



MISS MILDRED HOWELLS.

The Very Clever Daughter of the Famous American Writer.

Few artists achieve fame at the tender age of eleven years, but such was the good fortune of Miss Mildred Howells, the only daughter of William Dean Howells, the famous American novelist.



MISS MILDRED HOWELLS.

had no idea of using her sketches, and, in fact, the book was an afterthought. Miss Mildred loved the works of art she saw and in her childish zeal endeavored to make copies of them.

When Baby Cries.

Most young mothers, says a specialist, do not learn that more babies cry because of thirst than because they are hungry.

Milk does not serve to quench thirst in the body. It is a solid, virtually, and many infants suffer keenly from thirst, especially in warm weather.

For the small infant, who should spend most of the time sleeping, the specialist has classified the causes for crying in the order of their likelihood. Colic is first of these, due to the disposition of so many parents to over-feed the baby.

When a baby has a well developed case of colic it devolves upon almost everybody in the house to be up and doing. There are agonized intonations in the cries, and the child's legs draw up convulsively, as if its knees would point out the seat of the pain.

It is always a safe and sensible thing to strip the baby to the skin when it is crying and will not stop. In the first place an infant's clothing is all about as unnatural as it could be made, and it offers many opportunities at the best for torturing the little ones.

The Children's Hour With Mother.

"One of the happiest memories of my little girlhood," said a mature woman, "is of that hour between the dusk and the daylight, when the night was beginning to lower, when we all sat around my mother in the sitting room waiting for lamplight time and telling stories. Sometimes mother told them to us; often we children took turns and told them to each other. Sometimes we had contests in making original conundrums and little verses. This was lots of fun. But the nicest 'hours' were when mother told us tales of her girlhood. We looked forward to that dusky hour before supper—for we called it supper then—when school was over and lessons, too; for in those days we somehow knew our lessons without having to spend half the night over them. Ah, then a mother could get close to her children. Neither school nor social duties nor fashionable dinner hours came between them. I think the youngsters of this generation who have no children's hour with mother are to be vastly pitied."

Furnishings and the Light. Don't buy furnishings that will not stand the light. There are plenty that

will, and they are quite as pretty as more perishable articles. We do not seem to be able to distinguish between good things of small cost and cheap things that are expensive at any price. There are the prettiest homes imaginable without an expensive article in them, but everything has been chosen with care. An inexpensive copy of a famous picture, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, is better than a crude painting from unskilled hands, but you cannot make some women believe it. Cheap silk and velvet have more virtue in their eyes than the finest cotton, and it is the cause for so much bad dressing, so many tawdry homes. Excluding the sunshine to preserve these monstrosities is a crowning piece of folly.

Making a Wardrobe. A good wardrobe may be improvised by taking two strips of wood, as long as desired, four inches wide and one inch thick, and screw them in the angle of the wall, six feet from the floor. Cut boards to fit in the corner, and rest them on the strips to form the top or roof of the closet. If preferred, a heavy piece of goods may be drawn across from the top, tacking it to the strips. A wooden pole is put across in front, resting the ends from wall to wall on the strips. This is for curtains. Cretonne, chintz or any such material will serve the purpose. Now screw upon the strips as many hooks as wanted, and if the top is wood put hooks into it also. A shelf may also be put in.

Measuring Medicine. It is useful to know how to give medicine in drops, half drops and even smaller quantities, because sometimes one is nervous lest the hand should shake and an overdose be given. The plan is simplicity itself. Suppose that you wish to give a half drop. You place one dram of the medicine in a marked sixteen ounce bottle, and fill up with water or other fluid to fifteen ounces. This will contain 120 teaspoonfuls, and each of these will hold half a drop of the drug. If one uses a measuring glass, it is quite easy to pour fifteen drops correctly, and in such case one may mix one-fourth of the quantities stated above.

Women Navy Nurses. Surgeon General Rixey of the navy has made a strong plea for the employment of women nurses in the naval medical service. "Women nurses are by natural endowment and aptitude," he says, "superior to male nurses for much of the duty required in the care of the sick and injured men." He calls attention to the fact that trained women nurses are in the army, and declares that their services would be more useful in the navy, securing for the sailors the same care that is given to the soldiers.

Loose Picture Nails. As soon as a nail driven in the wall gets loose and the plaster begins to break around it, it can be made solid and firm by the following process: Saturate a bit of wadding with thick glue, wrap as much of it around the nail as possible and reinsert the latter in the hole, pressing it home as strongly as possible. Remove the excess of glue, wiping it cleanly off with a rag dipped in water, then leave to dry, says Woman's Life. The nail will thus be firmly fastened in its place.

