DISPATCH, SUDDAY, NOVEMBER 8. THE PITTSBURG

1891. mal and compare the two. In figure 25 we

Description of the body is four the four parts of the body is four the four the four the four the four the body is four the four

frame. The deepest part of the body is about half way be-tween the fore and the back leg. The end of the bag comes a little above the fort there is very little variety, as the number



drawn. All lines should bear unmistakof positions which the cow can take is comsble characteristics of paratively small; these are familiar to althe cow. After get-ting these general out-

paratively small; these are familiar to al-most every one. In a drawing of the cow endeavor to ex-press the feeling or sentiment of complete docility. Then, after the animal is com-r leted, as the figure of a cow is in perfect keeping with a peaceful landscape, add those field or meadow surroundings, without which this animal would hardly appear natural, and which will supply the needed picturerque element.—Caroline Huut Rivanner. lines on paper, go nearer the cow, and Figlt. and to your drawing the most important details that then become visible-those that seem best to give the character of the main sections. (Figure 15). Sometimes the body of the cow seems to hang suspended on a pole (the backbone between two upright shafts-the legs); and

EDISON'S IBON PROCESSES.

He and His Associates Are Turning Out Metal Successfully Now.

Mr. Edison's new processes of iron reduction have brought a vast deal of new ore into the market. Himself and his partners have secured miles of iron territory in the mountains near his New Jersey home and Mr. Edison says there are sixty million dollars worth of iron ore in sight. The first order taken by the company was for a hundred thousand tons of ore at five dollars per ton and he says they can produce some of the finest iron to be gotten in the United States within an hour of New York. They not only can produce it but are producing it and they have enough ore before them to ambitious motive. After leaving Stuttlast them for many years.

He has an instrument for determining where iron is. It is shaped like a compass and a needle upon it points to figures show-ing the character of the magnetic ore below ing the character of the magnetic ore below it. This is known by the dip of the needle and Mr. Edison's survyeors now make maps of mining countries and tell just about where the veins of iron ore are located. Such a map of a county in Michigan located with certainty the various deposits. There is no doubt that there is a big fortune in these New Jersey iron mines. They have been worked for years but heretofore the been worked for years but heretofore the rock had to contain fifty per cent. of iron or it was no good. By Edison,s process if it contains twenty-five per cent. it pays well.

Gorgeous in All That Money Can Buy, but self with his own divinity; he had long ago formed the habit of going and coming like Not at All Fomelike.

work-basket, even if Her Majesty doesn't

there might be an ordinary writing desk, a

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH BY EDGAR FAWCETT. Author of "The House at High Bridge," "Romance and Reverie," "The Adventures of a Widow," numerous songs and poems and several plays.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

DECOMPOSED OF CONTROL OF CALL AND A DECOMPOSED OF CALL AND ADDRESS OF CALL AND ADDRES

CHAPTER VIII.

given offense to some of the haughtiest no-bles in Europe, and that he had refused to The truth was that Kathleen's mother had brought her to Saltravia with a most receive a certain princely cousin of his on account of having contracted such an alliacce. Then she said other things concern-ing Clarimond; she spoke of his intense democracy, of his rumored assertion that he meant to marry the woman he loved even gardt they had been living for several months in Dresden, and there she had heard things concerning Clarimond which made it seem at least conceivable that a splendid event might crown past disappointments and chagrins. Poor Kathleen, whose health had somewhat failed of late, did not dream of the audacity which underlay her mother's proposal that they should visit the Saltravian springs. They had hardly been there three days at the hotel when Clarimond, strolling one evening just at sunset past the Casino, saw Kathleen, and was struck by her pecultar loveliness. The princess detested his democratic way of exhibiting himself, as she called it, and more than once implored him not to appear thus publicly.

though she were born a peasant; and lastly, of his well-known regard for America and the American people. This, my dear, was the secret of my having brought you here. You see, I'm naking a clean breast of it to you nee. you now. Don't stare at me in that amazed manner. You act as if you'd just heard an explosion of dynamite." explosion of dynamite." "I have, mamma-and a rather loud one." Mrs. Kennaird drew herself up and gave several short nods. "Kathleen, stranger things have bappened. And if there's a woman living who could bring about such a development I believe that I am she." They had reached a small rustic sest, within a thicket of laurels whence rose a bust in granite of Pouslikin, the famed Russian poet. Kathleen sank into the seat-

his hatred of morganatic marriages had

Russian poet. Kathleen sank into the sent almost exhausted, heaving a quick sudden

presence of extreme stateliness and distin

on. "Are you tired, my dear, so soon?" she

Kathleen looked up at her with a cold.

