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HULL HOUSE.

THE FIRST SOCIAL SETTLEMENT OF CHICAGO.

THE keynote to this initiatory and now well-known College Settlement in the Nineteenth Ward of Chicago is sounded in the words of its originator, Miss Jane Addams, who says: "There is nothing so dangerous as being good to people. You must be good *with* people. Here lies the secret of the success of a College Settlement; it is summed up in one word,—co-operation."

and cultured women Miss Jane Addams and Miss Ellen G. Starr,—who have since associated with them other unselfish, earnest workers,—were convinced that social intercourse was the motive power in promoting and expressing a unity of endeavor toward the ends for which all good citizens are striving. But just what would be done was not forecast in details. Simply to make a beginning and



AFTER-DINNER PASTIME.

To set one's life down in a wretched, filthy, destitute, vicious neighborhood, with the sole purpose of assisting to make that neighborhood happier, more wholesome, more prosperous and law-abiding, and to do this without the taint of self-righteousness, which too often subverts philanthropic effort, is an advance in altruism worthy of our expanding sense of true, pure, Christian neighborliness.

The two original residents of Hull House, those earnest

to shape the future course by the results which should ensue from the exercise of social influences seemed a sufficient foundation for the brave hopes that are being satisfactorily realized in the developments which have followed.

In an area of one-third of a square mile is crowded a population of eighteen different nationalities, whose ignorance, misery, and destitution are hardly conceivable by the prosperous communities living a few blocks away. That

a social medley like this could not be brought into orderly conditions without municipal oversight is a fact so keenly recognized by the Settlement that a large share of the combined efforts of its workers is in the direction of municipal reform. The appointment by Mayor Swift of Miss Jane Addams to the office of street inspector was an acknowledgment, in its way, of services already rendered in the improvement of material conditions in that district; though the friends of Miss Addams think that her appointment to a chair of sociology in a People's University might be a fuller recognition of her ability by the city of Chicago.

From the first classes that met as guests of the residents of Hull House, the roll has grown to over two hundred and fifty students under the instruction of college graduates and professors who have given their services from time to time, without charge. Indeed, all service in this establishment is voluntary, and unrecompensed except in the satisfaction of performance. Each resident—and there is an average of twenty members in the regular household—pays on a co-operative scale for board and lodging, and the enterprise is in the main self-supporting and boasts that no public appeal for funds has ever been made. At the same time, contributions from those interested in the work are always in order for the opening of new departments which, like the day nursery, are not self-sustaining.

Hull House is given by the owner free of rent till 1920, as are also the adjacent lots upon which other buildings have lately been added to the uses of the Settlement. One of these contains a public coffee and lunch room, open from six in the morning until ten at night. The room is in the fashion of an English inn, with diamond windows and large fireplace, and is made as attractive as possible with a view to substituting home cheer for the allurements of the saloon. A large kitchen with Aladdin ovens, equipped under the direction of Mrs. Ellen Richards, supplied during one specially hard winter hot lunches at ten cents each to the two hundred women employed in the sewing-room established by the Chicago Woman's Club through its Emergency Committee. Nutritious food, carefully



MISS JANE ADDAMS.

prepared, is sold by the quart or pound for home consumption, and coffee, soups, and stews are delivered hot every day at noon to the neighboring factories, each purchaser receiving his pint of soup or coffee with two rolls, for five cents. For self-respect is maintained by small charges for all benefits where there is ability to meet them.

A gymnasium forms a large part of this building, and is divided in its uses between men, women, and children, at different hours. It is also the audience room for larger assemblies, and a reception room for the various clubs. Of these, the Hull House Men's Club, which rents a room in the building, is made up of about one



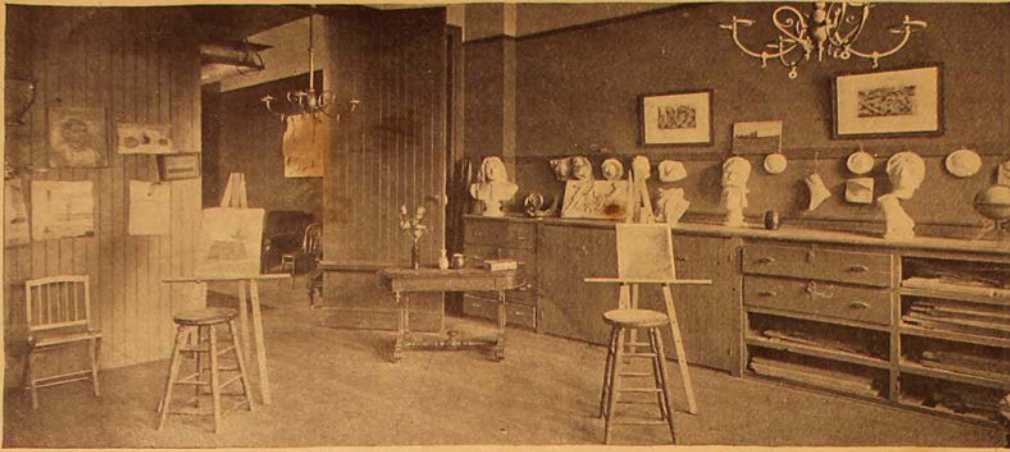
VIEW FROM A HULL HOUSE WINDOW.

hundred and fifty of the best and most able men in the vicinity, who have a more or less marked influence on the ward and are in full sympathy with the aims of the Hull House undertakings.

There is likewise the Women's Club, developed from a social meeting for tea-drinking and friendly chat, composed of nearly a hundred efficient members in the neighborhood, where they have done good work through the Municipal Order League, and have been active in the relief measures that have necessarily formed a part of the duties of the Settlement in these difficult times. One winter this club purchased a ticket to a



BABY KINDERGARTEN.



HULL HOUSE STUDIO.

course of lectures given to mothers in the Kindergarten College, certain members attending the lectures in turn, and each one reporting the substance of the lecture to the club. Much more might be said of the work of this club if there were space.

The Working People's Social Science Club meets weekly here for the discussion of social and economic topics, and many noted speakers have given opening addresses, followed by an hour of free expression of the varying shades of opinion on the matters under review. For it is believed to be a measure for promoting larger views to provide for people of different creeds and traditions an opportunity to meet in a friendly way to discuss differences fairly; and the outcome has not been disappointing.

The Nineteenth Ward Improvement Club holds its gatherings here, and has its standing com-



AN ART CLASS.



THE DAY NURSERY.

mittees on improvements of the ward in all directions. It was instrumental in securing through the City Council an appropriation for public baths, and a free public bath-house which is now in daily use, has been erected upon one of the Hull House lots. This club has likewise formed a co-operative association, by which coal and other necessities are obtained at reduced cost, and it is expected that all commodities may, later, be so procured at a lessened price to the consumers, on the same practical basis as

the dining department is now conducted.

Numberless other clubs devoted to beneficent work deserve a mention not allowed in a brief review; but we cannot omit the Jane Club, which is one of the important branches of the establishment, though not specially connected except as it is fostered and advised by Miss Addams, whose name it bears. It is a co-operative boarding-club for young working-women, originally numbering seven girls accustomed to organized action, and it has been from the start self-governing, the officers being elected from their own ranks and serving six months gratuitously. The club has now about fifty members, and the weekly dues of three dollars each meet the expenses of rent, food, service, heat, and light in the substantial house whose delightful air of comradeship greets one at the very entrance. The pleasant parlors and dining-rooms have been furnished in a home-

like way by Hull House assistance, and the club has in itself resources of a social and intellectual character which go far to mitigate the usually desolate lot of the homeless working-girl. The club now occupies five flats, and the members share the housework as their occupations permit.

Perhaps the most beneficent work of Hull House has been in the field of labor, organizing the workers in the clothing and



THE MEN'S CLUB-ROOM.



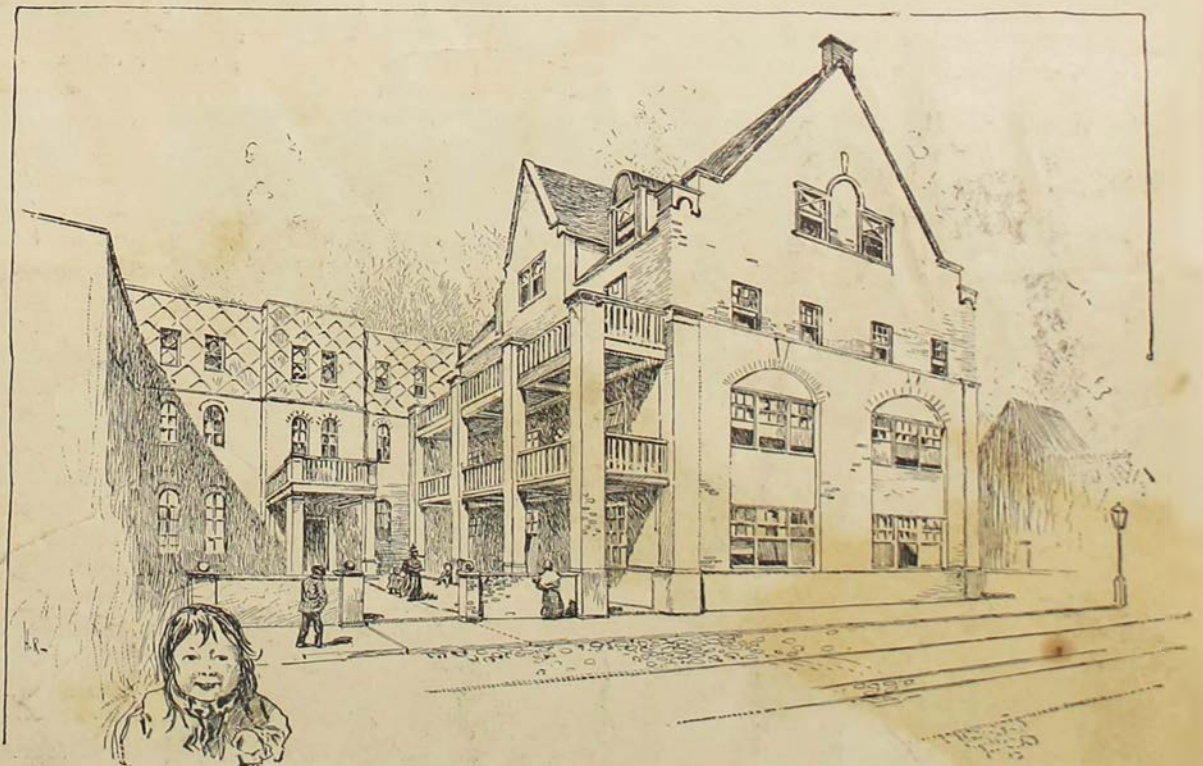
IN THE COFFEE-ROOM.

nal and interesting programmes have been presented, of which one example must suffice: Selections from Wagner's opera of "Lohengrin" were played, and preceding the music, as a preparation for it, Tennyson's "Holy Grail" was read. There is a Paderewski Club, composed of a score or so of children who have been given instruction on the piano, and six have made such progress as to win scholarships in the Chicago Conservatory.

This view of art is a factor in Hull House plans for the educative and refining influences which it aims to exercise over the ignorant and vicious. Exhibitions of the best art objects attainable have been given from time to time with satisfactory results. It was a belief with the first residents of Hull House that

other trades, fighting the sweat-shop system, the employment of children, unsanitary factories, and similar evils. Showing itself on the "side of labor," and in active sympathy with the most helpless of the working people, the Settlement has been able to extend its work where otherwise it would meet with repulse.

Free lectures on general topics and free concerts of a fine order are given in the gymnasium on Sunday afternoons, not with the motive of entertainment alone, but with a view to the development of character and musical taste. In the concerts artists of acknowledged ability have assisted, and quite origi-



HULL HOUSE, WITH THE NEW CHILDREN'S BUILDING.

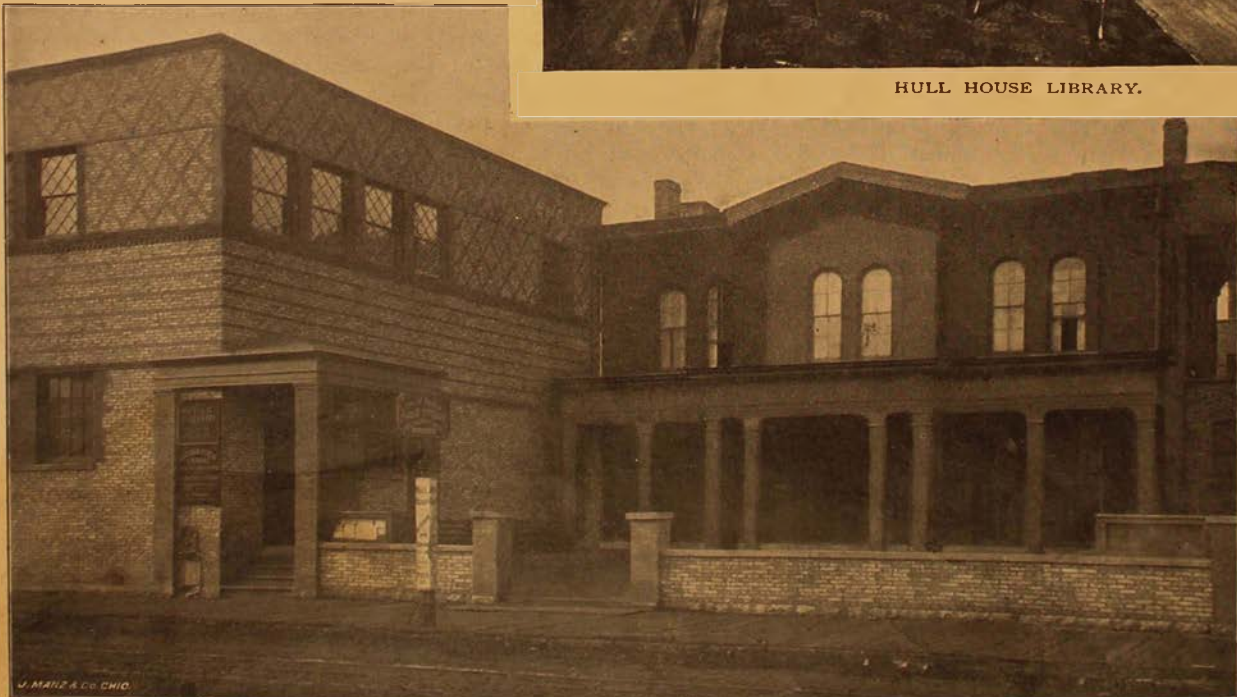


IN THE KINDERGARTEN

every advantage lay on the side of carefully selected and choice pictures embodying the highest ideals; a few of these would make their strong appeal, when many indifferent pictures would only confuse and tire the untrained mind unused to selection and comparison and missing the suggestion which true art always conveys to the heart. Their private walls are lined with pictures helpful to mental and spiritual life, and the small art gallery carries its message of harmony to the visitor, as the photographs and casts placed low in the nursery and kindergarten also woo the children to climb and kiss them. So beneficial is the atmosphere of good pictures that a successful effort is being made to place a few of them in the public schools of the



HULL HOUSE LIBRARY.



HULL HOUSE, WITH READING ROOM AND STUDIO BUILDING.

neighborhood, where a surprising affection for them is being developed. No part of Hull House work wields a more widespread influence than the circulating picture-gallery,—pictures being loaned for a certain period,—by which means a little of the beauty and pleasantness of life is carried directly into these homes of squalor and privation; and Hull House residents recognize in these silent teachers most powerful levers in the uplifting of humanity.

A reading-room was maintained for three years on the lower floor of the Hull House Art Gallery by the Chicago Public Library, whose books are all accessible by sub-station delivery. The room was supplied with English and foreign magazines and newspapers, as well as several hun-

dred books in its own right. This library has now been made a regular sub-station and established in a nearby house.

The College Extension classes, so called because the instructors are mostly college men and women, were established at Hull House before the University Extension movement

began in Chicago and are not connected with it. Some members of the faculty have taught continuously for three years, gratuitously. The students pay fifty cents for the course, which covers incidental expenses; any surplus is expended on lectures and reference books. As a supplement to the College Extension courses, the summer school held at the Rockford College buildings has been helpful to such students as could afford the three dollars a week which covers the expense of board and all the advantages of the college quarters, with the opportunity for studies of a nature not otherwise attainable. The Students' Association includes the larger proportion of the attendants of these classes, and meets monthly in

juvenile play-ground. It is hoped later to develop a small park in the vicinity.

It is not pleasure alone, however, that the Settlement seeks to give the young. Classes are constantly instructed in cooking, sewing, and other home-making arts. Dinners are served to school-children upon presentation of tickets which are sold to their mothers for five cents each. This grew out of the Hull House *crèche* work, but has been found so valuable a means of reaching and influencing the children that it has been extended so as to include wage-earning children as well. Though they enjoy their good dinner of wholesome, well-cooked food, the really strongest attraction to the children is the general

good time they have with toys and books, and this exercises a most powerful influence upon their regular attendance at school; for no school implies no dinner and no jolly play-spell following it.

Space will not permit of more than this by no means complete synopsis of the Hull House activities; but some idea of what is being accomplished every day may be gained from a glance at the current Hull House Bulletin



COFFEE-HOUSE AND GYMNASIUM BUILDING.

the gymnasium for an evening's entertainment given by either its literary, musical, debating, or dramatic sections.

For the life of the Settlement is eminently social. No hour of day or evening passes without its active participation in social duties or pleasures, which aim equally at the general improvement of all concerned. The interest in child life alone is sufficient to engross the attention of a large corps of the residents, who by systematic effort succeed in giving the hundreds of children connected with clubs and classes excursions and sojourns in the country during the summer. A piece of ground near Hull House, by permission of its owner, has also been fitted up as a

intended for circulation in the locality. Here are found notices of the *crèche*, the kindergarten, music school, training school, manual work in drawing, painting, cooking, etc.; gymnastic classes, dispensary with visiting nurses; the coffee-house, university and college extensions, lectures upon history, travel, sociology, etc.; clubs for the young and the old; for every taste and interest; musical and dramatic entertainments, and the like. And yet the noble band of women at Hull House are very reticent about their good work, and refuse to speak of themselves as reformers or even as philanthropists.

ANNIE L. MUZZEY.

A SONG OF DOUBT.

I AM not conscious that I love you,—
I've asked my heart, it will not tell;
Still, I am certain by its beating
Your love for me it prizes well,—
Your love alone it prizes well.

I feel no troubled, restless pleasure
Combining bitter with the sweet,
As if the thorns were 'mong the roses
On which I press my willing feet,—
On which I tread with willing feet.

I only know that life is sweeter,
And all its phases grown so dear
That earthly thoughts and dreams of heaven
Unite their joys when you are near,
And heaven to earth seems strangely near.

'Tis of your love alone I'm conscious,
The love I know and cherish well;
But whether gift or giver's dearest
I've asked my heart; it will not tell,—
My happy heart declines to tell.

FRANCES ISABEL CURRIE.

WEIR OF HERMISTON.

THE LAST STORY BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

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IV.

OPINION OF THE BENCH.

LATE the same night, after a disordered walk, Archie was admitted into Lord Glenalmond's dining-room, where he sat with a book upon his knee. In his robes upon the bench, Glenalmond had a certain air of burliness; plucked of these it was a May-pole of a man that rose unsteadily from his chair to give his visitor welcome. Archie had suffered much in the last days, he had suffered again that evening; his face was white and drawn, his eyes wild and dark. But Lord Glenalmond greeted him without the least mark of curiosity.

"Come in, come in," said he. "Come in and take a seat. Carstairs" (to his servant), "make up the fire, and then you can bring a bit of supper;" and then to Archie, "I was half expecting you."

"No supper," said Archie. "It is impossible that I should eat"

"Tut, tut!" said Lord Glenalmond. "You have eaten nothing to-day, and, I venture to add, nothing yesterday. There is no case that may not be made worse; this may be a very disagreeable business, but if you were to fall sick or die it would be still more so, and for all concerned,—for all concerned."

"I see you must know all," said Archie. "Where did you hear it?"

"In the mart of scandal, in the Parliament House," said Glenalmond. "It runs riot below among the Bar and the public, but it sifts up to us upon the Bench, and Rumor has some of her voices even in the divisions."

Carstairs returned at this moment and rapidly laid out a little supper, during which Lord Glenalmond spoke on indifferent subjects so that it might be rather said of him that he made a cheerful noise than that he contributed to human conversation; and Archie sat not heeding him, brooding over his wrongs and errors. But so soon as the servant was gone he broke forth again at once.

"Who told my father? Who dared to tell him? Could it have been you?"

"No, it was not me," said the judge; "although—to be quite frank with you, and after I had seen and warned you—it might have been me. I believe it was Glenkindie."

"That shrimp!" cried Archie.

"As you say, 'that shrimp,'" returned my lord; "although really it is scarce a fitting mode of expression for one of the senators of the College of Justice. We were hearing the parties in a long, crucial case, before the fifteen; Creech was moving at some length for an enfeoffment, when I saw Glenkindie lean forward to Hermiston with his hand over his mouth and make him a secret communication. No one could have guessed its nature from your father; from Glenkindie, yes. His malice sparked out of him a little grossly. But your father, no. A man of granite. The next moment he pounced upon Creech. 'Mr. Creech,' says he, 'I'll take a look of that sasine'; and for thirty minutes after," said Glenalmond, with a smile, "Messrs. Creech & Co. were fighting a pretty uphill battle, which resulted, I need hardly add, in their total rout. The case was dismissed. No; I doubt if ever I heard Hermiston better inspired. He was literally rejoicing in *apicibus juris*."

Archie was able to endure no longer. He thrust his plate away and interrupted the deliberate and insignificant stream of talk.

"Here," he said, "I have made a fool of myself, if I have not made something worse. Do you judge between us,—judge between a father and a son. I can speak to you; it is not like . . . I will tell you what I feel and what I mean to do, and you shall be the judge," he repeated.

"I decline jurisdiction," said Glenalmond, with extreme seriousness. "But, my dear boy, if it will do you any good to talk, and if it will interest you at all to hear what I may choose to say when I have heard you, I am quite at your command. Let an old man say it, for once, and not need to blush; I love you like a son."

There came a sudden sharp sound in Archie's throat. "Aye," he cried, "and there it is! Love! Like a son! And how do you think I love my father?"

"Quietly, quietly," says my lord.

"I will be very quiet," replied Archie. "And I will be baldly frank. I do not love my father; I wonder sometimes if I do not hate him. There's my shame,—perhaps my sin; at least, and in the sight of God, not my fault. How was I to love him? He has never spoken to me, never smiled upon me; I do not think he ever touched me. You know the way he talks? You do not talk so, yet you can sit and hear him without shuddering; and I cannot. My soul is sick when he begins with it; I could smite him in the mouth. And all that's nothing. I was at the trial of this Jopp. You were not there, but you must have heard him often; the man's notorious for it, for being—look at my position! he's my father and this is how I have to speak of him—notorious for being a brute and cruel and a coward. Lord Glenalmond, I give you my word, when I came out of that court I longed to die,—the shame of it was beyond my strength; but I—I—" He rose from his seat and began to pace the room in a disorder. "Well, who am I? A boy, who had never been tried, had never done anything except this twopenny impotent folly with my father. But I tell you, my lord, and I know myself, I am at least that kind of a man—or that kind of a boy, if you prefer it—that I could die in torments rather than that any one should suffer as that scoundrel suffered. Well, and what have I done? I see it now. I have made a fool of myself, as I said in the beginning; and I have gone back and asked my father's pardon and placed myself wholly in his hands, and he has sent me to Hermiston,"—with a wretched smile—"for life, I suppose; and what can I say? He strikes me as having done quite right, and let me off better than I deserved."

"My poor, dear boy!" observed Glenalmond. "My poor, dear, and, if you will allow me to say so, very foolish boy! You are only discovering where you are; to one of your temperament, or of mine, a painful discovery. The world was not made for us; it was made for ten hundred millions of men, all different from each other and from us. There's no royal road there; we just have to scumber and tumble. Don't think that I am at all disposed to be surprised. Don't suppose that I ever think of blaming you; indeed, I rather admire. But there fall to be offered one or two observations on the case which occur to me, and which (if you will listen to them dispassionately) may be



"HE UTTERED THE SIMPLE COMMAND 'BROCKEN DYKES!' AND FAINTED."

the means of inducing you to view the matter more calmly. First of all, I cannot acquit you of a good deal of what is called intolerance. You seem to have been very much offended because your father talks a little sculduddery after dinner, which it is perfectly licit for him to do, and which (although I am not very fond of it myself) appears to be entirely an affair of taste. Your father, I scarcely like to remind you, since it is so trite a commonplace, is older than yourself. At least he is major and *sui juris*, and may please himself in the matter of his conversation. And, do you know, I wonder if he might not have as good an answer against you and me? We say we sometimes find him coarse, but I suspect he might retort that he finds us always dull. Perhaps a relevant exception."

"I have had a long talk with him to-night," said Archie.

"I was supposing so," said Glenalmond.

"And he struck me—I cannot deny that he struck me as something very big," pursued the son. "Yes, he is big. He never spoke about himself; only about me. I suppose I admired him. And I tell you honestly, I want to make it up to him. I will go, I have already pledged myself to go, to Hermiston. That was to him. And now I pledge myself to you, in the sight of God, that I will close my mouth on capital punishment, and all other subjects where our views may clash, for,—how long shall I say? when shall I have sense enough?—ten years. Is that well?"

"It is well," said my lord.

"As far as it goes," said Archie. "It is enough as regards myself, it is to lay down enough of my conceit. But as regards him, whom I have publicly insulted? What am I to do to him? How do you pay attentions to a—An Alp like that?"

"Only in one way," replied Glenalmond. "Only by obedience, punctual, prompt, and scrupulous."

"And I promise that he shall have it," answered Archie. "I offer you my hand in pledge of it."

"And I take your hand as a solemnity," replied the judge. "God bless you, my dear, and enable you to keep your promise. God guide you in the true way, and spare your days and preserve to you your honest heart." At that he kissed the young man upon the forehead in a gracious, distant, antiquated way, and with a marked change of voice said, "And now, the court has spoken and the case is dismissed."

"No; there is one thing I must say," cried Archie. "I must say it in justice to himself. I know—I believe faithfully, slavishly, after our talk—he will never ask me anything unjust. I am proud to feel it, that we have that much in common; I am proud to say it to you."

The judge, with shining eyes, raised his tankard. "And I think perhaps that we might permit ourselves a toast," said he. "I should like to propose the health of a man very different from me and very much my superior,—a man from whom I have often differed, who has often (in the trivial expression) rubbed me the wrong way, but whom I have never ceased to respect and, I may add, to be not afraid of. Shall I give you his name?"

"The lord justice-clerk, Lord Hermiston," said Archie, almost with gayety; and the pair drank the toast deeply.

It was not easy to re-establish, after these emotional passages, the natural flow of conversation. But the judge eked out what was wanting with kind looks, produced his snuff-box (which was very rarely seen) to fill in a pause, and at last, despairing of any further social success, was upon the point of getting down a book to read a favorite passage, when there came a rather startling summons at the front door, and Carstairs ushered in my Lord Glenkindie, hot from a midnight supper. I am not aware that

Glenkindie was ever a beautiful object, being short and gross-bodied, and with an expression of sensuality comparable to a bear's. At that moment, coming in hissing from many potations, with flushed countenance and blurred eyes, he was strikingly contrasted with the tall, pale, kingly figure of Glenalmond. A rush of confused thought came over Archie,—of shame that this was one of his father's elect friends, of rage that he should have here under his eyes the man that had betrayed him. And then that passed away and he sat quiet, biding his opportunity.

The tipsy senator plunged at once into an explanation with Glenalmond. There was a point reserved yesterday, he had been able to make neither head nor tail of it, and seeing lights in the house he had just dropped in for a glass of porter; at this point he became aware of the third person. Archie saw the cod's mouth and the blunt lips of Glenkindie gape at him for a moment, and the recognition twinkle in his eyes.

"Who's this?" said he. "What? is this possibly you, Don Quickshot? And how are ye? And how's ye'r father? And what's all this we hear of ye? It seems ye're a most extraordinary leveler, by all tales. No king, no Parliaments, and your gorge rises at the macers,—worthy men! Hoot, toot! Dear, dear me! Your father's son, too! Most rideekulous!"

Archie was on his feet, flushing a little at the reappearance of this unhappy figure of speech, but perfectly self-possessed. "My lord,—and you, Lord Glenalmond, my dear friend," he began, "this is a happy chance for me, that I can make my confession and offer my apologies to two of you at once."

"Ah, but I don't know about that. 'Confession'? It'll be judeecial, my young friend," cried the jocular Glenkindie. "And I'm afraid to listen to ye. Think if ye were to make me a coanvert!"

"If you would allow me, my lord," returned Archie, "what I have to say is very serious to me; and be pleased to be humorous after I am gone!"

"Remember, I'll hear nothing against the macers!" put in the incorrigible Glenkindie.

But Archie continued as though he had not spoken. "I have played, both yesterday and to-day, a part for which I can only offer the excuse of youth. I was so unwise as to go to an execution; it seems I made a scene at the gallows, not content with which I spoke the same night in a college society against capital punishment. This is the extent of what I have done, and in case you hear more alleged against me, I protest my innocence. I have expressed my regret already to my father, who is so good as to pass my conduct over,—in a degree, and upon the condition that I am to leave my law studies."

V.

AT HERMISTON.

THE road to Hermiston runs for a great part of the way up the valley of a stream, a favorite with the anglers and with midges, full of falls and pools, and shaded by willows and natural woods of birch. Here and there, but at great distances, a byway branches off, and a gaunt farmhouse may be descried above in a fold of the hill; but the more part of the time the road would be quite empty of passage and hills of habitation. Hermiston parish is one of the least populous in Scotland; and, by the time you came that length, you would scarce be surprised at the inimitable smallness of the kirk,—a dwarfish, ancient place seated for fifty, and standing in a green by the burnside among two-score gravestones. The manse close by, although no

more than a cottage, is surrounded by the brightness of a flower-garden and the straw roofs of bee-hives; and the whole colony, kirk and manse, garden and graveyard, finds harborage in a grove of rowans, and is all the year round in a great silence, broken only by the drone of the bees, the tinkle of the burn, and the bell on Sundays. A mile beyond the kirk the road leaves the valley by a precipitous ascent, and brings you a little after to the place of Hermiston, where it comes to an end in the back-yard before the coach-house.

The house was sixty years old, unsightly, comfortable; a farm-yard and a kitchen-garden on the left, with a fruit-wall where little hard green pears came to their maturity about the end of October. Standing so high and with so little shelter, it was a cold, exposed house, splashed by showers, drenched by continuous rains that made the gutters to spout, beaten upon and buffeted by all the winds of heaven; and the prospect would be often black with tempest, and often white with the snows of winter.

Solitary as the place was, Archie did not want neighbors. Every night, if he chose, he might go down to the manse and share a "brewst" with the minister and his lady wife, a heavy, comely dame, without a word to say for herself beyond "Good-even" and "Good-day." Harum-scarum, clodpole young lairds of the neighborhood paid him the compliment of a visit.

There was a Tuesday club at the "Cross Keys" in Crossmichael, where the young bloods of the country-side congregated and drank deep. Archie had no great mind to this diversion, but he took it like a duty laid upon him, went with a decent regularity, held up his head in the local jests, and got home again and was able to put up his horse, to the admiration of Kirstie and the lass who helped her. He dined at Driffel, supped at Windelaws. He went to the New Year's ball at Huntsfield and was made welcome, and thereafter rode to hounds with my Lord Muirfell, upon whose name, as that of a legitimate Lord of Parliament, in a work so full of Lords of Session, my pen should pause reverently. Yet the same fate attended him here as in Edinburgh. The habit of solitude tends to perpetuate itself, and an austerity of which he was quite unconscious, and a pride which seemed arrogance and perhaps was chiefly shyness, discouraged and offended his new companions. There came a time when he even desisted from the Tuesday Club and became in all things—what he had had the name of almost from the first—the Recluse of Hermiston.

Kirstie was now over fifty, and might have sat to a sculptor. Long of limb and still light of foot, deep breasted, robust loined, her golden hair not yet mingled with any trace of silver, the years had but caressed and embellished her. By the lines of a rich and vigorous maturity she seemed destined to be the bride of heroes and the mother of their children; and behold, by the iniquity of fate she had passed through her youth alone, and drew near to the confines of age a childless woman. The tender ambitions that she had received at birth had been, by time and disappointment, diverted into a certain barren zeal of industry and fury of interference. She carried her thwarted ardors into housework; she washed floors with her empty heart. If she could not win the love of one with love, she must dominate all by her temper. Hasty, wordy, and watchful, she had a drawn quarrel with most of her neighbors, and with the others not much more than neutrality. The grievance's wife had been "sneisty"; the sister of the gardener, who kept house for him, had shown herself "up-sitten"; and she wrote to Lord Hermiston about once a year demanding the discharge of the offenders, and justifying the demand by much wealth of detail. For it must

not be supposed that the quarrel rested with the wife and did not take in the husband also; or with the gardener's sister and did not speedily include the gardener himself. As the upshot of all this petty quarreling and intemperate speech she was practically excluded (like a light-keeper on his tower) from the comforts of human association, except with her own indoor drudge, who, being but a lassie and entirely at her mercy, must submit to the weather of "the mistress'" moods without complaint.

