Church Services

EVANGELICAL PIRST CHURCH.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Seminary Day will be observed on Sunday. Subject of forenoon's discourse will be "The Church and the Ministry."

Sabbath school at 10 a. m., Junior Y. P. A. at 2:30 p. m., Senior Y. P. A. at 6:45 p. m.

Preaching services at 7:30 p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend all the above services.

H. E. Straub, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ Scientist. Main and Curtis streets. Services Sunday 11:15 a. m. Wednesday 8 p. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. A reading room is open every Tuesday and Friday from 2 to 4 p. m., where the Bible and Christian Science literature may be read or purchased. Visitors welsomed. This church is a branch of the First of Christ Scientist, Boston, Mass.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Services next Sunday as follows: 9:45 a. m., Sunday school; 11 . a. m. morning prayer and sermon. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Rev. Clayton A. Chrisman, priest-in-charge.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Morning worship at 10:30. Theme of sermon, "The Value of the Ideal Evening worship at 7:30. Bible school at noon. Mr. Edward Lacey will lead the Endeavorers in the discussion of the subject, "Believe! Believe Much! Believe Strongly!"

The prayer meeting is held Wednesday evening. Topic, "What Has God Done for Me?"

September 29 is Rally Day for the church, Bible School and Christian Endeavor.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

"The Master as a Shepherd" is the subject of the sermon Sunday morn ing. There is need today to realize that the ideal life today must follow that life of Jesus. Everyone is invited to attend any or all of the services of this church. The pastor is ready to help by counsel and advice or in any way possible any one who may need such help. It matters not whether you belong to this church or denomination, if you need help, the pastor of this church is glad to give it.

"The Master of the Inn" is the book that will be interpreted at the vesper service on Sunday afternoon at oclock. This is one of the most effeetive short stories by the great novelist, Robert Herrick. He is a man directly in touch with modern lifehe is one of the most popular of our living writers. This story has a distinct message, and one that cannot help but strengthen and upliff.

These services are free to all. They are intended to uplift and help people by facing the particular problems of life today. This book answers the question, "What is the true form of Christian service?"

Miss Avis Lempke will sing for us. Let all who can be at the Baptist Church from 5 to 6:30 p. m.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Gustav Pahl, Pastor.

The pastor has returned from hi two weeks' vacation and is ready to take up his duties with new inspirations and enthusiasm. Let us be all up and stand together for the new sesson of the Lord's work in our midst. Our services will be regular again as stated in the standing notice published in this paper.

Next Sunday: Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; German preaching service 10:30 a. m.

Wednesday: Teacher training course.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, GROVE ST.

Sanday school every Sunday, 9:15 a. m. German service every Sunday, 10:30 a. m. English service every first and third Sunday of each month, 7:30 p. m.

Brotherhood every first Monday of each month, 8 p. m.

Ladies' Aid Society every second Thursday of each month, 2 p. m. Young People's Society every second Thursday of each month, 8 p. m.

Wednesday, 8 p. m. Young People's devotional meeting every fourth Sunday of each month, 6:30 p. m.

Teachers' training course every

Preserve Self-Respect,

Being honest in the greater part of hievement. When you know that a're doing the best within you, you t be downed. Self-respect is an al Hife preserver—no matter how circumstances wreck you, are bound to float back to solid and again.—Exchange.

Cat Mothers Young Rabbits. ent at Hayburn Wyke hotel, near th, England, is mothering Me young rabbits tegether with hee kittens. The nest of rab-

INTERNATIONAL **LESSON**

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute,

LESSON FOR SEPT. 22.

FEEDING THE FIVE THOUSAND.

LESSON TEXT-Mark 6:30-44. GOLDEN TEXT-"Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life."-John 6:35.

This parable marks the high level of the year of popularity in the life of our Lord. It is such an important miracle as to be the only one recorded by all four gospel writers.

The returning disciples (v. 30) are urged by the Master to come with him into a desert place that they might rest, and also that he might comfort their hearts over the death of John the Baptist. "They had no leisure." Jesus knew the need and also the proper use of leisure. But the multitude would not grant this and flocked to his retreat in the desert. They saw and followed that they might listen to his gracious words or behold some new wonder, but Jesus also saw and ministered, v. 24. Carlisle said he saw in England "forty millions, mostly fools." Not so with Jesus. He saw and was moved, not with sarcasm, but with compassion, which compassion took a tangable form of service. It is interesting to note in verse 34 that the compassion of Jesus led him first of all to teach. It is better to teach a man how to help himself than to help the man. We also infer from this verse that the soul of a man is of more value than his body. It is not enough, however, to say, "God bless you, be fed and warm," when a man is hungry. So it is that Jesus listened to his diciples when they saw the physical need of the multitude.

