

#### MISS ELSIE WARD.

#### One of America's Brilliant and Rising Young Sculptors.

Miss Elsic Ward, who is now a member of the artists' colony of New York, is one of the most clever young women sculptors of America. Miss Ward, who won the \$3,000 prize for the drinking fountain at the St. Louis fair, is of southern parentage, her ancestors of Kentucky and Virginia birth, her mother a Talbot, sister of Bishop Talbot. She was born on a farm near Fayette. Howard county, northern Missouri. On that farm was a famous deposit of clay, of which the children were always making "things," dolls, dogs, pigs and animals of all kinds, as well as human beings.

She was still but a child when her parents moved to Denver, where she began attending public school. On graduating from the North Denver



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High school she began modeling in private classes. Fortunately artists of European education in Colorado for their health became her instructors. Among them was Samuel Richards, for many years an artist in Munich. He was impressed with Miss Ward's ability and advised her to come to New

That was eight years ago. She took his advice and found herself enrolled at the Art league under Mr. St. Gaudens. To "help out" in her finances she accepted the position of "monitor" of the modeling classes and took care of the rooms.

Mr. St. Gaudens saw that she would win distinction and gave her every encouragement. She won the first prize for a statue of a boy, a beautiful figure of a thoughtful youth in a pose of contemplation. The work placed her at the head of the three modeling toward each end. The clusters of stitchclasses, one of women and two of men. In her last year at the Art league, where she had begun by sweeping out the class room, she was made a member of the board of control.

In 1898 she managed to get enough money to go to Paris, where she stayed a year. There she made her beautiful design for a fountain, "The Boy and a Frog," which was exhibited at the Soclety of American Artists and also by special request at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts.

On returning to this country she opened a studio in Denver, when St. Gaudens sent for her to work with him at his studio in Windsor, Vt. She remained there for a winter, receiving further instruction.

When the Charleston exposition opened she received important commissions and won a prize for her Huguenot group of a father and mother with babe in her arms and a little son kneeling behind his father's staff in the act of picking up a branch of pine, symbolizing many important products of the state. She also received a prize for another group, "Mother and Child."-New York Herald.

Hanging Out Clothes. Some housekeepers are not as particular as they should be in hanging clothes on the line. The following may be of some interest to many: A sheet or tablecloth hung on the line with the selvage at the bottom, and especially if drawn tightly, will stretch in the middle more than on the selvage, and the clothespins will often twist the grain of the hem all out of shape. They should be hung with the hems down and be pulled slightly on the line to prevent stretching in the middle. Towels, napkins and pillow slips should be hung in the same way, hems down. Before hanging them there is an important part of the work to do, because it is a preventive of more work later, and that is the wringing of the cloth. Instead of putting such articles through the wringer by the corner or any edge that happens to be most handy, keep this rule in mind from start to finish. "the way of the warp." Lift the articles from the water lengthwise rather than widthwise. Take the ends, not the sides, in the hands, and lift the piece up and down in the water until thoroughly rinsed, then put the end through the wringer evenly, and before hanging them on the line take each piece by the end and shake it well. This will pay in the ironing end of the work. Doubtless more than half of the labor of ironing might be dispensed with if one would remember that proper wringing, shaking and hanging, and particularly careful handling and folding when taken from the line, are, or should be, a part of the smoothing or

The Kitchen Mat.

hardest forms of exercise, ever so much | good manners is courtesy.

more exhausting than walking, or even running, all the harder if one stands upon a dead, unyielding surface. Since a cook needs must stand more than half the time beyond any other worker it behooves her to deaden the pressure upon feet and spinal column. The elastic mat is a help. A greater help is a length of the thickest cocoa matting stretching from the sink to the range and passing the table on the way. It should not be tacked down, neither left at loose ends to curl and trip the unwary. Have the cut ends clamped fast with strips of double tin beaten flat and riveted through matting and all. Thus the matting always lies flat, with no possibility of dirt accumulating underneath. With a roof or back yard available it can be beaten like other rugs. Upon ironing days one bit laid upon another under the ironer's feet will save much in power and, consequently, in time.-Good Housekeeping.

