

Church Services

FIRST EVANGELICAL CHURCH

Prof. E. E. Domm of Northwestern College will occupy the pulpit on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. We have good reasons to expect a strong message from him. Holy communion will be served in connection with this service. On Sunday night Rev. E. Burge will preach. His previous messages here ought to bring many out to hear him. Y. P. A. meets at 6:30. Sunday school at 10 a. m. and Junior Y. P. A. at 2:30 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 welcomed. 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. Evening services, 7:30. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Rev. C. A. Smoime, priest in charge.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Sabbath worship in the morning, with sermon by the pastor. In the evening, Dr. E. N. Hardy, pastor of the Congregational Church at La Grange, will speak on the theme, "The Men and the Churches." This is a meeting for everybody and we hope the church will be well filled.

Bible school at noon. Mr. Arthur Tack will lead the Endeavor meeting, in discussing the topic, "Lessons of the Snow."

At the Wednesday evening meeting we shall consider the epistle to the Philippians.

The annual supper and business meeting of the church will occur Friday evening, December 27.

The annual supper and business meeting of the City Missionary Society will be held at the Auditorium Hotel, Thursday, December 12. The pastor has tickets for sale, 50 cents each.

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

Sunday school every Sunday, 9:15 a. m.; German service every Sunday, 10:30 a. m.; English service every Sunday, 7:30 p. m. Ladies' Aid meeting every second Thursday of each month, 2 p. m. Young People's meeting every second Thursday of each month, 8 p. m. Brotherhood meeting every first Monday of each month, 8 p. m. Juniors' meeting every Thursday, 3:30 p. m. Teachers' meeting every Wednesday, 8 p. m. Confirmation school every Monday and Wednesday, 3:30 p. m., and every Saturday 9 to 10:30 a. m. German Saturday school every Saturday, 10:30 to 11:30 a. m. Gustav Pahl, pastor.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

"The Hidden King" is the subject for the Sunday morning sermon. This is a communion sermon and one that aims to be practical and helpful. The communion service follows this service immediately. The church feels that the table is the table of the Lord, that all who believe that they are children of the Lord are entitled to sit at that table and break the bread and drink the wine in fellowship and love. The Lord invites His children always to His communion supper.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Rev. J. H. Williams, pastor, Sunday services: Class meeting at 10:00 a. m. Public worship at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday school at 12:00 m. Epworth League, at 6:30 p. m. Mid-week meeting, Wednesday, at 8:00 p. m. Women's Missionary Societies, first Thursday afternoon of each month. Ladies' Aid Society, second Thursday afternoon of each month. Choir rehearsal, Friday, at 7:45 p. m.

Office Hours

Living in a very friendly neighborhood, I found that often during the week I was delayed in my work by a "back-door" visit or a lengthy telephone call. Accordingly I proposed to several that we adopt "office hours" for our work and permit no interruptions during those hours, writes a contributor to Harper's Bazar. The neighbors saw the wisdom of this plan and we have followed it with very satisfying economy of strength and time.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 8

THE CHILD IN THE MIDDLE

LESSON TEXT—Matthew 23:13. GOLDEN TEXT—"In heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven."—Matthew 18:10 B. V.

Like two mighty mountain peaks there stand before us in this lesson two tremendously vital lessons. The first and the foremost is that of discipleship as suggested by the question in verse one, "Who is the greatest in the kingdom?" And the second lesson is that of Christ's attitude towards children. Jesus again reveals himself as the world's greatest teacher. He teaches by example—setting a child before them, and by exhortation, "Except ye become as children," by contrast, etc.

The very form of the disciples' question revealed their coarse ambition for power and clearly indicated that they were as yet far from comprehending the principles of his kingdom. One of the most insidious temptations that comes to the Christian worker is the ambitious desire for place and power. It is hard to reconcile church politics with the principles of the kingdom of God.

Jesus answers their question by the use of objective teaching that always has such an advantage over the purely metaphysical method of answering such a question. Placing a child in their midst, he answered in the words found in verse two of the lesson.