A Great Task.

St. John tells us in this connection of the conversation with Philip. Philip lived in Bethsaida near by, yet to feed this multitude was for him too great a task, even with his knowledge of the resources at hand, John 6:5-7. Yet we need not be surprised at Phillp's slowness of faith. Moses in like manner was once nonplussed how to feed six thousand in the wilderness, see Num. 11:21-23. It is not so much as to how great the need nor how little we possess, but rather is the little given to God.

Another disciple, Andrew, who had discovered the Saviour unto Peter, discovers as though in desperation a boy whose mother had thoughtfully provided him with a lunch consisting of five barley biscuits and two small dried herring (John 6:9), at least that much remained. It is a great commentary upon the tide of interest at this time that this boy should not have eaten his lunch, for a boy's hunger is proverbial. It seems as though Jesus emphasizes the helplessness of the diciples in order that he may show his power. His command, "give ye them," (v. 37) teaches us that we are to give such as we have, not look to others, nor do our charity by proxy. Prov. 11:24, 25.

Again the Saviour asks his disciples to see (v. 38) as though he would teach them the boundless resources of his kingdom. Give what you have and he will bless and increase it to the supplying of the needs of the multitude. The secret of success was when he took the loaves and "looking up" for God also saw on that day, and

We need to observe the systematic procedure. The people scated or reclining upon the ground in ranks or by companies. The Master blessing and breaking the boy's cakes and giving first to the disciples, for God only works such miracles through human agencies, and then giving to the people. The result of this systematic procedure was that "all did eat," and further, they were satisfied, v. 42. Not alone, however, was there Divine order and lavishness, but there was economy and thrift as well, for Jesus gave careful directions as to the fracments. The lavishness is shown by the fact that the baskets into which the fragments were gathered were each large enough in which to sleep.

Living Bread.

The conversation process was a stinging rebuke to the improvident orientals, and to the present day prodigals of that wonderful bounty with which God has blessed our land.

God gives to us that we may use Joy dies unless it is shared. Jesus, the living bread (John 6:48) will satisfy hunger, and life, as bread, generates in the human body heat, energy vitality, power, etc., so he would feed the hungry souls of mankind. We have at hand the Word; it is for lack of it that men die in the deepest sense of that word.

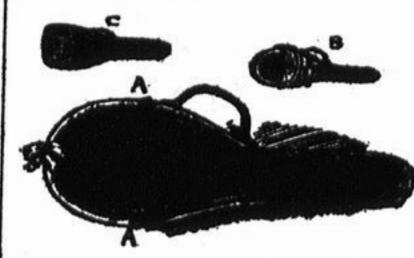
The poverty and perplexity of the disciples in his presence and the presence of this great need is being repented over and over today and yet it is absurd. We have not enough to feed the multitude. Our few loaves of amusements, mental activities, etc., will not feed them, but when we break unto them the Living Bread they have enough and to spare. The words of the late Malthie Babcock are appropriate in this connection:

Back of the Reaf is the move flour, And being of the soft to this wheat a And the sun, and the Pather's will.

CASE FOR TENNIS RACQUET EASY TO RESTORE HAT

Will Be Found of Considerable Use in the Remaining Weeks of Warm Weather.

useful thing to make and one that will certainly be required in many households, is a case for a tennis racquet. It should be carried out in some strong light material, such as brown holland, linen or crash, and bound at the edges with braid. It can be cut out in two pieces, and to determine the shape and size it is a good plan to place the racquet upon



the material and draw a line round it with a piece of chalk, allowing plenty of space for the width of the racquet. Two different kinds of cases are shown in our sketches, the lower case being, perhaps, the more simple to make, but the upper case (c) will more effectually cover up and protect the racquet from damp. The one is furnished with a flap that folds over the broad end of the racquet, fastens down with two buttons and buttonholes, the other merely opens at the broad end, and the material folds back to the dotted line indicated by a and a, to admit the placing of the racque in the case handle first, the two sides being then drawn together and fastened with ribbon strings.

Diagram b shows the racquet inserted in the case prior to this being done. With both the cases cord handles are sewn on at the sides for carrying purposes.

DIRECTOIRE COAT IS HERE

Parisian Leaders of Fashion Have Decreed that It is to Be Coming Season's Garment.

Just a peep behind the curtain of one of the most exclusive shops of Paris shows how strong the directoire coat will be during the coming sea-

Some of the models have a flaring coat and others are close fitting; but there seems to be no doubt that both coats and skirts will show decidedly more fullness this season, albeit the silhoutte will obtain.