Sewing on Buttons. There is art even in such a prosaic matter as sewing on buttons. The ordinary operator makes a knot in the cotton, passes the needle through the material from the under part and cheerfully accomplishes her task. The stronger the thread the more satisfied she will be. But when the garment is dealt with in the wash and ironing time comes around the knot upon which the work had depended forms a hard lump which cannot possibly resist the heavy and sharp sides of the iron. The latter cuts it off or certainly impairs its strength, and the wearer is left buttonless. The moral is obvious. Start sewing from the outside or the inside before putting on the button. The latter, being fairly tight, will protect the knot, and the smooth thread at the back will not be cut.

Putting Down Oilcloth.

In putting down oilcloth you do not tack as you go, as with carpets. Plan out the whole room first, putting in a tack here and there to hold it all in position until ready for the final tacking. It is disagreeable to fit oilcloth, and you will need a very sharp knife to keep it in shape. A good way to keep a keen edge is to have a piece of fine emery paper, and every once in awhile lay the blade of the knife flat on it, drawing it along as if it were an oilstone. After the oilcloth is fitted put in as few tacks as possible. Matting is laid in the same way, but staples will be found better than tacks to use at the joints to prevent fraying.

#### Bookense Curtains.

A pretty, durable curtain for a bookcase or set of shelves is made of light brown burlap with trimmings of red. The curtain is thrown over a brass rod fastened to the top in such a way as to form a deep lambrequin at the top. The burlap is lined throughout with turkey red. Red felt is used for the border, top and bottom, being feather stitched to the burlap with red worsted in clusters of six quite long stitches, the middle one longest and the others graduated es are about an inch apart. This makes an inexpensive and very effective cur-

# Advice to College Girls.

Aim for success. Do not select a calling which is beyond you. It is better to be a good housekeeper than a poor teacher. It is better to be an expert stenographer than an inferior lawyer. It is better to be an efficient nurse than an inefficient doctor. Perhaps the more ambitious calling will bring a slight notoriety in the beginning, but if a girl wishes to take a worthy place in the world she must not only follow her bent, she must consider whether she has strength for the long race .- Philadelphia Inquirer.

## Dinner Table Simplicity.

The hostess who dotes on extravagant simplicity has her dinner table as plain and simple as possible-a cloth of satin whiteness, ferns instead of flowers, unshaded candles instead of elaborate and petticoated electric lights or lamps. The only bit of pretension is the menu holders, which may serve as well for the name cards. This bit of prettiness is in the form of a porcelain flower, tinted in natural colorings.

The Linen Bag. Linen bags may be made by sewing two towels together. If they are fringed or have colored borders so much the better. The top end should be turned over to form a casing for the ribbon with which the bag is drawn up; the lower end should be stitched across just above the ornamental part of the towels.

Soiled White Lace.

To whiten soiled white lace baste the lace to a sheet folded twice. Mix starch and water to a paste in a bowl. Spread this paste on the lace and put it in the sun. When the starch is perfectly dry rub it from the lace carefully. If the lace is not clean repeat the

Professor J. W. Jenks of Cornell believes that women are well fitted by nature to become managers of large hotels and suggests that schools of domestic science extend their courses to prepare educated women for the pro-

According to the state factory inspector, there are 17,000 girls in the Pennsylvania mills between the ages of thirteen and sixteen. Of this number approximately 4,000 work at night.

Don't think the time is wasted which you spend in acquiring a graceful gait, for it exercises both a subtle and a mighty charm.

The best school of good manners is Standing is notoriously among the the family gathering, and the basis of

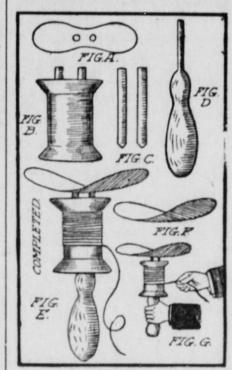


### A SKYSCRAPER.

#### This Plaything Is Very Amusing and Is Ensily Made.

The amusing toy known as a skyscraper is made of materials that are within the reach of every boy. It is easily constructed, and if you follow the directions set forth here you will produce a flying machine that will surprise you.