To Kirstie, thus situate and in the Indian summer of her heart, which was slow to submit to age, the gods sent this equivocal good thing of Archie's presence. She had known him in the cradle and paddled him when he misbehaved; and yet, as she had not so much as set eyes on him since he was eleven and had his last serious illness, the tall, slender, refined, and rather melancholy young gentleman of twenty came upon her with the shock of a new acquaintance. He was "Young Hermiston—the laird himsel"; he had an air of distinctive superiority that abashed the woman's tantrum in the beginning, and therefore the possibility of any quarrel was excluded.

Her fealty partook of the loyalty of a clanswoman, the hero-worship of a maiden aunt, and the idolatry due to a god. No matter what he had asked of her, ridiculous or tragic, she would have done it and joyed to do it. Her passion, for it was nothing less, entirely filled her. It was a rich physical pleasure to make his bed or light his lamp for him when he was absent, to pull off his wet boots or wait on him at dinner when he returned. A young man who should have so doted on the idea, moral and physical, of any woman, might be properly described as being in love, head and heels, and would have behaved himself accordingly. But Kirstie—though her heart leaped at his coming footsteps, though when he patted her shoulder her face brightened for the rest of the day—had not a hope or a thought beyond the present moment and its perpetuation to the end of time. In the end of time she would have had nothing altered, but still continue delightedly to serve her idol, and be repaid (say twice in the month) with a clap on the shoulder.

I have said that her heart leaped; it is the accepted phrase. But rather, when she was alone in any chamber of the house and heard his foot passing on the corridors, something in her bosom rose slowly until her breath was suspended, and as slowly fell again with a deep sigh when the steps had passed and she was disappointed of her eyes' desire. This perpetual hunger and thirst for his presence kept her all day on the alert. When he went forth at morning she would stand and follow him with admiring looks. As it grew late and drew to the time of his return she would steal forth to a corner of the policy-wall and be seen standing there sometimes by the hour together, gazing with shaded eyes, waiting the exquisite and barren pleasure of his view a mile off on the mountains. When at night she had trimmed and gathered the fire, turned down his bed and laid out his night-gear, when there was no more to be done for the king's pleasure but to remember him fervently in her usually very tepid prayers and go to bed brooding upon his perfections, his future career, and what she would give him the next day for dinner, there still remained before her one more opportunity: she was still to take in the tray and say good-night. Sometimes Archie would glance up from his book with a pre-occupied nod and perfunctory salutation, which was, in truth, a dismissal; sometimes—and by degrees more often—the volume would be laid aside, he would meet her coming with a look of relief, and the conversation would be engaged, last out the supper, and be prolonged till the small hours by the waning fire. It was no wonder that

Archie was fond of company after his solitary days ; and Kirstie, upon her side, exerted all the arts of her vigorous nature to ensnare his attention.

Such an unequal intimacy has never been uncommon in Scotland, where the clan spirit survives ; where the servant tends to spend her life in the same service, a helpmeet at first, then a tyrant, and at last a pensioner ; where, besides, she is not necessarily destitute of the pride of birth, but is, perhaps, like Kirstie, a connection of her master's, and at least knows the legend of her own family, and may count kinship with some illustrious dead. For that is the mark of the Scot of all classes, that he stands in an attitude toward the past unthinkable to Englishmen, and remembers and cherishes the memory of his forebears, good or bad ; and there burns alive in him a sense of identity with the dead, even to the twentieth generation. No more characteristic instance could be found than in the family of Kirstie Elliott. They were all, and Kirstie the first of all, ready and eager to pour forth the particulars of their genealogy, embellished with every detail that memory had handed down or fancy fabricated ; and, behold ! from every ramification of that tree there dangled a halter. The Elliotts themselves have had a chequered history ; but these Elliotts deduced, besides, from three of the most unfortunate of the border clans,—the Nicksons, the Ellwalds, and the Croziers.

The men of the Elliotts were proud, lawless, violent as of right, cherishing and prolonging a tradition. In like manner with the women. And the woman, essentially passionate and reckless, who crouched on the rug in the shine of the peat fire, telling these tales, had cherished through life a wild integrity of virtue.

Her father, Gilbert, had been deeply pious, a savage disciplinarian in the antique style, and withal a notorious smuggler. " I mind when I was a bairn getting mony a skelp and being shoo'd to bed like pou'try," she would say. " That would be when the lads and their bit kegs were on the road. We've had the riff-raff of two or three counties in our kitchen mony's the time, betwix' the twelve and the three ; and their lanterns would be standing in the forecourt, aye, a score o' them at once. But there was nae ungodly talk permitted at Cauldstaneslap ; my faither was a consistent man in walk and conversation ; just let slip an aith, and there was the door to ye ! He had the zeal for the Lord ; it was a fair wonder to hear him pray,—but the family always had a gift that way." This father was twice married, once to a dark woman of the old Ellwald stock, by whom he had Gilbert, presently of Cauldstaneslap ; and, secondly, to the mother of Kirstie. " He was an auld man when he married, a fell auld man wi' a muckle voice,—you could hear him routing from the top o' the kye-stairs," she said ; " but for her, it appears she was a perfit wonder. It was gentle bluid she had, Mr. Archie, for it was your ain. The country-side gaed gyte about her and her gowden hair. Mines is no to be mentioned wi' it,—and there's few weemen has mair hair than what I have, or yet a bonnier color."

On the death of the father there remained golden-haired

Kirstie, who took service with her distant kinsfolk, the Rutherfords, and black-a-vised Gilbert, twenty years older, who farmed the Cauldstaneslap, married, and begot four sons between 1773 and 1784, and a daughter, like a postcript, in 1798, the year of Nelson and the Nile. It seemed it was a tradition in the family to wind up with a belated girl.

In 1804, at the age of sixty, Gilbert met an end that might be called heroic. He was due home from market any time from eight at night till five in the morning, and in any condition from the quarrelsome to the speechless. It was known on this occasion that he had a good bit of money to bring home. The laird had shown his guineas, and, if anybody had but noticed it, there was an ill-looking vagabond crew, the scum of Edinburgh, that drew out of the market long ere it was dusk and took the hill-road by Hermiston, where it was not to be believed that they had lawful business. One of the country-side, one Dickieson, they took with them to be their guide, and dear he paid for it ! Of a sudden, in the ford of the Brocken Dykes, this vermin clan fell on the laird, six to one. For a while, in the night and in the black water that was deep as to his saddle-girths, he wrought with his staff like a smith at his stithy. With that the ambuscade burst, and he rode for home with a pistol-ball in him, three knife wounds, the loss of his front teeth, a broken rib and bridle, and a dying horse. That was a race with death that the laird rode ! In the mirk night, with his broken bridle and his head swimming, he dug his spurs to the rowels in the horse's side, and the horse, that was even worse off than himself,—the poor creature !—screamed out loud like a person as he went, so that the hills echoed with it, and the folks at Cauldstaneslap got to their feet about the table and looked at each other with white faces. The horse fell dead at the yard gate, the laird won the length of the house and fell there on the threshold. To the son that raised him he gave the bag of money. " Hae," said he. All the way up the thieves had seemed to him to be at his heels, but now the hallucination left him ; he saw them again at the place of the ambuscade, and the thirst for vengeance seized on his dying mind. Raising himself and pointing with an imperious finger into the black night from which he had come, he uttered the single command " Brocken Dykes," and fainted. He had never been loved, but he had been feared in honor. At that sight, at that word, gasped out at them from a toothless and bleeding mouth, the old Elliott spirit awoke with a shout in the four sons. " Wanting the hat," continues my author, Kirstie, whom I but haltingly follow, for she told this tale like one inspired, " wanting guns, for there wasnae twa grains of powder in the house, wi' nae mair weepens than their sticks into their hands, the fower o' them took the road. Only Hob, and that was the eldest, hunkered at the doorsill where the blood had rin, fyled his hand wi' it, and haddit it up to heeven in the way o' the auld Border aith. ' Hell shall have her ain again this nicht ! ' he raired, and rode forth upon his errand."

(*To be continued.*)

POT-POURRI.

AS roses, dreaming after death,
Embalmed within some curious urn,
Incense the air with subtle breath,
Till garden visions haunt the brain,
The golden hours of love return,
And bygone summers glow again,—

So when those rarer blossoms fade,
That sun their glories on thy cheek,
Their rich remembrance, beauteous maid,
Enshrined within the fragrant heart
Of some old-fashioned song, may speak
To souls unborn how sweet thou wert.

ALFRED HAYES.

THE FURY OF THE WINDS.

THE great plain which stretches north from the Gulf of Mexico far beyond the confines of the United States and westward from the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains is the recipient of many of Mother Nature's favors. Immense fields of corn and grain wave in the gentle winds that pass over it in summer; broad rivers flow through it, and it is dotted with populous cities and many quiet towns. It seems a sunny and a

see, on an afternoon in spring or summer, curious clouds of a gray or light color and a globular shape hanging idly in the sky against a background of darker and heavier clouds. The pearl-colored masses are round on the lower side; above they jet out in little puffs, or tufts, like partially unraveled cotton, toward the large and sombre clouds behind them. In lines and rows, as if in ranks of battle, they rest almost motionless in the



DESTRUCTION AT THE EAST ST. LOUIS END OF THE EADS BRIDGE.

fertile land, to which Nature has indeed been kind. But she does not always smile upon it. Here is the scene of her most terrible and destructive rages; it is the birth-place and home of the dread tornado.

The people of the great central plain, or basin, of this country have good reason for apprehension when they

heavens. Men grow anxious when they see these clouds; women and children become terrified.

There is nothing surprising in the general alarm, for this peculiar scalloped appearance of the sky heralds the coming of the tornado, the frightful wind which has destroyed over five thousand human lives in the United

States. There are more tornadoes in the middle portions of our country than anywhere else in the world; the States that suffer most frequently from their awful devastation are Missouri, Mississippi, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Ohio, in the order named. Of all portions of the earth the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys are most often afflicted with these appalling winds. St.

Louis is in the latter region, and the tornado which swept it on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 27, will long be remembered as one of the most severe and fatal ever known. These terrific winds rarely occur east of the Alleghany Mountains, and they are practically unknown west of the hundredth meridian, an imaginary line running north and south which would

nearly intersect Yankton, South Dakota, and Austin, Texas. Between these boundaries, where the cold winds from the north meet in conflict with the warm winds of the Gulf of Mexico, and there are no hills nor mountains to break their force, about seventy destructive tornadoes have occurred within the last twenty-five years, killing thousands of persons, and destroying an incalculable amount of property.

Usually it is in the afternoon, between the hours of two and five, after a warm and moist day, that the ominous

tornado-clouds begin to form. For two hours before the breaking of the storm the sky may have the peculiar scalloped appearance given it by the ball-like masses of vapor, or there may be a warning of only half an hour before the clouds become suddenly stirred to violent agitation. A vast commotion is taking place on high; there seems to be a panic among the clouds. Like great



THE MORNING AFTER THE TORNADO AT ST. LOUIS.—WRECKS AND DÉBRIS DRIFTING DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

monsters black masses advance heavily but rapidly, sending out dire threats and warnings in jagged lightning-flashes. Fleecy clouds beneath them race madly along and twist and whirl and scurry this way and that, as if terrorized and uncertain where to flee. The light grows less and less until houses are dark and men running for shelter seem like black phantoms. Everything is very quiet; the leaves on the trees are stirring slightly and tremulously, in strange contrast to the vast movement and excitement overhead. There have been a



SIoux CITY, IOWA, DURING A FLOOD.



VIEW AT SEVENTH AND RUTGER STREETS, ST. LOUIS



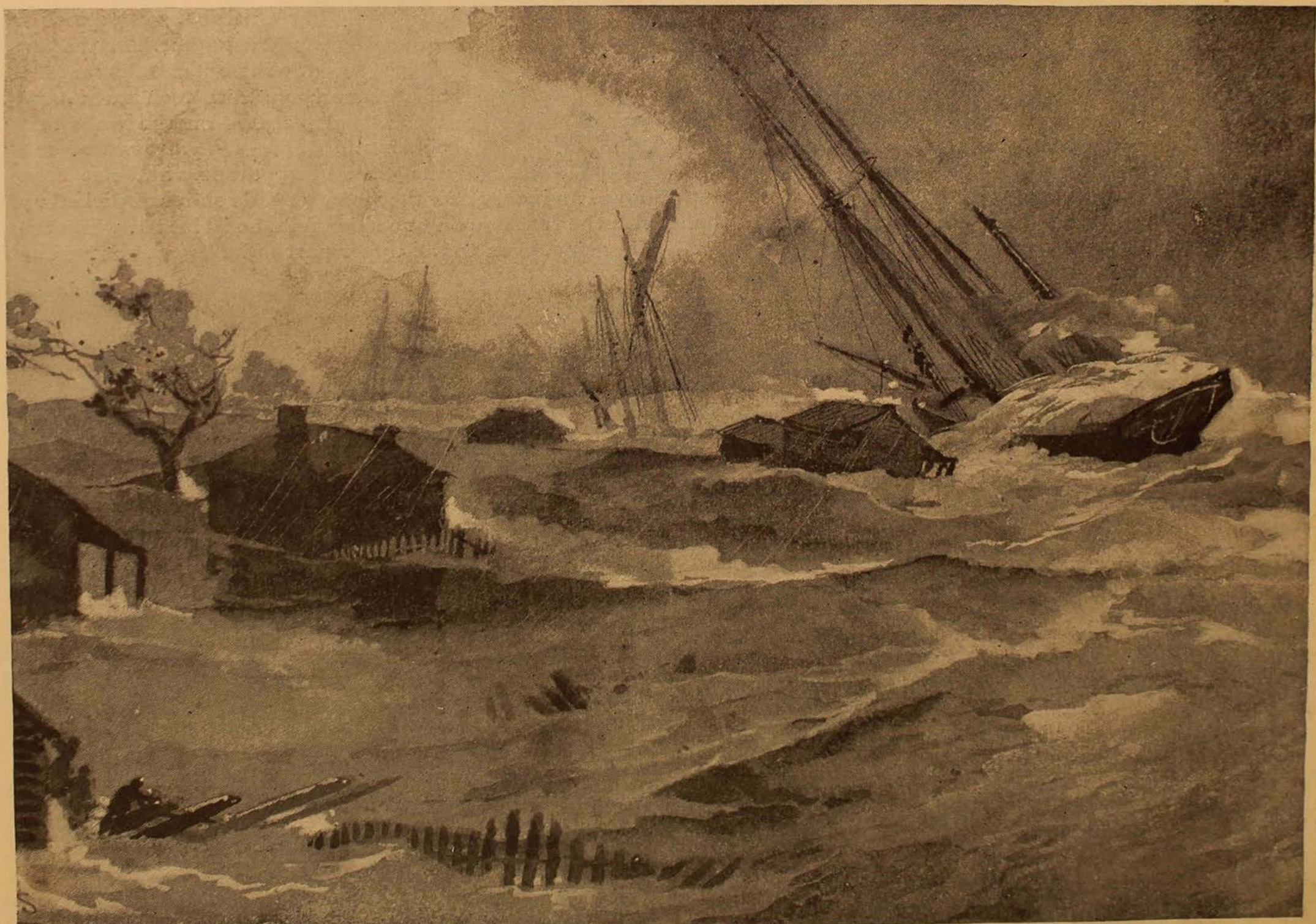
WRECK OF THE CITY HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS.



LAFAYETTE AND MISSISSIPPI AVENUES, ST. LOUIS, SHOWING THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH.



OIL CITY, LOOKING UP OIL CREEK, AFTER A CLOUDBURST.



A TIDAL WAVE ON THE GULF COAST.



TORNADO ABOUT ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

thousand rapid changes among the hurrying clouds; now a supreme one comes. Off in the southwest, near the horizon, the clouds seem to rush together and drop from the sky in a black mass that sends out a great streamer to the ground. Hailstones and great drops of rain begin to fall, and with flashes of lightning and a grinding roar the thing comes rushing on. Tall trees in its path shoot suddenly upward; houses collapse, and their roofs and furniture soar aloft until this demon cloud becomes laden with impedimenta. But it quickly tires of these toys of its fury; it hurls them violently aside and comes tearing on as if wild with insatiable rage and a desire for greater victims. Huge buildings of stone burst as if undermined with dynamite when it reaches them. The water in rivers mounts in a monster wave, and stanch vessels are left capsized and foundering.

The tornado's duration at a given point rarely lasts over ten minutes, and frequently not over two or three; at the end of this brief period it has gone raging and roaring on. But they have been long and eventful moments. When the sun breaks

through the clouds it shines upon a scene very different from that upon which it rose at daybreak and looked down at noon. Cozy homes have become a mass of broken boards and timbers; families in their entirety are lying beneath the débris; parents that were content a few minutes before in their homes and families are searching frantically for missing children, and children who were laughing when the storm came are crying piteously as they look upon the still forms of those they love. It is indeed a path of desolation that the tornado has left behind. The tremendous force of the wind would be beyond belief by the unscientific when it is remembered that it is only air in motion, were it not for the unfortunately abundant and striking proofs of the tornado's power. Nails have been found driven head first firmly into planks; cornstalks have been projected half-way through a door; great trees have been hurled through the air like twigs.

But despite its strength the tornado is a capricious creature, full of whims and grim humor. It will often strip the feathers completely off a fowl without injuring it in any way. It has been known to pick a child up and carry it for hundreds of yards and, at last, without the slightest harm being done, deposit it as gently as would a mother. In the late St. Louis tornado the outer walls and the roof of a mansion were torn away, and yet the light pictures on the walls and the fragile *bric-à-brac* were not damaged, and apparently had not been

moved an inch. After the storm a dead robin was picked up with the feathers on one side of its body intact, while the other side, even to the upper part of its leg, was as bare as



A TORNADO AT SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.



WRECKED SCHOOL BUILDING AT EDGAR, NEBRASKA.

house near by was carried nearly a mile over the prairie and finally set down intact with only two panes of glass broken.

One tornado in a season is a sufficient calamity in a locality, and usually they do not occur more frequently than that; but they have been known to come in series on the same day, moving in the same direction a few miles apart. The people of some of the Central States still remember vividly the series which occurred in 1884. There were sixty different tornadoes, and they left eight hundred people dead in their tracks, and destroyed ten thousand houses. Exceedingly destructive tornadoes which caused great loss of life and property have occurred in Louisville, Kentucky, in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and others of the Central States, within the last five or six years, but none of them have been so fatal as the recent St. Louis storm. This is not because its force was greater than that of the others, but because its course was through the heart of a populous city. While each tornado is appalling, and a matter of very great consequence in the region which it visits, individual descriptions of them are unnecessary; indeed, these descriptions would involve much repetition, for the tornadoes are much the same

if the white skin had never known a feather. In the Louisville cyclone of March, 1890, two birds in a cage were blown through a glass skylight and were uninjured; the wires of the cage were not even bent. In a Missouri tornado in June, 1890, a woman sitting by a second-story window was blown out into the branches of an overturned tree and was unhurt. The house was demolished and her entire family of six were killed. A small wooden school-

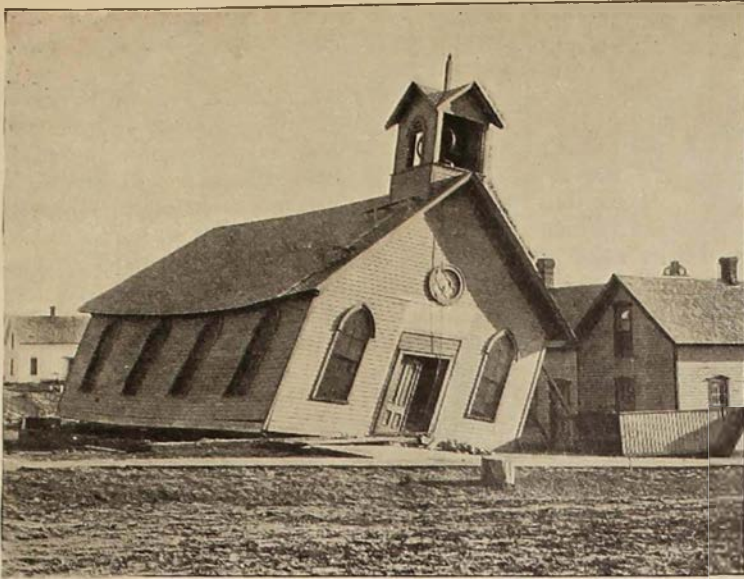


A TORNADO'S WORK AT WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

formation and appearance, and in the paths of all are the same scenes of death and desolation. It is more to the



RUNNING FOR A CYCLONE CELLAR.



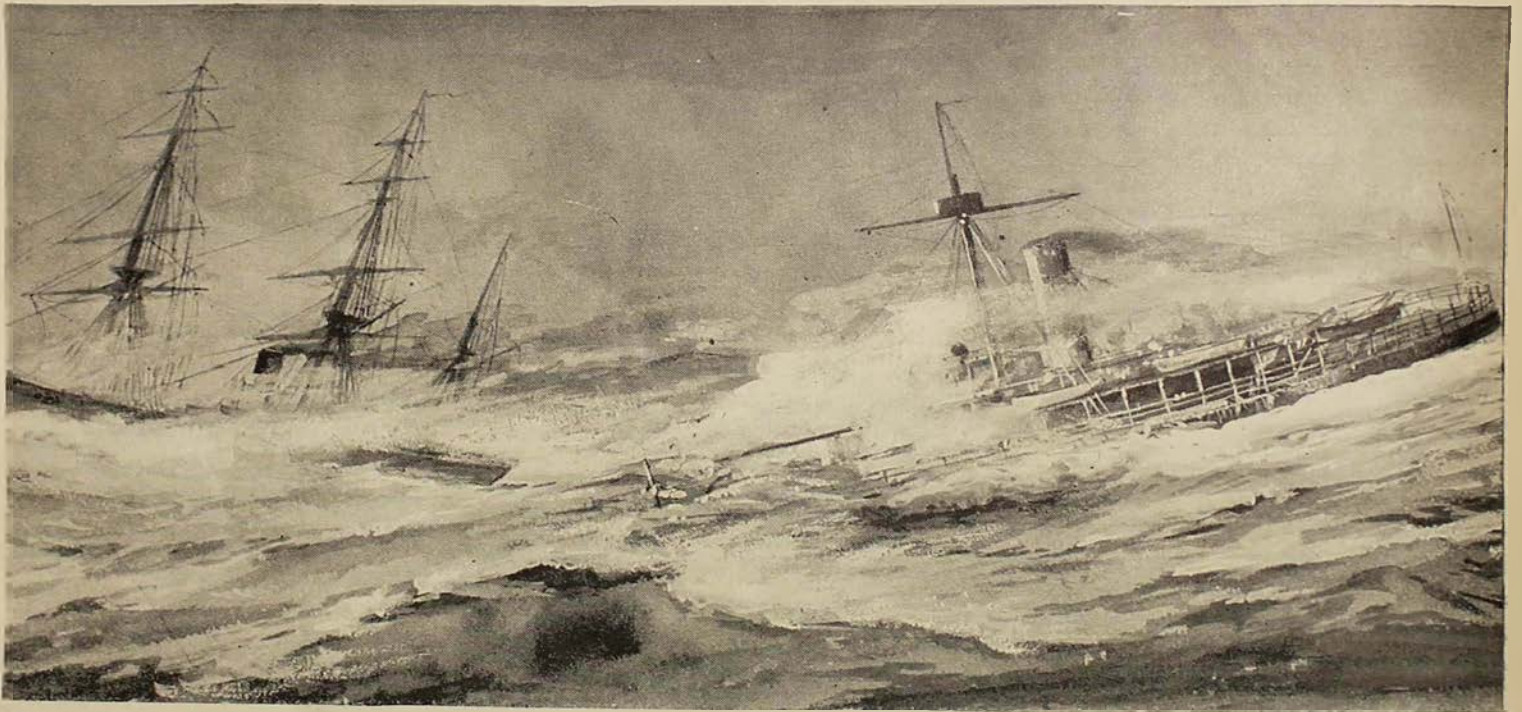
THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT EDGAR, NEBRASKA.

purpose to give an idea of the origin and cause of these terrific manifestations of nature.

It should be stated at the outset that the words tornado and cyclone are not interchangeable, as many persons appear, from their indiscriminate use of them, to think. Both words convey the idea of a storm of whirling winds,

ones which give rise to cyclones. Over the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and in the surrounding territory the cold winds from the north and the warm winds from the Gulf of Mexico are constantly meeting and engaging in conflict. By a process which need not here be enlarged upon the warm winds are pushed beneath the cold winds, with the result that there is a thick layer of warm air on the earth's surface and a layer of much colder air over it. The winds cease, and the warm air beneath is further heated by the radiation of the sun's rays from the earth. The condition is an unnatural one, because the cold air is much heavier than the warm air beneath it, and therefore has a strong tendency to sink. This, however, is impossible for a time. The warm layer is like an air-cushion; it feels tremendously the pressure of the heavier air above, but it has no way of egress from under its burden, and so bears it for a little while. But at last it finds a weak spot in the blanket above; it pushes its way through eagerly, and the vent is open. All the warm air, in a layer a thousand feet thick or more, is being pressed down hard by the weight resting upon it, and it rushes

with great swiftness to escape through the new-found opening, which is a sort of chimney. As the air moves in from every direction the particles strike against each other and give the whole up-flowing mass a rotary or whirling motion. Then the centrifugal force comes into play, and the air assumes the form of a cylinder with sides of air revolv-



A CYCLONE AT SEA.

but there the resemblance ceases. The cyclone covers great tracts of country, often traveling thousands of miles and enduring for days, while the tornado is a purely local disturbance of the atmosphere, usually dying away within an hour and passing over a tract that is rarely over thirty miles long or five hundred feet wide, and is frequently of much smaller dimensions. The extreme brevity of the tornado as compared to the cyclone is in some measure the result of its very much greater violence. Its power is exerted so tremendously that it must in the nature of things be quickly spent; and this power is so enormous, moreover, that it must result from special and peculiar conditions, rather than from the general

ing with a rapidity which is increased constantly by the pelting of the intruding particles of air. Within these walls of air the centrifugal force has created a partial vacuum, and the air nearest the earth, which does not revolve nearly so rapidly as that above it, because it is retarded by friction with the ground, rushes into this vacuum and flows up as through a great chimney. An immense air-pump is formed. This accounts for the startling manner in which the tornado carries large and heavy objects to great elevations.

There is of course no rain in the center of the tornado; the drops are thrown thousands of feet skyward—so far, indeed, beyond the clouds in which they formed that they

are frozen and fall before and behind and on the sides of the tornado funnel as hailstones. It has been frequently noticed that buildings in the center of the tornado are affected as by an explosion from within; the walls and windows are blown outward. This is explained by the fact that the building is in the partial vacuum and the air within its walls exerts an enormous pressure to get out and fill this vacuum.

Tornadoes occur most frequently in the months of April, May, June, and July, because the warm and cold air are nearest an equality in quantity then; and the late afternoon is usually the time of a tornado's visitation, because then the cold layer of air, affected by the heat of the sun and the long pushing of the warm air beneath, whose strength has been increased by the radiation of heat from the earth, becomes weakened and affords the easiest vent to the surging layer below. Tornadoes usually travel from the southwest toward the northeast, because the winds which impel them on are most frequently from that quarter in the tornado region. It is owing to the fact that the whirling funnel almost invariably moves in this direction that the surest way to avoid it is to run to the south, if there is no "cyclone cellar" at hand in which to seek refuge. Usually there is time for escape, because the tornado's path is comparatively narrow, as has already been stated, and its coming is heralded by the frightful rending and roaring sound, fifteen or twenty minutes before its arrival.

It will be seen from this brief description that a tor-

nado is very different from a cyclone, which is a general storm accompanied by winds which, although very high, are without the impetuous fury of the tornado. One of the chief characteristics of the cyclone is the great and widespread condensation of vapor into water as the warm air rises and becomes cool. Therefore the cyclone brings a very heavy rain-fall, which often gives rise to floods. The destructive storm which swept along the Gulf coast in 1893 and caused floods in the Mississippi River in which over a thousand persons were drowned, and the storm at Oil City, Pennsylvania, in which many persons lost their lives in the overflowing waters of the Alleghany River and Oil Creek, were cyclones, as are the severe storms which not infrequently ravage the Atlantic coast and play havoc with ships at sea. A reason, aside from the lesser violence of its winds, why the cyclone is not so dangerous in a particular place as the tornado lies in the fact that it is much slower of formation, thus giving the meteorological experts in the United States weather-bureaus ample time to note its approach and issue warnings. These predictions are given great heed by mariners. Sailing vessels very often remain in port when the approach of a cyclone is reported by the weather-bureau, and doubtless much life and property is saved in consequence.

The phenomenon at sea which most nearly resembles a tornado is the whirling wind which causes the waterspout. The revolving sand-storms on deserts likewise resemble miniature tornadoes. J. HERBERT WELCH.

A STUDY OF MAJOR WILLIAM McKINLEY.

IT has come to be an axiom that nothing in politics is certain until after the event; and about elections to office there is rarely any certainty till the polls have closed and the votes have been counted. Major William McKinley, of Ohio, has received the Republican nomination for the Presidency, but we must wait until next November to know the result.

Major McKinley might have had the nomination in the Republican Convention of 1888, when General Harrison was made the candidate; but he had gone as a delegate to support the nomination of Senator John Sherman, and he declined, in the most positive terms that a man could use, to permit the convention to be stampeded in his favor. It had been arranged that the New Jersey delegation should lead off for McKinley. When he heard of it he visited that delegation and absolutely forbade such action. He closed

a short and earnest speech in favor of Sherman with these words (I quote from Robert P. Porter's report): "Rather than that, I would suffer the loss of that good right arm!"

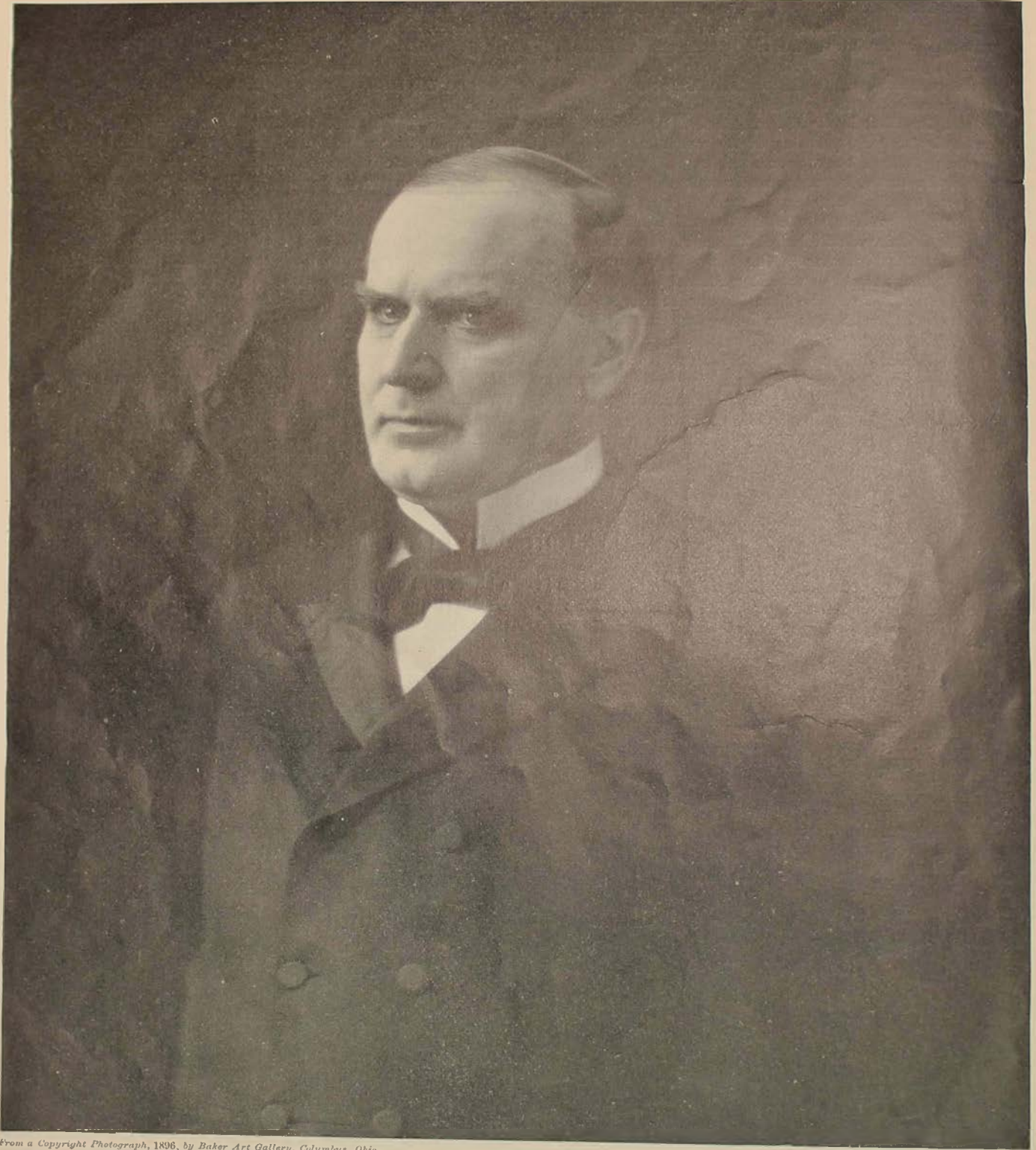


MAJOR MCKINLEY IN HIS LIBRARY.