What He Meant. The word "verily" is tremendous with emphasis. "I say," again reveals his authority to answer. "Except ye turn," what does he mean? To become childlike? No, but to become childlike; there is a vast deal of difference. There the child stands, trustful, obedient, submissive, unselfish, pure, potential, imperfect, ready to receive impressions as wax and as tenacious to retain those impressions as granite. Pride, self-confidence, disobedience, selfishness, impurity, assumed perfection, and an unwillingness to learn will effectually keep us out of the kingdom of heaven.

What a rebuke his answer implied, viz., not who is greatest but rather, "are you sure you are really in the kingdom?" The true disciple who really comprehends the essence of Christ's teaching is far less concerned with his rank in the kingdom than he is to "know him" and thus make sure of a place in the kingdom. Ever after this, when wrong ambitions arose, these disciples must have recalled that sweet child and Jesus' saying, "be like that."

Does this lesson then teach us that all children are by nature children of the kingdom? Hardly, though we certainly do not believe that a child dying in infancy is lost. Rather we incline to the belief that they have that spirit of teachableness and trust that fits them to "enter" (v. 3) the kingdom (see John 3:6). Therefore, the added significance of verse six. The responsibility of parents and teachers to lead them into the kingdom at this early age when their trustfulness has not been destroyed.

Let us look at some of the conditions whereby we enter the kingdom. John 10:9, "I am the door, by me shall ye enter." John 3:3, "Except ye be born again." Heb. 3:19, "They could not enter because of unbelief." Read also 2 Peter 1:5-11.

How to Become Great. Having thus struck at the primary question involved, Jesus then tells them how, once being in the kingdom, to become great. "Whoso humbly himself, etc." To humble yourself is voluntarily to choose the humble, the lowly, place for yourself; that place removed from the admiration and the adulation of men. Paul learned this lesson and constantly refers to himself as the "bond slave" and wishes that he might be accursed for the sake of his brethren Israel. Moses found this place when he pleaded with God to blot him out of the book of his remembrance but to save the children of Israel. Jesus is himself the greatest illustration of this principle. (See Phil. 2:6-11.)

Jesus goes on to teach by contrast what is to be our attitude toward those who are in the kingdom. There is an incidental illumination of the attitude of little children to Jesus. They were never afraid of him. It is true that he might have meant here humble men who have childlike hearts, but we are inclined to feel that it was real children of which he is speaking. Our treatment of them is our treatment of him, for he completely identifies himself with them.

Jesus pictures for us the heavenly glory that rests upon children and yet we in our folly too often fail to receive them, neglect our God-given opportunity, or, worse still, cause them to stumble, and bring upon ourselves, upon our homes and our nation a penalty even worse than that of being drowned in the midst of the sea. Such is the greatness of childhood. If we are to make sure of entering the kingdom it must be as we get back to childhood, get back to the principles of trustfulness, of humility, of service and of purity. It is then we enter into fellowship with God.

In Bright Array



The inexpensive furs, which are used for millinery, make possible hats appropriate for children. They are used to make the entire bodies of close-fitting, cozy-looking shapes or are combined with velvets or satins for this purpose. No one will care to inquire too closely into the source of supply of these furs, but the curious may take it for granted that well cared for bunnies furnish the soft white skins that are used so successfully. Dyed and clipped and rechristened these pelts go to make up more pretentious and very handsome millinery.

The majority of children's hats are in white, many in chinchilla effects and a few in black. There is little departure from the cloche shape with very good reasons. This shape is simple, it fits well and is becoming. More than all, it is comfortable.

Ribbons in shirred bands and in rosettes, as in other children's millinery, are the trimmer's main dependence in decorating fur hats for little wearers. Some times small clusters of bright red winter berries, like holly, are used. These prove fascinating to the youthful owners. But most of all they are captivated by tiny fur heads that look like diminutive foxes, with their bright and beady artificial eyes.

The all-fur hats are prefaced with shirred messaline ribbon or silk. When fur and velvet are combined, the crown is usually of fur and the brim a puff of velvet which extends into the under brim.