In the skirts these close, long lines are adhered to, although a breaking away from the contracted line is noticeable in a number of skirts which show a fullness at the bottom, obtained by using a series of plaits at the side set in a little above the hem.

Nearly every skirt embodies the pannier drapery in some way. Some are draped in scant folds, while others, of very soft, thin material, including the chiffons and nets, have the drapery laid on in full plaits, or with rows of shirring at the waist line.

There is a tendency to cling to the high-waisted garments, although the normal waist seems to be coming into | the sun. its own again.

The directoire coat is varied in many ways. Some show the high waist | negia. line, others are cut away sharply, and others have a very broad back, semifitting and ending in a deep curved line.

In connection with the coats, the Robespierre collar is a very marked feature. Changeable revers that can be worn either opened or unbuttoned on the shoulder is another innovation.

The directoire and early Victorian ages are mingled in strange, thaugh curiously beautiful, combinations.

OF GOLD OR SILVER BROCADE

Pretty Fad for the Dancing Slippers Bids Fair to Keep Its Popularity.

The fad introduced this passing summer, and likely to be continued for the autumn, of having the dancing slippers made of gold or silver brocade, has displaced the fashion of the plain gold or silver cloth ones in a measure. Bright startling colors, such as scarlet, turquoise blue or emerald green, are interwoven with the metal in the brocade, and the effect on the dancing feet is altogether charming. A novelty in black satin slippers has them edged with diamante galon, and sometimes even the heels are encrust ed with the rhinestones. The five strapped black and white shoe, with a rhinestone medallion on each strap is most attractive with white or flesh tinted hosiery for afternoon wear, but the single large square buckles of those sparkling brilliants are often preferred. The Parisian fashion of having the shoe upper made of silk to match the costume has not been introduced here yet to any appreciable extent, but it is bound to come, for shot taffetas makes an unusually dashing finish for smart and dressy ties. The magpie ties, which combine black patent kid vamps with white up pers, are most appropriate with the smart all white charmeuse and bread cloth costumes, the black and white reappearing also in the chapeau.

The New Blouses,

Some new biouses have directoire collars. One of white sponge has deep cuffs of pique with an under cuff of net and shadowy lace, and a long black silk tie; its price is \$10.75. Amother with directoire collar and white pique coffs, but the water made of coope do chine, is \$12.75. This one to finished with a Gainsborough jabot of aliadow lace and trimmed with loops of blue silk and chusters of tacks.

HOW WORK OF FRESHENING MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Washing in Denatured Alcohol Will Do Wonders With the Frame-Faded Flowers the Hardest to Bring Back to Color.

The girl who does not want to spend another dollar on her hats can do a surprising amount of freshening. Let her remove the trimming and freshen the hat itself. A black hat is easy. It can be made to look like new by washing in denatured alcohol after dusting. The entire hat may be soaked in the alcohol and while still damp it is straightened where bent.

The woman who once a week wipes off black hats with alcohol and also uses it on ribbons will find her hats wear much longer.

Colored hats that have faded are seemingly hopeless, but a box of water-color paint, or some of the special dyes for straw hats, soon restores their beauty. Soiled white hats can be freshened by bread crumbs-a favorite method of cleaning with many milliners—and they are improved by coating thickly with magnesia, which is kept on over night. One woman uses the whitener that she put on her shoes.

Sunburnt hats are hard to freshen. If good, they should be sent to a bleacher; if not worth that, try bleaching them at home with oxalic acid, a teaspoonful to a pint of water.

Scrub the straw well, then riuse at once with hot water, followed by cold. Wipe dry and hang in the sun. While still damp, press with a hot iron on the wrong side, with a thin cloth over the straw.

White feathers and the numerous aigrettes of the season may be made snowy by cleaning in a paste made of gasoline and white cornmeal, and rinsing with gasoline alone, or with more of the paste until it shows no soil. If the curl has come out, hold it over the kitchen range or curl the flues, a few at a time, with the back of a heated silver knife.

Ribbons may be washed in alcohol and pressed under heavy paper or a thick cloth while still slightly damp.

Faded flowers are almost hopeless. but may be freshened by coloring with powdered rouge, rubbing off the edges for shaded effects.

Steel buckles can be soaked in coal off for six or eight hours, then polished with fine emery. Jet is brightened by rubbing in alcohol and polishing with tissue paper. Dulled bronze and gilt trimmings are difficult, but may be somewhat freshened by good silver polish thinned with alcohol instead of water.