Yes, I would suffer death! To accept a nomination, if one were possible under such circumstances, would inevitably lead to my defeat, and it ought to lead to my defeat!" So he put by the offer which was not even a temptation

to him. Again, in 1892, when Major McKinley was chairman of the convention and a supporter of General Harrison's renomination, the effort was made to unite the opposition to Harrison on McKinley. Again McKinley declined in so earnest a way that there was no possibility

word. He is merely a plain, sincere, earnest, energetic, intellectual man who believes that through certain governmental policies the American people can achieve greater glory and more abounding prosperity than through the opposite of those policies. Therefore he goes his way



From a Copyright Photograph, 1896, by Baker Art Gallery, Columbus, Ohio.

MAJOR WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

of mistaking his sincerity, and for the second time he placed a tendered nomination aside.

Frankness is a characteristic of Major McKinley. He cannot play a part; he is not an actor in any sense of the

advocating those policies with an earnestness of purpose which commands the respect of opponents and rouses the enthusiasm of supporters to a greater degree than magnetic eloquence combined with the best talents for organi-

zation could do. This frankness, this candor, this earnestness, this sincerity of purpose, have always stood by him in his past public life ; surely now, in the fullness of his manhood, when he has the opportunity to win the highest place in the gift of the people, no one should ask him to change his methods, for changing his methods

tations and with no capacity whatever for make-believe. And if he takes office as Chief Magistrate he will still be the same, for he needs not to assume any of the dignity of office ; he has all the dignity now that any man, however great his place, will ever need ; he has the dignity that attaches to a pure and an upright life ; he has the dignity



Photograph by Urbia & Pfeifer.

MRS. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR.

would be changing his nature. And with a changed nature he would no longer be the Major McKinley whom we know.

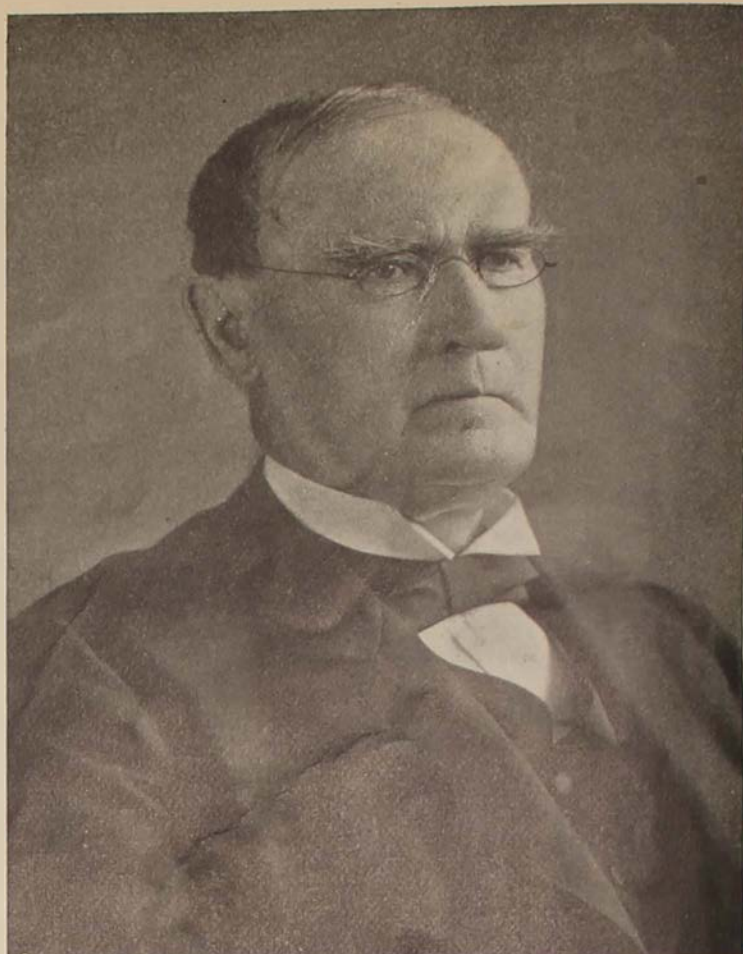
But such a thing could not happen. He must always be the same,—a plain and an honest man, without affectations

and with no capacity whatever for make-believe. And if he takes office as Chief Magistrate he will still be the same, for he needs not to assume any of the dignity of office ; he has all the dignity now that any man, however great his place, will ever need ; he has the dignity that attaches to a pure and an upright life ; he has the dignity

of truth and the dignity of a high patriotism which could never falter, however great the demand made upon it. I very recently left him in his modest home in Canton, where he is kept extremely busy attending to a correspondence which grows larger every day. Not all of each day,

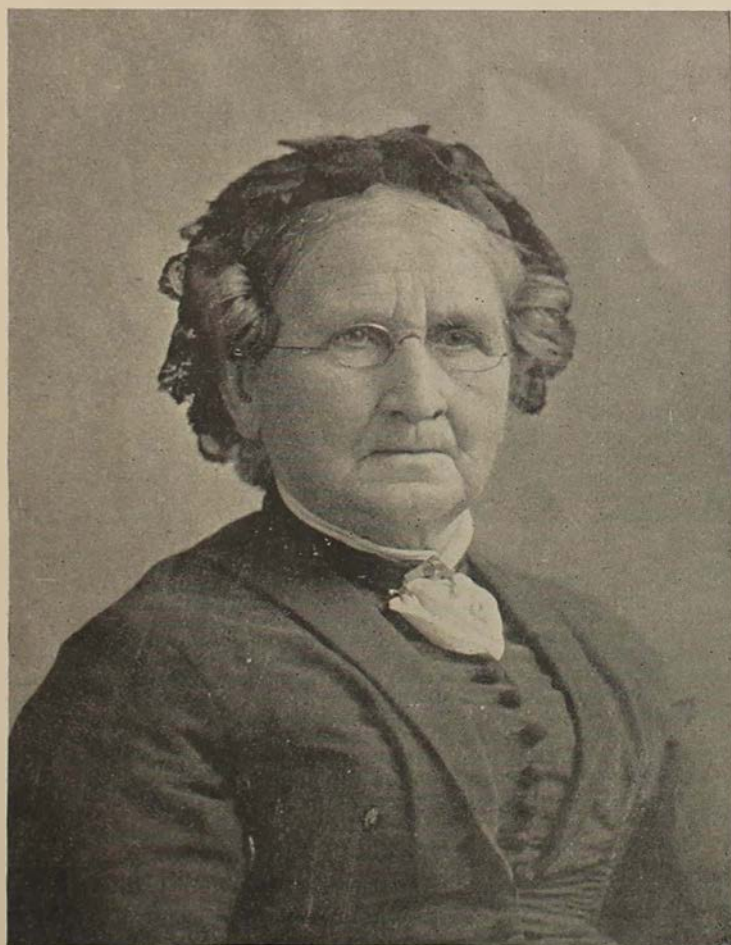
however, can be given up to letters and telegrams, for each train that arrives in Canton brings him a delegation of visitors. An inexperienced person would be flustered by these visitors, not all of whom are as tactful as well-trained diplomats. But Major McKinley is as much at his ease as possible. In part, this ease of manner is no doubt due to training, but not entirely so. He goes through his day's interviews with ease to himself and with extreme courtesy to his guests. He accomplishes this mainly, I think, by reason of the fact that he has an extremely kind heart and a most patient nature. Politeness, we all know, is slain by impatience and nourished in genuine kindness. Therefore when we count Major McKinley a very polite man we must give him credit for the other pleasant virtues suggested. I trust I may not be misunderstood and convey to any the idea that Major McKinley has the manner in the least of the hand-shaking, palavering office-seeker, who is bent on making an impression and securing an advantage because of his affability. No, Major McKinley does not put on his politeness as a garment; it is a part of him. In the House of Representatives, when he was the leader of his party, and strife was at its highest, he was always calm amid the turmoil, and no provocation of partisan warfare ever ruffled the gracefulness of his high courtesy. If he takes office next March there will surely be a gentleman in the White House.

The pictures thus far given to the public of Major McKinley represent him quite fairly, as he is an admirable subject for either photographer or artist. His face is sharply cut and very strong in its outlines; the bumps of penetration over the eyes are accentuated by ample brows which retain the original brown of youth. Indeed, his hair, though thin, is still brown, and is another evidence of youth preserved into maturity. In dress he is evidently careful, because he is by nature neat and cleanly, but he is



WILLIAM MCKINLEY, FATHER OF MAJOR MCKINLEY.

as far as possible from a fashion-plate figure. His clothes seem to be neither new nor old, and would attract no comment whatever. Their fit would not please a dandy, but it is just as a gentleman's should be,—appropriate for the man who wears them. I should be quite surprised to see Major McKinley go abroad in other than a frock-coat; I should be a little shocked, I fancy, to see him sport a billycock hat. I have no knowledge on the subject, but I fancy that he tells his tailor exactly what he wants and never bothers himself any further. He is in height, I guess, about five feet eight inches, and as his figure is well rounded he will weigh something like one hundred and eighty pounds. He is alert and graceful in his movements, and appears to be in strong and vigorous health.



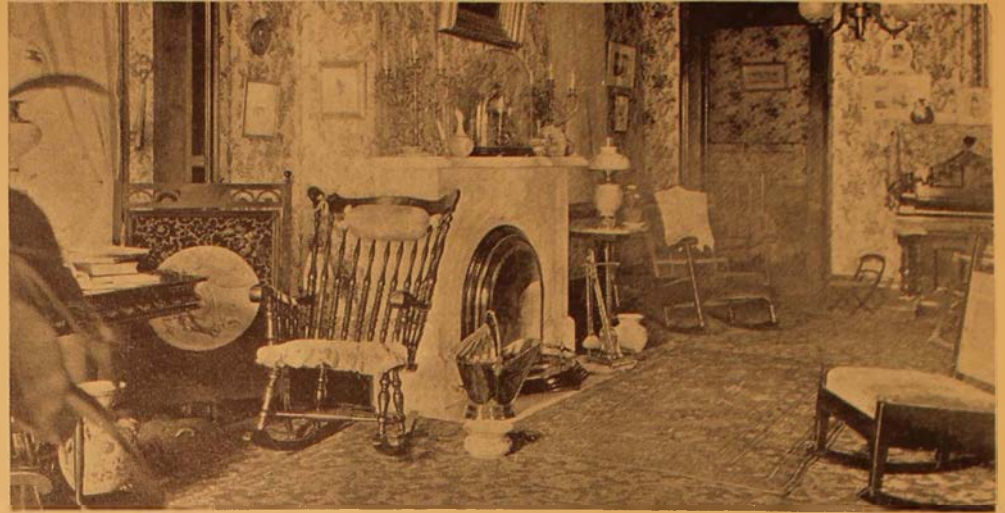
MRS. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, MOTHER OF MAJOR MCKINLEY.



RESIDENCE OF MAJOR MCKINLEY'S MOTHER.

His face, however, is pale, and he has the appearance of a student who spends more time in library and study than in outdoor recreation. I am told that he does not need much exercise; and his biographer, Mr. Porter, intimates that a half-mile walk is to him what a five-mile tramp would be to most men.

With his neighbors in Canton—one of the prettiest small cities in the country, by the way—he is on most cordial terms, and they drop in on him without any formality, sure always of a friendly welcome. It is my experience that Americans are usually possessed with a deal of cynicism as to the merits of most men with whom they come in intimate contact. About such men there is no veil of ideality, and we see their shortcomings, their littleness, and sometimes their meanness, too. When a man has lived for more than a quarter of a century in one community where every man knows every other man, and that man still has the capacity to arouse universal enthusiasm as to his worth, his ability, and his honesty, then we may be sure that there is no pretense, no humbug about



PARLOR OF THE MCKINLEY RESIDENCE.



THE PUBLIC SQUARE IN CANTON, OHIO.

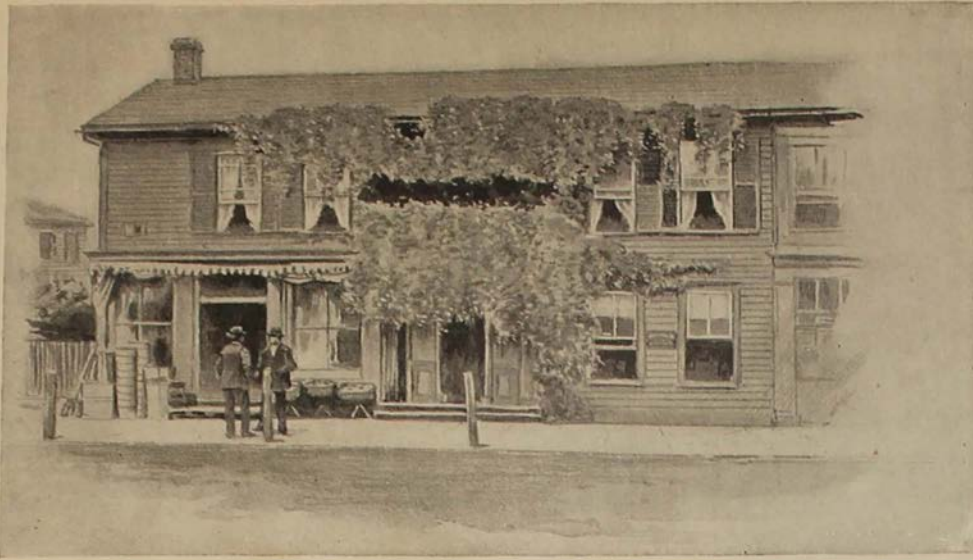
him. And such is Major McKinley's position in Canton and in Stark County, together with the neighborhood thereabouts. He is so clearly the first citizen that no one has ever suggested a rival. The little city has grown during the last decade or so in a most gratifying way, and has manufact-



THE RESIDENCE OF MAJOR MCKINLEY, AT CANTON, OHIO.

ures at once very large and very prosperous; but, as the editor of the local paper said to me, Canton is better known to the world as the residence of Major McKinley than on all other accounts combined. When he was in Congress he secured a public building for his town, and he was most fortunate in the design; whether he had aught to do with this I know not. Nor did I know that this building was the property of the United States when I saw it. Usually one can tell a government building from afar off, because, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, such buildings are monuments of ugliness according to the long-prevailing Mullett style of architecture. But the Canton building is handsome, dignified, and appropriate,—a notable exception to the style of mixed periods and ungraceful over-ornamentation. It may be that Major McKinley takes an interest in architecture, and that this interest is regulated by knowledge and good taste; if this be so he will have an admirable opportunity for reform when he takes office as Chief Executive, and will deserve the support of all the architectural leagues in the country.

The wife of Major McKinley, as is tolerably well known, has been long an invalid. Her poor health does not prevent her, however, from taking an interest in everything that concerns her husband. They were married twenty-five years ago, and are living now in the house to which they went as bride and groom. Two children have been born to them, but these died years ago under circumstances



BIRTHPLACE OF MAJOR WILLIAM MCKINLEY, AT NILES, OHIO.

of most peculiar sadness. Mrs. McKinley has never quite recovered the effects of these bereavements, and her invalidism appears to be the continuing results of these nervous shocks. She is about her house, however, every day, attending to her domestic duties with a cheery courage at once admirable and pathetic. Wherever duty has called her husband she has been his companion, and the careful attention he gave to her have been remarked ever since Major McKinley attracted, by his public service, the attention and regard of the nation. No matter how engrossing his public work, he has always found time to look after even the smallest of his wife's wants,—to look after them personally and not delegate such duties either to friends or servants. In health, I am told, Mrs. McKinley was rarely beautiful, and as Ida Saxton she was easily the belle of the Western Reserve. And she is lovely still,—lovely with the refinement of features which comes of patient suffering; beautiful with the courage which conquers the painful disabilities of little health.

Having taken a glimpse at the man as he is to-day, let us review briefly his career. William McKinley was born in Niles, Ohio, in 1844, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His forefathers settled in Pennsylvania, and two of his great-grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. His father, who died only a few years ago, was born on a farm, but was during all his active life an iron-maker, operating foundries and furnaces. Not long after the birth of his son

William, the elder McKinley moved with his family to Poland because of the educational advantages of that place. When five years old the son whose career we are tracing started to school and continued there for eleven years, when he was graduated from the academy. He at once secured a place as a teacher of a school in Poland, and retained this until May, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. It is worthy of remark, perhaps, that the only past President of the United States who ever shouldered a musket as a private soldier was Andrew Jackson, who served in that capacity in the war of the Revolution. McKinley was soon promoted to be a sergeant, and was attached first to the headquarters of General Rutherford

B. Hayes, and then to that of General George Crook. On account of gallant conduct at Antietam General Hayes requested that he be given a commission, and this was done. He was promoted first lieutenant and captain, and in 1865 he was breveted major "for gallant and efficient services."



MAJOR MCKINLEY ON A STUMPING TOUR.

In September, 1865, this veteran of more than four years' service was mustered out; when he returned to civil life he was just six months past his twenty-first birthday.

Major McKinley's experiences in the field were in no sense holiday-like, as he participated in much of the toughest fighting of the war, and he was always in the thick of it. Several soldiers have become Presidents of the United States, but all of these have been field-officers, save Lieutenant-Colonel James Monroe, of the Revolutionary War, and Captain Abraham Lincoln, of the Black Hawk War; so Major McKinley of the Ohio Volunteers, should he become President, will make the third of this class, and doubtless he will, as Colonel Monroe did, preserve his

military title after having worn others of greater distinction, and be Major McKinley to the last.

He studied law at Warren, Ohio, and attended the lectures at the Albany Law School. In 1867 he was admitted to the Bar and settled at once in Canton. In 1869 he was elected District-Attorney of Stark County, and served as such two years. Then he returned to his private practice, in which he was abundantly successful, proving himself an able advocate who prepared his cases with great care and always knew them thoroughly.

In 1876 Major McKinley was elected to Congress as a Republican and entered upon his new legislative duties with a quiet energy which made experienced observers quickly predict for him a great Congressional career. He had the advantage at this time of being an intimate at the White House, of which his old commander, General Hayes, was then the occupant. It is said that the late William D. Kelly (Pig-Iron Kelly, as he was often called) remarked to a friend, "That young man," pointing to McKinley, "will be my successor as the champion of American industries." Surely there was never a truer prediction, as he became chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the Fifty-first Congress, and prepared and carried through the famous Tariff Bill which bears his name. He was re-elected to all the succeeding Congresses between the Forty-fifth and Fifty-first, but in the Forty-eighth Congress his election was contested and his opponent seated, late in the session. For the Fifty-second

Congress, Mr. Warwick, a man of great wealth and business influence, was put up to oppose Major McKinley. The fight was a great one, and was watched by the whole country. Mr. Warwick was elected by three hundred votes. This was considered as a virtual victory for Major McKinley, and he was never stronger with the people and with his party than in this moment of seeming defeat.

The next year Major McKinley was elected Governor of Ohio, and two years later he was re-elected. On the second occasion the majority of twenty-one thousand of 1891 was increased to eighty thousand. As Governor he strengthened himself in the esteem of all who had knowledge of what the public questions in Ohio meant. So efficient was his administration of Ohio affairs it is safe to predict that the McKinley electors will have the largest majority Ohio ever gave for anybody.

Major McKinley has always been in great demand as a campaign speaker, and in the canvass which resulted in the complete unhorsing of the Democratic party he probably made more speeches than any other orator. As a speaker he is effective and persuasive, because he thoroughly believes in the doctrines which he advocates; his hearers never suspect that Major McKinley is trifling with them or with himself. He discloses himself with entire frankness, and the audience, seeing a true man fighting for what he believes a true cause, cannot fail to respect and to admire, and in large measure also to believe.

JNO. GILMER SPEED.

A beautiful portrait of Major McKinley, size 14x21 inches, printed in 14 colors in the highest style of chromo-plate work, can be had by sending 10 cents in stamps to Judge Pub. Co., N. Y. City.—See advertisement in advertising pages of this magazine.

NOTABLE WOMEN OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE day of the comic-paper "new woman" has departed. If she ever existed, with her big voice, her graceless stride, and her abnormal reticule, she is now bound to have her ugliness snuffed out of the world by her modern counterpart.

Atlanta's new women have had complaints made against them by some of their New England sisters to the effect that they would wear corsets and high-heeled shoes, that they carried frivolous scent-bottles, and indulged in flowered bonnets and other nefarious fashions supposed to be at war with theories and a purpose. The accused ladies laughed and made proof of the compatibility of these things with progress by giving a long list of statistics concerning their achievements, their Woman's Department and Building at the Exposition, their clubs and charities.

The president of the Atlanta Woman's Club, by the way, carries a little shopping-bag for her papers that looks as foolishly guiltless of seriousness as a girl of seventeen who contemplates matrimony. The affair came from Paris,

and is decorated with glittering gold spangles. Its owner, too, wears Paris frocks that rustle and shimmer. This lady is Mrs. W. B. Lowe, one of the leading women in society, a wit and a scholar. The idea of forming the

Atlanta Woman's Club as a part of the General Federation of Clubs came to her when Mrs. Henrotin, the president of that body, visited the Exposition. The plans were no sooner made than the work began to grow and prosper.

Mrs. Albert Cox, a beautiful and highly intellectual woman, and one whose position as auditor and chairman on Congressional entertainment for the Woman's Department of the Exposition had already made her well known, was appointed as first vice-president, and Mrs. James Jackson, a member of a leading Southern family and a woman of many rare gifts, was made second vice-president. Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, another valuable and brilliant member of the Exposition Board, was given the chairmanship of philanthropy; and Mrs. Hugh Hagan, still another, and also a prominent



MRS. HENRY B. TOMPKINS.

officer of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Colonial Dames, was appointed treasurer.

Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins was appropriately accorded the chairmanship of the art committee, and both her beauty and her intellect made her harmonize with the office. She is a grandniece of General Robert Toombs, one of the great orators and Southern statesmen of antebellum days. She inherits brain and great personal beauty from both sides of her family. During the horse show in New York, last November, she was considered one of the handsomest and most



MISS LUCY PEEL.



MISS REBBE LOWE.

member of the Cuyler family of New York, is secretary for the organization.

The club was no sooner formed than its members began to look about them for a local habitation and an income that would keep the roof over their philanthropic and progressive heads. By the middle of January they were in a suite of three of the prettiest sunshiny rooms in the

Grand Opera House, the most desirable location in Atlanta. These rooms are beautifully and tastefully furnished, and the club now boasts an assured income more than equal to its running expenses. With the surplus money it intends collecting a library. The department of philanthropy includes that wonderful system of free kindergarten work which has done so much for the children of the poor in Northern cities, and it also has in view the establishment of a business woman's club and restaurant as an annex to the present organization.

This club work was part of the inspiration which led the young girls in Atlanta society toward the notion of doing something themselves for humanity. The outcome of their cogitations was the formation of a Young Ladies' Auxiliary for the children's department of the Grady Hospital, and the leaders in this good work were no less than the leaders of cotillon, orchid-bouquet, Huyler-candy society.

Miss Belle Newman, a charming girl, and one who did more than any other toward helping the entertainments for the Woman's Department of the Exposition, was appointed president of the auxiliary. Miss Rebbe Lowe, who, with Miss Emily English

and Miss Mary Goldsmith, has every right to be considered a leader in Atlanta fashion and belleship, was appointed chairman on entertainments. She was the belle of the New York ball when Troop A visited the Exposition. Miss Lowe is a bright, piquant, blonde girl, clever, musical, well-dressed, feminine, and fascinating. She quite leads with her set, being popular with women as well as men. Miss English is a high-bred, patrician beauty, wealthy and



MRS. W. B. LOWE.

distinguished-looking Southern women who visited the dumb thoroughbreds.

The other offices of the club were all filled by leading women in the social and literary world. Mrs. Heber C. Reed, a daughter of Senator Cameron, was appointed to the chairmanship of civics. Mrs. Buck, wife of one of the leading Republican politicians in the South, is chairman on literature. Mrs. Charles Reed has the department on science. Mrs. John Otley keeps up current events, and Mrs. Henry Smith, a very clever and handsome woman and a



MRS. MCALLEN B. MARSH.



MISS KINGSBERRY.

cultured. The first entertainment by this cluster of pretty girls was a great success.

The Atlanta Woman's Club and the Young Ladies' Auxiliary are the latest things in the progress, philanthropical and literary, of Atlanta women, but they by no means mark the only serious work being done here among progressive women, both in and out of clubdom. The Young Ladies' Auxiliary is practically a part of the Woman's Board of the Grady Hospital. Mrs. Robert Lowry is the president of this board. She is a woman of wealth and social distinction, and her husband and herself have ever taken an active part in all the leading social events of Atlanta. Yet her social side is but one part of her manifold and beautiful nature. At least two thirds of her time is taken up in offices of charity. She is a woman of great strength and dignity, as well as infinite goodness.

Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, another Atlanta woman of wealth and social position, has been associated from her

earliest girlhood with works of charity, and the wholesome sweetness and untiring zeal of her nature have often caused the place she has made for herself in her Southern home to be compared to that which Miss Grace Dodge occupies in the charitable work of New York. Mrs. Black had charge of the hospital and day-nursery department which was one of the most interesting and useful features of the Woman's Building.

A home for friendless women and children is another institution which stands as a monument to the united efforts of Atlanta women; and the Crittenden

Home, which is devoted to the rescue of young girls from evil lives, is still another great charity which was set on foot by the zeal of a woman, although a large sum was given for its erection by Mr. Crittenden. Mrs. Robert Barrett, the wife of Dean Barrett of the Episcopal Church, devoted several years to this, as well as to many other noble charities. She is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable



MISS MARY GOLDSMITH.



MRS. ALBERT COX.



MISS KATIE STOCKING.



MISS BELLE NEWMAN.



MISS RUTH CUNNINGHAM.



MISS AMANDA MOORE.



MISS CAROLINE GORDON.

women of her time, extremely pretty, witty, and brilliant in conversation. She is now living in Washington, and her loss was a great one to her friends and to the progressive and charitable work of the city.

All of the young women and *débutantes* whose pictures are given are interested in clubs or some sort of progressive work for their sex, so that one may justly wonder as they trip down the avenue every morning whether their dainty bags contain chocolate creams or tracts for the tractless.

Miss Caroline Gordon is the daughter of Senator John B. Gordon, and her beauty and charming manners have made her a belle both in Washington and in Atlanta society. Miss Katie Stocking is one of the most popular girls in the South. She is extremely pretty in a clear-cut, blonde way. Her sister, Miss Alline Stocking, was



MISS EMILY ENGLISH.

recently married to Mr. Charles Sumner Clarke, one of the leading young journalists of Pittsburg. Miss Lucy Peel is a beauty and a girl of aristocratic refinement. Her mother has always been one of the leaders in progress and philanthropy, and Miss Peel has always taken a personal part in such work. Miss Amanda Moore divides her time mainly between Atlanta and Mobile. She is a charming girl and has always been a belle. Miss Ruth Cunningham, Miss Marion May, and Miss Kingsberry are all pretty *débutantes*.

A chronicle of the beauty and cleverness of Atlanta society women would be incomplete without the mention of Mrs. McAllen B. Marsh, who, some months ago, changed the name of Miss Louise Bigby, by which she was so widely known, for a wedding-ring and a most desirable masculine accompaniment. She is not only brilliant in a social sense, for she took all the honors with her when, at seventeen, she was graduated at Nashville, Tennessee; she has the same reputation for wit and repartee in Georgia as did that famous bygone belle, Mattie Ould, in Virginia.

The Daughters of the Revolution have a flourishing chapter in Atlanta. At the close of the Exposition the

Massachusetts Building was presented to them by that State, and this they have now turned into a memorial hall in which to treasure all the Revolutionary and Colonial relics of the South. Mrs. William Dickson, a woman of wealth and position, is the regent for Georgia. The Society of the Colonial Dames,

also, is represented in Atlanta, and Mrs. Frank Orme, a handsome and aristocratic lady, is at its head.

Mrs. Joseph Thompson is not at present taking any active part in the various clubs and societies being organized here, on account of the heaviness of her recent work and the inevitable fatigue at its end; but she is ever ready, with hand, heart, and purse, to assist in all things pertaining to woman and her progress, and in all matters of charity. At the close of the Exposition Mr. Potter Palmer presented her with one thousand dollars to be used for any charitable purpose she saw fit, and she will devote it to the assistance of the charitable or educational purpose to which the Woman's Building will ultimately be put.

By all of these running accounts of Atlanta women and their work it will be easily seen that the women of the new South are not a bit behind their Northern sisters in progress. There are many minor charities and philanthropic works that have not been spoken of in detail. The Atlanta woman is wearing her garments of wisdom as gracefully

as Portia, and is adding to the ever-increasing proof that cleverness and progress are not incompatible with feminine grace and modesty. Indeed, one of the greatest signs of the present attitude of the progressive woman is to be found in this quick enthusiasm in regard to new ideas on the part of



MISS MARION MAY.

Southern women, who represent a class that has heretofore been conventional and most fearful of appearing out of its sphere.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

FOOTPRINTS.

I stood aside to let you pass,
Though smooth the path and fair to see;
Sweet with young flowers and soft with grass,
I knew there was not room for me.

So evermore I walk behind
In your dear shadow, day by day,
Content if only I can find
Your footprints on my darkened way.

MADLINE S. BRIDGES.

"IK MARVEL" AT HOME.

THEY who know "Ik Marvel" in his home know him at his best. One may read his "Reveries of a Bachelor" and his "Dream Life" over and over and never tire; and it is the same when one meets him. You may sit by the big fire, blazing and crackling on the



Don G. Mitchell

broad hearth in his library, listening to the soft intonations of his voice as he recounts some anecdote or talks of home life and the loved ones about him, and no possible sense of weariness steals over you. As he gains confidence in his visitor he throws open the storehouse of his mind, disclosing a wealth of mental treasures that charms you.

This grand old man—for Ik Marvel is advancing to that period in life when the sun is slowly sinking—spends all his time now at Edgewood. There is in the very atmosphere of the place a quaintness, a grandeur, and, withal, a sweet simplicity that characterizes it as the home of just such a man as he. The broad lawn with the low-trimmed hedge, the sweeping view of undulating field to the right, the garden to the left, the forest-crowned hills at the back, with the broader view to the front of town and sea that gives a daring finish to the scene, are all a part of the lovely picture. The house, gothic in structure, is built of wood and stone,—a half-and-half house,—a beautiful, picturesque shandygaff that everyone wishes to quaff to its very dregs. Thus was it described by a youthful enthusiast who one day visited Edgewood.

Mr. Mitchell lives in comparative retirement, surrounded by his books, his garden, and his forest. The last two are his hobby, even more tenacious, perhaps, in their hold upon him than his love of writing. He belongs to a school in literature that, while not dead, lies at the present, dormant. His style is of the Washington Irving type, classical and beautiful, but too refined, too exempt from the dashes of sensationalism that are essential to the success of the literature of to-day. They who have read his books admire the soul of the man whose voice speaks to them in every line, and they who know him personally are impressed in the same way. It is his sweetness, his refinement, that stand out most prominently, claiming the admiration and respect of all who chance to meet him. Had Mr. Mitchell been imbued at the start with this latter-day spirit of "push," we should hear of him at present as occupying the seat of literature at some college, perhaps at Yale, from whose doors he graduated in 1841. But natural shrinking from any exertion whereby he should be made conspicuous, even though it would redound to his honor, has marked his career from the very beginning.

At best he is a hard man to know; of a reserved, one might almost say a shrinking, nature, it is but the favored few who ever approach to anything like an intimacy with him. He has an accentuated horror of the professional interviewer, and of late years has resolutely denied himself to them all. A good example of his determination not to be "written up" is embodied in the accompanying letter to a young writer who ventured to send him a note begging that he would see her:

MY DEAR MISS ———:

If you had asked permission to come into the Edgewood garden and pluck at your will the ripe raspberries (which are now luscious and abundant), I would have given you neighborly courtesy, and my heartiest permission. But—if you come with note-book and pencil to piece out a page of those personalities with which so many journals are now dreadfully full,—I can give you only scantest welcome.

I have commissioned my daughter to say as much to you; and I hope she will do it with as much peremptoriness, and with a much larger graciousness.

Yours very truly,

DON'D G. MITCHELL.