"Oh, mamma, it's true! You know that I

loved him, and that I love him still! To you it may sound senseless enough but he is more to me than a whole dynasty of Kings! And then for you to torment me by

this new folly! As if you had not already made me go through enough. As if I were not the butt and jeer of hundreds of people at this very hour. Surely you might have some merey after what you dragged me through in London."

"Kathleen! Kathleen! This is atrocious!"

"It is indeed!" cried the girl, and with-out another word she sprang to her feet and

hurried away, leaving her mother to gaze at

her figure as it retreated among the fringy

Kathleen, Mrs. Kennaird had not a doubt

ights and shades in a canvas by Rousseau

nuptial path would of course be one strewn

with roses. As if any woman could or

would refuse to become a queen! Kathleen was capable of odd behavior, beyond a doubt, but even her worse vagaries must

That afternoon the Kennairds had re-

end at the bounds of lunacy.

fatigued smile, "You've wearied me yond expression," she answered. "My child!"



take their peep of her. This exhibitor is in pale blue, but it is the only bit of color that is about the baby. The dressing basket was a glft from a **GROVER'S BABY GIRL**

The Experts Who Have Examined Her Agree She Has Her Papa's Features and Mamma's Eyes. about the edge. Inside the white nest is the most remarkable set of baby's toilet ar-DRESSES IN ABSOLUTE WHITE.

From Each Dainty Garment Rises the Faintest lint of the Exquisite Odor of White Violets.

THE REMARKABLE ARRAY OF GIFTS.

A Perfect Shower of Tiny Elder Down Blankets and Lots of Shees and Stockings.

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.

ABY Cleveland looks both like its father and its mother. The family all agree upon that; distinctly she has her father's profile and outline, and her mother's deep violet eyes. Her round . head is crowned with a soft down of brown hair, just enough to

heep her from the baby's reproach of a gift is unique and magnificent. First there is a big silver casket, beaten and engraved

She is not a large baby; she is small and chainty, but well rounded, well knit and ectivo. Moreover, this wee Ruth has a distinet individuality. Many babies don't they are pulpy, indistinct, general. But baby Euth has a personality. You "al at once that here is a human being, to a would never by any chance speak of ter as "it." When you look down at her, doesn't thrash about blindly like a young kitten, but stares solemnly up at you and looks interested and you feel flat-tered. Even her father has noticed this and been pleased by it, as any one would knew if he could see the ex-President rush and boy as soon as he opens the front out, up three flights of stairs to the room where the small woman lies. He holds out his news and the nurse lays the baby in there and Mr. Cleveland rubs the round brown head and looks at her with deep and

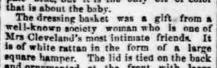
Some Marvels in Needlework

respectful attention.

She is dressed absolutely in white; nothing else has been orepared for her. It was a fancy of Mrs. Clevelaud's-and a sweet womanly fancy it was, too-that there should be no color about this baby, nothing



nts, every piece of it specially for baby wind a waxed cord around the under



and ornamented at the form of a targe equare hamper. The lid is tied on the back and ornamented at the front with large white ribbon bows. All about it is a deep frall of real Valenciennes lace. The inside is lined with fine linen cambric and a tiny edge of Valenciennes finishes the lining heat the deep in the white next is

ticles that has ever been made in New York. All the nicces are repousse silver of the most exquisite workmanship, Judge Erskine sent the baby's porringer

ect, also made by Tiffany in a special de-sign. There are three pieces, the bowl, plate and a delicious long-handled

A 102 8 3

Mrs. Whitney's Gift. spoon with a gold bowl. Mrs. Whitney's

in an elaborate pattern. Inside the casket is a set of tiny furniture, which Miss Ruth will care more about a few years from now. It is made entire of rare gold coins joined in a pattern with exquisitely fine filagre work. The pieces stand about three inches high. The top of the tiny table is composed of five coins and the back and seat of the sofa and chairs of a like number f smaller size. The legs and the ornamentation are of light flagre This set of furniture was made specially for presentation to the Cleveland baby. Mr. and Mra. Joseph Jefferson have asked to give the cradle, but it hasn't been received yet.