Fig. A is a piece of tin cut into the shape pictured, with two holes in it. Fig. B is an ordinary thread spool. Fig. C is a nail (2) with the head cut off. Drive the nails into the top of the spool so that Fig. A will fit on it loosey. Fig. D is a piece of wood cut into the shape pictured, and Fig. B is placed on it so that it can turn easily. Wrap a string around the spool. The string



MECHANISM OF THE SKYSCRAPER

is to be pulled to put the spool in operation. Fig. A must be twisted up a little, as shown in Fig. F. Fig. E shows the skyscraper completed.

Fig. G shows the way it is worked. Hold it in one hand by the piece of wood below the spool and take hold of the string which is wrapped around the spool and pull it quickly, so as to raise the tin from the spool. Then it will sail up into the sky. If it is made right it will prove to be a very amusing plaything .- New York World.

#### An Acrobatic Bottle.

Tie a cord from one side of the room to another, thus making a loose swing, and announce to the spectators that you are going to lay an empty bottle crosswise on the cord and make it stay there without your holding it.

Everybody will know, of course, that there is some trick about it, but that is the very thing that everybody will

You will need a small piece of chalk, which you must rub along the cord at the place where you are going to put the bottle. This will prevent the bottle from slipping. Acrobats rub chalk on the soles of their shoes for the same purpose.

Now get an umbrella or a parasol with a curved handle, insert the handle in the mouth of the bottle and lay the bottle on the cord, moving it back and forth a little at a time until you get it balanced. Then you may take away your hands and the bottle will swing of its own accord.

All that is necessary in a feat of this kind is a delicate touch, so as to get things nicely adjusted.

## The Telegram Game.

This is a simple little game, but it is instructive, for it gives boys and girls practice in quick composition.

Give to each player a sheet of paper and a pencil and then ask them in turn to name a letter of the alphabet until ten letters have been so named. If there are not ten players, some of them may be asked to name two letters each.

Each player writes these letters, one after another, at the top of his sheet of paper, and is then asked to write a telegram of ten words, the words beginning with the ten letters in their regular order.

Suppose, for example, that the letters named are J. T. O. R. B. H. A. S. D. I. Here is a telegram that might be formed on them: "Johnny tumbled off roof; broke his arm; send doctor immediately."

When the telegrams have all been written-which should be done within a certain time, say within ten minutes -the leader reads them aloud and awards a prize.

## A Good Detective.

Some one has invented an envelope that is chemically prepared in such a way that when any one tries to open it the words "attempt to open" suddenly appear. This must give the dishonest one a shock similar to that received by the mischievous small boy who opened his big sister's letter for fun. He found himself confronted

by these words on a sheet of paper: "You dishonest little boy! I knew you would be mean enough to do this. and now you are found out!"

## Why Rats Gnaw,

Rats and squirrels have teeth which grow all the time. In the case of a rat, the tooth pulp is perpetual and is continually secreting material by which it gains length. Therefore the animal is obliged to gnaw all the time to keep the tooth down to its proper length. It is commonly believed that rats keep gnawing out of pure mischief, but such is not the case.

No. 190 .- Reversed Syllables. I bought some chickens to \*\*\*\*\*\* and soon had \*\*\* \*\*\* hens.

One does use fine, close grained If the western lands \*\*\*\*\* him, he

will buy a \*\*\*\* \*\* Hermon. Mary, the daughter of the \*\*\*\*, was commonly called Mame, \*\* \*\*\*. \*\*\* \*\*\*\* veterans not refuse to take

up the \*\*\*\*\*\* It will cause you a vast \*\*\*\*\* of trouble if you try to \*\*\*\*\* \* wild pony

of the prairie. There is an old \*\*\*\*\* in the attic; also \*\*\*\* copper kettles.

#### No. 191 .- Missing Rhymes. Sing loud, O bird, in the \*\*\*\*! O bird, sing loud in the \*\*\*! And honeybees blacken the clover \*\*\*;

There is none of you glad as \*. No. 192 .- Double Acrostic. My primals and finals each name a

well known flower. Crosswords: 1. Making known. 2. An opening. 3. To praise falsely. 4. An article of food. 5. A prognostic. 6. One-half of demijohn. 7. Two vowels. 8. Opium dissolved in spirits of wine.

No. 193 .- Word Puzzle. [Words all end with the name of a

bird.1 1. The cry of an animal.