EDGEWOOD, July 20th.

Edgewood is one of the points of interest to the New



THE LIBRARY AT EDGEWOOD.

Haven visitor. The house is approached by several roads. Built as it is on a knoll directly west of New Haven, it commands a wide and beautiful landscape view. It is so long since Mr. Mitchell has written anything over the *nom de plume* of "Ik Marvel" that his nearby neighbors, all of them simple country folk, know him only as Donald G. Mitchell, "that man who writes and doesn't like society," as one little country lass described him to a recent visitor. Were you to ask the way to Ik Marvel's, then, it would be the exception to prove the rule should the person interrogated understand your meaning; but if you inquire the road to Donald G. Mitchell's there is not a child in the village who would not gladly go in person to show you the way. To peep behind the hemlock hedge that shuts off the garden from the road, to look beyond the big front door into the broad hall with its polished floor, its old furniture carved and massive, to perhaps see the great author himself, are chances the village child is only too happy to take, and the visitor is sure of an escort if he but tells his mission.

Of late years Mr. Mitchell has kept very much to himself. He is in rugged health, but as the years increase in number he becomes more and more prone to the habit of shutting himself away from all converse outside that

heaps of fallen leaves and their clean fragrance of the pine and hemlock trees, attract him most. A pet theory of his is the necessity of an abundance of exercise. When wood-chopping is no longer practicable, high embankments

of snow rendering access to the woods impossible, he permits no day to pass that he does not take a walk of at least one or two miles. On these excursions he is always accompanied by one of the four children who, out of a family of ten, are the only ones who now live at home. The others are married and have homes of their own.



"IK MARVEL" WHEN HE WROTE
"THE REVERIES OF A BACHELOR."

As the touch of the genius is visible in all of Mr. Mitchell's writings, so does it flash out in other directions. Evidences of it are in every corner of his luxurious library. The broad windows are hung with light draperies caught back over a splendid bit of color formed by the vying of brilliant geraniums and delicate marguerites with the still greater brilliancy of the winter aster. These grow in rustic window-boxes fashioned by Mr. Mitchell. An old clock hangs on one side of the room. This has a rustic case that is also his work. There is hardly a room in the house that does not contain something held sacred as his workmanship. Many pretty and quaint customs are a part

of the life at Edgewood. One is the decorating at breakfast of the chair used by the member of the family whose birthday it is. If the day falls in summer the chair is garlanded with roses, fragrant and dewy; if in the autumn, bright, rosy-cheeked apples, with boughs of green leaves, are used; and if in winter, the rich red of the holly berry, with the deep, crisp green of its foliage, forms a bit of color against the mahogany of the carved, high-backed chair. The gifts, done up in tissue-paper and tied with "baby" ribbon, are at the plate of the one whose birthday is celebrated.

Mr. Mitchell is methodical in his habits. He believes in early rising and insists upon an early breakfast, at which the entire family must be present. This is a blue law at Edgewood.

The interior of the author's home shows a wide hall done in hardwood, with beautifully carved settles standing against its sides. A carved Ramsdell, with a portrait of Mr. Mitchell, by Elliott, hanging over it, is at the left as you enter. On the opposite side of the hall an old-fashioned bookcase of heavily carved ebony attracts the eye. The dining-room, at the end of the hall, is shut off by glass doors. This is long and wide. During the winter it is utilized as a sitting-room. The drawing-room



EDGEWOOD.

afforded him in the companionship of his wife and daughters. Since the publication of his two greatest books, "Reveries of a Bachelor" and "Dream Life," he has written comparatively little. A few years ago an attempt was made to secure him for a course of lectures in New Haven. This resulted for several winters in a series of readings that were attended by all the fashionable *litterati* of the town. He did not, however, continue them, giving as his reason the difficulty he found in facing an audience. His voice is sweet and beautifully modulated. In his seat upon the low platform of the lecture-room he made a picture long to be remembered. In height he is about the average, with a tendency to stoutness. His shoulders are broad, and his movements quick and elastic. The face is gentle in expression, set off by kindly blue eyes and hair and whiskers of softest white.

His is a familiar figure about Westville, but the majority of New Haven people know him only by his photographs. In the autumn, Mr. Mitchell shoulders a stout axe, and trudging off to his forest chops wood with a zest and a skill that the sturdiest of woodchoppers might not surpass. In the early spring and during the summer months the garden holds his attention; but with the first gleam of color in the autumn foliage, the woods, with their drifting

to the left, with deep windows opening out upon a veranda, is also spacious. It is filled with quaint pieces of furniture picked up in Dresden, Venice, and Paris. A charming litter of photographs, etchings, and pen-and-ink sketches is on a small Japanese table. On another table there blooms, both summer and winter, a bunch of cut flowers in an old German jar, while a maddening collection of rare trinkets and curios is reflected in the polished surface of the table's rosewood top. The walls suggest the faintest tint of the hawthorn blossom. Draperies of the same delicate color, striped in deeper pink and turquoise blue, are at the windows, and there is a scattering of genuine old Turkish rugs on the polished

floor. The chairs are high backed with broad arms, carved in ancient designs and upholstered in velvet of an angry sea-green shade. Heavy brass andirons stand at either side of the fireplace. The room at night is lighted by candelabra, fashioned from brass in the design of fierce dragons, the eyes gleaming and uncompromising.

Aside from his love of outdoor life and his writings, Mr. Mitchell is unshackled by any peculiar fads and fancies. He takes life quietly and easily, the bitter with the sweet. His books are an index to his character, refined and cultivated, with no sensational paragraphs, but with a clean, sweet taste left as a memory to the student of both them and himself.

JEAN PARDEE-CLARKE.

WOMEN WHO FOSTER PATRIOTISM.

APROPOS OF CUBA'S STRUGGLES SEVERAL PROMINENT NEW YORK WOMEN GIVE DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE THEIR VIEWS ON PATRIOTISM.

CUBA'S PATRIOTIC WOMEN.

MRS. EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER, THE WELL-KNOWN JOURNALIST AND STORY-WRITER, SPEAKS EULOGISTICALLY OF THE WOMEN OF CUBA.

THE women of this country should feel sympathy and admiration for their sisters on the blood-stained island of the Caribbean Sea. They are doing now what our own great-grandmothers did in our Revolution; among these women there are heroines less conspicuous but just as great as Joan of Arc, who led the armies of France to victory. They are doing noble and important work. They see their dear ones killed. Their hearts are torn and bleeding, but they do not falter; they themselves take the places of the fallen and urge on the struggle which is costing them their homes and all else they hold dear. My senti-

ment is, God save Cuba, and all honor to the Cuban women.

WHAT PATRIOTISM MEANS TO WOMEN.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN, REGENT OF THE NEW YORK CHAPTER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, SPEAKS OF WOMEN'S SACRIFICES FOR COUNTRY.

WHEN women feel and respond to the call of patriotism it means much. When men go forth to war they go with the song "It is glorious to die for our country." There is the inspiring music, the good comradeship in arms, the sense of continual action, that great flag before them; we women have our dead. We give ourselves in patriotic struggles, for we know the bloody footpaths that must be traversed to reach the end. We give our hearts and souls, while the men give their bodies. There is no great movement or effort which is without the encouragement and sustaining support of women. The women are the fosterers of patriotism. The Cuban rebellion would not last a month if the Cuban women were not as great and self-

sacrificing patriots as are the men, and therefore, in the ultimate triumph of liberty in Cuba, the women should be honored as will be their husbands and brothers and fathers.

A little story will illustrate the place the flag occupies in the feminine mind. Just before the battle of Gettysburg, when her big brothers were starting for the campaign, and she had heard a great deal of soldiers and patriotism and the flag, a little girl sat on her grandfather's lap at sunset and watched the stars come out. She was a very little girl, and the sight was unusual to her.

"Why, grandpa," she exclaimed, "what are those lights?"

"The stars, my dear," he answered.

"The stars? But where are the stripes?"

She was a fitting daughter of America, for the stars and stripes could not be separated in her heart.

HOW WOMEN CAN OPPOSE OPPRESSION.

REV. PHCEBE A. HANAFORD TELLS WHAT AMERICAN WOMEN CAN DO FOR CUBA AND ARMENIA.

HOWEVER pacific we may be ourselves, however inclined to suffer rather than to strike back, however much in favor of peace and arbitration rather than war, we need not, therefore, be devoid of patriotism. To-day there is sympathy for Armenia and Cuba in every Christian heart, and even those who are most earnest for peace have deep and enthusiastic interest in every effort made for freedom by those who are suffering from the atrocities of the "unspeakable Turk" or the savage barbarity of the tyrants of Spain. We who love our country and are proud of her successful struggles for independence and union cannot but sympathize with the patriotism of Cuba. Can we women do



anything more? We are not responsible for the actions of our Government, since we placed no man in office. But in the aggregate we have influence,—immense influence,—and it is our duty to use it, to express our patriotism and sympathy for the oppressed in words and deeds.

WOMEN IN THE CUBAN REBELLION.

MRS. IDA TRAFFORD BELL DESCRIBES THE PART WOMEN ARE TAKING IN THE STRUGGLE.

WHEN the annals of the Cuban war are written there will be thickly interspersed through its pages records of brave and noble deeds on the part of Cuban women. The histories of wars usually deal only with the achievements of men. It has been the woman's part to suffer without action, and to mourn her dead. All this is changed in the Cuban rebellion. Delicate, refined, and gently nurtured women are carrying *machetes* in the ranks of Cuban patriots. Fifteen hundred of them are fighting side by side with the men, enduring all the hardships of long marches and of camp, and the repellent features and dangers and roughness of battle and the soldier's life in general. They are thus sacrificing themselves because they love their homes and their native land. The woman of this country who does not sympathize with them and their cause and is not willing to help them in every way within her power knows nothing of patriotism, and is unworthy of the free institutions of America.



THE LOVE OF HOME AND COUNTRY.

MRS. SCHUYLER HAMILTON, ONE OF THE PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, OUTLINES THE PATRIOTIC PURPOSES OF THAT ORGANIZATION.

THE rebellion in Cuba affords a striking illustration of the patriotic impulses and the heroism of women. Cuban wives and daughters and sisters are reinforcing the men in the field and giving them every encouragement in their struggle. There are no rewards of military glory or honor for them as there are for men. They are the truest patriots. I believe that women are the chief conservators of patriotism. The Daughters of the American Revolution, for example, is one of the largest and most active organizations in the United States, and its reason for existence and all its aims are purely patriotic. What we are trying to do is to inculcate a love of country and of home in every American heart. We want to cause our citizens to realize what a noble birthright they have, and to fill them with a desire to live up to it; we desire, moreover, to lend our influence toward the full instruction of foreign-born citizens in our laws and institutions, and toward teaching them to honor our flag. This is not all of our work. Our men are too apt, in the distractions of business and everyday life, to forget the noble traditions of this country. It is our purpose to keep them mindful of these traditions, and to prevent a sinking into that apathy which is the forerunner of national decay and ruin. I think the women are more sympathetic, as well as more patriotic, than the men. If the women of the United States controlled its policy, or could exercise an active influence in forming it, suffering Armenia would long ago have been given more succor, and down-trodden, struggling Cuba would now be a free republic.

SOCIETY FADS.

THERE was a happy time for Fido when the mere fact of what we might call "his caninity," provided he was well bred in superficial drawing-room courtesy, nobly born, and silky of coat, was all and more than sufficient to keep his plate well supplied with chicken bones and his mistress' heart fond and faithful. Even provided with a vicious little temper, and often the victim of asthma and obesity, Fido felt his sinecure was soft and certain. There has come of late a dreadful awakening from this pleasant dream. Fido now must possess all the angelic virtues above mentioned, but he must as well have accomplishments. He must know at least a dozen bewitching tricks. He must be able to spell his name by arranging in order a lot of little carved letters, to ask for *bonbons*, go around the entire circle of a tea-table and shake hands with everyone, dance a fandango while he wears a huge tissue-paper Pierrot ruffle round his neck, and have many other gay achievements calculated to doubly endear him to a proud and loving owner.

Nowadays, Fido can be bought at a certain dog-mart, already graduated from school, and actually bearing a certificate attesting to his complete and varied education. Of course, just double the usual price is paid for him when he possesses all the desired accomplishments; but if you happen to possess a dear dog you can send him to the canine exchange and have him put through a course of sprouts,—in short, you can have him taught. That is, if

he can learn; for dogs, like children, must begin young, and a visit to these new dog kindergartens are often touching sights indeed. There one will find a Frenchman and his wife, who are the pioneers in this business, drilling, training, lecturing, and punishing a row of fat, thick-headed old pugs, poodles, and terriers, who, having lived to a green old age in the lap of luxury, have no inclination or talent for new ways. But their instructors give them no peace, and the doting mistresses are off for the summer, having put their pets literally in boarding-school, where they are too often starved and punished into submission. This is a sad enough case, but hardly to compare with that of many nice little dogs who have been unceremoniously relegated to the stables or the cook's unfeeling relatives, in order to make a place for some conceited puppy who has, perhaps, taken a double first and several triposes at the canine college. Meantime, whatever may be the dog's opinion of this revolutionary state of affairs, it is certain that the Frenchman and his wife are earning large sums by catering to this new and amusing fad.

THERE is truly no lack of genuine muscular enterprise among the women of society this summer. Besides playing polo with wonderful long-handled sorts of tennis racquets and rubber balls, on their bicycles, at three of the most famous seaside resorts they are to have bicycle

tournaments. Newport, Narragansett Pier, and Bar Harbor are all filled with enthusiastic cyclists, who for the consideration of five dollars apiece will let the general public gather to see how cleverly the daughters of millionaires and society leaders can ride. The admission fee of five dollars is really meant to bar out the rough public; and, in fact, one can buy a ticket only if well known or guaranteed to belong to what is called "the smart set." The money taken in at the gate, in every instance, will go for charity. The tournaments undoubtedly will be worth seeing, for only expert women cyclists will appear, and they are all to contest for prizes worth winning. Tall gold vases, wonderful enameled toilet-brushes, etc., a parasol with a row of lovely sapphires in the handle, a bicycle watch and a cyclometer, both set with French brilliants, are among the articles offered at the Newport contest. Here the competitions will be varied and interesting. Every rider will be obliged to wheel her way in and out a complicated path six inches wide, marked out by hens' eggs at every turn, and according to the number of eggs left intact or crushed after wheeling over the course, one will win or lose the offered prize. To every wheel-woman will be given a bicycle taken to pieces and apparently in a hopeless muddle; whoever in the shortest space of time puts the parts most correctly together again will fall heir to the handsome cyclometer. In all the competitions an impartial committee of men and women will give judgment on comparative skill displayed.

THERE is a point which when reached by luxury and extravagance brings about a popular revulsion of sentiment, for even in the smartest society there are numbers of arch socialists. These persons have issued a protest against the absurd lavishness and ridiculous rivalry of splendors that have made the German a dance in which none but the most fabulously wealthy hostess can afford to indulge. Strings of pearls and Venetian *point* handkerchiefs were among the favors distributed last winter at one *cotillon*; and now there is, at the end of the most intricate Germans, not a solitary favor to be seen. Where are they? Why, at the beginning of the dance they were heaped in silver dishes at either end of the room. They were wonderful *bonbons*, not any of them very big, but

all very delicious, and now when a young man selects his companion for a figure he takes a *bonbon* from one of the dishes by means of a pair of little gilt tongs hanging from a ribbon in his buttonhole, and offers it to the young woman with whom he wishes to dance. She consents by popping it instantly into her mouth, and when her turn comes, similarly uses a small pair of gilt tongs hanging from her belt.

"It's a very economical way, of course," admitted one very well-fed damsel as she refused a really tempting sugar-plum with something very near disgust, "and of course it puts an end to all one hears of vulgar ostentation and expensive competition at these dances; but it is a dreadfully dyspeptic sort of amusement."

YACHTING has taken a turn; at least it has at length seemed to arouse a genuine sort of feminine interest that, as was to be expected, has no part with the commonplace. The up-to-date society girl prides herself on doing whatever is a trifle out of the way, though she would sorely grieve to be called eccentric. In this instance she has adopted yachting as a pastime because she has found she can enjoy it in shallow waters and can make it picturesque. The direct impetus in this sport has been given by Miss Goelet, whose very rich and water-loving father gave her a small Chinese junk. She meant to use the quaint craft merely as a sort of tea-room moored in a very quiet little inlet at the end of the lawn, and all decorated with flowers; but the Chinese butler in the family volunteered to teach her how to manipulate the odd sails and tiller, and on the strength of this knowledge she has manned her junk with a couple of capable Chinese sailors in native costume, and takes out yachting parties, but never into deep waters. Fired by this example, a perfect fleet of quaint little pleasure-boats has sprung up, imported in all their native roughness and picturesqueness from abroad. Most of them, so far, are Mediterranean fishing-boats from the Italian coast, with lateen sails; but it is no longer surprising to come upon a dainty little sampan moored at the foot of some lawn spreading down to the waters of Long Island Sound, with a brown-faced Jap on board in the dainty blue-and-white costume of the native sailor.

MADAME LA MODE.

GRANDMA'S WEDDING GOWN.

Lo! here is grandma, just stepped down
From the picture on the wall
Dressed in her famous wedding gown,
To attend the fancy ball!
No wrinkle mars her dear, sweet face;
She looks, with cheeks aglow,
Just as she looked, in pearls and lace,
Seventy years ago!

No wonder she was worshiped then
In all the country-side!
No wonder hearts were broken when
She wore this gown, a bride!
And, oh! to-night she's just as fair
As when she wore it so,
With girdled waist and powdered hair,
Seventy years ago!

The satin, once of spotless white,
Is yellowed with the years;
The veil that fell in folds of light
Is stained, but not with tears;
For grandma's life was one long May,
As free from ill and woe
As was her perfect wedding-day,
Seventy years ago.

To-night, in all her youth and grace,
For all to praise that see,
The old love-light upon her face,
She comes to dance with me.
Ah, rose so like the parent flower!
Full soon our love shall know
The joy that crowned *her* bridal hour,
Seventy years ago!

ARTHUR GRISSOM.

OUR GIRLS

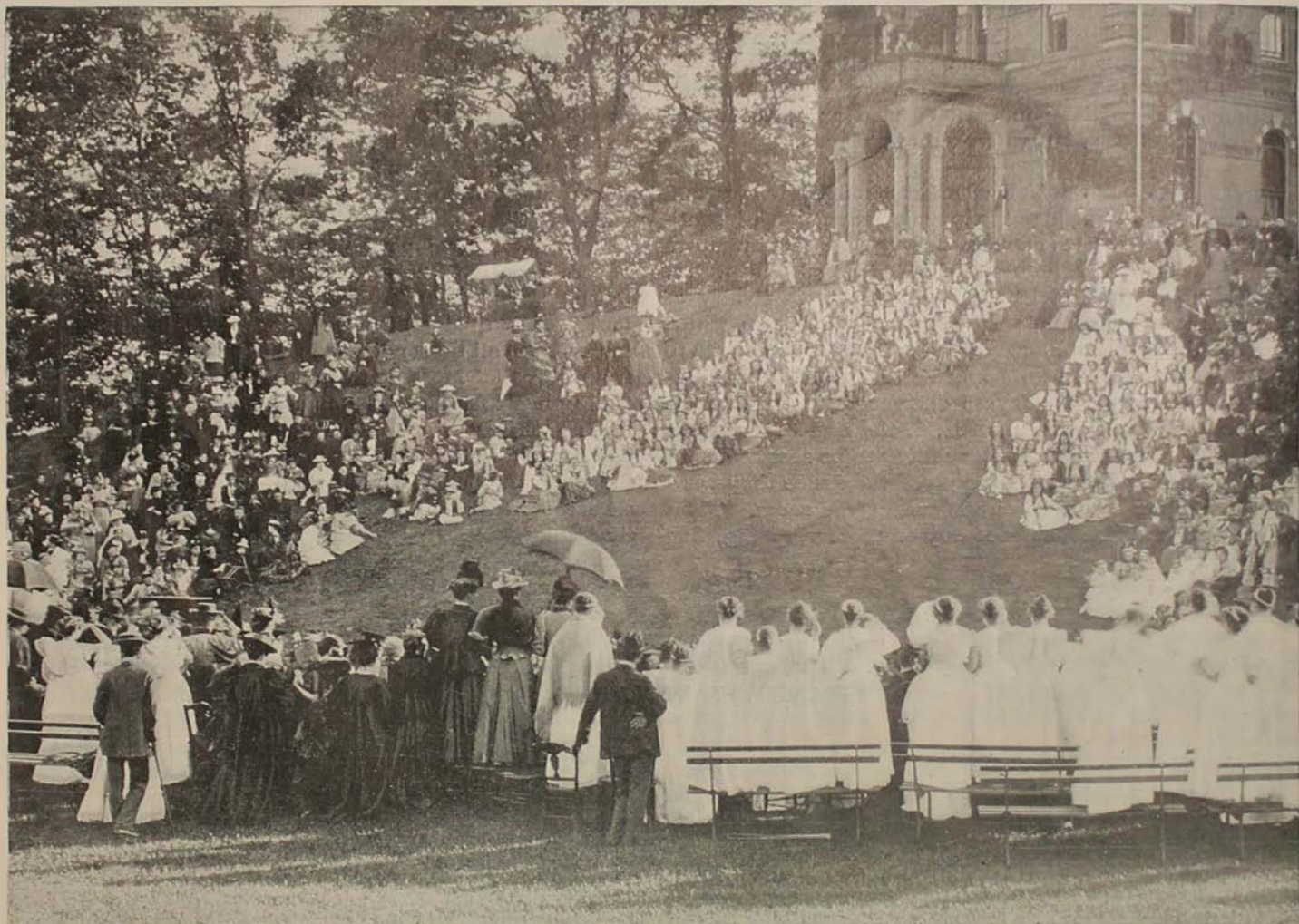


A GLIMPSE OF WELLESLEY.

BEAUTIFUL Wellesley claims distinction among colleges for women for two reasons. Beginning her career twenty years ago with a preparatory school and only a few college students, she has long since discarded the former, and to-day her list of students is nearly eight hundred. This, with ninety-nine professors, teachers, and officers of administration, is a fine numerical

alone, and no similar institution in this country has, we believe, been blessed with so handsome an outfit.

The great central hall on the elevated border of Lake Waban is built of brick with freestone trimmings, in the form of a double Latin cross, and, though four hundred and seventy-five feet long, its great outlines are so happily diversified by architectural devices of towers, bays, and



TREE-DAY EXERCISES.

record, and a creditable proportion between students and teachers.

Again, Wellesley has just cause for satisfaction in its luxurious estate and elegant buildings. Four hundred acres are owned by the college, one-half of them in a single inclosure. Mr. Henry F. Durant, a Boston lawyer, through whose Christian philanthropy the College was founded, and whose wealth equaled his generosity, expended over a half-million dollars in the equipment of College Hall

porches, that the effect is at once stately and elegant to the visitor approaching through the long avenue of elms leading up from the lodge gate. Oak, elm, maple, and spruce trees are thickly dotted about on the smooth, rolling stretches of magnificent lawn,—for this was once a “forest primeval,”—and great banks of native mountain-laurel and rich growths of imported rhododendron delight the eye; glimpses of Lake Waban, seen through the trees, add greatly to the picturesque features of the park.



WOOD COTTAGE.

Beside the College Hall, Wellesley is the proud possessor of a fine new Art Gallery, built at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, the gift of Mr. Isaac D. Farnsworth; Stone Hall, of even greater value, the gift of Mrs. Valeria G. Stone; a large and fully equipped Music Hall, and seven handsome cottages,—“Wood,” “Freeman,” “Norumbega,” “Simpson,” “Waban,” “Eliot,” and “Fiske,”—the entire valuation of the college property being estimated at \$1,636,000, which includes the endowment funds amounting to \$259,000.

The eye contemplates with great satisfaction this group of elegant buildings in the midst of a park which suggests the grounds of an opulent English nobleman. “The College Beautiful” is the designation which Wellesley students are fond of applying to their college home, and no summer guest will dispute their claim to the title. Entering College Hall, one is greeted by the sight of a great central rotunda extending upward five stories, and adorned in the centre with an immense mass of thriving palms and ferns. To the left are handsome reception-rooms, and to the right, the richly furnished and well-known “Browning Room,” filled with statuary, paintings, and memorials, all in some way connected with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Browning. And if one is so fortunate as to have a friend in the faculty he may be introduced to the “faculty parlor,” the gift of Professor Eben N. Horsford, whose cool, picturesque elegance and tempting outlook on the lake from cozy window-seats furnish a most restful combination. The general library is handsome and convenient, and, with the various special libraries of art, music, and science, numbers about forty-seven thousand volumes. The ample college halls are richly

lined with paintings and other art treasures from many lands, and noble groups of statuary enrich the daily life of the student to whose eyes their fine outlines become familiar.

So much for the public buildings and equipment. The rooms of the Wellesley student—at least those in College Hall—are arranged for two occupants and in suites of two,—a parlor and a bedroom. In some of the newer cottages, however, nearly all rooms are single, and, after the usual happy fashion of college girls, there are photographic souvenirs of many jolly occasions, draperies, lounging pillows, and *bric-à-brac* galore. Over in Stone Hall, a beautiful brick building five stories high,

overlooking the lake, there are rooms for one hundred students; also for the botanical departments, recitation-rooms, and several laboratories. But the charm of Stone Hall is its fine old mediæval parlor two stories in height,

with lofty fireplace and rich furnishing quite in tone, all suggesting an old English castle with groups of retainers around the blazing hearth and hounds dozing at their feet dreaming of the chase. In odd corners of the great house one sees tennis rackets and boat oars; and with several tennis-courts among the oaks on the lawn, and pretty boats dancing on the beckoning lake below, the Wellesley girl is often tempted to forsake her books for out-of-door pleasures.

But with its ample spaces Wellesley fails to furnish residence for all its students. A large number of the entering class are obliged to seek rooms in the charming little town of Wellesley, something over

a mile away, and either ride or walk to the college. The student can tell you of pretty little footpaths through the woods which abbreviate the distance somewhat.



THE EAST LODGE.



STONE HALL.

doubt. Domestic work claims three quarters of an hour each day from all students residing on the college grounds, but with the opening of the year 1896-97 this will not be required, a change most gratifying to the Wellesley girl.

The Wellesley girl is mentally alert and always busy. Recreation claims only a just proportion of her time. Fields of knowledge are very dear to her, and she is noticeably and willingly studious. Three degrees are conferred at Wellesley, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Music, and Master of Arts; and each candidate for a degree must complete, before graduation, the equivalent of fifty-nine one-hour courses, of which a certain number are required, the rest elective. The chemical laboratories afford accommodation for over two hundred students, and the physical apparatus is valued at \$13,000. Thirteen courses in philosophy are offered, with seminary courses for graduate students, a good number of whom are generally in residence.

The size of the faculty in comparison with the number of students precludes the possibility of over-crowding in classes, and permits a greater amount of special work than in many colleges. All the heads of departments are women and bear the title of professor; an honor not en-



MUSIC HALL.



COLLEGE HALL, FROM THE LAKE.

Cottage life at Wellesley is more quiet and homelike than life at College Hall or in the town, and consequently rooms in cottages are in great demand. Five of these are situated within the grounds and two at a little distance outside. In two cottages, which together accommodate about sixty students, the students are allowed to reduce their expenses by taking part in the domestic work of the household. Only one year's residence in the cottages on the grounds is allowed to each student, in order that the special privileges of such living may be enjoyed by many.

Of the daily living of the Wellesley student a casual visitor receives many happy glimpses. That close study is the accepted order no one can



NORUMBEGA COTTAGE.

joyed by women professors in all colleges for women. By the good offices of Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, one of Wellesley's best friends, the privilege of a year's vacation every seventh or Sabbatical year is granted to all professors, and the year, by express stipulation, must be spent abroad.

The founder of Wellesley College was a deeply religious man, and by his desire the spiritual element of woman's nature receives especial attention here. Bible study is required for one hour each week during the freshman and sophomore years, and two hours each week during the junior year, with special valuable elective courses open to students of the last two years. Examinations in Bible study are conducted with the same degree of thoroughness as those in secular studies. Witness the following:

"Come down and have a nice game of tennis," says a Wellesley freshman to a handsome, dark-eyed classmate, a lineal descendant of the Pilgrims. "Let the Bible examination take care of itself. A last year's girl told me that if you only moralize enough it will take you through all right."

"Yes," replied shrewd young Miss Cotton Mather, "that's all very well so far as it goes; but all the moralizing in the world won't help you locate the territory of the Ammonites." And the game was postponed.

For the benefit of students wishing to acquire some knowledge of music and art a special five years' course in either of these branches is combined with the classical or scientific course, and has proved very popular. By this means the student gains a creditable if not exhaustive knowledge of the more æsthetic branches of learning.

It should be said that the various buildings seem to have been located with an eye to the picturesque rather than for the convenience of students, and the enforced tramps to recitation halls—even though the path winds through beautiful woods and up the hills—often tax overmuch the strength of delicate girls. But with students pouring in at a gratifying rate from all parts of the country and willingly accepting all that the college has to offer, Wellesley has no occasion to deplore the conditions of her daily life. And this year she finds herself in a position to add to the expenses of the collegiate year, making the price for tuition \$175, and for board in the college buildings \$225; certainly not an exorbitant rate for all the advantages offered. There are twenty-eight scholarships for undergraduates and one for graduates.

Of societies and class organizations Wellesley students have their full share. On the upper floor of College Hall a large, handsome room, furnished by students, is devoted to the uses of two of the six literary societies; while by a notice posted on a heavy oak door near by, intruders are warned against trespassing on the sacred precincts of a third society, and a fourth, the "Agora," in a cozy alcove on the same floor, devotes its energies to the study and debate of the leading political questions of the day. The "Shakespeare Society" is a regular branch of the London Shakespeare Society, whose publications are received by this ambitious and interesting branch, and each year a Shakespearean play is presented, usually on the campus. "Tau Zeta Epsilon" is devoted to the study of



NEW BOAT-HOUSE.

art, and "Zeta Alpha" and "Phi Sigma" are chiefly bent on literary study. A Classical Society, a Beethoven Society, a Glee and Banjo Club, of course, with a chapter of the "College Settlement Association," a "College Christian Association," "The Student Volunteers," and the regular class organizations, are quite enough to keep alive the social spirit of Wellesley students.

Close proximity to Boston—the city is only fifteen miles away—permits a share in many valuable advantages. Concerts and lectures by men and women of world-wide fame are freely offered at the college during the winter season, while art galleries and other advantages are enjoyed by many collegians on recreation Mondays. And the lover of long tramps sometimes takes a pleasant walk to the city, though she usually patronizes the railroad on the return trip.

Since the death of Mr. Durant the good work wrought by him in close companionship with his talented wife has been carried on by Mrs. Durant. Her summer home adjoins the college grounds,—which, it may be said, were once a part of the magnificent Durant estate,—and now not only does the name of Pauline A. Durant appear on the list of trustees, but all the duties of secretary and treasurer are performed by her.

Two grand *fête*-days are peculiar to Wellesley, both occurring in June; and the heart of every Wellesley graduate thrills as she recalls the delights of "Tree Day" and "Float Day." The former, first in order of time, corresponds, in a measure, to class day at other colleges. On this occasion no outside visitors are admitted to the grounds, and the fancy of the college girl runs riot in the matter of costumes. The seniors appear in dignity, wearing the cap and gown which is their special prerogative, and their class-day exercises under the stately trees open the festivities of the day. The freshmen are next in importance on Tree Day, for the grand secret of their choice of a motto, class color, and flower, is to be revealed, the class tree is to be planted, and the sophomores deliver to their younger sisters the famous spade, typical of intellectual delving, and make a formal address in honor of the presentation. The class also perform an original dance, which is supposed to express, in pantomime, some experiences of their first year at Wellesley. Each class preserves to the last the secret of its Tree-Day costume, which in some way includes the class color and flower. Pink, white, and deep-red roses, sweet peas with tiny gauze wings of lavender, gypsies, dryads, nymphs, and fairies, all may find place in the long procession which winds in and out among the trees, with perhaps a gypsy

wagon bringing up the rear, and finally rests in front of College Hall, where are held the formal exercises of the day.

On Float Day the scene of festivities is beautiful Lake Waban, the pride of all Wellesley, and no college in the land can boast so ample and lovely a sheet of water at its very feet. None but good oarswomen are in evidence on this occasion, and to-day the college exists for them. Each class furnishes a uniformed crew; the boats are eight-oared cedar shells with sliding seats, and the rowing is

scientific and graceful, for the crews have had special instruction all the year. Float Day exercises begin at twilight, and hundreds of guests from everywhere line the banks and fill the reserved seats on the boat-house platform. As darkness falls the boats centre around a buoy, and with merry songs and vigorous applause Float Day glides away into a pleasant memory.