She Bathes in a Rubber Tab. Another interesting thing about the baby is how she takes her bath. It might be ex-

pected after all this silver service that somebody had sent in a silver bathtub. But nobody has, or if so, Mrs. Cleveland is too sensible to have it used. The bathtub is of rubber, and is propped up on cross-sticks at each end, looking like a compromise be-

tween a small hammock and a camp stool. Every morning the baby is undressed, and laid in a little eider down blanket. The rubber bath is filled with milk-warm water and the baby is slipped in, blanket and all. After she has been sponged sheistaken out, laid on a dry eider down blanket and then dried with a piece of fine old linen. There is no limit to these elder down blankets because, beside the sufficient number p ovided beforehand, it has rained eider down blankets. up in that end of Madison avenue ever since the baby was born. In one day 15 were sent in. It is said that a new maid had to be hired to do

in their tracks. nothing but receive and pile away eider down blankets. Mothers will be interested to know that In picking a center rusher the one physleal property sought for besides weight and strength. is the ability to stand firmly on Mrs. Cleveland nurses the baby herself.



A little unsteadiness under the annovance of a tricky opponent will cause the quarter back a deal of trouble in handling the ball, The Lattic One's T-sile Basks. but the snowlest white, and the thinnest, in act exquisite fabrics. There are to wonderful hoes, but the needlework-hi that is such as might have alten across the dainty wrists of itania, herself. It was done in the con-tania, herself. It was done in the one-tania, wery piece of it specially for baby Freity Miss Greensway Who is Just as Sweet as She Looks. (WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) Take the lid of a pill box with a wide rim outside and fasten it to a pretty doll's head. The head should be proportioned to the box lid which represents the doll's shoulders. Put the neck through the box lid and wind a waxed cord around the ball and the ball is enapped back a little to one side; the other, used almost entirely by Yale, where both feet are widely spread for in 'er-ference with opponents breaking through Pretty Miss Greensway Who is Just as where both feet are widely spread for in er-ference with opponents breaking through, and at the same time to avoid getting in the

guard to insure his not getting tangled up with him, for it is his dut. on nearly all occasions to go through the lines as quickly as possible for tackling. It is a constant question with him whether to go on the in-Athlete, A. A. Stagg-The Ideal Men for the Various Positions-Require-ments of Mind and Body-Some Notable side or outside of his opponent. Duties of the End Rushers, The end rushers fill two of the most The end rushers fill two of the most important positions of the eleven as a rule, for they have the duty of preventing the long runs of the game. It is an unusual thing for a long run to be made through the line on account of the excellent sup-port the rushers have behind the line; but let a rusher once get around the end with one or two interferers ahead of him, as is usually the area on such runs and he is WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. A most interesting article might be written on the history and development of the game of football, but it will be of more practical value, both to those who witness ontests and to those who are learning to play, to confine this paper to the points of

YS

HOW TO PLAY FOOTBALL.

Points of the Game by the Famous College

Points of the Rush Line.

Plays.

play. Let us imagine that the field is properly laid out according to the rules of the game, that we have a rectangular piece usually the case on such runs, and he is likely to go a long distance down the field For this reason the end rusher must be a fine tackler even in the face of interfer-ence, and for the same and other reasons he should be a quick man and a fast runner. At the same time the porition requires a cautions, heady player to know when to he should prove to know when to of level land 330 feet long by 160 feet wide, nclosed by heavy lime lines; that at dis-Inclosed by neary time tines; that at dis-tances of five yards lengthwise of this field are other well-defined parallel lines, the fifth from either end being indicated by a special mark as the "twenty-five"-yard line, and the middle point of the eleventh line as the "center" of the field; that midleave his position for assisting in another part of the field, and also just how to treat line, and the middle point of the eleventh line as the "center" of the field; that mid-way on the boundary lines of the short side of the field goal posts are erected, with standards 20 feet high and 18 feet 6 inches from each other, connected 10 feet from the ground by a crossbar. We are now ready to consider the play-ers themselves. Twenty-two men are neces-ary to play the same properly. 11 on a

ers themselves. Twenty-two men are neces-sary to play the game properly. 11 on a side. Seven of these called the "rushers" or umself. "Be the first man down the field on "forwards" stand opposing a corresponding seven of the opposite eleven whenever the ball is down "for a scrimmage." The other kick" is the motto early installed in the would-be end rusher, and to do that and tackle his man every time is no small ac-complishment. It means long practice and much careful study of how to get the direc-tion the ball is kicked, and the best ways of four occupy positions varying according to whether they or their opponents have the ball, and are called the "backs."

approaching the man to whom the ball goes.

