Now I want you to do me a favor. Let Miss Desmond come with me to the Opera Comique this evening. My father has instituted a headache, and rather want a chaperon. It will not

"Miss Desmond is perfectly free to do as she likes."

"If you can find any other chaperon I am quite ready to stay at home, said Hope, smiling.

"Now, do not be disagreeable. want you to come with me."

Hope did not answer and it was arranged that Miss Dacre should call for her favorite confidante that evening en route for the theater.

"I have a hundred and one thing; to say to you." whispered Miss Dacre when Hope Desmond escorted her to the stair after she had taken leave of If, six months before, Mrs. Saville Mrs. Saville. "The same mysterious I rather imagined he thought I was going to Dresden last winter-heaven only knows why. You will be ready at 7:30, will you not?" "Yes, certainly."

CHAPTER XIII.

When Hope returned to Mrs. Saville she found that lady's maid removing her out-door garb and arranging her mistress on the sofa as if for

"I would have saved you from this infliction if I could," she said, presently, when Hope thought she was going to sleep. "Mary Dacre was always foolish; she is now absolutely idiotic. I am not surprised that Hugh had no patience with her; Hugh was always instinctive. He is like me in many

Hope listened with nervous attention, growing alternately red and white. Never before had Mrs. Saville named her offending son, and Hope feared to utter a word that might of fend or divert the current of "I am always doomed to disappoint

ment," she went on, as if speaking out her thoughts "There is Richard; he will be a dilettante and a nobody all the days of his life. I never wasted any anticipations on him. But Hugh might be anything a statesman. leader of men. I would have done anything to push his fortunes. All my hopes, all my ambitions, centered in him; and you know-you must have heard-how he repaid me"

"Yes, I have heard," returned Hope in such tremulous accents that Mrs liberately and submitted to be kissed | Saville looked up, as if surprised and touched by her keen sympathy, "It seems very cruel."

"Seems! It is, To be forgotten. thrown over, for the sake of a pretty "Why, I must thin; of myself, you face, a whim of passion, after years know How do you do, Hope? I am of devotion! It is intolerable; it is so glad to see you! I can't say you not to be forgiven. An unsuitable wife is a millstone round a man's neck pose you are coming in, so I can pay I that will drag him to perdition; but dred and one things to do I suppose | will tire of her, and he will curse the day he ever saw her, and sacrificed We are at the Bristol. I wonder you his mother and his career-everything

to a passing fancy." "It was a terrible mistake a---" She stopped suddenly

"Are you ill? You look white and faint!" exclaimed Mrs. Saville, roused to attention by the sudden cessation of

"Only a little giddy and dazed; the sun was so strong to-day," returned Hope, steadying her voice by a strong effort. 'I felt faint when we were driving round the lakes. But, dear Mrs. Saville, may I say that greater blame attaches to the girl who allowed rour son to sacrifice himself for her. than to him?"

"No doubt she is a designing minx But she will find that she reckoned without her host when she caught my son. Existence as the wife of a poor naval officer is not quite a bed of

"And suppose she proves a devoted wife, prudent, careful, self-denying; would you not in time forgive her, and pardon him for his misfortune in falling a victim to-her designs?"

"You suppose what is highly improbable; but even if this woman prove a gem of the finest water, that will do nothing towards pushing my son in his career. All must come from him; and a wife endowed with money or interest, or both, can do so much for a man. Maddening as all this is what embitters me most is my son's contemptuous disregard of me. To marry without a word of notice, an attempt to win my consent, was an in-

"But Mrs. Saville, if I may venture to speak on a subject so near your heart, do you not think that the hopelessness of gaining your consent held him back from making the attempt?" "It should have held him back also from such ungrateful disobedience. He knew he would break-no, not break my heart-mine is not the kind dull, indescribable aching." And she

"Oh, yes, it was wrong-terribly wrong," cried Hope, and there was a sound of tears in her voice, "but you know your son's nature. Rightly or wrongly, he loved this girl with all his Long Parliament times. One must heart, and she was singularly desolate, friendless, penniless. How could be desert her, being the man he is? how could he help her effectually save as her husband? It was imprudent, I freely? It would answer all purpos- know, and very wrong, but not unpardonable. Dear Mrs. Saville, think how

pressed her hand on her bosom.

unhappy your son must be, parted from you as he is, and oh, think of the sad future of self-reproach and regret you are creating for his unhappy

"Do not talk such sentimental rubbish to me, Miss Desmond. It is not like your usual quiet good sense. Has Mr. Rawson placed you with me to plead Hugh's cause? If so, it is wasted ingenuity. I will not be talked over; nor does Hugh think it worth while to make any attempt at reconciliation.'