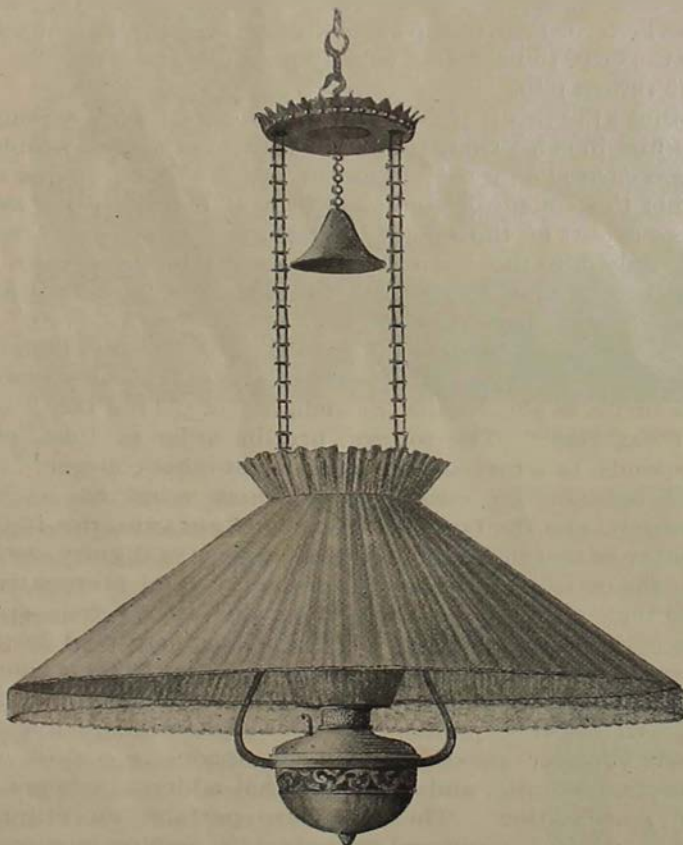
The college issues a monthly periodical, "The Wellesley Magazine;" while the annual "Legenda" is a faithful reminiscence of Wellesley College life for the year.

HELEN MARSHALL NORTH.

HOME ART AND HOME COMFORT

HOW TO LIGHT THE HOUSE IN SUMMER.

THE problem of lighting a house during the summer months is a perplexing one, because many gas-jets and oil-lamps heat the rooms to such a degree that to sit indoors is not enjoyable, and consequently darkened rooms are preferable to those overheated with bright lights.



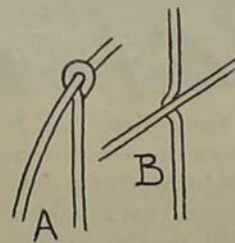
1. HANGING LAMP.

There are certain ways, however, by which some of these difficulties can be overcome and others avoided. Always stand a lamp as near the middle of a room as possible, so that the light may be diffused from all sides; if placed in the corner or near the wall it affords but two or three sides of light, and it heats the wall, which in turn

radiates the heat back into the room. It goes without saying that the best 150° test oil should be used, and the outside of the lamp founts must be carefully wiped to remove any drippings that may possibly have lodged on the metal or glass. Intelligent care must be given to this and to the absolute cleanliness of the burner and the trimming of the wicks, to prevent their offensive smell and insure a perfect light. Have at least one window in a room lowered from the top and the shade up, so as to carry off the heated air which always rises; if there is no outlet for it a room becomes unbearable in a short time.



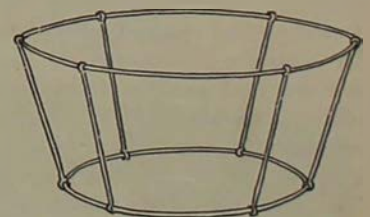
2. FRAME FOR SHADE OF HANGING LAMP.



3. TWO WAYS OF JOINING WIRE.

crêpe paper, which is quite inexpensive, are among the best for the purpose. The cheapness of the paper recommends it, as it can be replaced whenever necessary, and summer use quickly defaces these always perishable things.

China, porcelain, or colored glass shades are not desirable for warm weather use, as they become heated and radiate this heat into a room, and it will be found a great advantage to replace them with others of non-heat-conducting materials which deaden,

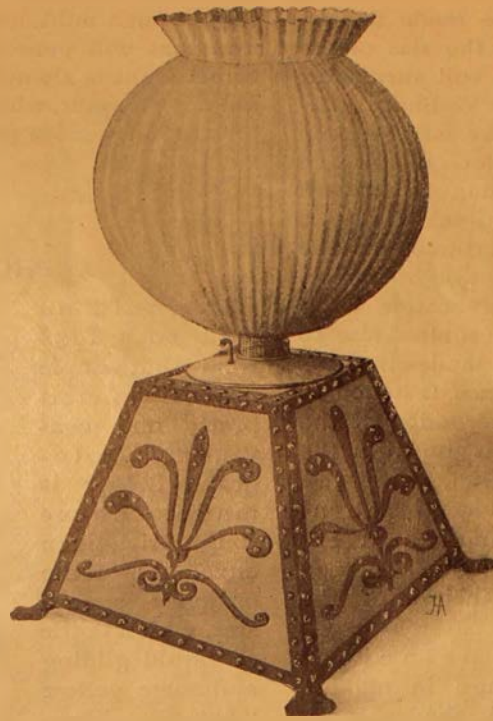


4. FRAME FOR RAY SHADE

rather than intensify, the heat from lamps. Wire frames for such shades can be bought at some of the large department stores, but they can be easily made at home if these directions are carefully followed :

Illustration No. 1 is an idea for the arrangement of a large shade on a hanging lamp in a dining or sitting room, where all the light thrown from a wick is of use. A simple wire framework, as shown in No. 2, can be made the desired size to fit the chains of a lamp ; the bottom hoop of the frame should not measure less than two feet in diameter, and the top one, ten or twelve inches. Over this frame thin silk or paper may be gathered and fastened about in the manner shown in the illustration ; a ruffle of white or cream-colored lace around the lower edge, or a frayed ruffle of silk is a pretty finish ; and at the top, where the collar is formed, the material may be caught slightly to the top hoop to hold it in place, but not so as to destroy the appearance of fullness.

When making a shade frame it is well to bear in mind that the opening should be large, so as to carry up all heat



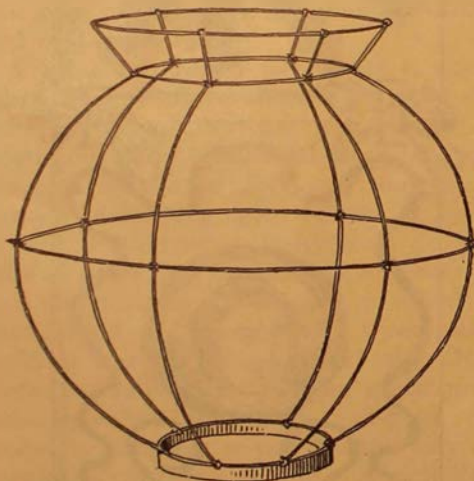
5. TABLE LAMP.

than the other, held apart a distance of three inches by six wires, as shown in No. 4. The framework is covered with white silk, gathered and sewed fast to the hoops ; or if *crêpe* paper be used it may be fastened in place with liquid glue or mucilage. The lower hoop of the frame should be made the right size to fit in a shade-holder, or ring, that is fastened around the upper part of the burner ; its position is shown on the hanging lamp.

To those who wish to make these frames it may be suggested to use spring brass or tinned wire, as soft solder will melt on the joints and hold fast. No. 3 illustrates two ways in which to make wire unions: A shows the loop around a wire where an end is fastened, and B shows the position of two wires that cross. These unions can be bound with fine brass or copper wire, and soldered firmly by touching them with a drop of soldering

solution and holding them over a spirit lamp ; when hot enough the end of a piece of wire solder may be touched to the union and the heated metal will instantly melt the solder and cause it to adhere to the joint, and when cool a perfect union is the result.

For a table lamp a globe shade is depicted in illustration No. 5. This is a very simple and effective mode of housing and diverting a good deal of heat, and at the same time giving out the maximum light. The manner of constructing the framework is shown in No. 6, and for the ordinary lamp it should be not less than twelve inches in diameter, with a top-opening of eight inches or more. The lower hoop is to fit a shade-ring, and will stay in place better if attached to a hoop of thin brass about half an inch in width, as the drawing shows. The effect of a lamp having the box decorated with iron ornaments, and a light orange-colored or pale pink globe, will be extremely pleasing ; and if the design should be carried out in other metals the color of the shade material can be selected to correspond.



6. FRAME FOR SHADE OF TABLE LAMP.

deal of light in a room. As the covering material is bright in color—delicate tones are best for the eyes—it would naturally be very luminous, and a good lamp having a central-draught burner should, if treated in this manner, be ample to light well a comparatively large room.

When a hanging or banquet lamp is at such a height that the flame shines directly in one's eyes it is sometimes very annoying and hard to remedy unless a deep flounce is fastened all around the lower edge of the shade, and this in many cases obstructs light. To overcome the difficulty without the flounce, and in a manner to give more light, a simple and easy device is a "ray shade," as illustrated in No. 7. It is nothing more than two wire hoops, one larger



8. FRAME FOR SHADE OF BANQUET LAMP.

For a banquet lamp a shade of unique design is offered in illustration No. 9. The framework over which the covering material may be caught is shown in No. 8, and in shape is somewhat like an inverted bell. The lower hoop of this frame will also need a band of metal attached to it to insure its resting on a shade-ring. The height and diameter of the framework



7. RAY SHADE.



9. BANQUET LAMP.

must be made to conform to the size of the lamp it will surmount, but for ordinary purposes the largest hoop need not measure more than fourteen inches in diameter, the collar-hoop at the top about eight inches, and the bottom hoop be the required size to fit in a shade-ring. A fall of lace fastened to the outer edge of the shade, as shown in the illustration, will improve the general appearance, and its depth may be governed by the height of the frame.

The principal advantage in making inclosed shades similar to the last two described is that no open space is left below through which the heat can radiate into the room; and as the shade-rings furnished with lamps are perforated, and the natural

draught is upward, the cool air entering from below forces the hot air out at the top, and the cool draught at the lower part of a room will naturally rise and carry hot air out through the windows that have been dropped from the top. In this manner perfect circulation and ventilation is assured, and the only heat from a lamp that will be found annoying in the least will be that which rises directly from the top of a shade or globe.

These devices are suggested for lamps that are used in the parlor, dining-room, library, or sitting-room, where they would be in use for several hours at a time. In bedrooms, lights are required for so short a time it is hardly necessary to give them much attention; but if considerable light is required a large shade of white or very light-colored silk or paper may be used on them, and they will illuminate the room much better than shadeless lamps.

For a dining-room, subdued light is pleasant; and for summer use candelabra or centre candlesticks are desirable. The direct light from the candles should be hidden by small canopy shades of light material, but mica protectors should be used inside the shades to guard against their scorching and burning.

In the hall, where a light is always necessary, an attractive arrangement will be to adopt a globe shade similar to the one shown in No. 5; the framework like No. 6 can be made to fit the chains of a hanging lamp, or if it is a stand lamp on a table or a banquet or piano lamp the framework can be adapted to them also. After lighting lamps with these inclosed shades it is well to watch them occasionally to prevent smoking, as the flame is liable to creep up without being noticed as quickly as when the top of the chimney or the wick is exposed to view.

Lamps arranged with shades as described will be found

to give out a mild, luminous light that is restful to the eyes and that will penetrate all parts of a room. A bright, direct light is always harsh, and casts deep shadows that are not pleasant, while those of a soft and subdued character are much more pleasing and desirable.

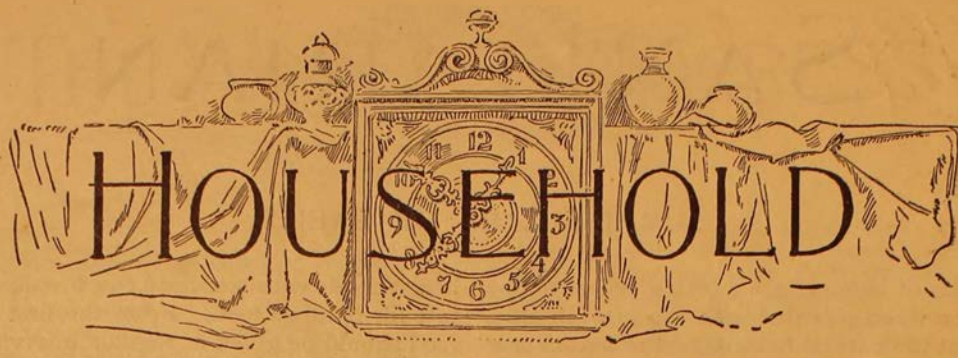
J. HARRY ADAMS.

A PHOTOGRAPH-HOLDER.

It would be hard to guess from what simple materials this pretty and convenient photograph-holder is made. Three rough Irish-linen envelopes of the ordinary square size, with a bottle of liquid gilding and some yellow "baby" ribbon, are all that is required. A round or oval hole, of whatever size is needed by the picture, is cut in the front of the envelope; then, with a paintbrush, the gilding is put on in any form, regular or irregular, which fancy may suggest. Bows of "baby" ribbon fasten the envelopes together, and a loop of the ribbon serves to hang it by. When the photographs are in place the flap should be slipped into the opening instead of sealing it, as it is often desirable to change the pictures. This is a convenient trifle to make for fairs, and for euchre and other prizes, when something is required at short notice, and almost no expense. At such times ingenuity and deft fingers have more than a money value.



PHOTOGRAPH-HOLDER.



THE GUEST ROOM.

WE have heard much of the old-time guest-chamber, of its funereal gloom, of its odor of mustiness, of its resemblance to a furniture warehouse. Why not rail against the ease-forbidding daintiness of the white-and-gold guest-room of to-day? Happy are those who number among their acquaintances a housewife whose guest-room is not a white-and-gold horror. The word "horror" is used advisedly, as to my mind a bed-chamber in white and gold is like nothing but the room in which children's funerals are held in the undertaking establishments of some large cities. Ignoring such resemblance, does your guest dare to be comfortable in such a room? I fear she is too much occupied experiencing astonishment at the appearance of innumerable, unaccountable finger-marks about the handles of the bureau drawers, and upon their removal.

A white-and-gold room is not a cheery place when a rainy day or night comes; its cold daintiness strikes a chill to the stoutest-hearted guest. Its one claim to toleration is its immaculateness of appearance, to which is sacrificed the comfort and the peace of mind of the guest. Assuming your guest is not a sloven, but a careful, well-ordered individual, do you wish her to be obliged to swathe her hand in a pocket handkerchief every time she must open a drawer, in order that this immaculateness may be preserved? A perspiring hand leaves as visible a trace as an unwashed one. But if you are indifferent to the happiness of the guest under your roof and insist upon having a white-and-gold room for show purposes, do add a bit of color in the way of floor cushions, a portière, or a fancy screen. A rich Venetian red is suggested for the cushions and portière. In the summer, when coolness of effect is sought, gray-green or old blue might be introduced.

If you give up your bedroom set of white and gold, select one of maple, if your fancy clings to the light woods; personally, I prefer the dark ones. If we lived in old palaces or huts, dimly lighted and oppressive, I should certainly suggest light furnishings; but American dwellings are lavish in the matter of windows.

Let the room be papered in a light tint, with a frieze of festoons of gay posies and floating love-ribbons, the ceiling of the same tint, with indistinct figures if any. A certain artistic little woman, who could afford neither to fresco her guest-room nor paper it with the new art papers, had her walls tinted, and then she painted the frieze, which shows festoons of pansies and floating lavender ribbons. This is a charming idea and deserves imitation. An amendment to this is suggested for the benefit of those who may change their habitations. Paint the frieze decoration on strips of canvas or linen that it may be carried with you whithersoever you may go. The painting should, of course, be done in the broad style.

Get as good a bedroom set as you can afford. Have your carpet, in which the color chosen for your room prevails, made into a rug, that it may be taken up and dusted frequently. Have the floor polished, painted, or matting-bordered, as you choose; and weight the ends of the rug so that your guest will not be annoyed by tripping and stumbling.

If the guest-chamber is sufficiently large it is better to have two single beds in it than one of the regulation size, for it is sometimes necessary that the room be shared by two, and most persons prefer to sleep alone. A couch will add much to the comfort of the room, and there should be a bureau, a wash-stand (supposing there is no dressing-room), a dressing-table with mirror, chairs, a small footstool, and a pretty, well-made table or writing desk. If a table, get one with a shelf or two underneath for the books your guest may wish to take from her trunk. In an ideal guest-room I know I always find on the table, besides a daintily bound Bible and prayer-book, the very newest book,—the one my hostess feels sure will please me. And, too, on a side-shelf of this same little table always stands a pretty china biscuit-jar, in which are perfectly fresh wafers and home-made cookies; not musty, disgustingly moist ones left over from some time-honored occasion. There is, too, on the table-top, a small, shaded lamp, a china inkstand, and a carved box in which may be found pens, postage stamps, post-cards, and some of the charming hostess' own note-paper, unruled, with the name of her home embossed at the top of the letter sheet.

About numerous things I am hopelessly stupid, my mind letting go a thousand things "like dates of wars and deaths of kings," and I can never remember my train time. When a guest of this very thoughtful hostess I find a time-table and a calendar tacked on the inside of my closet door. One of my favorite roses, in a non-upsettable vase, invariably greets me from a corner of the little table whenever I have the good fortune to be a guest under that delightful roof.

Do not decorate your guest-room with the collection you have made during the past decade of Christmas gifts and of which you are not especially proud; neither hang amateur pictures therein. Be exceedingly particular concerning the minutest detail of this room, as in no other way can the thoughtfulness, common sense, and taste of the hostess be made more convincingly evident. Hang a delicate water-color or two, or a good engraving, properly framed, in this room, but never portraits.

Your bureau and table tops should have dainty linen covers, hemstitched, with or without embroidery, with the initial or monogram of the hostess done in white silk in one corner. There should be an abundance of these, so in

(Continued on Page 603.)

SANITARIAN

SUMMER CARE OF BABIES.

THE torrid waves of summer are a trying ordeal to infant life even when guarded with the most intelligent care, but the natural hazards of the season are vastly increased by the culpable negligence and happy-go-lucky ignorance of multitudes of mothers and nurses. Many of the ills and dangers which threaten baby-life at all seasons have their origin entirely in the unintelligent and unhygienic manner in which they are clothed and fed.

Among the well-to-do, infants and young children suffer from over-feeding and indulgence in improper foods as much as those of the very poor do from semi-starvation and unhygienic surroundings. There is no one cause more productive of infantile disorders in hot weather than over-feeding, and fussy, anxious mothers are the chief offenders in this respect. Nine times out of ten when a baby whimpers it is offered food; if it refuses to nurse or fails to be comforted by its bottle the mother considers it ill, and, alas! increases the existing evil by giving it a soothing dose.

A baby's life from the moment it comes into the world should be ordered with quiet system and regularity. A fundamental truth in its education is that it will have no bad habits till they are taught it; if it be regularly fed,—not overfed,—given an occasional drink of water, so that it shall not suffer from thirst,—the poor little innocents often moan and cry from this cause alone,—and regularly left, at the right time, quietly in its crib, it will go naturally to sleep without brain-addling rocking or jolting, and if its wants be always attended to promptly it will amuse itself when it wakens. A healthy infant sleeps most of the time during the first few weeks of its life; and it should on no pretext whatever be wakened, nor frequently picked up and handed about from one admiring friend to another. As it grows older these hours of sleep may vary from twenty-one to sixteen of the twenty-four; but as long as the sleep is quiet and undisturbed the more the better. You need never be afraid your babe sleeps too much.

The constant care which the overfond mother gives her infant, ever handling and holding it, picking it up in her arms as soon as it wakens, constantly talking and singing to it, is calculated to excite the child and keep it in a continual state of nervous strain. The blessed quiet which brain-weary, nerve-exhausted grown people long for is baby's right, and the wise mother will never allow anything to rob her child of this health-giving privilege. Don't fuss nor play roughly with a baby. Babies should be handled and moved about as little as possible. The common practice of keeping them constantly in motion when awake is fruitful of trouble in many ways, and especially is the evening romp, when baby in high glee is tossed to the ceiling by its fond papa, an iniquitous practice. It is small wonder if the little mite demand another romp at the inconvenient hour of midnight, and its parents have only their own indiscretion to blame for this inconvenient wakefulness.

If a mother unfortunately cannot nurse her child, she can only determine by careful experiment what food will best agree with it; but in the opinion of the majority of specialists a small proportion of some one of the cereal

health foods with sterilized cow's milk is the best substitute for nature's food. From the first day, however, this food should be given at regular intervals, beginning with two hours apart during the day and early evening and once during the night, for the first three months; these intervals growing longer till at the age of one year the babe has five meals a day, the last being only a drink of milk if it wakens before midnight.

It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that till a babe is two years old it must be given no food except the regulation diet of milk and some cereal,—whatever is found to agree with it best. The common habit of taking a baby to the table and feeding it indiscriminately whatever it reaches for, a little potato, meat broth or other soup, eggs, bread and butter, and fruit, is the source of most of the indigestion and bowel trouble which decimates infant life. After the second year it is safe to enlarge the diet, giving the child an occasional egg, meat broth, finely chopped rare beef or well-cooked, juicy mutton, stewed fruits or the juice of oranges, and mealy baked potatoes, smoothly mashed. Not for several years, yet, should the child be allowed hot breads, rolls, or muffins; nor should it know the taste of cakes and pastries. Breakfast should still consist of cereals and milk with a small quantity of stewed fruit or a baked apple, and a bowl of bread and milk or crackers and milk is the best slumber-inducing supper.

Children are more sensitive to extremes of temperature than grown people, and they should be guarded carefully from exposure to extreme heat; brain diseases are often produced by thoughtlessness in this respect, especially among infants whose sensitive little heads are carelessly left unsheltered from the burning rays of the sun. They can hardly be too much out-of-doors in the summer, but their rides must be on the shady side of the street, or in pleasant shady parks and groves. Always be very careful, too, to shade baby's eyes from a strong light; there must be care about this indoors as well as out.

It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the importance of the morning bath,—all mothers, nowadays, understand that it is indispensable; but not all know that after a hot day a sponge bath in blood-warm water will be a soothing preparation for a good night's sleep. If there is any heat rash present, a saleratus bath is a grateful sedative. Always, following the bath, the little body should be tenderly rubbed from crown to toes. This careful, gentle manipulation will soothe and rest a fretful baby at any time, and it is a great help in strengthening and exercising the muscles. The whole length of the spine especially should be gently massaged; and here a word of caution must be given, for always it must be remembered that an infant's back is very weak,—everything must be done to strengthen and nothing to strain it. Occasional baths with sea-salt will be found beneficial, and a good tonic for the weak spine is to rub it with a strong solution of the same salt.

Don't stifle a babe during the midsummer heat in swathing bands of flannel, nor envelope it in countless wrappings when it is taken out of doors. Your own feelings are a

(Continued on Page 604.)

THE WORLD'S PROGRESS

The Sherman Statue

This country is notorious abroad for the bad art, or the complete lack of art, in the statues of famous men, which occupy, and are supposed to adorn, conspicuous places in our cities. When an equestrian statue to honor the memory of General William T. Sherman was decided upon by Congress, a disposition was shown to make it a worthy memento of the great soldier and a real work of art. How this purpose has, in the opinion of sculptors and artists generally, come very near to failure is an interesting story, and it gives a hint of the reasons why we have so many poor statues.

The Army of the Tennessee projected the plan of paying the tribute of a statue to the memory of General Sherman. Sixteen thousand dollars were subscribed and collected. To this sum



ORIGINAL MODEL OF THE ACCEPTED DESIGN.
(CARL-ROHL SMITH.)

Congress added eighty thousand dollars, and a committee composed of several prominent military men, among whom were Secretary of War Lamont and General Miles, was appointed to take the matter in hand. The chairman of the committee, General G. M. Dodge, of New York, requested the National Sculptors' Society, whose members include the greatest sculptors and architects of this country, to draft a competition circular and to generally assume control of the contest. This the Society consented to do, and the circular was drawn up announcing that \$96,000 was available for the monument, and that a thousand dollars each would be awarded to the five best preliminary models sent in, and, most important of all, that the Society would be the sole judge of the artistic merits of the designs. This seemed to promise that the award would be entirely free from the taint of political machination, and, in consequence, twenty sculptors entered the contest, and a committee of the Society, composed of five of the foremost sculptors and architects in America, went to Washington and selected the five most artistic models. Then, however, the Congressional Committee ordered a second competition, from which two of the five successful contestants were barred, and Carl Rohl-

Smith, whose model was not considered worthy of commendation by the committee of the Sculptors' Society, was admitted. The four competitors were P. W. Bartlett, E. H. Niehaus, J. Massey Rhind, and Carl Rohl-Smith. When the models were submitted a second time the Congressional Committee chose that of Rohl-Smith, although it was not approved by the committee of sculptors and has been almost unanimously pronounced by the profession to be much inferior artistically to the Bartlett and Niehaus models. In deference to public opinion it is not unlikely that Congress will reject the award of its committee. It seems pertinent to say that if the military gentlemen had accepted the judgment of those whose knowledge on the subject of art is very much greater than their own, there would have been no controversy and the most artistic statue of General Sherman would have graced the City of Washington. The chief reason why some of the European countries are so far in advance of the United States in art matters is because the foreign governments foster and encourage art, and bring to bear upon the subject trained intelligence which is free from all considerations but artistic ones.

Compressed Air as a Motive Power.

The experiments of two leading street-railway companies of New York with compressed air as a motive power for their lines calls attention to one of the most important mechanical forces known. While compressed air has not received a great deal of attention from the inventors of late years, and its possibilities are in a state of comparative undevelopment, its powers are not by any means an unknown quantity. Many street-car lines in Paris and other cities of France are operated by the Mehariski and Popp-Conti compressed air systems, and the same power is used in this country and elsewhere in many other ways, notably in mining, canal making, and operating block signals. It is probable that compressed air would be in much more extensive use than is the case were it not for the fact that inventors and engineers have given their attention of recent years very largely to the development of electricity. The mystery and apparently unlimited possibilities of the electric force have offered a field of work too attractive to be resisted by scientific investigators. It has been said by an authority that if but a fractional part of the money and brains that have been spent upon the development of electricity had been applied to compressed air, we should now be riding in pneumatic street-cars instead of trolley cars, and employing the same force in a very great variety of ways. Now that the possibilities and limitations of electricity have become fairly well known, and it has largely lost the atmosphere of mystery and romance that surrounded it, inventors are turning their attention to other fields, one of the chief of which is the development of the motive power of compressed air. The two pneumatic systems which will receive a thorough trial in New York City, and will in all probability be adopted, are the Hoadley and the Hardie systems. In both, the motor is under the car; no wires, as is the case with the electric trolley systems, and no cables, necessitating expensive excavations, are required. The compressed air system, moreover, is said to be much cheaper than any of the others, and is susceptible of more perfect control. It promises, in short, to be the most perfect which has been yet devised for street railways.

The Ruin of Cuba.

In all probability the Cuban patriots will be eventually successful in their struggle against Spain, yet Cuba's victory will cost her dear. With her own prosperity she will pay the price. Those who love her best are devastating her great and immensely rich plantations, destroying her railroads, burning her crops, and devastating in all possible ways the sunny and fertile country which in times of peace yields prodigally of the products of liberty, and they are likewise sacrificing themselves, because the impoverishment of their country means poverty for them individually. Many Cuban patriots of former wealth have been hounded out of Cuba by Weyler, and are coming into the United States to seek their fortunes anew. In peaceful times Cuba's exports of sugar are estimated to have amounted to \$60,000,000, her exports of tobacco to \$32,000,000; her minerals and

fruit to \$8,000,000, making a total of \$100,000,000 contributed to the commerce of the world by a million and a half of people who are outrageously overtaxed, and whose country is still in a state of virgin undevelopment. Under favorable conditions Cuba's trade would be much greater than this; it would, indeed, be immense in proportion to the island's extent of territory. At the present time, however, it is reduced to almost nothing, and the prospects are that next year practically no sugar or tobacco will be exported. Strange as it may seem, this is a matter of rejoicing instead of regret on the part of patriotic Cubans. The reason is that as Spain has been the chief gainer from Cuba's commerce before, she is the chief loser now. She levied about \$25,000,000 annually on Cuba before the rebellion broke out. At the present time she is deriving but very little income from the island; instead of being her principal source of wealth, it is costing her, in the maintenance of the Spanish army on the island, nearly \$10,000,000 a month. The Spanish government is notoriously weak financially; it cannot long stand the drain of the Cuban war, and it is upon this fact that the Cubans base their hopes for success. They are killing the prosperity of Cuba, that she may be free.

Prof. Langley's Flying Machine.

The recent attempts at aerial navigation by Prof. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, have probably been the most important yet made in this country. No less an authority than Prof. Alexander Graham Bell has stated that no one could have witnessed these experiments without being convinced that the practicability of mechanical flight had been demonstrated. The power of Prof. Langley's machine, which is called an aerodrome, is derived from a steam engine operating propellers. The model with which the experiments were made was not large enough to admit of any apparatus for condensing steam or economizing the water, which on this account could be carried in a quantity sufficient only for a very short flight. The distance traveled was about half a mile, and the speed was at the rate of twenty miles an hour. With an aerodrome of larger construction all the necessary apparatus could be carried, and there would then be no restrictions upon the distances which could be traversed. Professor Bell witnessed the experiments with the flying machine, and describes them as follows:

"The aerodrome in question was of steel, driven by a steam engine. It resembled an enormous bird soaring into the air with extreme regularity in large curves, sweeping steadily upward in a spiral path, the spirals being of a diameter, perhaps, of a hundred yards, until it reached a height of about one hundred feet in the air at the end of a course of about half a mile. The steam then gave out, the propellers which it had moved stopped, and to my further surprise, the whole, instead of tumbling down, settled as slowly and gracefully as it is possible for any bird to do. A second trial was like the first, except that the machine went in a different direction, moving in a continuous, gentle ascent as it swung around in circles, until its steam was exhausted, and it settled without damage in the waters of the Potomac River. I regard these experiments as of historical importance. They demonstrate the practicability of mechanical flight." The reputations of both Prof. Langley and Prof. Bell give importance to the experiments with the aerodrome, and they indicate that aerial navigation may be nearer than has been supposed.

The Bicycle Considered Commercially.

While the bicycle has been discussed chiefly from the standpoint of recreation and health, some of the most important results of the vogue of wheeling have been commercial ones. Merchants in many lines of trade are attributing dullness in their branches of business to the bicycle. Traveling salesmen are everywhere complaining that the people will not buy anything but bicycles. Statistics show that there is ground for these complaints. It has been estimated that the year 1896 will see the purchase of over a million wheels, and that this will represent an expenditure of from fifty to seventy millions of dollars. Persons in modest circumstances who cannot afford a great many of the luxuries of life are spending the great bulk of this money, and therefore it is being diverted from the dealers in the various comforts and luxuries. The youth, instead of buying a watch when he feels that he has reached the age of manhood, gets himself a wheel; and his fiancée almost invariably prefers one to the jewelry which heretofore has been the delight of her kind. The father, instead of getting his girls a piano, buys each a wheel. The young man goes to the theatre less and saves in his clothing and incidental expenses that he may join the great army of cyclists. It is because so much money is flowing into the coffers of the bicycle makers that merchants in other and often widely different lines are adding bicycles to their

stock, in order that they may come in for a share of the trade. Thus the piano manufacturer, the sewing-machine company, the fire-arms company, sell wheels. This is natural and legitimate because the money which goes for the wheels has been diverted from their businesses. The great influx of bicycle manufacturers, however, has given rise to competition, which has lowered the grade of wheels and will within a short period undoubtedly lessen their price to a material extent. One of the most conspicuous instances of the influence of the bicycle on trade is seen in the liquor business. Since the bicycle's rise to universal popularity the consumption of alcoholic drinks has decreased amazingly, while there has been a proportionate increase in the consumption of what are known as "soft drinks."

Motive Power from Ocean Waves.

There is no doubt that the world's supply of coal is materially lessening and will eventually become exhausted. Therefore it is important now, and at some future time will be absolutely necessary, that a motive power other than coal-generated steam be found to turn the dynamos which generate electricity. The utilization of Niagara Falls for this purpose has already begun, and there is another apparently feasible way in which water power may be employed to turn the wheels of industry. It is offered by the waves of the sea, whose force is unceasing and resistless. Ernest Gerlach, a California inventor, is the man who proposes to harness the waves and make them slaves of humanity. He is now engaged in erecting a plant on the Pacific coast which he believes will prove the correctness of his theory and do much to revolutionize the motive power of the world. The mechanism consists of two great paddle-wheels set in the water and connected with a fly-wheel. The paddle-wheels will rock ceaselessly to and fro under the pounding of the waves, but the gearing will be so arranged that the fly-wheel will revolve continuously in one direction. It has already been demonstrated that the mechanism will work satisfactorily. The only question is whether the force obtained will be great enough to operate heavy electric dynamos, and there seems to be little doubt of this. The motor if successful will be first used in supplying power for the Santa Cruz electric line, and furnishing that city with light and fuel.