An eleven could very probably be divided into four distinct parts, each pa t composed of players who have similar dutica. The Requires On ckn-ss and Courage. Requires Qu ckn-ss and Courage. We have now come to the last division, namely, the backs, consisting of two half-backs and the full back. These stand from ten to twenty teet back of the rush line where their side has the ball. They group themselves at easy distances from each rush line, like an army, is made up of a center and two wings. The center is composed of the center rusher, the right and left guard and the quarter back. Each wing is made up of a tackle and an end rusher. The two half backs and the full themselves at easy distances from each other and in such a way as to best assist in carrying out the play which is about to be made. They are the conveying power largely and most of the advances into the opponents' territory are made by them. For this reason men are selected to fill these positions who are quick, swift runners and to the same time are more of deshing converse back, who formerly was the goal-keeper, but is now practically a third half back, make another division. The center, like the center of an army,

Again and again they must run headlong into the line, oftentimes only to be hurled back by the fierce rushers who plunge through the line at them. Yet, never losing courage, again and again they must come to the attention

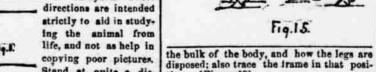
The center, like the center of an army, also is the strength of the eleven, the back-bone of the team. If weak here an eleven cannot be strong either offensively, when they have the ball, or defensively, when it is in possession of their opponents. For this reason hardy, powerful men are al-ways selected to fill the position of the center rusher and right and left guard. It is from the center that every sorimmage starts, the center rusher putting the ball in play by rolling it back on the ground between the legs to the quarter back, who can not run forward with it, and is there-fore forced to pass it os to a third man. This necessitates some very quick, accurate they must come to the rally, now attacking the opponents' center by heavy plunzing, now trying to make a detour around the wings, now this tactic, now that, and all in This necessitates some very quick, accurate This necessitates some very quick, accurate work on the part of the quarter back, and unless the center blocks well the opposing rusher will be through and spoil the play. Usually when the center is weak the quar-ter back gets flurried so that he fails to pass the ball accurately, and the half backs, if they receive it, are likely to be downed in their tender. with one mighty stroke with his foot the ball goes flying into the air towards the opponents' goal. A. A. STAGG.

LEARNING HOW TO DRAW.

Simple Lesson With the Lead Pencil-The Picture of a Cow-The First Essen tial Is to Draw From if-Full Instructions for the Boy or Girl Who Loves Art

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE. To learn to draw the cow, take pencil and paper into the field or barnyard. These

Fre.J.



Stand at quite a distance from the animal



& Figll

Field.

Figlit.

again, there are young cows in which the angular features of the frame are quite well hidden. In later study your work will be

to add these individualities to each of your

figures. Figure 16 shows the sharp projec-

view, and also gives the projection of the sides. Figure 17 shows the narrow, short section compared with the width of the sides, and the peculiar bend inward of the fore legs. The feet are often hidden in the grass or

water, but whenever they are seen be sure and mark the character of the split hoof and the horny projections at the back, directly above the hoof. Figure 18 presents the prominent markings of the form as seen in a three-quarters view. When the cow lies down, see how differ-

Fig.15.

ently she does it from the horse, for instance; mark how the cow's head projects beyond

But the King had no idea of hedging him-

THE QUEEN'S APARTMENTS. In writing of the Queen's apartments at Windsor Castle, Elizabeth B. Custer says:

There was nothing in these gorgeous rooms that stays by me. There seemed to me miles of corridors, drawing rooms, little and big, dining rooms and boudoirs, all glitter and glow. The usual gilt and ormulu marble and onyx, gloss of satin and rich stuffs, the dazzle of luminous glass pervaded the entire suite of apartments. We kept looking for some room where there might be a trace of homeliness. We longed to see a

do needle-work, and a sitting room where

frosty needle work, even the seams are made an exen-e for exquisite beading and over work. And there are snowy undernents-long, short and rediculously tiny s things-all of the sheerest linen deric like a bride's handkershief and the likiest, softest flannels. Up from every dainty garment breathes

t the odor; it's hardly strong enough to called an odor-but the faintest hint of an adapt of white wielets, and the dainty Hile flower is embroidered somewhere about each piece. There are white violets done in silk on the woolen garments and white violets in linen or in silk on the combrie garments; white violets dancing slogly across the breadths and white violets gathered in postes here and there.

Dune in Silver and Gold.