"Probably he fears it would only embitter you were he to try."

"No: it is pride and obstinacy. He has something of my own nature. How proud I was of him once!"

"And so you will be again," cried Hope, cheerfully. "Foolish, faulty, he may be, but he has done nothing unworthy of a man of honor. Does a marriage of affection incapacitate a man from distinguishing himself in his profession? Do you not believe that when the heart is satisfied and at rest, the intellect works more freely and clearly?"

"And do you think that the heart will long rest satisfied when the lot of its owner is poverty and obscurity? There, that is enough. I will not hear excuses or pleading for my son. If I thought Mr. Rawson suggested such interference, I would beg you to leave at once."

"Which I can do to-morrow, if you wish," said Hope, her pale cheek flushing quickly, though she spoke with a pleasant smile.

Mrs. Saville laughed. "You know l should not like you to leave me," sho said, more genially than Hope once thought she could ever speak. "Nor need you do so, if you will avoid vexed questions." Hope bent her head, "Tell me," resumed Mrs. Saville, "if you did leave nie, what should you do?"

"I am not absolutely without sources," returned Hope, "and I should try to find pupils or some similar employment to this."

"But you would prefer staying where you are?"

"Yes, very, very much." "There is a tone of sincerity in your words. Pray read to me for a while, and let us have no more agita-

This long wished for opening appeared to Hope to have done very little good. She wrote an account of it to Mr. Rawson. Indeed, her correspondence with the Rawson family was very constant. Every week a thick letter went to Miss Rawson, and every week came a punctual reply. Sometimes these letters sent Hope to her daily task with a soft, happy smile on her ling; sometimes her quick-falling tears bedewed the paper as she read. But through smiles and tears, she never failed in her duty to her employer, who grew more and more dependent on her daughterly care and attention (To be continued.)

PAINTED WALL SIGNS.

Why Lettered in English, Even in

Districts, Intensely Foreign. "To be sure," said a man in the wall sign advertising business, according to the New York Sun, "there are various districts of the city populated almost exclusively by people of foreign nationality, still speaking their native within the city's limits; and you might think that in painting wall signs in these localities we would paint them in the languages there most familiar but we don't; almost all wall advertising signs of a general character are everywhere painted in English.

"Of course in these various localities you would find no end of strictly local signs, store signs and so on, in the prevailing language of the neighborhood; but I am speaking now of Brooklyn. wall signs of a more or less general

A while ago we painted in an Ital ian quarter of the city, for a city clothing concern, a sizable wall sign, covering the side of a tenement, in Italian, but this was an exceptional case, where the store and the patronage sought were not very far apart while the bulk of the wall sign advertising is of things intended for use everywhere and these signs are commonly painted in English wherever

they may be placed "Over on the east side of town. the Jewish quarter, we have painted a few wall signs in Antish. In these signs, advertising a preparation, appears the figure of a man in costume, and this figure is, of course, painted here the same as everywhere a picture, as you might say, appealing in a universal tongue, and the name the title of the preparation, is here put up in English lettering in its usual form, but the rest of the leitering, the

descriptive matter, is done in Yiddish, "These wall signs in Yiddish would be novel and striking to anybody, and they have proved attractive and interesting to the people living in that locality; and still they are unusual. even in districts foreign such signs the children go to school and learn English if their elders do not: then we have many foreign citizens [of various nationalities who speak English as well as their own native tongues, and everywhere there are people who can read the signs for those who cannot; and then living in or passing through our foreign districts there are always more or less people to whom English is the moth

er tongue. "So as to wall signs of a general advertising nature it is commonly con sidered good business to make their lettering in English wherever they may be put; and I suppose you might say that besides serving their primary purpose these signs thus lettered are in some localities in a measure edu cational."

Her Hope. "This play in its intensity," said go-out-between-the-acts young man "fairly takes my breath away.

"I only wish it would!" gloomily remarked the lady in the next seat.-Tit-

No Malice Aforethought.

He-How is it you are always or. when I call? She-Just luck.-Life.