There are variations in the brims of the cloche shapes and there are a few shapes quite different from them, but these are not just as good in every particular.

Fur hats are very comfortable for wintry weather. Neck pieces and muffs to match them fortify their little owners against the sharpest cold. Little promenaders so clad are a delight to the eye and usually proud of their furry accessories. One may see them walking with quaint dignity, delightfully conscious of their splendid rabbit skins.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

MADE MOST PRETTY TEA TRAY

Economical Way by Which Needed Utensil Was Made to Do Duty for the Household.

A novel and most economical way to make a pretty tea tray was discovered by a girl who is very clever with her wits and her fingers. She first purchased for 40 cents a large oval picture frame from a second-hand store, securing a very good bit of natural old woodwork. Then with a bottle of stain, some sandpaper and a little varnish she polished up the wood to look like new, then screwed on two brass handles, one at each end, afterwards cutting a piece of pretty cretonne the same size as the glass, and pasting it smoothly where the picture would ordinarily go. Covering it with the boards that belong to the frame, tacked securely into place, the entire back was then covered with a piece of felt, and she found herself possessed of a most fetching tea tray, which in the shops would cost from \$5 to \$8.

CHILD'S VELVET FROCK



Dark blue velvet was used for this picturesque child's frock, which has the high waist line now in vogue and a graceful collar of white gipure. A tie of cyclamen silk adds color and the such is of knotted dull gold cord. The little girl when on parade wears high buttoned boots of patent leather with buttoned tops of white kid, and white silk stockings complete the costume.

WASHING CURTAINS AT HOME

Results Can Be as Good as If They Are Sent to the Laundry If Right Care Is Taken.

Those who dwell in large towns and cities find it necessary to constantly hang clean curtains at the windows. The house then appears fresh and bright within and from without. If curtains are sent to the laundry they are a heavy drain on the housekeeping resources. When made of madras, swiss, muslin or dimity, they can easily be laundered at home.

Begin by shaking them well out of doors. In this manner all the superfluous dust can be removed. Prepare a tubful of warm water in which a half cake of white soap has been dissolved. Some the curtains up and down in this, and when the water becomes black change to a second tub of soda. If the curtains are very much soiled they will require a third tub of soda. Allow them to remain in this for an hour.

Rinse in two tubfuls of clear water, the last of which should have a small amount of cooked starch and a few drops of bluing added.

Hang in the sun to bleach and dry thoroughly before removing them from the line.

Sprinkle well and fold, that the dampness may be evenly absorbed. To successfully iron long curtains, place a blanket over the kitchen table and fasten a clean sheet over this. Pull each curtain into shape before ironing. Nothing looks worse than curtains which do not hang evenly.

Use hot irons and rub them over with paraffin wax to prevent the starch from sticking.

First iron the plain portion of the curtain and then the frills.

If the curtains are plain, iron the deep hem first, so that it will hang straight.

Sailor and Other Collars

The sailor note is visible in a great many of the devices by which we lighten the severity of the autumn tailor-made. A sailor collar carried out in spot embroidered net, inserted near the edge with crochet, and edged with the fine narrow Valenciennes, looks very charming on a well-cut coat and skirt. So do the high "TAiglon" collars, their double stand-up portion carried out in fine embroidery, which is softened by fine ruffles of cobweb lace beneath. A very high collar with a slight rollback, reminiscent of Fortia and the Medics in one, is becoming, and so are the turndown collars with square rabats of lace and net beneath them.

Net Dresses for Girls

Accordian plaited net is much used for young girls' dresses. There are lovely little gowns, simply made of this material or of pearl white chiffon, into which is applied a panel of shadow lace plaited to match.

MAKING THE GARDEN

By Byron Williams



Oh, gee! such luck I never saw! A boy is just a slave to-day. He's got to dig and work like sin 'Most every time he want 't play!

Why, darn th' luck! my ma she sez, This garden simply must be made! (I wish there wouldn't nothin' grow Not anywhere upon this place!)