The Eophone in Fogs.

The nightmare of mariners and one of the sea's greatest dangers are the heavy clouds of fog that settle on the water at frequent intervals and completely veil surrounding objects. So many collisions have occurred, and so many lives have been lost in the obscuring mists, that the question of protection of vessels in fogs has been a very serious one to navigators. There have been bells, and fog-horns, and ringing and whistling buoys, but they all have the disadvantage of locating only in a very general way the object to be avoided. An instrument that would enable the mariner to know accurately and exactly the point of issuance of the sound was needed, and this need has been supplied by Frank de la Furre, a Baltimore scientist, who has devised a very simple apparatus called the "eophone," by which the direction from which a sound proceeds can be ascertained with absolute accuracy. The instrument is very simple. It consists primarily of two bell-shaped sound-receivers and a central diaphragm. The receivers are placed to the ears, and when pointed in the direction of the sound it is audible in both ears. When turned an appreciable distance away, only one ear receives the sound; and its direction is thus accurately determined. The eophone is regarded as one of the most important inventions of the time, and all vessels should be equipped with the instrument.

Our Consul-General at Havana.

The position of Consul-General at Havana has been a peculiarly difficult one since the outbreak of the Cuban rebellion. The absolute neutrality of our government, combined with the strong personal sympathies of Americans in Cuba and this country for the Cubans and their cause, makes necessary the exercise of great tact and discretion on the part of our representative in the discharge of his duties at Havana. It is very fitting, therefore, that General Fitzhugh Lee should have been appointed to succeed Consul-General Williams, who resigned because of ill health. General Lee's well-known ability and high character will command respect from the Spanish authorities, and will enable him to efficiently protect American interests in Cuba. One of his principal duties will be to investigate and report the true condition of affairs and the exact status of the rebellion to the administration at Washington, which has shown dissatisfaction and distrust at the information which it has thus far received from Cuba. In this difficult work General Lee's military experience and training will be of great service to him.

ABOUT WOMEN.

MRS. MARY L. FOOTE, recently elected the police justice of Gaylord, Kan., ran against her husband and defeated him by a large majority.

MRS. ESTHER KIM PAK, the first Korean woman to leave her native land for the purpose of study, is in New York, preparing to enter a medical college in Baltimore next autumn.

ELISE LAMAY, a French Canadian girl, of Lewiston, Me., is an expert cobbler, and works at the window of her little store with apparent unconsciousness that there is anything unusual in her profession.

THE PRESENT OWNER of *Judy*, which, next to *Punch*, is the oldest comic paper in England, is Miss Gillian Debenham, who purchased it recently and intends to make a number of changes and improvements in it.

MISS ANNA L. HAWKINS, of Baltimore, who was graduated from the Maryland Institute School of Design, has chosen architecture as her profession, and her plans for the High School building at Havre de Grace, Md., have just been accepted. For the last year she has been a pupil of the School of Applied Design in New York.

MRS. ANNA B. JEFFERS has been appointed State Librarian by Governor Lowndes, of Maryland. She is the first woman who has ever held a State office in Maryland.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN in St. Petersburg has received from the Russian government an annual grant of \$48,000, and to this the municipality will add \$11,500. Private individuals have already secured to the school an endowment of about \$200,000.

DR. ELIZA M. MOSHER, of Brooklyn, who will enter upon her duties as Professor of Hygiene in the University of Michigan in the autumn, has had a thorough medical training in this country and Europe, and for some years has had a successful practice in Brooklyn. She is the first woman professor to be called to the University of Michigan.

Mlle. JEANNE BENABEN, of France, though only eighteen years of age, has taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts from a French college. After her graduation she became a professor of philosophy in a girls' school in Lyons. She was recently a candidate for the important degree of Licentiate in Philosophy. She emerged from an extraordinarily severe examination third out of two hundred candidates.

MISS FRANKIE LANE, of Oakland, Cal., intends to make stump speeches all over the country during the campaign in the interest of the Populist party. She says she has made a special study of the money and railroad questions, and will speak chiefly on them.

PRINCESS LI, the wife of Viceroy Li-Hung-Tschang, is fifty years old, but is said to look twenty years younger. Her feet have been tortured to such smallness that she cannot walk, and has to be carried about in a chair,—a magnificent one, of course,—yet she owns a thousand pair of shoes. Her husband's wealth enables her to have nearly one thousand silk dresses, and she can select from five hundred fur garments in winter.

MRS. JOHN H. MILLER, of Syracuse, N. Y., has invented a fireman's cap. It is made of fine strips of asbestos, and is held in place by a rubber band, making it air-tight. There is a strip of mica before the eyes, and a silk sponge through which no smoke can enter, but which admits air in plentiful supply, fills an aperture for the mouth. It is claimed that with this contrivance a man can work for an hour in a stifling smoke, and that its use will be of immense advantage to firemen.

WHILE HALL CAINE was in Philadelphia he took occasion to say that he considered American women cleverer and more cultivated than their British sisters, and this opinion he has recently reiterated with emphasis to an interviewer in London. He con-

siders them prettier, too, than English women, but not so beautiful. The author appears not to have had a single unpleasant experience in the United States except a bad quarter of an hour resulting from a reporter's misrepresentation of his views. He liked us, frankly and openly, and without the certain condescension observable in some transatlantic visitors.

DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.

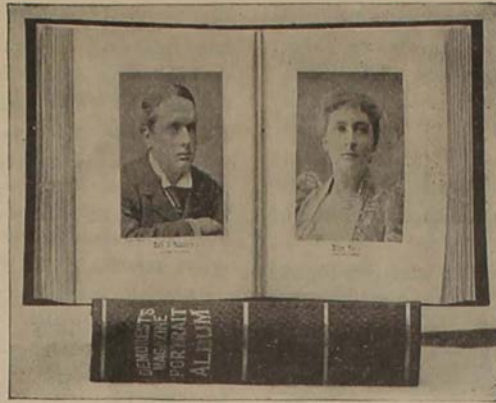
CONTENTS FOR AUGUST, 1896.

Playmates. Oil Picture.	
A Yachting Party. Full-page Gravure.	
Old Songs. Full-page Gravure.	
Two Pages of Portraits.	
General View of St. Louis During the Recent Storm. Full-page Gravure.	
The Signal Station of the Weather-Bureau in New York. Full-page Gravure.	
Hull House. The First Social Settlement of Chicago. (Illustrated.)	<i>Annie L. Muzzey.</i> 547
A Song of Doubt. (Poem.)	<i>Frances Isabel Currie.</i> 552
Weir of Hermiston. (Illustrated.) IV. and V. (To be continued.)	<i>Robert Louis Stevenson.</i> 553
Pot-pourri. (Poem.)	<i>Alfred Hayes.</i> 557
The Fury of the Winds (Illustrated.)	<i>J. Herbert Welch.</i> 558
A Study of Major William McKinley. (Illustrated.)	<i>Jno. Gilmer Speed.</i> 565
Notable Women of Atlanta, Georgia. (Illustrated.)	<i>Maude Andrews.</i> 571
Footprints. (Poem.)	<i>Madeline S. Bridges.</i> 574
"Ik Marvel" at Home. (Illustrated.)	<i>Jean Pardee-Clarke.</i> 575
Women Who Foster Patriotism. (Illustrated with Portraits.)	<i>Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper, Mrs. Donald McLean, Rev. Phæbe A. Hanaford, Mrs. Ida Trafford Bell, and Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton.</i> 577
Society Fads.	<i>Madame La Mode.</i> 578
Grandma's Wedding Gown.	<i>Arthur Grissom.</i> 579
Our Girls. (Illustrated.)	
A Glimpse of Wellesley.	<i>Helen Marshall North.</i> 580
Home Art and Home Comfort. (Illustrated.)	
How to Light the House in Summer.	<i>J. Harry Adams.</i> 584
Household.	
The Guest Room.	<i>Olive May Percival.</i> 587
Sanitarian.	
Summer Care of Babies.	<i>Marcia Duncan, M. D.</i> 588
The World's Progress. (Illustrated.)	
The Sherman Statue. Compressed Air as a Motive Power.	
The Ruin of Cuba.	589
Prof. Langley's Flying Machine. The Bicycle Considered Commercially. Motive Power from Ocean Waves. The Eophone in Fogs. Our New Consul-General at Havana.	590
About Women.	591
Demorest's Magazine Portrait Album. (Illustrated.)	592
Demorest's Magazine Purchasing Bureau.	592
Of Special Interest to All.	592
Mirror of Fashions. (Illustrated.)	
Review of Fashions.	593
Becoming Summer Gowns.	594
Of Checked Taffeta. Modish Lingerie	595
A Smart Gown in Black and White. Some Charming Hats.	597
Supplement of Fashions.	598
Toilet Accessories.	599
For Traveling or Play. Young Girl's Wrapper. Men's Pajamas.	600
A Simple Muslin Frock. For Summer Afternoons. For Small Girls.	601
Descriptions of the Designs on the Supplement.	602
Standard Patterns.	602
Correspondence Club.	605
Gleanings.	606
Biographical Sketches.	611
Spice Box. (Illustrated.)	614
Pattern Order.	615

DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE PORTRAIT ALBUM.

HAVE you provided yourself with a DEMOREST MAGAZINE Portrait Album? If not, why not? By neglecting to do so you are missing one of the greatest opportunities of your life, one you will regret more and more as time passes. Filled with the interesting portraits of celebrities of all eras that are published each month in DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE, it will prove a treasure-house of pleasure and profit for yourself and future generations.

The value of a collection of portraits such as we are issuing, eight portraits in each number, is literally incalculable. In the first place, each portrait is authentic; those of contemporaries being reproduced from the latest procurable photographs, while those of older date are taken from the best recognized sources. It is evident, beyond the need of suggestion, that such a collection, obtainable in no other way, should be jealously preserved. We have therefore published them uniform in size, upon pages without reading matter on the backs, which can be removed from the Magazine without injuring it in any way; and to provide for



their safe keeping in a permanent and convenient form we furnish handsome albums, especially designed to hold two hundred portraits each, which we supply at cost price, fifty cents each, transportation paid.

The pages of the albums are of heavy calendered paper with a colored border as a margin for each picture, and there is a descriptive title-page. The cover is of embossed muslin, with a handsome embossed title on the back. A space is provided at the back in which to insert the short biographical sketches that are published in every Magazine to accompany the portraits; and these sketches undoubtedly impart an additional value to the portraits. If you have an album and have mounted in it all the published portraits, it is filled, and you need another. Send your order at

once and avoid delay. Or if you have not an album, send for one, and start your collection.

Any or all of the portraits that have been published since June, 1895, may be obtained by purchasing the numbers of the Magazines containing them.

DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE PURCHASING BUREAU.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"FOR the convenience and benefit of the regular subscribers to DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE we have organized the DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE PURCHASING BUREAU, through which they may obtain anything purchasable,—any and everything needed for utility or ornamentation, for personal or household use, nothing being too small and nothing too large to be beyond its scope."

Since making the foregoing announcement, applications from our subscribers for the purchase of goods have become so numerous, and cover so wide a field, that it has been found impracticable to fill their orders in a manner satisfactory to ourselves, and at prices which would be of real benefit to them.

To obviate this difficulty we shall be obliged to make positive and closer connections with the dealers, and a series of catalogues, which will cover all classes of goods, will be issued by us. This will necessitate great labor and expense, and will take quite a time to accomplish. We are willing to undertake it, however, and ask our friends and subscribers to be patient. Meantime we will serve them as heretofore, and will offer, in each issue, a few articles which we deem seasonable and acceptable.

In the conduct of the Bureau well-defined lines will be strictly adhered to. No goods will be offered or catalogued without minute and accurate description; nothing will be handled which we cannot guarantee, and that will not stand the test of wear and time. What will interest you most, however, is that the prices charged will be as low as it is possible to make them, consistent with the payment of the expenses of the Bureau.

The widening of the scope and usefulness of the Department is undertaken to meet the demands made upon it; and our determination is to serve our subscribers faithfully, and give them, always, the GREATEST VALUE FOR THE SMALLEST AMOUNT OF MONEY.

We call attention to pages 612, 613, on which will be found announcements of a number of useful articles which can now be obtained through the Bureau.

Address,

THE DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE PURCHASING BUREAU,
110 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO ALL.

Our long-time friends and subscribers have the very pleasant custom of writing to us occasionally and expressing their opinions about the different issues of DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE, telling us what they particularly like, and what other things would, if published in it, make DEMOREST'S still more valuable or interesting to them. It is a custom which we wish more of our readers and subscribers would follow; and as we are now formulating our plans for the next volume, and it is our intention to make DEMOREST'S of the greatest value to the greatest number, we would be much pleased to receive, at an early date, suggestions and expressions of preferences from all of our subscribers and regular readers,—especially whether they would like the Fashion Department or any of the others enlarged, or any new features added,—in order that their desires may be taken into consideration in making our new arrangements.

MIRROR OF FASHIONS



REVIEW OF FASHIONS.—AUGUST.

A PATTERN ORDER, entitling the holder to a Pattern, will be found at the bottom of page 615. Any number of patterns can be obtained on the Order by sending four cents extra for each additional pattern.

The directions for each pattern are printed on the envelope containing it, which also bears a special illustration of the design.

MIDSUMMER modes have brought out many charming adaptations and modifications of the exaggerated and *prononcé* styles which were thrust upon our attention in the first spring importations. It is a satisfaction to chronicle that good taste and common sense have prevailed, and that they have had sufficient influence to evolve out of the chaotic mass of absurdities offered us as distinctive, attractive, and becoming fashions as we have enjoyed in many seasons.

Traveling-gowns are of the first importance, now, and for hot weather light-weight smooth fabrics are taking the place of the rough chevots and tweeds worn earlier in the season. Mohairs, mozambiques, brilliantines, and summer serges are most satisfactory for such gowns, as their smooth surface repels dust, and their texture is such as to prevent clinging or sagging. The standard cut of coat or blazer and plain flaring skirt of conservative width is the favorite style; and so universally is it the choice that it is difficult to find anything else in the shops. An occasional gown made to order has a trim basque or a Norfolk jacket, but this is not advisable unless two suits of different weights are chosen, or both coat and jacket or basque are provided with one skirt. Thus, a skirt of shepherd's plaid in fine wool—a combination of almost invisible blue and green with white—has a Norfolk jacket like the skirt and also a blazer of dark blue serge, which, with several shirt-waists affords great variety.

The newest gowns prepared for social functions at summer resorts and for country house parties are distinguished by many dainty touches on the waists and sleeves. Delicate colorings prevail and light, airy fabrics are the general choice. Only the skirts of very thin gowns have extreme fullness, and it is so arranged that it sets out in light, graceful folds; never in cumbrous, overlapping ones. Lace-edged ruffles and flounces trim the skirts of lawns, organdies, Swiss muslins, and some batistes, but more plain skirts are seen than trimmed ones even in these diaphanous fabrics. Some of the French importations which are marvels of dainty hand-work, have lace insertions between the breadths or many rows running around the skirt, sometimes in deep Vandykes.

A gown of sheer batiste of silky sheen and fineness has a plaited five-inch ruffle around the foot edged with Valenciennes; the corsage is given a coat effect by the addition of a short skirt-piece round the waist which is laid in inch-wide plaits across the back, but curves, with slight fullness only, over the hips; the fronts turn back in

draped revers, much trimmed with plaitings and rows of lace, and there is a blouse-front of tucked and lace-frilled white *chiffon* over white taffeta. The whole effect is very dainty. A figured India silk—green and white with black stripes—is made with straight breadths at the back and finished at the foot with a narrow hem headed by three rows of black velvet ribbon. It is unlined and hung over a white taffeta skirt finished with pinked ruffles. This preserves the natural beauty of the light India texture, and is an artistic as well as satisfactory way of making such fabrics. Of course a lawn skirt can be substituted for the one of taffeta.

There are dire prophecies of a return to tight sleeves in the autumn, meantime we are enjoying slight modifications which are very charming. For tailor and outing gowns plain sleeves prevail, and though there are many shapes or styles of cutting, they are much like those of last season. The sleeves of dressy gowns, however, are marked by the vagaries and ingenious devices which indicate a transition state. They settle the point definitely that sleeves are smaller, but retain many of the becoming and picturesque effects of the best styles of large sleeves. They are still draped very full on the shoulders and the upper part of the arm, but fit snugly from the wrist to above the elbow. The fitted part of the sleeve is seldom plain, being either wrinkled in glove fashion round the arm or trimmed with ruches, plaitings, insertions, or ribbons; and the wrists are finished with becoming overhanging cuffs cut in turrets, deep points, or scallops, and filled in with full ruffles of lace, or *chiffon* plaitings.

One of the most extreme of these sleeves is seen in a French gown of mastic canvas over rose-and-green changeable taffeta. Insertions of Venetian point between the front and side breadths are the only trimming on the skirt; the whole corsage and sleeves that fit closely from wrist to shoulder are of Venetian point over the changeable silk; the tops of the sleeves are draped with a double plaiting of white *chiffon* which reaches half-way to the elbow, entirely surrounds the armhole, and is sewed into it with the sleeve. A deep corselet of the canvas, rising in a point almost to the bust, is fastened in front with Rhinestone and garnet buttons. A corsage of fancy taffeta—white, with a *chiné* pattern of pink carnations—has the sleeves wrinkled around the entire arm, and the only drapery is a double ruffle of the silk about six inches deep surrounding the armhole.

Surplice effects share favor with the ever-popular blouse-front on round waists, and these are often accompanied by the becoming wide girdle, which starts sometimes from the side seams and sometimes encircles the waist. It is usually of black or dark satin contrasting with the rest of the gown and both bias satin and overlapping

bands of ribbon are used for it. A gown of heliotrope figured taffeta has a plain, full skirt gauged two inches deep over the hips and across the back. The full, round corsage is turned back in wide revers which are faced with embroidered white satin and edged with a ruffle of *Lierre* lace, and a yoke of tucked and lace-frilled white *chiffon* fills in the front and covers the shoulders. The sleeves are wrinkled round the arm till they meet a softly falling drapery of overlapping puffs which extends half-way to the elbow; and a girdle of black satin completes this smart gown.

BECOMING SUMMER GOWNS.

THE simple lines of the summer gown are its greatest attraction, and though, here and there, a gown with trimming of ruffles and insertions is seen, the rule is a plain skirt or one relieved only by a narrow border at the foot. The fabrics are so beautiful in themselves, and the skirts so full, that it is much like trying to add plumage to a bird of paradise to attempt to increase the style or beauty of a gown by trimming its skirt.

The standing figure in our illustration shows a gown of silk-embroidered batiste, a sheer and beautiful quality through which the lining of heliotrope silk, matching the embroidered figure, shows effectively. The skirt is the "Khiva," illustrated and described in Demorest's for July. Both lining and outside are cut by the same pattern and mounted to one belt, but they are seamed and finished at the foot separately. The hem of the batiste is set on with a rich insertion of embroidered batiste, and the waist—the "Astrea"—is trimmed with the same. It has a fitted lining of the silk, and the batiste is put over with slight fullness, having a double box-plait in front, drooping slightly, and a single one in the centre of the back, which is, of course, drawn down smoothly.

The seated figure shows a gown of dark blue canvas lined with changeable blue-and-green taffeta. The pattern of the skirt is the "Inglehart," described in the June magazine. Narrow pipings of the silk trim the foot. The basque—the "Sonja"—illustrates one of the extreme fancies of the season, having sleeves like the skirt, and a waist of white satin veiled with finely striped gauze—black hair-lines on white—put on with slight fullness, and opening in front over a vest of plaited *chiffon*. The shoulder-collar is of Venetian point, lined with the changeable silk and bordered with plaited *chiffon*. A full frill of the striped gauze surrounds the waist. The stock-collar matches the deep one, and plaitings of *chiffon* finish the wrists.



BECOMING SUMMER GOWNS.

ASTREA WAIST. KHIVA SKIRT.

SONJA BASQUE. INGLEHART SKIRT.

OF CHECKED TAFFETA.

THE continued favor of black-and-white combinations is a sort of protest against the vogue of aggressive, blinding colors which so afflicts our eyes this summer; and this costume of black-and-white checked taffeta would be noticed anywhere for its quiet elegance. The skirt is perfectly plain, and can be cut by any of our recent models. The corsage—the “Espinato”—has a little fullness, at the waist only, in the back, and is plain across the shoulders. The full fronts open to disclose a chemisette of plaited *chiffon* or white satin, for which, if either is too trying, jetted black net over white satin can be substituted. The revers, collar points, and trimming of shoulder-tabs and sleeve-wrists, are of gray satin overlaid with Venetian point lace. While the details are extremely simple, the gown has a decidedly *chic* air, and is commended for a bride’s calling-gown. It is equally suited, however, for women of middle age, and is a desirable model for the rich black gowns which many dignified matrons consider indispensable in their wardrobes.



OF CHECKED TAFFETA.
ESPINATO CORSAGE.

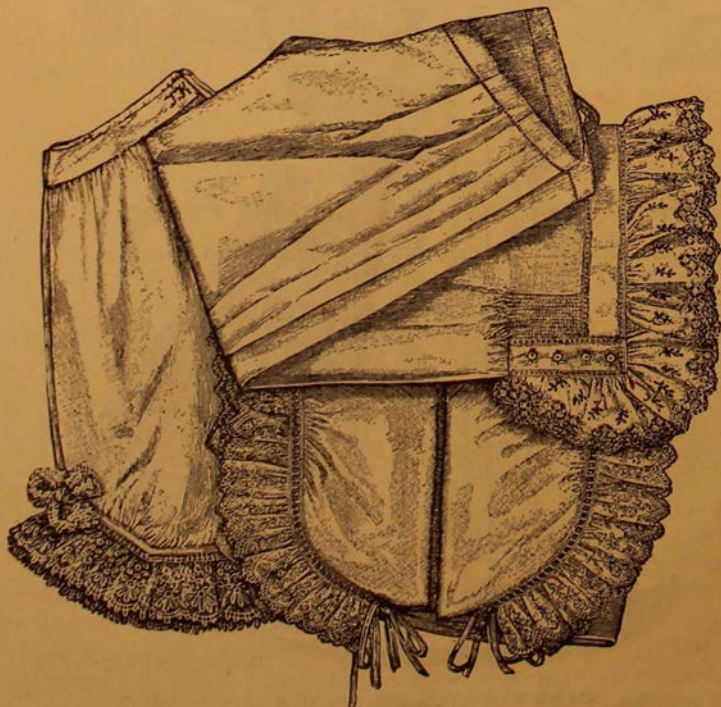
MODISH LINGERIE.

THE characteristic features of the season’s lingerie conform with those of outside garments, and almost no novelties are seen, except that always in French importations there are many tasteful and ingenious styles of combining and arranging the trimmings.

The width of skirts and drawers has extended till it is safe to say it can no further go. The tops of skirts are no fuller than heretofore, but the backs

are often cut with a deep Spanish flounce, and the trimming around the bottom is made very full by means of overlapping ruffles and flounces; a deep lace-trimmed flounce always being supported by one or more lawn ruffles beneath it, and the foot of the skirt finished with a ruffle instead of a hem.

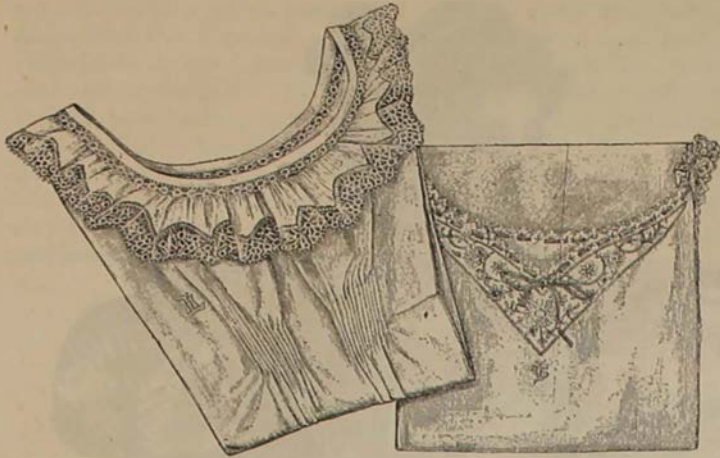
There is no change in the shape of regulation drawers, though one novelty is shown cut in umbrella shape; it has no fullness at the waist, but a wide flounce on the bottoms, curving up from a width of three eighths on the inside of the leg to a half yard on the outside, measures at the bottom from one and a half to two yards on each leg. It is too eccentric a garment to please the general taste. As will be seen from our illustrations, the bottoms of all drawers are cut very



FRENCH DRAWERS.



A SACQUE GOWN.



FRENCH SACQUE CHEMISES.

wide,—from a half yard to five eighths, double, and the majority are rounded up on the outside, where dainty bows of ribbon, which is often run through a beading heading the ruffles, are fastened.

The up-to-date features of all night-gowns are full trimmings of embroidery or lace around the shoulders and neck and on the fronts, and modified bishop sleeves. Any simple sacque and "Mother Hubbard" patterns can be used for the gowns illustrated. The one with a surplice front is a sacque gown, with the cambric laid in inch-wide

plaits in front and tucked the depth of a yoke in the back before cutting. The ruffle for the neck is sewed to a doubled bias of the cambric, which widens from a point at the ends to a depth of four inches at the back of the neck.

MOTHER HUBBARD GOWN.
(BACK VIEW.)

The ruffle is overhanded or stitched to an embroidered beading, which in turn is sewed in the same way to the bias. A deep pointed collar, trimmed with insertion and lace, entirely conceals the yoke of the "Mother Hubbard" gown. This could, of course, be added to a sacque gown also; but the fullness across the front of a yoke-gown is usually found more becoming.

A variety of styles of trimming, shaping, and finishing the necks of simple French chemises—the sacque shape—

are illustrated. Round, shawl-shaped, and square necks are equally in favor; all are sleeveless and finished around the armholes with scallops or a narrow edge of embroidery or lace. *Platte Valenciennes* or very fine *Torchon* are the laces used, and embroideries are all of lace like patterns. A simple, convent-



MOTHER HUBBARD GOWN.

embroidered garment is shown which has added fullness in front drawn up with ribbons run through worked eyelets; and another, whose round neck is finished with an insertion and ruffle of embroidery, has this same fullness slightly gathered at the neck, held at the waist line by groups of five tucks.

No special patterns are given for any of these garments; but our sacque chemise and gown patterns, standard drawers cut wider at the bottom, and "Mother Hubbard" gown will serve as models.

The daintiest corsets are made of exquisite brocaded satins and Dresden silks to match the silk petticoats with which they are worn. There are two popular styles; one of medium length and the other—the "Empire"—quite short. For summer wear there are delightfully cool ones of fine, firm linen, and also of silk-and-linen batiste; there are no steels on the sides to rust, and only the number of whalebones required to keep them in shape, so their weight is reduced to the minimum; and they are attractively trimmed, top and bottom, with Valenciennes lace and insertion.

Charmingly fresh and cool breakfast costumes for home wear are evolved from the colored lawn skirts with corset-covers to match, worn with *matinées* of white lawn or India silk.

A SMART GOWN IN BLACK AND WHITE.
CARLIER BASQUE. HADDU SKIRT.



A SMART GOWN IN BLACK AND WHITE.

THE skirt of this handsome gown is of white taffeta striped with fine lines of black satin. It is cut by the "Haddu" pattern, which has ten narrow gores and measures about six yards at the foot. The lining is of pale heliotrope ribbon-cloth, which gives a delicate violet hue to the silk, and a *balayouse* of heliotrope silk surrounds the foot. The basque—the "Carlier"—is of black satin opening over a full front of white plaited *chiffon*, and having revers of white corded silk finished with *chiffon* frills. The basque has a plain back drawn smoothly over a fitted lining, the fronts are fitted with the usual darts, and the skirt piece is a circular frill sewed on without fullness. A velvet belt fastened in front under jeweled buttons finishes the waist, and large bows of velvet trim the sides of the skirt. A toque of purple chip trimmed with white ribbon and violets is worn with this costume, which is a correct model for a visiting and reception gown, and for use at any social function in the afternoon.

SOME CHARMING HATS.

- 1.—SMALL round hat of yellow straw trimmed with wheat, wired tabs of white *crêpe* bordered with black lace, and yellow ribbon. A band of black velvet surrounds the crown.
- 2.—Hat of fancy rush-straw trimmed with white gauze, forget-me-nots, and mignonette.
- 3.—Brown chip hat trimmed with green and yellow ribbons and clusters of wall-flowers.
- 4.—Purple chip hat trimmed with changeable—purple and green—ribbon, thistles, shading from green to purple, and a black aigrette.
- 5.—Wide-brimmed hat of fine black chip, trimmed with snowballs and wide loops of bright *chiné* ribbon.
- 6.—Hat of white fancy straw, trimmed with rose-colored ribbon, white lace, and clusters of pink roses with their leaves.



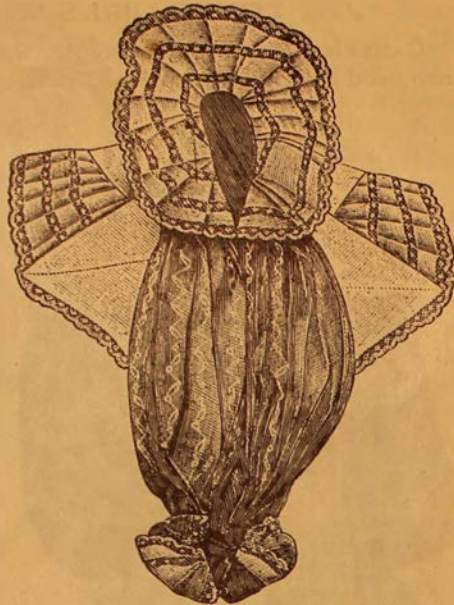
Fashion Gleanings from Abroad.

(For Descriptions, See Page 602.)

WE DO NOT GIVE PATTERNS FOR ANY OF THE DESIGNS ON THIS SUPPLEMENT.

TOILET ACCESSORIES.

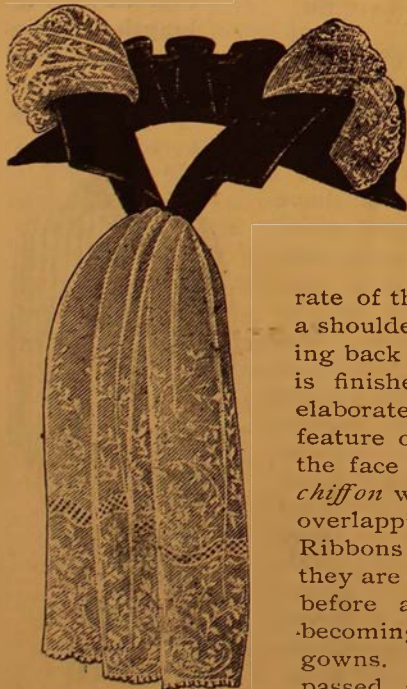
No shop-window displays attract more attention than those of collars, capes, and fichus, and the thousand-and-one variations of corsage accessories and trimmings which form so important a part of woman's dress in this era of elaboration. The taste, ingenuity, and time which were formerly lavished on the whole gown find their fullest opportunity for expression in these dainty, and often very beautiful, additions to the toilette. The greatest variety of exquisite trimmings, laces, and embroidered *chiffons* and batiste are used in making them. There is much greater variety in form than last year when the enormous sailor collars were worn by the stout and the slender, the tall and the short. Now it requires only good taste and an eye for harmony to select something becoming for every age and style. Shapes conform more to the figure and seldom show an extreme breadth on the shoulders. The most elabo-



No. 1.



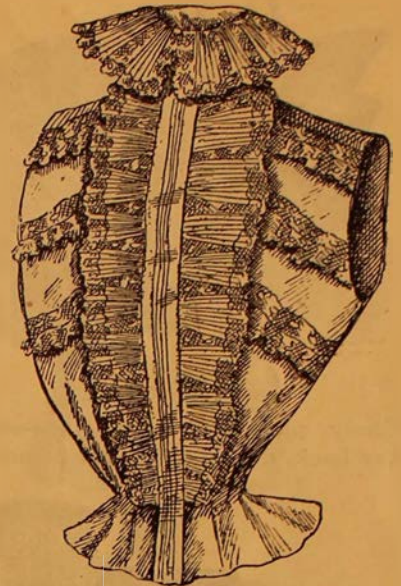
No. 2.



No. 3.

rate of these confections combines a shoulder-collar with revers turning back from a blouse front, and is finished with a more or less elaborate stock-collar, the principle feature of which is that it frames the face in soft ruffles of lace or *chiffon* with the daintiest possible overlapping turrets and points. Ribbons are used lavishly and as they are more beautiful than ever before are most important and becoming features of summer gowns. As stock-collars they are passed around the neck in soft, careless folds, and fasten in the

back under a generous bow, which must stand out from the neck in a full, fluffy fashion. This is the most generally becoming style ever worn. To wear over plain silk or satin bodices are some exquisite blouses of embroidered or plaited *chiffon*, the fronts arranged with moderate fullness and slightly drooping; the armholes are finished with ruffles of plaited *chiffon* or lace surmounted by butterfly-like bows of gay rib-



No. 4.