OR. F. A. COOK WINNER IN THE ARCTIC QUEST

Explorer Believed to Be Lost Returning from Trip That Was Crowned with Triumph.

Telegram to Colonial Office in Copenhagen Says American Reached the Goal April 21, 1908.

START MADE IN SUMMER OF 1907

Navigator Last Heard from Eightee:

Months Ago in the ice of the

Artic Region. Dr. Frederick Albert Cook, the American explorer, reached the north pole April 21, 1908, according to a

telegram received at the colonial of-

fice in Copenhagen from Lervik, Nor-Dr. Cook started on his trip for the north pole in the summer of 1907. wintered on the coast of Elsmoreland about 500 miles from the pole and, than a fortnight lost to the knowledge of the world. Word received from a

point forty miles north of Cape Thomas Hubbard on March 17, 1908, said that the explorer expected to return not later than September, 1908, that everything had so far gone well, but that the weather was extremely cold. Then for seventeen months nothing was heard from him and by many he was given up for lost.

Admiral Winfield S. Schley, as head of the American Society for Polar Research, took an active interest in making plans for such an expedition, and not only contributed to a fund started last winter for the purpose of fitting out a vessel to go in search of the missing explorer, but during the last spring and summer has made apepals for assistance from all quarters.

Dr. Cook was accompanied by a Norwegian when he left Etah, Greenland, in March, 1908. He took with him eight Eskimos, four sledger twelve dog teams. He was to make his way through Ellesmere Land. Dr. Cook was well equipped for his attempt, and started on his dash to the north with the utmost confidence. In a letter written from his winter quarters on Dec. 6, 1907, he explained the plans which he had conceived for

reaching the pole. An explorer previous to the present tongue, practically foreign quarters trip. He is a physician and New Yorker. He was educated in the University of New York and the College of Physicans and Surgeons there, but instead of entering upon practice to any extent he took up exploration. When 26 years old be made his first journey to the north as a member of one of Peary's expeditions. He organized several other trips, gaining fame each time among scientists in many countries. Dr. Cook's home is in

EARTHQUAKE AT PANAMA.

Grent Marm Caused, but No Serious Danger Has Been Reported. A strong earthquake was experieneed in Panama shortly after 8 a.m. Monday. People were greatly alarmed. but no serious damage has been ported and no one was injured. The administration buildings of both government and the canal commission in Panama and Ancon were shaken so severely that the clerks left their desks harriedly for the street. They returned, however, when it was seen that no damage had been done and that the first shock was not followed by a second. At Aguadulce, in Cocle province, and at Pacora, in the prov ince of Panama, more than 100 miles apart, the quake was felt.

FIVE KILLED IN AUTO CRASH

Machine Hit by Past Train in Missouri and All Occupants Dead. Five persons were killed Sunday when their automobile was struck by a Rock Island passenger train near Vigus station, St. Louis County, The dead: Miss Haleyon Campbell, 2321 Whitmore place; Mrs. Carl Klinge, before Paris fashions invad d the 1714 Missouri avenue; Frederick O. harom, trousers were worn by the are commonly painted with their reg. Witte, 5335 Vernon avenue; Theodore women, while the cizarette is an inular English lettering, Everywhere F. Witte, 2324 Whittemore place; Theodore F. Witte, Jr., aged 3 years. and The two men were brothers and officials of the Witte Hardware Company, one of the oldest mercantile establishments of St. Louis.

Girls Drown as Car Hits Bont. Alice Boisnot, 15 years old, and Marie Mueller, 16, daughters of Philadelphia cottagers at Ocean City, were drowned to-night while sailing in Great Egg Harbor Bay. Two boys were with them in a small sail boat, which drifted against the trolley bridge that crosses the bay from Sommers Point to Ocean City. A car passing over the bridge hit the mast of the boat and caused it to capsize.

Cholera Serum Stands Test, After a thirty-day test, conducted under the most rigid supervision of the United States government at Kansas City, the unquestioned efficacy of when it is ready for the powder. the serum discovered by Dr. M. Dorset, a government specialist, for the keep the face clean, but if used with prevention of hog cholera has been demonstrated.

Winnipeg Fire Loss \$500,000. The plant of the McClary Manufacturing Company was destroyed by fire in Winnipeg, with a loss of half a million dollars.



IN THE PARIS SHOPS.