Tinware. Acids should never be employed to clean tinware, because they attack the metal coating and remove it. This refers to articles made of tin plate, which consists of iron covered with tin. Rub the article first with rotten stone and sweet oil, then finish with whiting and a piece of soft leather. Articles made wholly of tin should be cleaned in the same manner. In a dry atmosphere polished tinware will remain bright for a long period, but will soon become tarnished in moist air.

"Simmered" Eggs. Eggs which are to be hard boiled should be simmered for at least half an hour. This insures a yolk which is mealy instead of soggy. After boiling and shelling they are often quartered and served in a hot cream sauce or sliced, placed in layers in a dish, covered with cream sauce and buttered crumbs and baked in a quick oven. Grated cheese is sometimes added.

Unstarched Linen. The French have a way of making even an inferior quality of table linen look well without the aid of starch. When the napkins are washed and ready to be ironed they are dipped into boiling water and partially wrung out between cloths. They are then rapidly ironed with as hot a flatiron as possible without burning them.

Face Creams. In using face creams remember that whatever nourishes skin nourishes hair. To that rule there is no possible exception. But skin foods may be confidently used below the eyes, at the eye corners and upon the brow, for here superfluous hairs do not grow.

Belgian women take a pride in doing their own work. If asked why they engage no help they are very apt to reply that servants are kept only by lazy, incompetent, extravagant or sick persons.

The tidy girl will make a tidy wife and a tidy mother, and her influence goes far, like the ripples that spread in water after a stone has been thrown into it.

For the flower holder in the center of the table a plain glass goldfish globe is attractive, showing the stems through the clear glass.

As patent leather does not stretch readily, never try too small a shoe of that leather.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON XIII. Fourth Quarter, International Series, Dec. 24.

Text of the Lesson, Isa. ix, 1-7—Memory Verses, 6, 7—Golden Text, Matt. i, 21—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1905, by American Press Association.] Our last lesson was entitled "Preparation For the Messiah," and this is "The Character of the Messiah," but it might be more appropriate to call it the nature or manner of His kingdom. The great topic of the Scriptures is the kingdom of God, which will have Israel for its center, Jerusalem for its capital, the Lord Jesus Christ for its king and the whole earth as its territory. When He came in His humiliation as the Son of Mary He fulfilled many prophecies and brought the kingdom nigh, so that He said, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand," as said also John the Baptist and the twelve and the seventy. But because they rejected and crucified Him the kingdom was postponed till He shall come again, and then He will fulfill all the prophecies which are as yet unfulfilled, or, according to Acts iii, 21, "the heaven must receive Him until the times of restoration of all things whereof God spake by the mouth of His holy prophets which have been since the world began. During the present interval of His rejection as Israel's Messiah He is at the Father's right hand as our great High Priest, the great head of the church, His body, which is now, by the preaching of the gospel, being gathered out of all nations and being trained to reign with Him when His kingdom comes. In such a lesson as this we must note its primary reference to Israel and her Messiah and then gather the heart lessons for ourselves. The first of the commandments spoken out of the fire and afterward written twice upon tables of stone forbade the worship of any other god but the one only living and true God who brought Israel out of Egypt. Israel's great sin was the persistent turning away from their God to worship idols like the other nations about them. And the wonderful thing about it all is that God should continue to love such a people, bear with them, plead with them and continually set before them a glorious future when they shall have truly repented of their sins.

The last four verses of chapter viii will with the first verse of our lesson, if read from the Revised Version, warn the people of coming judgment and yet of future glory when they should truly turn to the Lord, but how awfully solemn the word in verse 29 that there is no morning for those who turn away from the word of God. Apart from Him who is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth (Rom. x, 4) there is naught but darkness, both here and hereafter; and He is the light of the world, the only true light, and in Him is no darkness.

at all. The ungodly, who are abiding in darkness and in the shadow of death, should easily see in all believers something of the light, for He has said to us: "Ye are the light of the world." "Let your light shine before men." (Matt. v, 14, 16.) Where the Lord Jesus is truly received sorrow and sighing and unrest give place to rest and joy and gladness (Isa. xxxv, 10; Matt. xi, 28, 29), foretastes of the kingdom when there shall be neither adversary nor evil occurrent, and the nations shall learn war no more (I Kings v, 4; Isa. ii, 4).