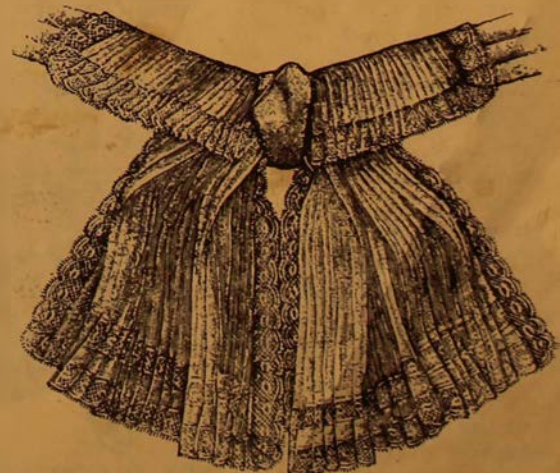
No. 5.

bons, and there is a stock-collar of the same, or just a bow fastening a collar of soft *chiffon* folds. These are most becoming additions to a gown, and transform quite a plain one into a smart reception or dinner gown. In the same fashion

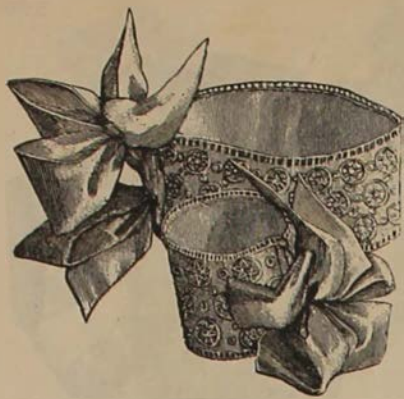
embroidered and jetted black nets and the fancy batistes can be most effectively used. Yoke-like shoulder-collars, square, pointed, or rounded across the bottom, with deep cuffs to match them, are made of the fancy batistes, and finished on the edges with a puff of black *chiffon* or with several overlapping frills of yellow Valenciennes. Our illustrations show a variety of these charming accessories, all of which can be easily made by any girl with deft fingers.

1.—A DRESSY arrangement of black *chiffon* with appliques of Honiton braid and lace-trimmed

white lawn of a cobwebby texture. A high frill surrounds the neck, and the shoulder-collar is bordered with a ruffle to match; while lawn revers turn back from a blouse-front of the lace-trimmed *chiffon*.



No. 6.



No. 7.

finely plaited frills of lace-edged lawn. It fastens in the back, and is to be worn under an open jacket.



No. 8.

5.—Fancy collar with jabots of *Lierre* lace and spangled *passementerie*.

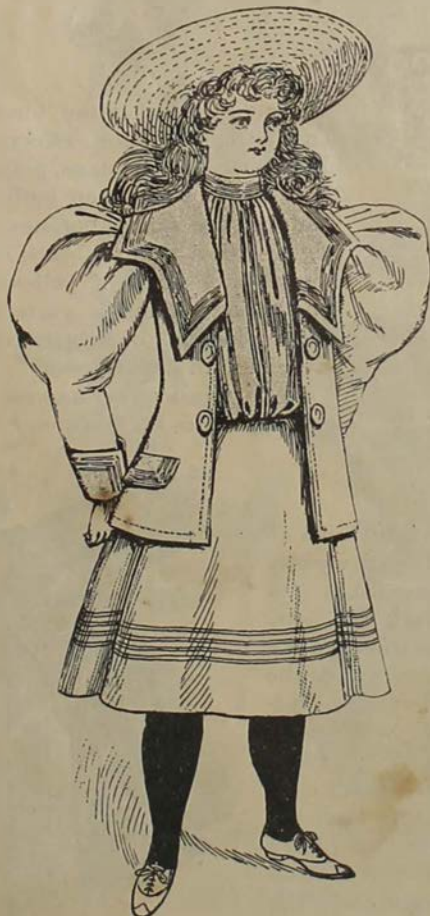
6.—A becoming collar of white satin folds with plaitings of lace-edged white *chiffon* falling over it, and *jabot* ends in front.

7.—Stock-collar and cuffs of embroidered batiste over rose-colored silk, with bows of ribbon matching the silk.

8.—Lace yoke of Venetian guipure, with epaulets of *Lierre* lace.

FOR TRAVELING OR PLAY.

THIS neat and trim little suit is made of dark blue serge of light summer weight. The skirt is gored in front and on the sides, and has a straight breadth in the back. Several rows of fancy *sou-tache* head the hem. There is a full blouse waist of the serge and another of batiste to adapt the suit to varying temperatures; and the belt of the skirt should button to the belt of the blouse,



FOR TRAVELING OR PLAY. THE "PRINETTE."

2.—Fichu of batiste, wrought in guipure effect, and trimmed with a double frill of *beurre* lace. To be worn over any plain corsage.

3.—Black velvet collar, fastening under long ends of wide *Lierre* lace.

4.—Blouse of white taffeta trimmed with lace insertion and

which falls over it. The blazer is fitted with the usual seams in the back, and the revers, cuffs, and pocket-lids are faced with batiste and trimmed with the fancy *sou-tache*. The pattern is the "Prinette," in sizes for eight and ten years.

YOUNG GIRL'S WRAPPER.

CAMBRICS, lawns, light-weight flannels, and India silks are used for these simple bedroom gowns.



YOUNG GIRL'S WRAPPER. THE "REVA."

The pattern is an adaptation of the popular "Mother Hubbard," but the yoke is rounded both in the back and in the front; it is, however, entirely concealed by the becoming broad collar, which is bordered with a ruffle of embroidery or *Platte Valenciennes*. This, of course, can be omitted when a very plain garment is desired, but it adds much style to the gown. The bishop sleeves should be fitted to every individual arm, measuring them on the seam with the arm extended, so that they are just a convenient length. If cut too long they droop untidily and are in the way. The pattern—the "Reva"—is in sizes for twelve, fourteen, and sixteen years.

MEN'S PAJAMAS.

THESE Oriental garments have come into so general use, and are so widely recognized as the most comfortable night-wear for men, that patterns for making them will be acceptable to our subscribers. *Habutai* silks and pongees are the first choice in materials, and next come the twilled silk-and-linen fabrics and cotton cheviots for summer use, and natural wool or French flannels for cool weather. As the illustration shows, the suit consists of loose trousers and a simple *sacque*. The edges are finished with stitched hems, and the *sacque* is fastened with frogs of fine cord and pearl buttons. The pattern is in two sizes, medium and large.



MEN'S PAJAMAS.



A SIMPLE MUSLIN FROCK.
THE "DOROTHY."

and are much liked for small maids. The pattern is in sizes for four and six years of age.

FOR SUMMER AFTERNOONS.

THESE charming frocks for girls from ten to fourteen years of age are attractively simple in design. That on the left-hand figure shows a frock of dotted Swiss muslin, having a full, straight skirt finished at the foot with a hem and tucks. All-over embroidered lawn is combined with the muslin for the waist and sleeves; a fitted lining holds the fullness in place, and the back is like the front. The pattern is the "Thekla," in sizes for ten and twelve years.

The companion figure shows a gown of blue India silk trimmed with batiste embroidery. The skirt is the "Doris," having six gored breadths and flaring widely at the foot. It should not be lined with anything stiffer than ribbon-cloth or lawn; and frequently the skirts of India silks are simply hemmed and hung over foundation skirts of silk or lawn trimmed with ruffles. The waist—the "Giulia"—is slightly full over a fit-

A SIMPLE MUSLIN FROCK.

FOR every description of washable fabric no simpler or more suitable model could be found than this dainty frock, the "Dorothy." As illustrated, it is of fine Victoria lawn trimmed with insertion above the hem and a ruffle of embroidery in addition around the shoulder-collar. The fullness of the waist is held in place by a fitted lining, and the straight full skirt is sewed to it. A sash of light Dresden ribbon and a shirred lawn hat complete the little frock. Pale pinks and blues in lawn and Chambéry are made in similar fashion with hats like the frocks.

ted lining. The deep shoulder-collar is of sheer batiste, finished with batiste embroidery, and the shoulder ruffles of the silk are trimmed to match the collar. Both the patterns—skirt and waist—are in sizes for twelve and fourteen years.

FOR SMALL GIRLS.

LAWNS, cambrics, Chambéries, and fine ginghams are all suitable fabrics to make by this attractive model. The unique feature of the frock is the Empire fullness given in front by extending the full skirt to the yoke line. There is a plain, short waist, to the bottom of which the skirt is sewed in the back and on the sides; and as it extends across the front it holds the fullness in place. The shoulder ruffle and cuffs are trimmed with insertion and a narrow frill of embroidery. The edge of the skirt is always a plain hem, but this may be headed by tucks or insertion when desired. Ruffles are seldom used on these tiny frocks.



FOR SMALL GIRLS.
THE "NYDIA."

Very dainty ones are made of white and delicate-tinted India silks, the skirts of which have feather-stitched hems and tucks. The pattern is the "Nydia," in sizes for two and four years of age.

CHILDREN'S frocks this summer are marked by greater simplicity, and among the prettiest things seen lately are some very attractive sailor models. Various materials are used for these and a blue-and-white *étamine*, with white cashmere blouse and sash and tie of blue surah is very dainty.



FOR SUMMER AFTERNOONS.
THE "THEKLA." GIULIA WAIST. DORIS SKIRT.

Notwithstanding we have frequently called attention to the absolute necessity of writing the name and full address in the spaces provided on our Pattern Orders, we are daily in receipt of numerous Orders without them. This may account for the non-receipt of patterns.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE DESIGNS ON THE SUPPLEMENT.

WE DO NOT GIVE PATTERNS FOR ANY OF THE DESIGNS ON THE SUPPLEMENT.

THE designs on our Supplement are selected from the most reliable foreign sources, and also represent popular fashions here. They furnish suggestions for draperies, trimmings, combinations, etc.,—in fact, for every detail of the fashionable toilet,—and the models are so practical, and in many instances differ so little from the patterns we give, that they can easily be modified, even by the least experienced amateur, to suit individual needs, and adapted to all seasonable fabrics, simple as well as expensive; while for professional dressmakers they are invaluable.

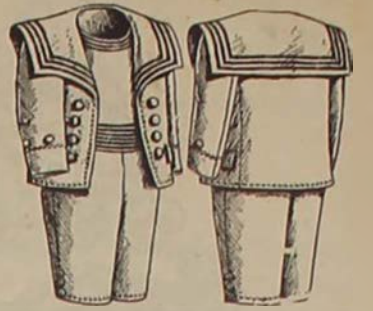
- 1.—Fancy straw toque trimmed with bunches of blue corn-flowers.
- 2.—Calling-gown of pearl-gray canvas over red silk, with lace-draped corsage.
- 3.—Fichu of overlapping frills of *écru chiffon* with bows of black velvet. Hat of gauze to match, trimmed with pink roses.
- 4.—Garden-party gown of fancy taffeta, combined with sheer batiste over green taffeta.
- 5.—Hat of rush-straw almost covered with violets, and trimmed at the back with a *panache* of violet tulle and green sprays.
- 6.—Reception-gown of plaited grenadine with insertions of Venetian point through which the fancy taffeta lining shows.
- 7.—Gown of dark blue canvas over changeable—blue and green—taffeta, with yoke of embroidered batiste.
- 8.—Garden-party gown of plaided batiste over pink-and-green taffeta, matching the silk stripes which form the plaid; stock-collar and girdle of dark blue satin ribbon.
- 9.—Dinner-gown of *chiné*-flowered taffeta, with corsage of cameo silk veiled with embroidered *chiffon*; sleeves of the flowered taffeta, and epaulets of wide *Lièrre* lace.
- 10.—Tailor-gown of tan-colored cloth with waistcoat and revers of embroidered white satin.
- 11.—Afternoon-gown of dark blue mozambique with girdle and yoke of blue-and-green changeable satin.
- 12.—Reception-gown of olive-gray whipcord with waist of *chiné*-flowered green taffeta.
- 13.—Black brocaded satin gown with plain round waist, worn with a fichu of pearl-gray *mousseline de soie* over heliotrope silk trimmed with ruffles of Chantilly lace.
- 14.—Gold pendant and brooch set with diamonds and pearls.
- 15.—Garden-party gown of batiste trimmed with ruffles and embroidery; shoulder-cape of black grenadine trimmed with full fringes of black gauze and lined with white satin. Picture-hat of black chip trimmed with white lace, black plumes, and pink roses.
- 16.—Evening-gown of black-and-white striped organdy over white taffeta, with bows of white ribbon.
- 17.—Diamond-set gold brooch with *solitaire* sapphire.
- 18.—Gown of fancy *peau de soie*, with *chiné* taffeta and white *chiffon* combined in the corsage.



LADIES' DRAWERS.



NORFOLK JACKET.



COMMODORE SUIT.



LIZANA FROCK.



METRA FROCK.



PAPILLON DRESS.



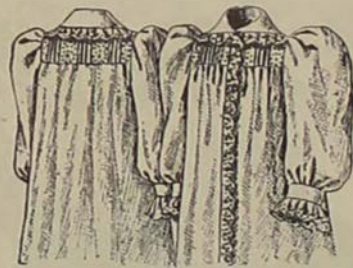
WINGATE DRESS.



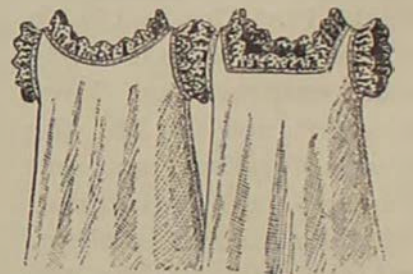
ALVIN SUIT.



SANS-SOUCI DRESS.



"MOTHER HUBBARD" NIGHT GOWN.



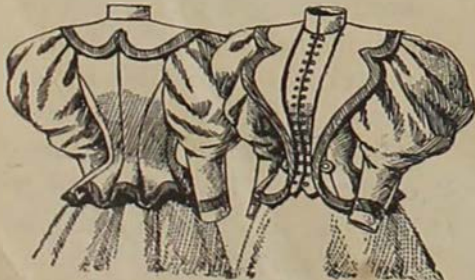
FRENCH SACQUE CHEMISE.



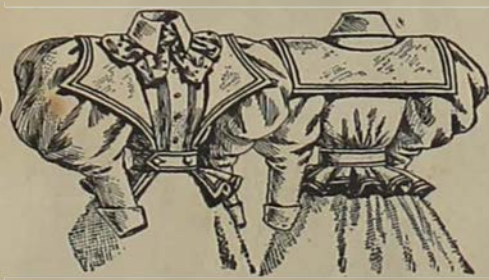
RECAMIER HOUSE-GOWN.



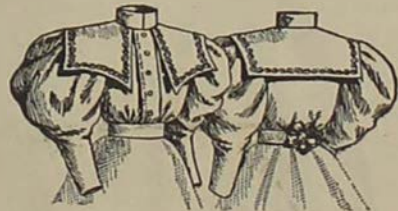
PRINCESS HOUSE-GOWN.



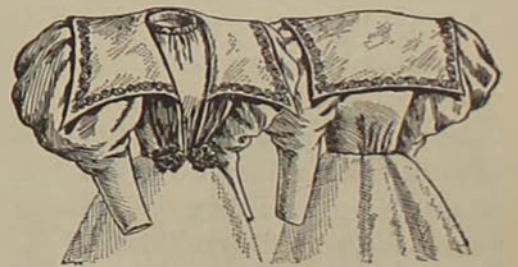
KILMENY JACKET.



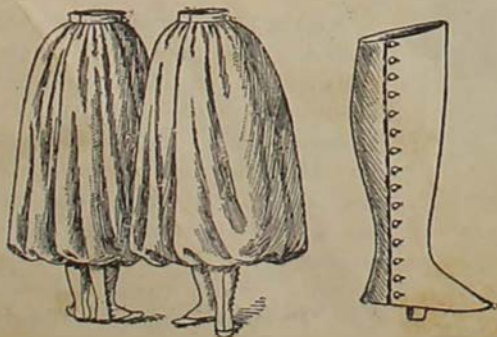
NORWOOD WAIST.



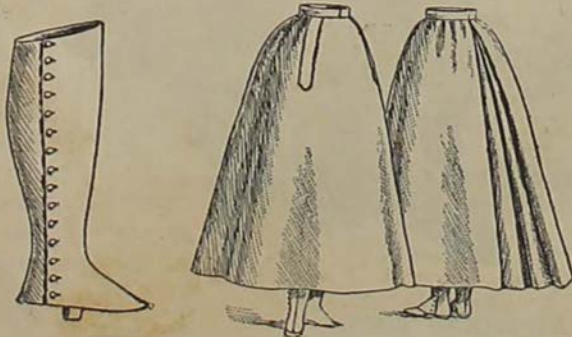
WINGINA WAIST.



LORETTA WAIST.



LADIES' BLOOMERS AND LEGGINS.



LADIES' BICYCLE SKIRT.

PATTERNS of these desirable models being so frequently called for, we reproduce them in miniature this month in order to bring them within the limit of time allowed for selection. It should be remembered that one great advantage of our "Pattern Order" is that the holder is not confined to a selection from the patterns given in the same number with the "Pattern Order," but the choice may be made from any number of the magazine issued during the twelve months previous to the date of the one containing the "Pattern Order." Always remember that a "Pattern Order" cannot be used after the date printed on its back.

It is absolutely necessary, when sending Pattern Orders, to write the name and full address on each one in the spaces left for the purpose. Failure to do so may account for the non-arrival of patterns.



has in use proven itself one of the greatest of factors in producing a clear, clean skin, and, therefore, a perfect complexion. Taken regularly in small doses, its effect will give satisfaction to the most exacting.

Agreeable

Preventives in season are much surer than belated drugs. A healthy condition of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels is the strongest safeguard against Headaches, racking Colds, or Fevers.

Syrup of Figs

Acts as a perfect laxative should, cleansing and refreshing the system without weakening it; permanently curing Constipation and its effects.

Mild and Sure

Pleasant to the taste and free from objectionable substances. Physicians recommend it. Millions have found it invaluable. Taken regularly in small doses, its effect will give satisfaction to the most exacting.

MANUFACTURED BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

HOUSEHOLD.

THE GUEST ROOM.

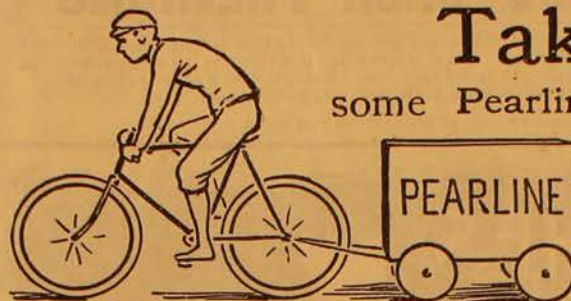
(Continued from Page 587.)

case the guest comes to grief a fresh one may be at hand and the stained one taken to the laundry-basket.

Have a *duvet*, afghan, or fancy blanket of some sort folded across the foot of the bed or couch, to be used during afternoon naps or if guests need extra covering during the night. This is better than for your guest to use her dress-skirts for extra bed-clothing, their appearance never being improved by the enforced duty. Do not infringe upon the rights of your guest by hanging your own wearing apparel in the guest-room closet, nor by using the bureau drawers of that room for the household linen. The guest should be made to feel that she is in absolute possession of the entire room, be her stay a matter of days or weeks.

It is hoped that you do not scant your hospitality to a "breathing courtesy" upon

(Continued on Page 604.)



Take along

some Pearline. Keep a little in your Bicycle tool-bag. It cleans dirty and greasy hands quicker and better than any soap can.

Takes grease and mud stains out of your clothes. You need it to clean yourself with, after you've cleaned your wheel.

Pearline and water is the best for cleaning and washing anything that water won't hurt.

Wheelmen and wheelwomen have a hundred good uses for Pearline. Unequaled as a lubricant for the chains.

521

Millions NOW USE Pearline

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.



Stylish Suits, \$5.00

WE have made a Bargain List of all the garments which we have had on exhibition in our salesroom this season, and are offering them at half price—some even lower—we wish to close them all out this month.

- Tailor-Made Suits, \$5 up, were \$8 and \$10.
- Stylish Costumes, \$7 up, formerly \$10 to \$18.
- Duck and Crash Suits, \$2.75, worth \$5.
- Bicycle Suits, \$5, former price \$8 to \$12.
- Special offers in Separate Skirts at \$3.95, really worth \$6 to \$8.
- Capes, \$2, actual value \$5.

Write to-day for our Summer Catalogue and samples of the materials from which we make these garments. We will mail it free, together with our Bargain List of reduced prices. We pay all express charges. Be sure to say you wish the Summer issue.

Our new Fall and Winter Catalogue of Suits and Cloaks will be ready August 15th. Write now and we will mail you a copy with a full line of new samples as soon as issued. Be sure to say you wish the Fall issue.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO.,

152 and 154 West 23d Street,

New York.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

Durkee's Salad Dressing Challenge Sauce Celery Salt

E. R. DURKEE & CO.,
Condiments of Every Description.

Guaranteed



Pure.

Spices, Mustard Extracts, Salad Dressing, Sauces, Herbs, Celery Salt, Oils and Essences. Each and every article of the choicest kind, full weight and of full strength and flavor. Gold Medals and Diplomas awarded at Columbian Exposition to each article exhibited for Superiority to all others. These articles cannot be excelled, and we challenge comparison with any goods sold.

E. R. DURKEE & CO., New York.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

Catalogue FREE of DEWEY'S IMPROVED Acme Dress and Corset PROTECTOR.

M. DEWEY, 1397 W. Monroe St., Chicago.
Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

PURCHASING AGENT. Shopping done free. Best reference given.
Miss M. Anderson, 333 Pine St., Phila., Pa.
Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.



The Glasgo Lace Thread Co., Glasgo, Conn., offers \$1,000 in premiums for the best work done with Glasgo Twilled Lace Thread. The prizes are divided into 4 classes, giving every one an opportunity.

\$1,000 CASH PREMIUMS

Extra prizes will also be given to those using the greatest amount of Glasgo Lace Thread. Particulars of competition in detail with sample of thread sent free. Sample spool of 500 yards, 10c.
THE GLASGO LACE THREAD CO., Box 5, Glasgo, Conn.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.



THE NEW LIFE GIVER.

The Original Oxydonor "Victory" for Self-Treatment Supplies Oxygen to the blood, and cures disease and pain under Nature's own laws. Applied as in illustration.

"Oxygen is Life." How to increase this element in the system was an unsolved problem to medical science until Dr. H. Sanche discovered a wonderful law of natural forces by the application of which oxygen from the air can be supplied in any desired quantity. It has cured and been fully tested in 60,000 cases of all forms of disease.

No. 1. PRICE \$15—REDUCED FROM \$25.

No. 2. " \$25—LATEST AND GREATLY IMPROVED.

Pasadena, Cal., April, 1895.

For the past two years and more I suffered with Articular Rheumatism in my arms, muscles and shoulder joints, and treated with a number of physicians and tried about every remedy suggested, but with only temporary relief. I concluded to give the Oxydonor "Victory" a trial, although I had not the least particle of faith in its efficacy, but to my surprise after a few applications my pains left me, my muscles began to relax, and joints to loosen, in fact my whole organic structure began to take on new life and strength, and now, in less than ninety days' treatment, without a drop of medicine, I feel like a new man. I regard the Oxydonor "Victory" as the greatest invention of man, and would advise all afflicted ones to try it.

W. H. RAYMOND, N. Euclid Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

Large book of information, and latest price-list mailed free.

Dr. H. SANCHE, Discover and Inventor, 261 Fifth Ave., New York City.
61 Fifth St., cor. Fort, Detroit, Mich.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

SPEND THE SUMMER AT

Deer Park,

On the Crest of the Alleghanies.
3000 Feet Above Tide-Water.

Season Opens June 22d, 1896.

This famous mountain hotel, situated at the summit of the Alleghanies, and directly upon the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has the advantage of its splendid vestibuled express train service both east and west, and is therefore readily accessible from all parts of the country. All Baltimore & Ohio trains stop at Deer Park during the season. There are also a number of furnished cottages with facilities for housekeeping.

The houses and grounds are supplied with absolutely pure water piped from the celebrated "Boiling Spring," and are lighted by electricity. Turkish and Russian baths and large swimming pools are provided for ladies and gentlemen, and suitable grounds for lawn tennis; there are bowling alleys and billiard rooms; fine riding and driving horses, carriages, mountain wagons, tally-ho coaches, etc., are kept for hire; in short, all the necessary adjuncts for the comfort, health or pleasure of patrons.

For terms apply to D. C. JONES,

B. & O. Central Building, Baltimore, Md.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write



CORPUS LEAN
Will reduce fat at rate of 10 to 15 lbs. per month without injury to health. Send 6c. in stamps for sealed circulars covering testimonials.
L. E. Marsh Co.,
2315 Madison Sq., Philada., Pa.



ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.
Simply stopping the fat-producing effects of food. The supply being stopped, the natural working of the system draws on the fat and reduces weight at once.
Sold by all Druggists.



Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

(Continued from Page 603.)

the arrival of your guest, but that a generous welcome is evidenced in every detail of the room your guest is to occupy. Never invite one to accept your hospitality unless she is perfectly welcome to your house; then spare no pains to make her comfortable and happy when she has come. When we shall have done with this insincerity,—inviting to our homes people for whom we care nothing,—a revival of the ideal hospitality, justly famed in ye ancient ballads, may be expected.

When we shall have learned to live beautifully the unexpected coming of a guest will be an unexpected pleasure, not the unendurable inconvenience it is now reckoned among the many. The hostess, by reason of such event, will not pose in the family circle as a martyr; she will simply conduct her guest to "the upper room" and then put an extra plate on the table. We should live each day as daintily, as cheerily, the children should be as well-bred, as though there were titled guests under the roof-tree.

The artificiality of the "home life" which has to put on company manners with a guest in the house is most deplorable, for truly our best manners and our best behavior are none too good for every-day use. It is small wonder that the mistress in such a home looks fagged, that her manner is strained. The whole thing is an intolerable sham. Hospitality on which may be detected the mark of genuineness should not be confined to any one section, as to the Orient or to the Southern States, but should beautify and broaden the lives and homes of all our people.

OLIVE MAY PERCIVAL.

SANITARIAN.

SUMMER CARE OF BABIES.

(Continued from Page 588.)

good guide. If you are suffering from the heat your child will also unless it be very delicate,—one of those bloodless little creatures whose vitality is at so low an ebb that it has no natural warmth. If it is in normal health don't burden it with superfluous clothing, but take off most of its clothes at midday, and as night approaches and the heat moderates put them on again. It is a good habit to throw a blanket or comforter on the floor and let a baby lie on it and kick its heels; this is a good exercise which amuses any child and will quiet a restless one. It increases a baby's discomfort and irritability to hold it when you yourself are hot. Protect it from a draft, and then let it alone.

MARCIA DUNCAN, M.D.

Sickness Among Children

is prevalent at all seasons of the year, but can be avoided largely when they are properly cared for. *Infant Health* is the title of a valuable pamphlet accessible to all who will send address to the N. Y. Condensed Milk Co., N. Y. City.

Agents Wanted everywhere (Lady & Gents). Salary and Commission. Only part of time required. Investor, Room 30-31, 17 Broadway, N. Y. Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

CORRESPONDENCE CLUB.

The large number of our correspondents, and the difficulty of finding time to examine or space to answer all their letters, render it necessary to urge upon them, **First**—Brevity. **Second**—Clearness of statement. **Third**—Decisive knowledge of what they want. **Fourth**—The desirability of confining themselves to questions of interest to others as well as themselves, and to those that the inquirer cannot solve by a diligent search of ordinary books of reference. **Fifth**—Consideration of the possibilities of satisfactory answers to the queries proposed. **Sixth**—A careful reading to see if the questions are not already answered in separate articles and departments of the Magazine. We wish the Correspondence Club to be made interesting and useful, and to avoid unnecessary repetition. We are obliged to confine it within a certain space, and we ask for the co-operation of our intelligent readers and correspondents to further the objects. Inquiries respecting cosmetics, medicine, or surgery, will not be noticed.

* MRS. J. A. M.—Most ink-stains can be removed in the following manner: After wetting the stained cloth, fill a basin with boiling water, set a plate—pewter, if you have it—over the top, and lay the stained cloth on it; then put salts of lemon or tartaric acid on the ink-spots, and rub it in with the bowl of a spoon till the spots disappear. Another method is to dip the stained linen or flannel into melted tallow, then wash out the tallow, which will carry the ink with it. A solution of oxalic acid can be used on all white fabrics, and it quickly eradicates an ink-stain; but care must be used to rinse every particle of the acid out; otherwise it will eat a hole.

"MARGUERITE."—There will be a summer term of the Boston School of Expression at Plymouth, Mass. There are extended courses in elocution in most of the Conservatories of Music in our large cities. We have not the addresses of any schools of oratory in Washington.

"JESSIE."—There is an acid with which some kinds of moles can be safely removed, leaving only a slight scar. The name of the acid we cannot at this moment recall. Your physician, however, will know, and as there are many kinds of moles, only he can decide if yours can be removed; his trained hand, also, would have to apply the acid.

"MEMPHIS."—Write to Demorest's Purchasing Bureau for a photograph of General Valeriano Weyler. We hear his name pronounced both *Wi-ler* and *Vi-ler*. As the name is German the latter is probably correct. The last syllable has not the sound of English *ler*, but is more like *lair*; much as if you were to speak the word *layer* in one syllable.

"AINSWORTH."—The Portrait Album is a popular feature of Demorest's Magazine which will be continued indefinitely. You will probably have an opportunity to fill many albums.

"DALLAS."—The poem you ask about is "Agatha," by Alfred Austin, and you will find it in the collection of his poems called "Soliloquies in Song." The correct reading of the first line is, "She wanders 'mid the April woods."

THE NEW WOMAN

whatever costume she may wear, will be particular about her teeth. Fashion decrees changes in wearing apparel, but it will always be fashionable to have the teeth white and the breath sweet.

RUBIFOAM

the up-to-date Liquid Dentifrice, keeps the mouth and gums in a healthy state, preserves and beautifies the teeth, imparts a delicate fragrance to the breath.

25 cts. at Druggists.

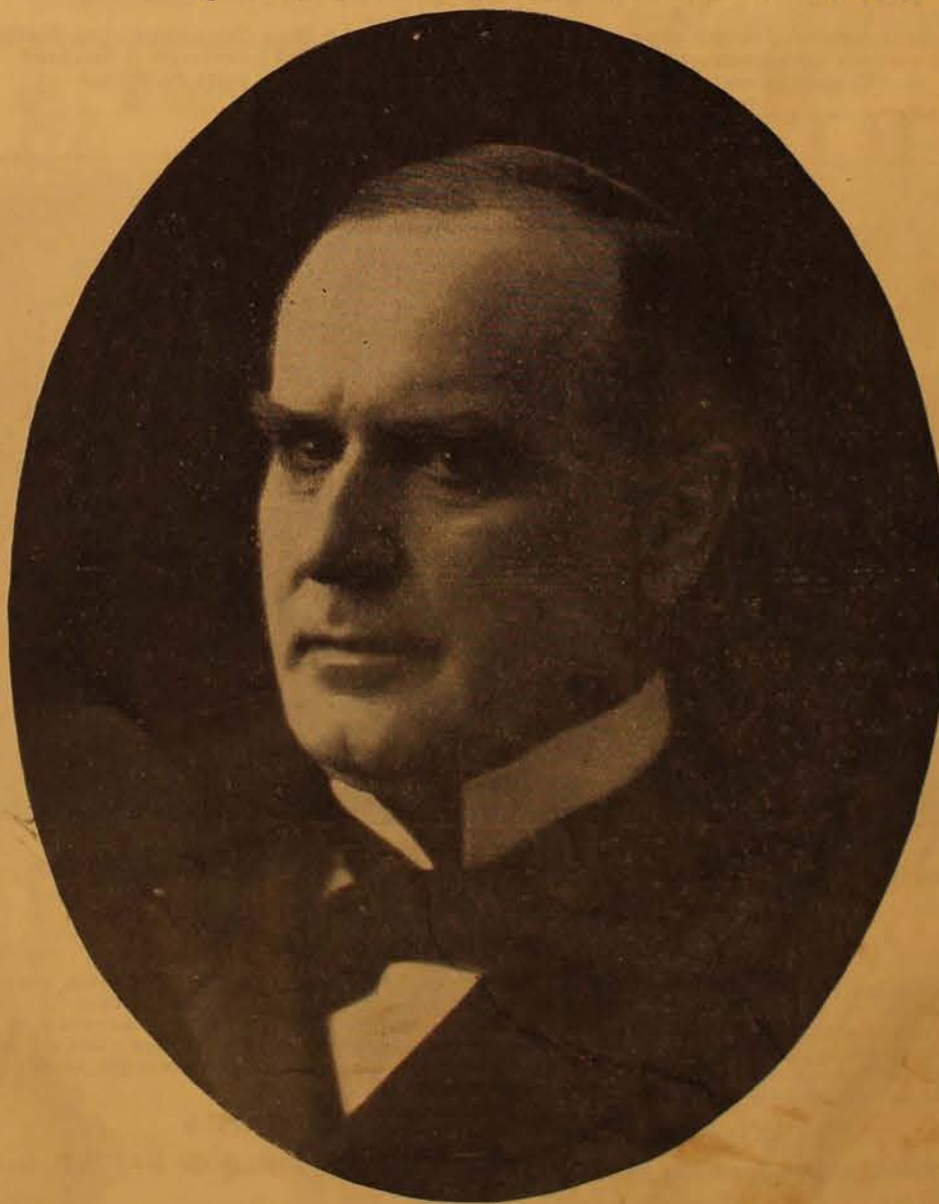
SAMPLE VIAL FREE — Rubifoam booklets on the care of the teeth mailed without charge, upon request. Address

E. W. HOYT & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.



Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR.