To hogin with, there is the powder-box from a special design made by Tiffany, a marvel of the silversmith's art. stantlest and most delicate flowers form pousse pattern and in and out among in sluds the true lover's knot. The silmanes, of which there are certainly it a source, the creamy yellow of the ivory couling, the soap-box and the big silver



Istile Ruth's Ruther Bath

mange-hox are all ornamented with the same design and have the word "haby" graved on them. The space is pearly them. The space is nearly as g as the laby, as soft as velvet and smells lite unlets. Inside the hamper when it came was a tiny white velvet easket with hite violets embroidered on it, and inside the hox were half a dozen gold safety pins al all sizes.

Simple But Not Inexpensive.

But Mrs. Cleveland believes in simplicity for hubies, and so, while the entire wardrobe is fine and dainty it is also exquisitely propile and chaste. It by no means follows but it has been inexpensive. Any woman nows that aothing is more costly, whether small people or large ones, than this

ame complete simplicity. There are the imported cloaks, for ex-mple, of which there are eight-no one sector the young mother of conomy scattles of white violets, and yet they scapilicity itself. The little caps that with the cleaks are just big enough to titunes with tiny bands of needlework

linter and hores of tiny silk socks and were prepared for the little feet and a south as it was announced that the little ready to wear socks and shoes 32 la uddition, came tumbling in from a Miss Cleveland, like most of us, thed to the proud boast that she began But there are lots of babies over the land who will have a record of

having kept it up longer than she.

Balay's Friends Were Generous. the gifts that were sent to this silkshod the gorl are probably the richest and most red that any baby outside of royal famias any ever received. The Lamonits sent an exhibitor, which is by interpretation a white ration hasket draped with many lace in the set of the edge down and cushioned the set of the west 1 have not required any, but cold weather is als blue satin in which the baby is (to be placed when the intimate sorry I did not bring some with me." For at she is allowed to see, come to sale by druggists,

whered upon it. There are long, thin to dry up side down. When the lid is perfectly firm, fit to it a roll of card em-side with wet plaster of paris and set it thin to dry up side down. When the lid is



400

A Novel Piece of Fancy Work.

board with the lower edge rather wider in circumference than the lid, cut a round piece of card and fasten it to the lower edge for a bottom. This is the doll's body. Dress for a bottom. This is the doal's body. Dress it in a "Greenaway" gown and tie a sash about the upper edge of the box. Sew on the arms by the elbows and shoulders, covering the stitches with a puffed elbow sleeve edged with Irish point, a ruffle of the same gathered around the neck. Set a poke bonnet on the curly head. Line the her with partice more and fill it with box with parafine paper, and fill it with

WHAT GIRLS WILL READ.

bonbons.

It is a Sorrowful Fact That They Turn Away From the Old Standards.

"Keep the modern magazine and novel out of your girl's way," says Mr. Ruskin, and then "turn her loose into the old library, and let her alone. She will find what is good for her, and you cannot."

Admirable advice, comments Agnes Repp lier, were it only possible to follow it; but unhappily the modern novel is the only one which the mopern girl will rend. The fiction fo her is the fiction of yesterday,

wet with the last and lightest s ray of the fountain of folly." She holds old-fashioned literature in as little esteem as old fashioned frocks; and, having absolutely no standard of correctness, she is never for a moment doubtful as to the propriety of her convictions. "I don't see anything so clever in 'Cranzord, "she says, with a tranquil assurence that Jezzrey himself might have envied.

"I never could get through "The Mill on Floss," she complains, subtly reproaching that flawless book for its lack of incident and interest. But she can see the clever-ness of "Airy Fairy Lillan" without any trouble, and she finds the incidents in "Called Back," and "The House on the

Marsh," all that her heart can desire. Procure it Refore Leaving Home

M. B. Kilborn left the West and settled in Orange Valley, New Jersey. He now finds that his favorite remedy for croup is Orange Valley, New Jersey. He now finds that his favorite rements to get a sup-not sold there and is anxious to get a supply. Here it is in his own words: you let me know if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is to be got in New York City or is

Qualities of the Center Rusher.

his feet and so be able to snap the ball back accurately and at a uniform rate of speed.

and at the same time to avoid getting in the way of the ball, which can be suapped straight back. The main work of the guards may be summed up as blocking, that is in "guard-ing," as their name indicates, the quarter-back until he has passed the ball; making openings for the passage of a runner when ever certain signals are given; breaking through the line to interfere with the quar-ter-back in passing the ball, or to tackle the runner or to stop a kick. The guards, with the center rusher, have the most laborious positions on the eleven if they fulfill their duties.