The expression "as in the day of Midian" suggests the supernatural way in which God wrought by Gideon and his 300 (Judg. vii), and among the enemy set every man's sword against his fellow. The birth of a soul, the gathering of the church, the conversion of Israel, the coming of the kingdom, are each and all the work of God alone, and so also is the life that the redeemed are expected to live here on the earth in this time of our humiliation. The zeal of the Lord must do it all or else it will not come (verse 7). The whole Bible story centers around Him who is called the seed of the woman, the seed of Abraham, the Son of David (Gen. iii, 15; xxii, 18; Matt. i, 1; Gal. iii, 16). Concerning Him as "the child born" of verse 6 of our lesson, it was foretold that He should be born in Bethlehem and also that He should come out of Egypt (Mic. v, 2; Hos. xi, 1), and so it came to pass (Luke ii, 6-14; Matt. ii, 15). He said to Manoah in Judg. xiii, 18, margin, that His name was "Wonderful." See also Jer. xxxiii, 17, 27, where the word "hard" is just the same word translated "wonderful." In Jer. xxxiii, 19, and Isa. xxviii, 29, He is said to be great and wonderful in counsel. Compare Ps. xxxiii, 8, margin, and xxxiii, 11. In John i, 1, we read that "the word was God" and in John xiv, 9, we hear Him say, "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." When His kingdom comes it shall be seen that the work of righteousness is peace and the service of righteousness quietness and assurance forever (Isa. xxxiii, 17). Then it shall be seen that "the throne of David" means just what the prophet said and what Gabriel said to Mary, the literal throne of the literal David at the literal Jerusalem, for the Scripture cannot be broken, and as truly as He was born at Bethlehem and came out of Egypt and all the Scriptures concerning His humiliation were literally fulfilled, so shall all prophecy be fulfilled in the same literal manner. Take heed lest He say to you, "O fool, and slow to believe all that the prophets have spoken" (Luke xxiv, 25). The same person who will rule the world in righteousness and peace, Jesus Christ our Lord, will accept the government of the life, including all the affairs of each of His redeemed ones, if He is only permitted to do so.

An Animal Story For Little Folks HOW THE RABBIT "GOT EVEN"

Old Tip, the elephant, was a practical joker. He was born with a funny streak in him somewhere that led him to look on the funny side of life and see a joke in even the most solemn matters. Moreover, he was forever playing jokes upon the other animals. Now, Tip's great size was not helpful to his playful bent, for when he tried to joke with the smaller animals he was at times a little rough, and that



used to make them mad. However, most of them took it all good naturedly and laughed with him. It's always the best way, as you shall see. One day old man Rabbit was sitting on a stool combing down his sleeky fur and sunning himself, when old Tip stole softly up behind him and suddenly

pulled the stool out from under him. Mr. Rabbit fell all in a heap on the floor—not hurt, but very indignant. "You're no gentleman," said he angrily. "He, he, he! Haw, haw, haw!" laughed Tip. "I say you're no gentleman. That's a low down trick, and I'll get even for this." "Oh, don't get mad," said the joker. "No harm done; I only meant it for a joke." But Mr. Rabbit went off vowing vengeance. Next day Tip was sitting on a tub when Mr. Rabbit came up and gave it a tremendous shove. But, alas for revenge, it seldom pays, for the tub rolled away, and Tip sat down, bang! slap! on Mr. Rabbit. "He never smiled again."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

How Pens Are Made. Pens are made by machines which seem almost to think. The steel is cut into ribbons as wide as the length of one pen, and these are fed to machines which cut out the blanks, then stamp them, split the points and place the maker's name on the backs. The pens are now complete, save the annealing, which is a process of heating the metal almost to the melting point and then cooling it suddenly to render it tough. After being annealed the pens are counted and placed in boxes. A machine has been invented for performing both these operations.

A Dinner Party. Said the elephant unto the stork: "How awkward you are with a fork! When you're dining with me Do feel perfectly free. Eat your soup, if you will, With the tip of your bill, And the same for potatoes and pork."

Bedtime In the Bruin Family



Carpet Stains. Some housekeepers have their carpets wiped off while on the floor with a cloth wrung out of warm water with which a little ammonia has been mixed. The water must be changed often. The colors of a light axminster or any other heavy pile carpet will brighten wonderfully after this treatment. One housekeeper has all her heavy carpets scrubbed on the floor, with plenty of soap and warm water. An ink spot was removed from a light colored axminster carpet by the application of common sand soap with a soft cloth wrung out of warm water.

A Little Word. A very little word is "No." You wonder why it doesn't grow. It doesn't need to grow a bit. For, though it's small, it's full of grit. A manly, plucky little word. And always so polite if "sneered." It's not a word that's made for show. But when you "mean it" give me "No."—Arthur Macy in Youth's Companion.

The prize ring is square, in spite of its name, but it's different with the political ring."

Irritation

of the throat, sore and swollen tonsils, loss of voice, and other throat troubles should never be neglected. These ailments quickly work down to the lungs, and often end in consumption or pneumonia.

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