Copyright Photograph, 1896, by Baker Art Gallery, Columbus, Ohio.

Copies of our handsome portrait of EX-GOVERNOR MCKINLEY, 14x21 inches, printed in 14 colors on heavy plate-paper, without any printing on the back can be had by sending 10 cents in postage stamps. Address, JUDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.



A Miniature Vesuvius . .

inside your head. You know how that feels. Indigestion, Insomnia, Overwork—possible causes; Wright's Paragon Headache Remedy the cure, certain as the sunrise. No scientific

truth more wonderful than the amount of positive relief contained in one small wafer. Down goes the wafer—away goes the headache—up go your spirits. That's the process. A large box of Paragon Headache Remedy postpaid on receipt of 25 cts. in stamps, or sample free if you will send your address. All druggists. Agents Wanted in every county in the U. S. **Chas. Wright & Co.,** Man'g Chemists, Detroit, Mich.

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Does Your House Need Painting

INSIDE OR OUT?

JOHN W. MASURY & SON, Manufacturers,

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CHICAGO:
Masury Building, 191 Michigan Avenue.

BROOKLYN:
44 to 50 Jay Street.

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Free THE KNICKERBOCKER HAT PIN



For Ladies. The only practical Hat Pin that makes no holes in the hat. Binds it firmly and cannot be lost; easily attached to any shape hat or bonnet. Ladies are carried away with it. Made in Compound Silver and Oreide Gold. Price, either style, 25c. a set. Agents wanted, either sex. \$3 to \$5 per day easily earned. Sample Set FREE, either kind, if you send only 15c. for trial subscription to our new Illustrated Ladies' Magazine. Two sets (one of each kind) FREE if you send only 25c. for introductory year's subscription to Illustrated Magazine, L.N. CUSHMAN & CO., 64 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

TO READERS OF DEMAREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE:

The Publishers, always alive to the interests of their readers, have secured a special arrangement for a short time only, whereby they may supply the Great

"MEMORIAL WAR BOOK"

AT A SPECIAL PRICE AND ON SPECIAL TERMS.
THE WORK CONTAINS

TWO THOUSAND MAGNIFICENT ILLUSTRATIONS,

Mostly reproduced from the celebrated series of photographs taken during the war by M. B. BRADY and ALEXANDER GARDNER, under the

AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

the original negatives of which are now in the possession of the WAR DEPARTMENT at Washington, to which have been added reproductions of several noted paintings of GILBERT GAUL, and the series recently issued by the Messrs. Prang from paintings by de Thulstrup and Davidson, altogether



Forming the most Sumptuous Work on the War ever issued.

The text has been written especially for the work by

MAJOR GEORGE F. WILLIAMS,

and is compiled from Historical Records, Narratives of Men who fought, and from personal observations. It aims to present a series of pen pictures drawn from material that has never before been collected. It is a series of personal reminiscences of stirring adventures and lifelike descriptions of campaigns and battles, as the soldier saw them, rather than a history, with sufficient memoranda of the events attending the progress of the struggle to give the reader an understanding of their relative importance.

PEN AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES

OF ACTUAL SCENES on the MARCH, in CAMP, on the FIELD OF BATTLE, and in the TRENCHES.

An early application is necessary, as this offer may be withdrawn at any time.

For particulars, address, BOOK DEPARTMENT, DEMAREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE,

110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

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When buying HOUSE PAINTS ask for

Masury's Pure Linseed Oil Colors,

in paste or liquid form. The Best is always the Cheapest. Our paints differ from most others, in that they are better and go further. Durability lessens cost of labor. Send for Catalogue to

GLEANINGS.

A NOVEL SCHEME FOR RAISING MONEY.

A woman's club on Long Island has evolved a unique way of raising money to build a free library. They have started a fruit and vegetable market, which they open to the public every Friday afternoon during the summer months, from three until six o'clock. There are forty active members of the club—a Reading Class—who will take turns in attending the market stands, and also in supplying their commodities.

Three young women of the club have offered the use of their village carts as delivery wagons, and will themselves assume the responsibility of seeing that all purchases are safely delivered. It goes without saying that the stock of this up-to-date market is always in the most fastidiously prime condition, much of it being contributed from the private gardens of the club members, and of a sort not often to be had for filthy lucre. It is to be hoped that when these enterprising women count the financial results of their summer's work they will find they have nothing to do but go on and plan and build their public library.

THE SUMMER GIRL'S CANE.

With the earliest importations of spring hats were exhibited some crook-end walking-sticks of vari-colored woods, quite plain and unnoticeable in design, and attracting attention only from their association with gayly flowered hats and the bright silk cords and tassels which dangled from their crooks. We soon learned they were English walking-sticks; and as everything English is adopted with ardor by the up-to-date girl, an assortment of sticks rivaling in variety her parasols forms part of her impedimenta this season. On the beach, the boardwalk, and the hotel piazza, she sports her "cane,"—American for stick; she is a trifle illogical here, and does not adhere to English form,—and is learning to use it as effectively as hitherto she has used her parasol and fan. Few of these walking-sticks are seen in town,—except in Chicago, where report says they are cutting a great swath,—but there are the triggest possible umbrella

(Continued on Page 607.)

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the past 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINSAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's family Pills are the best.

TOKOLOGY A COMPLETE HEALTH GUIDE
Mrs. L. N. A. writes: "If I knew I was to be the mother of innumerable children it would have no terrors for me, so great is my confidence in the science of TOKOLOGY."
Sample pages Free. Best Terms to Agents. Prepaid, \$2.75.
ALICE B. STOCKHAM & CO., 277 Madison St., Chicago.
Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

(Continued from Page 606.)



Pill After Pie.

Our national dish suggests our national disease. The path of dyspepsia is paved with—pie. "Pill after pie" is just a pointed suggestion that you can cure dyspepsia, or prevent it, by using Ayer's Pills as a *pousse pâté*.

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ME-GRIM-INE

A positive and permanent cure for ME-GRIM (A Half-Headache) and all other forms of Headache or Neuralgia.

Headache Cured Free

by sample mailed you if this paper is mentioned. The more promptly headaches are relieved the less frequent will be their return until permanently cured. Sold by all druggists. 50 CENTS PER BOX.

The Dr. Whitehall Meg. Co. South Bend, Ind.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

\$1.98 BUYS A **SOLID COIN NICKEL WATCH** GENUINE Ladies' Size, Stem Wind and Set, Warranted for 5 Years. **CUT THIS OUT** and send it to us with your name and address and we will send watch to you C.O. D. by express. After examination pay the express agent \$1.98 and it is yours. Catalogue Free. Address **OXFORD HDSE. CO., 300 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.**

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

cases of richly grained leather, which look so like wood when drawn on that they virtually transform the umbrella into a walking-stick, and almost require to be touched to discover the reality.

OF INTEREST TO STAMP COLLECTORS.

The plan recently proposed to allow all cities of a hundred thousand inhabitants or more in the United States to have postage stamps of a special design will set the hearts of all stamp-collecting boys and girls all-a-flutter. What realms of competition open at the thought, and how much more of knowledge and effort on the part of the collector will be required! If the scheme be carried out the stamps will commemorate some notable historical event or famous resident of the city at whose request the Government will provide them, and it will take a whole album to hold the stamps of the United States alone.

AN INTERESTING CHURCH DANCE IN SEVILLE.

Four times a year in the largest chapel of the cathedral in Seville a curious scene is witnessed,—the dancing of the choir boys. This curious custom is a survival, specially sanctioned by his Holiness the Pope, of very ancient times, and can be witnessed only on the high festival days of the Nativity, Immaculate Conception, Ash-Wednesday, and Corpus Christi. Just at evening, when all the bells ring out with joyous and solemn clang, an imposing procession of ecclesiastics

(Continued on Page 608.)



McKinley Souvenir Top.

NOW ALL THE RAGE.

Is the latest Presidential Novelty, just out and having an enormous sale. Spins by pressing a button. Delights and fascinates the grown-up folks as well as the young. A souvenir from the home of McKinley. Sample, postpaid, 10c., 3 for 25c. Agents making \$5 to \$10 a day.

Gibbs Mfg. Co., Canton, Ohio.

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PURCHASE THE GOODS

that have a reputation upon which you can rely



B & H LAMPS

have no equal.

Gas and Electric Fixtures, Art Metal Goods, Tables, Figures, etc.

Fenders, Andirons, Fire Sets, Etc., Grille Work and Railings in Brass and Wrought Iron.

B & H Oil Heaters always satisfactory.

Our Productions are all High Class.

Perfect Construction and Superior Finish commend them to all purchasers.

Sold by Leading Dealers everywhere.

Our Little Book giving more information mailed on application. Correspondence from Architects solicited.

Bradley & Hubbard Mfg. Co.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, MERIDEN, CONN., BOSTON, PHILA.

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ARNICA TOOTH SOAP

BY FAR THE BEST

dentifrice; antiseptic—harmless—effective. No soapy taste. A trial will make you its lasting friend. Substitutes are not "as good." All druggists or by mail 25c. C. H. Strong & Co., Chicago.

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The EVERETT PIANO.

If not for sale by local dealer, write THE JOHN CHURCH CO., CINCINNATI or CHICAGO. Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.



A LITTLE SCHEME, OF HIS OWN.

BUNCO WILLIAMS—"Why, Mr. Shedruf, how do you do?"

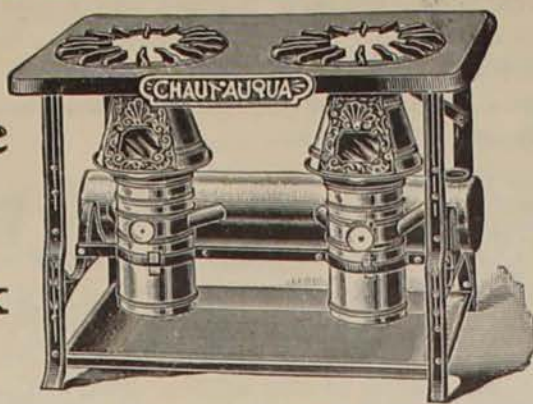
MR. SHEDRUF (a veteran)—"How are yer?"

Take a Combination Case of the **LARKIN SOAPS**

And a . . .
 "CHAUTAUQUA"
Oil Cooking Stove

Or
 Antique Oak **RECLINING**
Easy Chair or Desk

On Thirty Days' Trial.



CASE CONTAINS
 100 Bars Sweet Home Soap.
 12 Packages Boraxine.
 10 Bars White Woolen Soap.
 18 Cakes Finest Toilet Soaps.
 Perfumes, Cold Cream,
 Tooth-Powder, Shaving Soap.

The Soaps at retail would cost \$10.00
 Either Premium is worth . . . \$10.00
 Both, if at retail \$20.00

From factory to family, Both **\$10.**

And on thirty days' trial. If satisfied, you remit \$10.00; if disappointed, hold goods subject to our order.

The Larkin Soap Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Our offer explained more fully in Demorest's, May, Oct. and Nov.

NOTE.—The Larkin Soap Mfg. Co. make our readers a wonderful offer. Not only do they give you a box of excellent laundry soap and toilet articles of great value, but they also give each purchaser a valuable premium, and we personally know they carry out what they promise.—"The Independent," New York. NOTE.—We have examined the goods and premiums offered by the Larkin Co. They are all they say. A man or woman is hard to please, who is not satisfied with such a return for their money.—"The Watchman," Boston.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM

TOILET POWDER



Approved by highest medical authorities as a Perfect Sanatory Toilet Preparation for infants and adults. Positively relieves Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Chafed Skin, Sunburn, etc. Removes Blotches, Pimples and Tan, makes the skin smooth and healthy. Delightful after shaving. Decorated Tin Box, Sprinkler Top. Sold by Druggists or mailed for 25 cents. [Name this paper.] Sample by mail.

FREE

Gerhard Mennen Co., Newark, N. J.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

(Continued from Page 607.)

enters the chancel, followed by ten choristers wearing the scarlet-and-white costumes of seventeenth century pages and their plumed hats. After singing a quaint anthem to the accompaniment of a stringed orchestra the boys begin swaying back and forth with slow motions which gradually develop into the stately and rhythmic movements of a minuet; sometimes they accompany the figures with castanets, and always the effect of color, steps, and music makes an effective, never-to-be-forgotten picture.

IN THE ART WORLD.

It should cheer Sir John Millais during these weeks of critical illness to have such undoubted proof of the estimation placed upon his work as the recent sale in London of some of his pictures gives. The first oil sketch for "The Huguenot Lovers," a tiny thing about 10½ by 14 inches, brought \$3,250, and the first sketch of "The Good Knight," also in oil and about the same size, sold for \$4,500.

WHY THE WATER WAS SMOOTH.

The humor of the English sailor is illustrated in the following clipping from an English exchange: "A gentleman a short time ago was passenger on board a steamer plying between the fashionable watering-places of Blackpool and Southport. Feeling rather lonely, and wishing to engage in conversation with some one, he approached one of the sailors and said to him: 'We have a very smooth sea this morning; it is like a sheet of glass. You don't always have it like this?'

"'No, sir,' was the answer, 'but you see as how they knowed as you were coming to-day, so the authorities at Blackpool telephoned to the corporation at Southport, and they at once ordered out the steam roller and rolled the sea down for the occasion. That is how it is so smooth.'

"The gentleman retired to the end of the vessel, and it was some time before he recovered himself."

(Continued on Page 600.)

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly.



It is superbly printed, and pictures the more important news events of the world in graphic style.

It is for sale everywhere, and particularly by the Train Boy.

THE BEST AND MOST ENTERPRISING

OF AMERICAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLIES.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

WALL-PAPER
 Samples mailed free. Prices from 2½c. to \$3½ a roll, 8 yds. **KAYSER & ALLMAN,** 932-34 Market St., 418 Arch St., PHILADELPHIA.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

MAKE MONEY EASILY. I will send any lady enclosing 2c. stamp, particulars how to treat the Scalp, cure Dandruff, Baldness, &c., restore the color and grow a luxuriant suit of hair and obtain the agency for my celebrated preparations, **MRS. S. A. HYNTER, Hair and Scalp Specialist,** Box A, 112 West Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.



JELLIES and fruit syrups are quickly and easily made with the **Brighton Fruit Press.**

Three sizes—Two, Four and Ten Quart, \$2, \$4.50, \$9—Tinned all over.

Write to the Manufacturers

LOGAN & STROBRIDGE IRON CO. New Brighton, Pa.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

Try
This



in your next dress. It makes fitting easy and perfect. It is

Warren's Featherbone

and comes already covered for waist stays—to be stitched into the seams on the sewing machine—in flat tapes for bottom of basque to keep it from stretching; in hook and eye and skirt bones.

The latter being used by all first-class dressmakers to give the skirt the fashionable swing.

Free instruction given in boning at parlors 907 Broadway, New York; 720 Marshall Field Building, Chicago; 40 West Street, Boston; 1113 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED.
Our INVISIBLE TUBE Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. NO PAIN. Whispers heard. Send for FREE BOOK to F. Hiscox Co., 858 B'way, New York. Office Trial Free.
Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.



Faces Fair

are made fairer with a touch of Tetlow's Gossamer Powder. It corrects the little mistakes of nature—imparts a delightful softness and a delicate beauty to the skin without becoming visible to the eye. Pure and harmless. Makes the skin feel well cared for. Be sure and get

HENRY TETLOW'S Gossamer Powder.

Price 25c. by mail, or at druggists. Send 2c. stamp for sample. Mention this paper.

HENRY TETLOW,
Cor. 10th & Cherry Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

(Continued from Page 608.)

FOR SUMMER BATHS.

Oatmeal bags used frequently in the bath are very agreeable and also very beneficial to the skin, whitening it and giving it a velvety softness, and they are especially of great value to those women whose skins are so sensitive they resent the use of soap. The bags are made from cheese-cloth, about four inches square, and the powder with which they are filled is prepared in the following proportions: A half pound of pure old Castile soap, scraped to a powder; five pounds of oatmeal, and a pound of powdered orris root, the Italian is the best. Use a bag as a sponge, dipping it in warm water and rubbing it upon the flesh; it makes a thick, fine lather, and unless there are internal disturbances which counteract its benefits the skin will grow beautifully soft and white in a short time.

AN ECCENTRIC CHINESE CUSTOM.

The Emperor of China's prime minister is compelled by the exigencies of his exalted rank to carry with him on his journeys a constant reminder of the transitoriness of all earthly things. In case of death in a foreign country it would be a violation of a custom honored by centuries if the esteemed remains of a distinguished servant of the "Son of Heaven" were inclosed in a coffin of anything but home manufacture. In consequence of this unwritten law, when Li Hung Tschang left the Flowery Kingdom to journey to Russia as the emperor's ambassador at the coronation of the Tzar, an important part of his baggage was an elaborate coffin of heavy, gold-banded oak, embellished very richly with Chinese ornaments, and lined with tufted silk and satin.

ANOTHER BRIGADIER GÉRARD.

There is something so bluntly honest and bold in the self-criticism of a man who appreciates his own virtues, that it may well appall the soul unaccustomed to confidence. Says the author of "John Bull's Army": An English general, in reviewing a corps of cavalry, suddenly stopped before a splendid-looking fellow, and asked, abruptly,

"Which is the best horse in the regiment?"

"Number Forty, sir."

(Continued on Page 610.)

BABY WARDROBE PATTERNS.

PATTERNS for 26 different articles—long clothes with full directions for making, showing necessary material, etc., sent post-paid for only 25 cents. A copy of "Knowledge for Expectant Mothers" and a valuable secret sent free with every order. Send silver or stamps. Address MRS. P. ATSMAN, 52d St., Bayonne, N.J.



Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY **WANTED** competent Club Agents (Women, Men, Girls or Boys) in every town in the U. S. to get orders for our celebrated goods. LIBERAL TERMS; GOOD INCOMES. BIG PRESENTS with every sale. Good Teas and Coffees, 25c. per pound. Send this ad. and 16c. in stamps, and we will mail you a 1-4 pound Best Imported Tea, any kind, and full particulars. (D. F. M.)
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
31 & 33 Vesey Street, New York, P. O. Box 289.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.



Gives the Wearer a Beautiful Figure.

Made in White, Drab and Black. If not in stock at your retailer's, send \$1.00 and we will send you a pair, postage paid.

BIRDSEY, SOMERS & CO., Manufacturers,
85 Leonard St., New York.

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TRADE MARK

HEALTH

Ypsilanti

UNDERWEAR

MARK

This Trade Mark stamped on every garment, insures you genuine

YPSILANTI

DRESS REFORM UNDERWEAR

the most perfect, most healthful, most delightfully comfortable underwear made. Endorsed by physicians.

Send for Catalogue and our new book "Modern Underwear and How to Wear It," Free.

HAY & TODD MFG. CO.
Ypsilanti, Mich.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

Ladies' "Ball-Bearing" Knee Boot

"Fits and Feels Like a Glove."

The most graceful bicycle shoe. Allows free action without strain. Pratt Fasteners hold laces.

This Trade-Mark is on every heel. Look for it.

Sold by all Leading Dealers.
C. H. Fargo & Co.
—Makers—
Chicago

BOOKLET FREE

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48c.

Cambric Short Dress

For the nursery—tucked yoke front and back alike—neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery—full skirt finished with deep hem and tucks above—good material—neatly made.



Sizes 6 months to 2 years, 48c.

From our Catalogue—so full of illustrations of **The Best Way to Clothe Children** of all ages, that it almost takes the place of a visit to our store—for 4 cents postage.

60-62 West 23d St., N. Y.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.



EARN A TRICYCLE.

We wish to introduce our Teas. Sell 30 lbs. and we will give you a Fairy Tricycle; sell 25 lbs. for a Solid Silver Watch and Chain; 50 lbs. for a Gold Watch and Chain; 75 lbs. for a Bicycle; 10 lbs. for a Gold Ring. Write for catalog and order sheet Dept. N

W. C. BAKER, Springfield, Mass.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

THE NATION'S FAVORITE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, THE

Autoharp

For sale by all music dealers. Send for catalogue. ALFRED DOLGE & SON, Dept. Z., Dolge Building, New York.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write

(Continued from Page 609.)

"What makes you think it is the best horse?"

"He walks, trots, and gallops well; is a good jumper, has no vice, no blemish, carries his head well, is in his prime."

"And who is the best soldier in the regiment?"

"Tom Atkins, sir."

"Why?"

"Because he is an honorable man, is obedient, tidy, takes good care of his equipment and his horse, and does his duty well."

"And who is the rider of the best horse?"

"Tom Atkins, sir."

"And who is Tom Atkins?"

"I am, sir."

The general could not help laughing, but he gave a sovereign to his informant, who received it without moving a muscle.

TABLE-TALK.

THE ALPHABETS of the various languages of the world vary from twelve to two hundred and two letters. That of the Hawaiian language spoken by the Sandwich Islanders has only twelve letters, while that of the Tartars is at the other end of the list with two hundred and two letters.

FOR OVER TWELVE hundred miles the Nile River does not receive a single tributary stream.

GEOGRAPHERS SAY THAT the entire coastline of the globe measures one hundred and thirty-six thousand miles.

BETTER THAN MATTING.

BRUSSELINE (trade mark.) Our celebrated yard-wide, reversible carpet in Brussels designs and colorings, 80 cents a yard.

Send 10 cents for samples and circulars.

LACE CURTAINS, 3 yards long by 80 inches wide, 90 cents a pair post-paid.

W. J. ELDRIDGE, Station C, Philadelphia, Pa. Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write

MSS. We Buy and Sell STORIES, NOVELS, TRAVELS, ETC., AND ASSIST TO PROFITABLE PUBLICATION. THE ANGLO-AMERICAN WRITERS' BUREAU, 4 BATTERY STREET, VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA.

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The **Duxbak**

S. H. & M.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
BIAS
VELVETEEN
SKIRT BINDING

is rainproof and sheds water. It wears as only an S. H. & M. can wear and never turns gray as do the ordinary sorts.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Samples showing labels and materials mailed free. "Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, giving valuable points, mailed for 25c.

S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

ABOUT THAT NEW HOME.
PAYNE'S PORTFOLIO OF PLANS.



Pages 9x12, 100 Attractive Plans. Artistic

MODERN HOMES.

Views, plans, descriptions, etc., of as attractive houses as this, costing \$500 to \$8,000, mostly under \$3,000. Post-paid, \$1.00.

Small pamphlet, specimen designs, hints and testimonials, 15c. Illustrated circulars free.

GEO. W. PAYNE & SON, Archt's, CARTHAGE, ILL.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write

DON'T WALK

on the side of your foot;—get rid of the corn. It's easy if you have **A-Corn Salve** 15c. box. Your druggist or by mail. **GIANT CHEMICAL CO.,** 305 Cherry St., Phila.



Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.



CAUSE FOR A DIVORCE.

"Oh, mamma! I shall get a divorce, so I shall."

"My dear child, what has happened?"

"He is letting his whiskers grow and they don't match Fido's a bit!"

UNEQUALED IN
AROMA,
FLAVOR,
PURITY,
STRENGTH.
"TWO CUPS IN ONE"

**Ceylon
TEA**

**India
TEA**

Why?
Because
IT'S PREPARED
BY MACHINERY
NOT BY HAND.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

**Perfection
Dress
Stay**

Improves the
fit and reduce
waist measure

Better than
Whalebone



Warranted not to cut through.

SOLD BY ALL RETAILERS.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

FAT FOLKS! STOUT FOLKS

Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, Salt and
Bands Will Make You Thin and Well

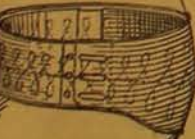
ONLY OBESITY REMEDIES ADMITTED AT THE
WORLD'S FAIR.

The portrait here presented is that of SARA HAYES, of New York, author of that popular novel, "Cora's Coquetry," who writes: "Six weeks' use of Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salt reduced me 41 pounds, cleared my complexion, and cured me of heart trouble."



No "tonics," "nervines," "sarsaparillas" or other medicines required. Dr. Edison's Pills and Salt reduce fat, cure chronic diseases, and take the place of all female remedies and regulators. From the Richelieu, Chicago, Mrs. Charles H. Wentworth writes: "Four weeks' use of Dr. Edison's Obesity Bands reduced my abdominal measurement five inches and cured me of dyspepsia."

Obesity Fruit Salt, \$1 a bottle. Obesity Pills, \$1.50 a bottle. Obesity Bands, \$2.50 and up. Measure as per figures on cut. Send for free copy of "How to Cure Obesity." Every fat person should read it. Send letter and mail, express or C. O. D. orders to Loring & Co., General Agents for the U.S. To insure prompt reply, mention Department as below. Use only the nearest address:



**LORING & CO., DEPT. 117,
No. 115 State St., Chicago, Ill.**

No. 42 W. 42d St., N. Y. No. 3 Hamilton Pl., Boston, Mass.

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.

**MAGIC LANTERNS WANTED AND FOR SALE
OR EXCHANGE,
HARBACH & CO. 809 Filbert St. Phila. Pa.**

Mention Demorest's Magazine in your letter when you write.



**Marshall's
Catarrh
Snuff**

has never been equaled for the instant relief of Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Headache. Cures Deafness, restores lost sense of smell. Sixty years on the market. All Druggists sell it. 25c. per bottle. F. C. KEITH, Mfr., Cleveland, O.

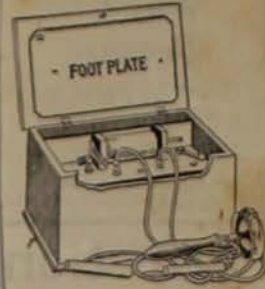
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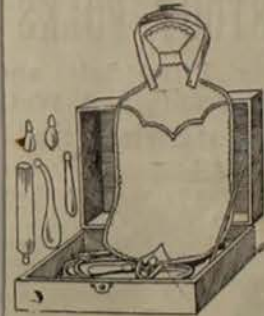


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We have secured this number only, at SPECIAL, dull Summer cash prices.

The "Famous Railway" Nickel Movement, with 15 extra fine ruby jewels, in solid gold settings, 14-k., gold patent regulator, compensation balance adjusted to heat, cold, isochronism and positions. It is particularly desirable, is recommended as fit to meet any and all requirements, and is especially adapted to the Railway Service:

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FOR THE LADIES.

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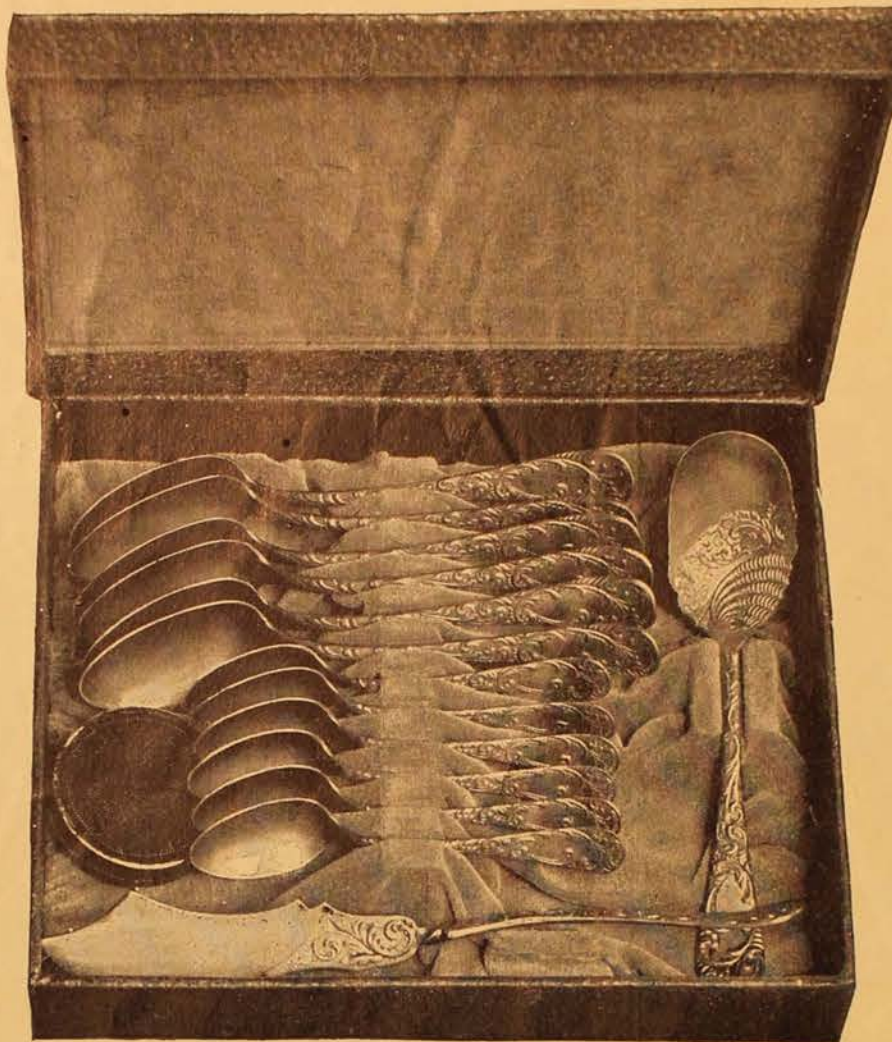
No. I. Is a very pretty double Victoria chain, with fancy slide, and ornamented with two very pretty charms set with stones, \$3.00.

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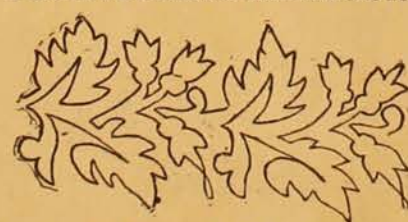
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The Patterns are New, Artistic and Up-to-Date. The Crown Outfit contains all the following patterns



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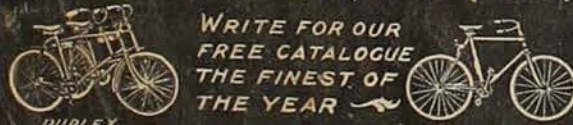
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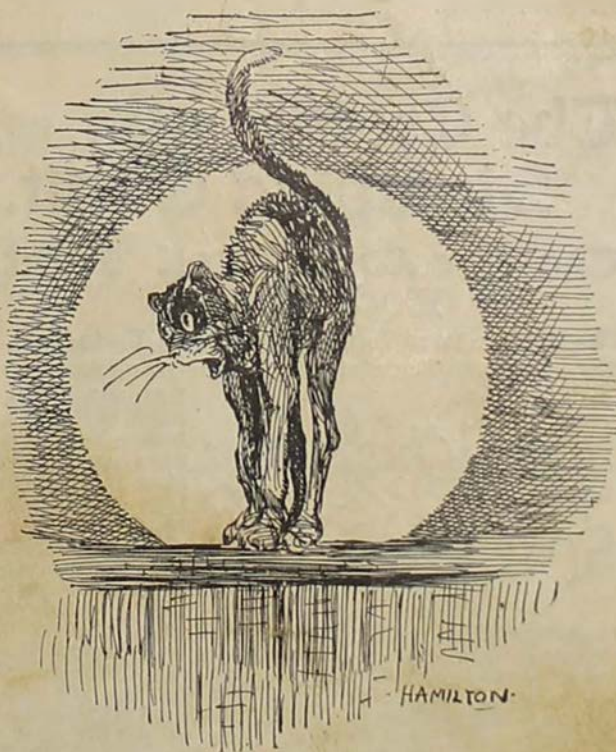
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MOTHER: "What makes you so nervous, Charley, dear?"

CHARLEY: "I've had two proposals of marriage, and I really don't know whether to accept Clara with her brains or Ethel with her money."



HIS TRADE SOOTS HIM.



A "THOMAS CONCERT."
(Continued on Page 615)

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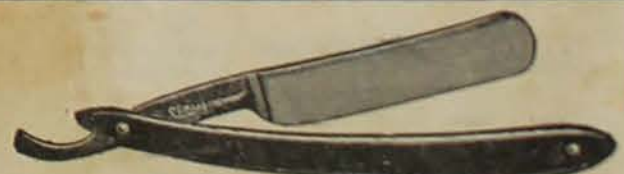
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