Lace that will wash should be first soaked in cold water, then put in a glass jar with lukewarm water and a tiny pinch of borax and well shaken. Rinse well in several hot waters, squeeze out most of the moisture and dry by covering a drawing board with a Turkish towel, to which the lace is pinned, each point in position. Dry in

Lace that will not wash may be cleaned with French chalk or mag-

NEW MILLINERY

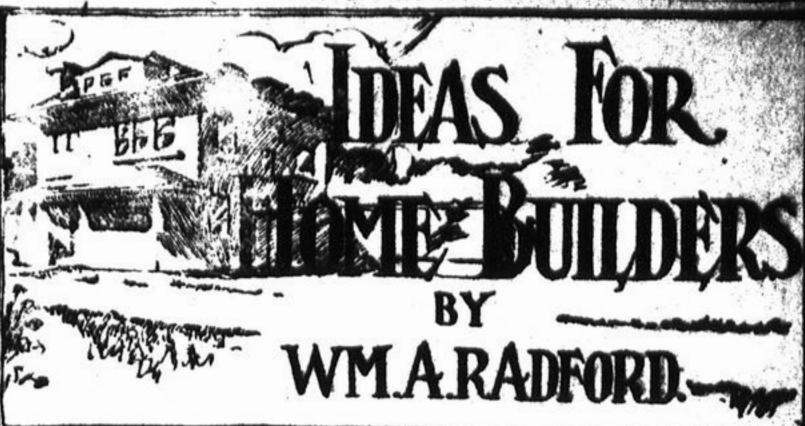


White Hat with Pale Rose Bow, Lined Black

Materials for Buits.

There has seldom been a year when such a variety of materials has been employed for suits se this fall, says the Dry Goods Hoosomist. In addition to staples, such as serges and cheviots, the lines include wool velour, both plain and cut stripes, zibeline, panne cloth, peau de souris, broadcloth, ratine, Bedford cord, fancy worsteds and mannish effects. Some extreme numbers made of matelasse. brosaded charmense and velvet are also shown. Velvets, too, are had in a great variety, including novelties in corded effects, stripe and moire effects. A few suits of plush are also being made up for the openings.

Done in Colore. In the dainty hand-embroidered linen Dutch collars the scalfoped edges are in many cases worked in colors. A collar of white pique decorated with dots worked in white flore has a brown edga while another pretty cellar in fine white linen is worked in dark blue. These form a pretty finish at the neck line of the tellered



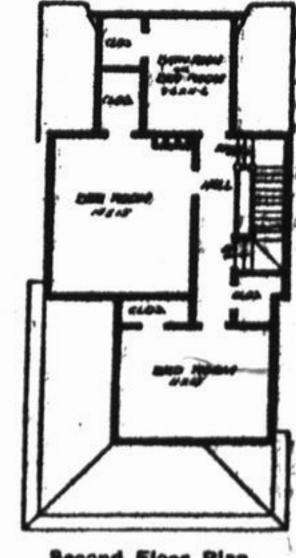
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on ail subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 178 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only anclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The rooms in this house are oldfashioned in regard to size, as there are only five, and they use up the available space in a building 24 feet wide by 43 feet long, without measuring the front porch. The design is attractive, and it is very easy to build a house of this style. For a family there are rooms enough, and they will suit those persons who feel cramped in rooms of smaller size. A dining room 15 by 23 feet is unusual, except in the very largest houses; and a kitchen that is 11 feet 6 inches by 15 feet also is unusual. This arrangement of dining room and kitchen is well adapted to farm houses, where kitchen and pantry space is an object, There is only one chimney, but the chimney has three flues. There is economy in building a chimney like this; but not every house is designed so that the kitchen chimney will answer for cooking and also for the fireplace and heating the house.

This style of house, moreover, is very good for a comfortable summer home; and there are more such houses being built every year, both at summer resorts and in farm districts. A good many people are obliged to live in the city in the winter time, but they like to get out into the country as soon as spring opens. They usually have a good deal of company to meals, and this is another reason why a dining room of this size is preferred. For such a purpose a house must be built without a cellar-which will save a good deal in first cost. The range in the kitchen and the fireplace in the dining room will answer for heating until severe cold weather comes late in the fall. Where fireplace heat is depended upon, a good big room is necessary so that the heat may be gently diffused instead of burning one's face.

The air pressure system is a good one, when you become accustomed to it, as it will not freeze in winter, and you have the advantage of high pressure if you want it. Soft water is always appreciated by city people, because ordinary tap water is usually too hard for comfort; but soft water, like every other luxury, cannot be had without some effort, and it always requires attention at certain seasons of the year.