2. To watch secretly for an evil pur-3. A receptacle for a liquid.

4. Sometimes worn by monks. 5. A domestic bird.

No.	194.—Diamond						I	In Quadrangle.				
1. X	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	I	x 2.
x					x	x	x					x
x				x	x	x	x	I				x
x			x	x	x	x	x	x	X			x
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
x				x	x	x	X	x				x
x					x	X	x					x
8. x	x	x	I	x		x	x		x	x	x	x 4.

From 1 to 2, affirmation concerning anything; from 3 to 4, once in three years; from 1 to 3, apt; from 2 to 4, according to nature.

Diamond: 1. A letter. 2. To lick. 3. Deadly. 4. A Bible character. 5. A kind of raft or float. 6. A wall for defense. 7. That which allures. 8. A verb. 9. A letter.



## No. 196 .- False Comparatives.

A meadow, an unhappy king;
A pronoun fed by mountain spring.
Answer-Lea, Lear; me, mere.]

L A timber sawed, a guest who pays; A sentence stern, the flag we raise,

2 A medicine, a column grand; To suffer pain, a piece of land.

2. A spice, a plant with blossoms sweet: A nod, a leafy, cool retreat

4 Appointment high, an anger keen; A door; a shoe but seldom seen.

& A rattling noise, a fine repast; A wrap, a playful frisking fast.

6. A wager, something more than good; A rug, a substance, as of wood.

## No. 197 .- Concealments.

1. You may search a twelvemonth and find little except a spike of corn. 2. Toward which quarter of the sky should a baker look when he is about to prepare for baking?

3. In which weed may you discover an Indian weapon? 4. Look through the open work win-

dow blind and see the top floor of a

#### No. 198,-Syncopations. Syncopate part of a flower and leave

to resound. Syncopate to raise and leave a mul-

titude. Syncopate color and leave to gasp.

Syncopate floats and leave rodents.

## Her Choice.

Kind Lady-Bobby, I notice your little sister took the smaller apple. Didn't I tell you to let her have her choice? Bobby-I said she could have the lit-

tle one or none, and she chose the little one.-Youth

#### Key to the Puzzler. No. 181 .- Easy Word Squares: L-1. Hour. 2. Ogre. 3. Urge. 4. Reel. II.-1. Soap. 2. Once. 3. Acme. 4.

Peep. No. 182 .- A Poet: Shelley. No. 183.-Diagonal Acrostic: Cicero. 1. Casket. 2. Milton. - 3. Locket. 4. Rodent. 5. Covert. 6. Navajo.

No. 184.-Charade: Fort-night. No. 185 .- A Cat and Dog Puzzle: 1. Cat-amount. 2. Dog-fish. 3. Cat-astrophe. 4. Dog-ma. 5. Cat-kin. 6. Dogstar. 7. Cat-a-logue. 8. Dog-wood. No. 186.-Numerical Enigma: A roll-

No. 187 .- Diamond: 1. F. 2. Art. 3. Frail. 4. Tin. 5. L. No. 188.-Suffix Puzzle: Mill, millet.

ing stone gathers no moss.

Buff, buffet. Car. caret. Corn, cornet. Pick, picket. No. 189. - Curtailments: Line-n. Nigh-t. Pea-r. Bar-d. Have-n. Rave-n. Ran-k. Like-n.

## LAUNDRY LINES.

To prevent the fringe of towels and doilies from breaking and wearing off snap the article when the fringe is damp.

If a garment is badly scorched in froning lay it in the brightest sunshine you can find, and unless the fabric is burned the stain will all come out.

Dry colored cambrics indoor and if possible in a darkened room, for nothing is more likely to bleach colored cotton than strong light upon it while it is

Old stains may be removed from white goods by soaking the article in a weak solution of chloride of lime, a tablespoonful of lime to eight quarts of water.

When washing sateen or any cotton fabric with a satin finish put a little borax in the last rinsing water. This will cause the material to be glossy when troned.

When washing muslin curtains always rinse them in alum water, which does not spoil their color and renders them noninflammable. Allow two ounces of alum to a gallon of water.

When it is necessary to wring clothes out of very hot water, instead of scalding the hands, as may easily happen, lift the cloth from the water with a fork into a vegetable or fruit press and squeeze out the water.