With the shorter, more simple dir ners that have become the mode writes the Paris correspondent of Vogue, the luxury and the variety of the table decorations and fittings have increased. As table decorations flow ers are, I believe, far less used in NORTH POLE IS DISCOVERED Paris than in New York. Their place here is taken by groups of Saxe or other rare porcelain, bits of fine old man of a committee on amusements crystal, rare silver, or the dainty and vacation resources in New York

Tanagra statuettes. biscuit groups ornament the centre of the table, posed on the crystal lake. They stand at the corners or surround girls who frequent the out of door the flat glass, relieved by tiny vases holding an odd flower or two.

At a shop where the finest table decorations are sold I was shown biscuit porcelain centrepiece, quite large, called the Triumph of Bacchus. Beautifully designed and full for information as to their vacation of an airy grace, it was pictorially facilities for young working girls and decorative. The price is 150 francs.

and Bacchante, designed for same purpose, is 85 francs. A temple resorts to be sent to the various setof Trianon of bronze and crystal, with tlements and will try to abolish some the mirror foundation, is 800 francs. costing 950 francs. There are vases running excursion boats in reference of veritable Saxe for 35 and 55 francs, and fascinating boudoir lamps ready ceived a promise of cooperation from to be fitted to oil, gas or electricity. in lovely porcelain, with shades matching exactly in color and design the porcelain of the lamps.

To mark a place at table are silver plated vases. Two small vases mountain climbing trip in Europe. starting from a point north of Etah on are held together by winding silver They are Ida May Swift, Florence Feb. 26, 1908, was within little more wire that forms initials. Single vases Updike, Irene Carr and Marion Gates are arranged to support the name of Chicago; Loueen Pattee of Evans

card, or a menu. At a smart novelty shop I saw exquisitely fine, hand embroidered and dents in a Chicago seminary, and hemstitched glove handkerchiefs with a narrow border composed of flying birds or odd insects mingled with a climax to their first year in the pretty flowers and leaves. A tiny initial lurks in one corner.

soft and in crushably widths fastening in front with a clasp, appropriate- Press. ly tinted of silver gilt.

From each side of the clasp fall lengths of the suede cut into nar row strips that reach nearly to the kness. Others have narrow strips of Stripes at a Suffragette parade in Lon the leather showing plain spaces, alternating with stashes, to finally end in a slashed fringe ten inches long. Still others had a square flat pocket. just below the clasp, with its single flap held by a small colored stone.

WOMEN IN TROUSERS.

seems to be the most horrible that the modern civilized mind can conlare up, but there are parts of the world where women wear these ga: ments as a matter of course and the of their foreign sisters.- New York beavens have not yet fallen. They Press. even contrive to look charming in Cook had had large experience as them, too, as in one of the cantons of Switzerland, where the bifurcated garment is worn on dress occasions physician to the Manchu princesses As well as for work. Not even at the altar are the trousers discarded. at Pekin. Her husband is professor The bride wears white ones, with white bodice and white flowers in her hair, and many a bride in a court train is less shy and sweet. In apite of their trousers, which are necessifated by the work that they do in the fields, these women do not ride give her relief, and Mrs. Headland astride, but us a side saidle just like was requested to take up the case, the woman who is trammelled by She wrought a specify cure, and now He declares that the reports show that

> most as cumb recome as skirts, but Pekin merchants and Government of the peasant maids of the Austrian ficials. New York Press. Tyrn! wear short, close fitting small clothes which cannot laurede the's movements in any way and which are not particularly becoming, to indge to the nictures which have reacted civilization. The socks di not meet the transms and the kne is left bare, like a Hi-blander's. Th upper part of the costume has some feminine touches, and over the tronsers is a short drapers, which may be the remains of a skirt. Thes women work in the fields and stables and are compelled by their life dispense with superfluous draperies Fr nch and Relainn fisher women cear tronsers. They wade through the water, pushing their nets beforthem, and the heavy waves world scon swen them off their feet thre were skirts. Even without then they are obliged to go out in little parties for mutual protection.

in China, where they do mos things differ ntl from the rost of the world, the women wear trousers and the men do not disdain skirts. The women also spirke, in Turkey, dispensable part of their lives.-New York Tribune.

COMPORT IN TRAVELING.