Further, they have little time to catch their wind when a play is being made around the end for almost the first point which is pounded into their brains by the daily criticism of the captain or coach is always to be on hand the second the ball is down to make or prevent a quick play. Work of the Quarter Back.

I place the quarter-back in the division with the center, because he is so intimately connected with center work, although in name and position he is counted with the backs. It is his duty to handle every ball which the center rusher rolls back, and he is expected to receive it under all condi-tions, coming fast or slow, with a bound or not, straight or crooked, for the ball is in play as soon as the center passes it, and he must deliver it to a third person before a gain can be attempted. A fumble or a wild pass is a bad set back and may mean a touch-down and victory, as it did in the run which Dean, of Harvard, made in the Yale-Harvard game last year, when he broke through the Yale rush line at a most oppor-tune time, and seizing the ball, which had been snapped back crookedly and fambled, made his 40-vard dash and placed the ball down behind the Yale goal. In assuming the position for receiving the ball the quarter-back should stand as far away from the center rusher as he can and is expected to receive it under all condi-

ball the quarter-back should stand as far away from the center rusher as he can and be able to give him the signal conveniently for snapping the ball. If he is careless on this point he will every now and then re-ceive a reminder from some long-armed center rusher or guard, who will reach over and grab him before he has passed the ball. I remember seeing Victor Harding, of the Harvard eleven spring headlong over the

Harvard eleven, spring headlong over the Yale center rusher and perform this very

feat at an exciting point in the Yale-Har-vard game of 1887. The signal for the ball

to be snapped is usually given by pressing the thumb on the inside of the calf of the leg. It used to be given much higher up, but a change of place was found necessary on account of the trickery of opponents, who sometimes would reach over and give readiness. This always resulted in either a loss of ground or the ball.

Manner of Passing the Ball.

Manner of Passing the Ball. There are three styles of passing a ball used by quarter-backs. Hodge, the well-known Princeton quarter-back, was accus-tomed to use both hands in passing the ball. This insured accuracy, but placed limita-tions upon the dist nee it could be thrown. Beecher, Yale's famous quarter-back, used only one hand. In doing this he swung his arm sidewise and forward, just below the level of the shoulder, and was able to pass a long distance with great accuracy. In his attempted on account of the superior work of the end rushers, were frequently made to the end rushers on the side of the field. We turn now to the two wings, which are

We turn now to the two wings, which are each made up of a tackle and an end rusher. We will consider the position of tackle first. Perhaps we can get a better idea of the style of men best suited for this position

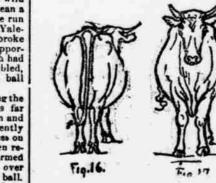
WSu

to be studied, so that Fig.2 small details of the form shall not be seen. Remember that so long as you are near enough to see these you are too Fig.S. near; walk away until only the outlines of the masses, or large sections, are plainly seen.

Fig.4 Nearly all the first drawing-lesson should be given up to observa tion. Take a position that will give you the Fig.S. side view. Notice how

the chief sections are placed in relation to one nother; where the concave surfaces are most

"Eie.6 Convex parts are most elevated. Note the proportion the head bears to the whole figure; the length and breadth of the neck compared with the length and breadth of the body; the length of the legs compared with the depth of the body. Having studied all these parts and proportions, consider which are the leading lines, thou



that will most quickly tell on paper the form you have been studying. This way of proceeding will develop in you the ability to seize at once upon the essential charac-

teristics of form and attitude. The young animal artist will probably draw first, in a side view of a cow, the line of the back, which is nearly straight and

orizontal. (Figure L) The line of the neck.as

(Figure 2.) The line of the tail falls almost A Fig.7. 2000 Fig.9. neck is very broad where it joins the body (Figure 6), the lower

1

end passing between the front legs. Eig.10 the style of men bestsuited for this position by describing star players. Of these, Gill, of Yale, and Cowan, of Princeton, stand as ideal men, built about 5 feet 9 inches in height, weight from 170 to 175 pounds, deep, round bodies, arms and legs very an large and heavily muscled, swift runners, guick in movement, hard, sure tacklers, good blockers, while not easily blocked themselves, brilliant rupners with the ball, and withal possessing an aptitude for the game with almost unlimited capacity for headwork, they stand unequaled in this po-s.tion. In breaking through the line the tackle should play far enough away from the

tion. (Figure 19). The head of the cow calls for careful at-tention. In a side view the outline of the face is nearly straight; somehow, however, it appears to be concave, because of the alight bend upward at the beginning of the nose, and because the eye projections curve out quite prominently at the top of the straight nose bones. straight nose bones. (Figure 20.) The

bot they do usually curve outward and forward from an emi-Fig-18 nence at the top of the

head. (Figure 20.) The ears start below the horns and slant backward; they are nearly on a level with the eyes. 20.) The eye is always placed slanting, the