Oh, my! I wonder which'll win, With Skinny Jones 't play my base? (I wish there wouldn't nothin' grow Not anywhere upon this place!)

Doggone th' garden, anyhow, Just now when I have got a kite That salls 'most like a airship doo, Away up high, clean out of sight!

An' here's a lot of fish worms, too, An' suckers littin'! Gee! what fun!

But I can't never go to fish 'Til this here garden work is done!

There never was a game of ball But what I got to—or I should— Stay home and help with this or that, Or else pitch in an' saw th' wood.

An' when th' circus is in town— I better leave there, me alone, About an hour before it's dark, To go and hustle home them cows!

Oh, dear! this garden work is hard! I'm tired, too—almost, I feel Like I was gots 't faint and fall! I guess I'm sick, it seems so real!

You bet! The score was 6 to 3. We walloped 'em at every play! I made a home run, too, by jagg! I'm glad that I was sick to-day! I'm glad that I was sick to-day!

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The KITCHEN CABINET



IT MAKES a heaven-wide difference whether the soul of a child is regarded as a piece of blank paper to be written upon, or as a living power to be quickened by sympathy, to be educated by truth.

THE CHILDREN'S LUNCH BOX.

The packing of a lunch box five days in the week for thirty or forty weeks in a year may sound easy to speak about, but is powerful constant and monotonous. Children must be well nourished to do good work in school, and it is best when possible to give them a warm dinner at night. For the working man and office woman the lunch must vary in quantity, but there are some directions which will apply to all lunch boxes.

There is no one, even an uneducated ditch digger, who is so blind to the niceties of life that he does not appreciate a well prepared lunch, though it be nothing but a sandwich. Throwing together a mass of food, mixing flavors and making a messy, unsightly appearance, would disturb the satisfaction of an ostrich.

Of course, the sandwich is inevitable, and should be so varied from day to day that the diet may not be monotonous.

Another limitation to be taken into account when making up a lunch box, is personal tastes. The one who likes a hot drink can now carry it in a thermos bottle, as they are being made cheap enough now for any one.

For those who are fond of tomatoes a most appetizing sandwich is made by placing a slice of tomato and a thin slice of cheese with a bit of salad dressing between slices of bread. Two of these, with two of meat sandwiches, a cup cake and an apple, banana or pear will make a good lunch.

Two sandwiches of bread and butter with two of chopped ham and a small jar of apple salad, a piece of ginger bread and a bottle of hot milk or coffee is another day's luncheon.

Four sandwiches, two of brown bread spread with cottage cheese after they are buttered, three olives, a pickle, two sandwiches of white bread spread with jelly, a piece of cake or three cookies, is another worthy of a trial.

A handful of nuts, a few dates or figs, a piece of candy or two will always delight the young or old children. Small glasses of jelly or jam are always acceptable; cup custards and fruits of all kinds make a plain lunch seem very tempting. Wrapping and arranging the different articles makes such a difference in the appearance of a lunch box.

Nellie Marshall

Practical Fashions

MISSIE'S COLLARLESS COAT.



No more charming coat model could be selected than this splendid model designed for the young miss. It is an easy style to follow, and may be carried out in whipcord, serge, mohair or linen. It is pretty trimmed with braid in the clever manner illustrated. The feature of the coat is the collarless neck and the fastening is close about the neck.

The pattern (5851) is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size will require 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

Form with fields for NO. 5851, NAME, TOWN, STREET AND NO., STATE.

Trousseau.

In ancient Greece the trousseau were made by all the women of the bride's home. Later the Merovingian chiefs exacted that their brides should come to the marriage bringing all their possessions. When the daughter of the signeur of Corvey married her trousseau, or "trousseau," included "nine servants, thirty horses, a chaplain, and an astrologer." The customs of the signeurs varied popular "fashions," and high and low, the women multiplied their trousseaus and the fashions of them.

Under the empire the trousseau was considered of great importance, and was composed of dresses, shoes, jewelry, books, and many other articles.