It is amid the difficulties and inconenjences of a long railway journey that one appreciates to the full the luxure known as the dry wash, and, fortunately, the materials needed to enioy it are simple and occupy but little space. First of all, the face must be wiped with a soft linen I cloth to femove the particles of dust and dirt that inevitably fall moon it for me. My children are named Paul on a journey. After a trace of ones accustomed cold cream or skin food has been rubbed in, the face is again liter. wiped, and those to whom this method i of washing is now will be horrified He called out: "Ruthie bring Paulie at the revolations of dirt removed and Scottle here, wont you?"-New thereby. Next a soft handkerchief is | York Tribune. moistened with some tonic lotion and the face is carefully wiped with this.

Powder is soothing and helps to out a preparatory wash, wet or dry, le apt to stop up the pores and produce a feeling of drynees and discomfort. As to the care of the hands, it is well not to yield to the temptation to remove the gloves when busy with

ficket buring, change counting and To select gloves that are

comfortable and interfere as little as may be with the use of the hands and then keep them on religiously, s perhaps the most comfortable thing after all, even in the warmest weather.-New York Tribune.

CARE OF CHILDREN.

Mrs. Charles H. Israels is chaircity for working girls. Miss Julia These little plaster statuettes or Schoenfield, who investigated the city's summer amusement facilities for the committee, believes that the resorts are usually between the ages of 14 and 18. As a rule they prefer soft drinks, but they are often persuaded to take liquor.

The committee wrote to more than a thousand churches and synagogues found only seven that were doing any-A smaller biscuit group, a Faun thing along this line. The committee will prepare a white list of safe of the amusements at Fort George. Of splendid old Saxe is a Temple It has already written to companies to undesirable conditions and has renearly all of them.-New York Sun.

STUDENTS CLIMB MOUNTAINS Six young women of the Midd! West, have returned from a nove! ton, Ill., and Lillian Weaver of Des Moines, lowa. The girls are stuthey went abroad with two of their teachers. They planned the trip as school, and they climbed mountains in Switzerland, in the Tyrol and In I saw here attractive new belts Italy. Miss Swift is a member of the for tailored gowns in dull suote, Swift family of packing-house fame showing particularly well against and millions, and she says the trip cloth. In charming colors they are was so successful that another will be made next year.-New York

AMERICAN WOMEN THE BEST. Mrs. M. Le Reine Baker of Spokane, who waved the Stars and der, has returned to her home, and says she has twenty reasons for thinking the American woman is the best in the world. Mrs. Baker was a delegate to the convention of the International Weman's Suffrage All ance in London, and there she observed women from twenty nations. The idea of a weman in trousers There were women from Europe. Asia, Africa, Australia and the two Americas, and Mrs. Baker says she Sam are on a higher plane than any

DOCTOR TO CHINESE COURT. Mrs. Israc Taylor Headland is and the other women in the court of science in the Pekin University. She did not intend to practice when she went to Pokin, but the opportunity came when one of the princesses at court was stricken with fever. The native doctors could not

ACTIVE AS PHYSICIANS. Dr. Dora Martin of Oklahoma, national organizer of the Antl-Cigarette League, has returned from Panama, where her work is said to have been highly commend d by the Govern ment authorities. Dr. Lncy Waite of Chicago has resigned her place as head surgeon in the Mary Thempson Hospital for Women and Children. Dr. Mary Dennon of Manchester has been appointed assistant physician at the Norristown (Pa.), State Hospital for the Insanc. - New York Sun.

ART OF PERFUMERY The cult of performes has so ad vanced that a woman with a rose linted gown now demands as a mat ter of course a haunting rose odor; and a violet costume must corresondingly have a viol t perfume. In short, perfumery has risen to be an art -From the World and His Wife.

PARENTAL "AUTHORITY."

Can a parent who habitually speaks to his children in tones of barsh arthorty, and gives his commands to them in the manner of an officer ad fressing refractory troops, expect that they will feel for him the affer tion that they would give to one who took the trouble to draw out their beffer natures by loving treat ment? The above is a question to be considered by parents who govern wholly by "authority."-Indianapolis

NICKNAMES

"I don't believe in giving children names that can be shortened into nicknames. No Tom or Dick or Bess and Scott and Ruth." "May I see them?" asked the vi

"Certainly,' said the proud father.

FASHION NOTES New silk parasols have handles to match, made of enamelled or lac

quered wood. Stockings match every variety of shoes and the more fashionable dress shades.