3



outer corner much higher than the inner. (Figure 20.) This is a marked feature of all animals. Perhaps the most difficult part of the head to draw is the nose and mouth. It may be well to draw the general outline in one smooth curve, in the exact proportion it bears to the remainder of the head, then to put in the variations from it of nostril, up-per lip, mouth and lower lip. In figure 20 the five distinct planes, or changes of sur-face, are indicated outside the outline. The side of the upper lip always drops in a curve much lower than the front of the mouth (figure 21); it is caught in quite alarply at the cheek. Observe the plan of the end of the nose in the diagram of the front of the cow's head. Figure 21. Note the exact shape of the part not covered with hair; note the dip of the upper line at the center, between the nostrils, and the up-ward bend of the lower line. A good deal of expression lies in this small feature. Figure 21 also gives the tending lines of the whole front view. Locate carefully the narrowest part of the nose, and note the projection of the horns and the ears, com-pared with each other and with the width and length of the whole head. In figure 22 note the position of the fore-less in reclining. the how re moneties the Perhaps the most difficult part of the head

In figure 22 note the position of the fore legs in reclining, the heavy proportion the body bears to the legs, and the prominent



and the second lines abo Fig.23

And stood on their distanceImage: State of the section of the

there might be an ordinary writing desk, a bookcase with some well-humbed volumes, or a chair—an American rocking chair even, in which a loving mother had rocked her habies to sleep. The doors were closed on the Queen's and Prince Consort's bedroom, but inge-nious inquiries caused the old housekeeper to give up their secreta. There was no dif-ference They lived in there, in state, and I begin to think my childish ideas, that kings and queens slept in their crowns, was not far wrong. not far wrong.

APPRECIATIVE OF MILTON.

It Comes Only With Consum nate Schola ship and Acquires Effort.

"An appreciation of Milton," said the ate rector of Lincoln, "is the reward of consummate scholarship;" and this rather severe statement holds the keynote of all intellectual pleasures, adds Agnes Repplier. To enjoy any good book it is necessary to make some mental exertion, to arouse our sleepy faculties into some faint show of alertness. We cannot read "Paradise Lost," we cannot read "Henry Esmond" in the semi-somnolent condition that is adopted for "Bootle's Baby;" but then the reward they offer is more generous

and lasting. Even exertion grows dear to us in time, and the girl who honestly and modestly strives to use her intelligence will find a healthy satisfaction in each onward step, quickening at last into real delight as the portals slowly open, and the treasure of the ages, "the secret thinking of human-ity," is hers to possess and to enjoy.

General Gordon's Bible.

At Windson Castle, writes Elizabeth B. Custer, I saw General Gordon's Bible before which I could have knelt for it was the well-worn book of a soldier, who took it into the tented field as his companion. There is no mistaking a book that has been read, the very way it lies open, the invisi-ble marks of reverential fingers, the color of the paper which the open air produces.

Worth Thinking Ove Clothler and Furnisher.]

Young Mr. Garter-Is your sister in, Harry?

Little Harry Clasp-Yes. But she isn't going to receive any gentlemen after this, unless he comes in a dress suit. Mr. Garter-Why? What brought her to that decision?

Harry-I guess she must have found out that you didn't have one.

What the Baby Dreamed (WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.) Baby had a dream this morning; odd appearance of con-cavity which the face 'nas in a three-quarters view, owing to the pro-jection of the nose hiding the check line that nasses should

Shall I tell you what his dream wasf Wonder how I know?

behind it. In the eye of the cow try to get that sleepy, half dull, half-thoughtf ul ex-pression peculiar to it. It is given by the heavy upper lid and the heavy curved lines above it. (Figure 23.) Some people have the same expression; the

ove their eyes | Baby dreamed he caught the moonbeams, seem to be trying to raise the lid, which always covers part of the pupil. In figure 24 is an illustration of the cow's pose of head when erasing. The