The Use of Time Glasses. Despite the prevalence of clocks and

watches, numbers of sand time glasses are now sold. Those with a three minute gauge are a regular accompaniment of the egg boilers and egg coddlers of rich bronze or copper now popular for table use. Many sand glasses are in favor for dictating the length of time the tea must draw or the exact number of seconds the cocoa must "set" after withdrawal from the fire. Many housewives use a sand glass when preparing the sauces for delicate fish dishes or making dainty omelets and desserts apt to spoil in the breath of a second's overcooking or undercooking. The sand glass is a picturesque table equipment, performing its duties noiselessly and having a romantic, time honored suggestion that chimes in appropriately with the simple antique furnishings now in vogue. Sand time glasses now find place in sitting rooms and bedchambers and are installed on many desks and dressing tables in fashionable houses.

The Weak Chested Girl.

The weak chested girl who will follow the laws of hygiene and will exercise carefully and slowly will find that her figure begins to improve. If she will massage just a little with cocoa butter or with the oil, or sweet almonds, or with a liquid cold cream she will find that her figure improves still faster. And if she will drink cocoa and eat good, nourishing food she will be able almost to observe the progress of improvement from day to day. The weak chested girl must stop coughing. This is a difficult thing to do, but it can sometimes be accomplished where the

cough is a little back and a pad napra by changing the position. One very thin chested girl with a cough found that she could stop coughing by loosening the strings of her clothing, by filling her lungs with good air and by standing with the shoulders thrown back. It was part of her physical cuiture exercise, and it worked wonderfully well.

#### A Woman's Orchestra.

Mrs. Eleanor Hooper Corvell of Brooklyn is the organizer and leader of a woman's orchestra. She has long had her heart set on such an undertaking, believing that it would open a new field for woman musicians, whose choice of work is now mainly limited to concert work or teaching. Mrs. Coryell is the mother of three children and is a clear headed business woman, not blinded by enthusiasm to the possibility of financial failure. "The trouble with women's orchestras in the past has been," she says, "that often they would piece out their membership with students instead of finished performers. Whether the work of women compares favorably with that of men is beside the point."

Mrs. Caroline Scott's Work. Mrs. Caroline Scott of Frankford. Pa, has the reputation of being the greatest lover of animals in that town. yet she kills from 800 to 1,000 animals every year. Mrs. Scott began her grewsome occupation thirty-five years ago, when her interest in dumb animals brought many cases to her attention in which nothing could be done but to put the animal as painlessly as possible to death. The work gradually extended until now Mrs. Scott is called upon whenever any animal in Frank- . . ford is ill with an incurable disease or wounded beyond hope of recovery. She kills it by putting it in a box and filling

#### The Woman's Century.

it with gas.

Many prophets have been saying that this will be the woman's century. At any rate, it looks as if the old maid would disappear before its close. The belles of a generation or two ago were sixteen or eighteen years old, and a woman of twenty-five was regarded as hopelessly stranded if no man had won her. Today the unmarried women do not begin to call themselves "bachelor maids"-the most recent euphemism for "old maid"-until they are past thirty.

## Pearl Handled Knives.

The housewife who possesses a set of pearl handled knives may congratulate herself and gently call attention to them over the 5 o'clock tea. Pearl of this order has gone up in value with a vim that adds to the intrinsic worth of those quaint, old fashioned sets to a degree that will delight women lucky in owning them.

The hardest thing in the world is to do nothing gracefully.

Be charitable to the living. The dead can take care of themselves.



# PEOPLE are HURRYING

TO OUR GREAT SHOE SALE.

The last days. Only a few days more and the greatest MONEY SAVING SHOE SALE Bellefonte has ever known will be at an end.

Have you attended this great sale? It has been actually growing each day. Most sales die out in a few days, but this is a case of one telling another and they, in turn, telling others of the great values to be obtained here -selling Shoes and Oxfords and Slippers as cheap, as if we had bought them of a bankrupt concern, while, in fact, they are our finest, best, regular shoes cut down to cost and some much below cost. You shouldn't postpone your visit any longer.

# THE SALE WILL SOON END

Come and bring your family. You get two pairs of shoes for about the ordinary price of one. We have given fair warning, so if you miss this sale, the fault will not

> A. C. MINGLE, Bellefonte, Pa.