Soft, cool blouses of China or Japanese silk are very popular. Lace will be more than rivalled in popularity by embroidery and braid

18.000 Made Homeless and Prop erty Damage of \$12,000,000 at Monterey.

RAIN DESCENDS FOR 72 HOURS

Adobes Swept from Foundations by Score-Light Plant, Darkened, Aids Horror.

Twelve hundred persons drowned, 15,000 homeless, and property damage to the extent of \$12,000,000 is the result of a flood which struck Montersy, Mexico, between 11 and 12 o'clock Baturday morning. For seventy-two hours rain fell in unprecedented volume throughout the section, and the Santa Catarina River rose gradually. At first it was thought that there would be no loss of life, but the water had a height never before attained and swept buildings from their foundations by the score. The electric light plant was put out of commission before night, and the complete darkness was an added horror. Cries of the drowning could be heard, but the onlookers were powerless to render aid. The entire suburb of San Luisito was swept away. The Santa Catarino River was a raging torrent, many of the streets in the city proper being under water. The great steel plant at Monterey suffered a loss of nearly \$1,000,000 by the flood, and the smelter of the Mexican Lead Company was cut off from the city and submerged. It is estimated that the loss at this plant will be over \$3,000,000. The flood is the greatest

The Santa Catarina River runs almost directly through the center of Monterey. Along its right bank is located the suburb of San Luisito, inhabited by the poorer element. It was in this section that the greatest loss of life occurred, for the greater part of the suburb is composed of one-story adobes. When the flood waters struck these buildings, of adobe, they collapsed as though composed of paper and buried their inmates beneath a mass of debris in such a manner that they had absolutely no opportunity to escape. Many families having experienced other floods, remained in their dwellings until compelled to seek refuge on the roofs, but too late, for they found themselves entirely surrounded by water and absolutely at the mercy of the streach.

MANY HAVE QUIT DRINKING.

is convinced the daughters of Uncle | Prohibitionist Chairman Figures Out

Decline in Use of Liquor. Within the past two years 1,408,098 men, who used to take about four drinks a day, have "cut it out altogether." During the same period 7, 500,000,000 fewer drinks were "licked up" by American tippiers. These figures have been issued in a statement by Charles R. Jones, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, as answer to the assertion of Texas brewers that prohibition does not prohibit and that more liquor is consumed in

"dry" than in "wet" territory. Jones said bla figures were compiled from the latest reports of the United States internal revenue bureau. has a large and remunerative prac | from June 38, 1995, to June 30, 1909, The trousers of Switzerland are lice. In addition she treats the wives the liquor traffic came short of the lorse, biggs affairs, sometimes at and daughters of many of the leading expected sales by 389,087,333 gallons of spirits and fermented liquors. The total decrease in the whisky production during the last two years, he says, is 37,882,607 gallons, and the shrinkage in the beer production is 351,000, 000 gallons. Representatives of the liquor interests declare that the prohibition chairman has been juggling the figures and that the production of all liquors has shown an increase in-

stead of a decrease. COAST LINER HITS A ROCK.

Wireless Hero Summons Help and

Then Drowns at His Key. The coast liner Ohlo of the Alaska Steamship Company struck a rock in the Pacific off Steep Point while pushing northward in a fog from Seattle to Cordova with 219 souls aboard. All the passengers save three were res cued by other vessels which rushed to the sinking steamer's aid on the call of the wireless "C. Q. D." But Purser F. J. Stephens of Seattle sank with the ship, as he was till lowering passengers over the side into the boats, and Wireless Operator George C. Recles also went down still sitting at his key and still sending the story of the wreck to the operator at Ketchikan, Alaska, as the Ohio plunged to

Trains Crash; Several Hurt, Several passengers were injured in collision at Springfield, Ohio, beween passenger trains on the Big Four Railroad. The company is investigating the cause of the wreck. A mistake in signals is said to have been made.

Gotham Directory Sets Mark. All records are broken by the New York city directory for 1909, which has just appeared, with the names and addresses of 567,309 persons in Manhattan and the Bronx, indicating a population in those two boroughs of nearly 3,000,000.

Dynamite Kills Ten; Fire As a result of the explor pounds of dynamite at Book twelve miles from Key West, men are dead, five probably fatally jured and at least a dozen others a suffering from less serious injur

Fire Rasen Town in am House Grand Forks, Idaho, was bystanders looted the