I'VE JUST HEARD, MR. THAXTER, THAT MR. LISPENARD LIVES HERE

asked

a private gentleman, and though the stares | sigh, while her mother stood beside her, a of the crowd did not precisely please him, they were less of a bore than would have been compulsory self-immurement. Mrs. Kennaird was quickly plunged into an ecstasy by his evident admiration of Kath-

to her daughter. "Did you notice how he looked at yon, my dear?" "No," said Kathleen. "It seemed to me that he looked at everybody equally and in

that he looked at everybody equally and in the most amiable manner." "They say," continued Mrs. Kennaird, "that he is wonderfully amiable for a king. And he certainly is very handsome; don't you think so?"

you think so?" "I think him very distinguished." Kath-leen's eyes glistened as she added: "There's a picturesqueness about him that cor-responds perfectly with this lovely land he rules. He interests me very greatly. I don't mean so nuch because of his royalty as of the artistic atmosphere in which he seems of the artistic atmosphere in which he seems to dwell; though one must allow each its at-

frondage of the hemlocks. Well though she believed that she knew "His being royal is hardly an objection I should say," remarked Mrs. Kennaird, "One can endure it. At least I can; that is in a son-in-law." And she laughed a sort that the actual success of her new and most characteristic design would win from her child the gladdest sort of acquiescence. There are some natures that can no more of tinkling little langh. "Mammal Good heavens! What are you

conceive of others really refusing certain positive worldly gains when the chance comes for palpably grasping them than a man born color blind can conceive of the As she spoke, Kathleen flushed to her temples and then grew colorless. They had left the Casino and had rea or Daubigny. If it was fated that this ex-traordinary, this unprecedented young King should fall in love with her daughter, his

a somewhat lonely spot, where at a distance you could see the pale marvels of the palsee with its innumerable spires, turrets and crenpelations above the bounteous verdure erenneiations above the bountcous verdure of the dark green champaign. Between masses of spicy-scented hemlocks flashed and splashed a cascade, and so strong was the afternoon breeze that it blew little spray-laden gusts from the foamy and tum-bling turbulence of water. Mother and child were now wholly alone, as it chanced, and More to right child were now wholly alone, as it chanced, and Mrs. Kennaird, with a look to right and left as though an ambushed listener were possible, if not just a likelihood, sud-denly said: "I'm not dealing in such fairy dreams, my dear, after all." And then she let her hand rest on the girl's arm, steadily and memory results.

meaningly pressing it. "Mammal mamma! Even if I cared to

"Mammal mamma: Even if I cared to marry anyone. I.—." "You shall not sacrifice your life to that ruffian, Kathleen! For this is what he had been to us both! I shall never be happy until I see you married happily—and brilliantly, too. Of course King Clari-mond wou'd be a glorious triumph for you. I've dared to dream of such an event. Yes, Kathleen I actually have And I've dared to dream of such an event. Yes, Kathleen, I actually have. And there are strong reasons, my dear, why I should so have dreamed. You remember that Mrs. Winslow in Dresden—that bright little Boston woman with the lemon-colored evebrows—who gave us our letter to the Jerninghams here? Well, it was she who first roused in me my daring idea. She looked at you on the evening that we dined with her, and murmund to me that you had the air of a gueen because

idea. She looked at you on the evening that we dined with her, and murmurgd to me that you had the air of a queen because your manner at once so grand and so simple, and then (this she said in the frankest yet most abrupt fashion, as if it were only an after thought) because yeu were so entirely, so exception-ally handsome. Before that the voluble little creature had been speating of the King of falters in the had told me the

that alternoon the Kennahos marked ceived an invitation to go and drink tea at the Jerningham's villa. They had not yet met the Jerninghams, though brother and sister had both left cards upon herself and Kathleen a few days ago, finding them ab-sent from the hotel. When Mrs. Kennaho sent from the hotel. When Mrs. Kennaird sgain saw her daughter she refused to pay the proposed visit. "Say that I am unwell, mamma," was Kathleen's announcement. "Say anything you please. I shall not go." "But you must, my dear. They are not

people to treat rudely, although I have learned since we have been at the hotel, that they are exclusively in the foreign set and that neither the King nor any of his court honor their entertainments. It seems that Mr. Jerningham has made himself un-popular in Saltravia. He has quarreled with the King's favorite friend, the archi-tect who built for him that superb marble

palace-s person named Mr. Eric Tharter, an American, and-" "Eric Tharter," broke in Kathleen. "I remember that name. Where have I heard