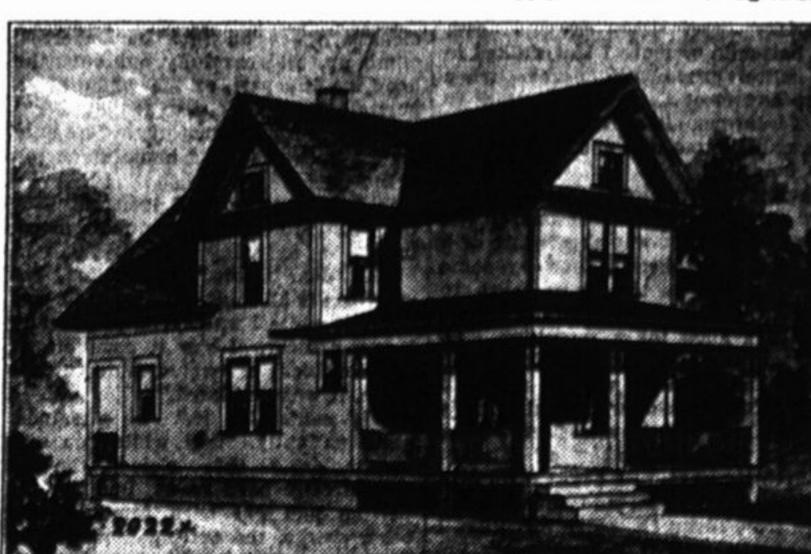
A good filter is one necessity, but a



Second Floor Plan.

filter need not be expensive or bothersome. A hogshead partly filled with sand, charcoal and gravel stones in layers, makes one of the best filters, and it is one of the cheapest. But you cannot use it year after year without emptying and re-filling. When the premises are fixed up early in the spring, it is the time to empty out the old filtering material and put in new, clean stuff. The tank should be cleaned out at the same time, and the whole water system put in thorough repair. It will then go along for another year with very little attention.

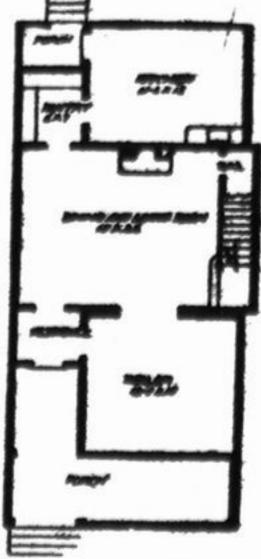
It is a great nuisance to keep house in the country without a satisfactory water supply. It is astonishing to see



This dining room will serve as a piece, I how many houses are occupied year ont sitting and reception room during the day, and it answers for a reading out of order most of the time, and room and general living room in the | when it does work, needs a horse to

evening. The bathroom is over the kitchen where it may be kept warm enough in moderate weather by means of a drum through which the kitchen smoke pipe passes. Water may be supplied with a force pump from a cistern at the back of the house, without going to great deal of expense.

In building a house of this kind, i



First Floor Plan.

is well to look into the sewest me chanical devices for supplying water to the bathrooms in the country. The most satisfactory arrangement is tank in the ground, which may be large, discarded botler shell; and it may be filled from the envea by opening a valve before each shower and closing it afterwards. There must be aufficient air pressure to drive the water up to the second floor, but this is easily supplied with a bicycle footpump. By having two tanks, it is not necessary to let the air out, but he water is pumped into the m r pressure tank as needed

after year with an old pump that is run it. A man, to live comfortably in the country, must have some mechanical skill and some business ability to keep everything in proper order. Excuses are perfectly useless, and they mean nothing. It is cheaper, as well as much better, to have a good water supply properly put in so that the pipes may be drained to prevent frees. ing and an abundant supply of water will be ready at all times for use just by opening a faucet, than it is to despend on a pump and to carry water in a bucket each time that necessity demands it.

The cost of this house depends very much on the manner in which it is bufft; but it is better, probably, to build it well, even for a summer house. Under favorable circumstances, from \$1,800 to \$2,000 should build ft complete, with the exception, perhaps, of heating apparatus, gas, and electric wiring and fixtures.

Women German Army "Officers." With the appointment of Princes August Wilhelm, the consert of the kaiser's fourth son, to the colemeter of the Fourteenth regiment a dragoons, the number of wemen colenels in the German army has risen The German empress and the drandduchess of Mecklenburg Schwerin each command a German regiment. The kniser's four stature are chiefs of infantry regiments, his three daughters-in-law each lend a drageon regiment, while his daughter, Princese Louise, is second in command of a regiment of humans. The essens of Hagland, Holland and Sweden, the duchess of Connaught and the empress of Russia are among the foreign women "commanding" Gas

From Itl