EGGS.



AN IMAGINATIVE ROMANCE OF ARCTIC EXPLORATION. WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH

BY HERBERT D. WARD.

STNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS,

In a sleeping car journeying from the West to Chicago are six chance acquaintances, Millionaire Vanderlyn, or Chicago; Prof. Wilder, inventor of the Aeropole; Sergeant Willtwir, who was with Greely and with Lockwood on their Polar expeditions; Boyal Sterne, a lechnical institute student; Jack Hardy, who is going into real estate in Chicago, and Frederick Ball, an astronomical tutor. Out of a jesting remark a serious expedition to the North Pole in Prof. Wilder's airship is arranged. Millionaire Vanderlyn furnishes the money, Wilder the conveyance, Willtwig the experience, and the three younger men the eathusiasm. Just as they start officers arrive to serve an injunction on Wilder. The action is brought by Hennepin, who claims the airship is his invention. After some exciting experiences the officers are persuaded to desist. The airship gets off, and when over Lake Michigan Sergeant Willtwig remembers that he left his supply of matches in Chicago.

New York through the water in four

So the speed of the Aeropole is not a great marvel; it would, indeed, have been a thing to wonder about if she did not travel at that rate!

familiarity with the extremity of dauger,

ous. The leader knew his situation and wondered if the disease would attack him again. About him his three companions

A Narrow Escape

lay like logs. By the peculiar whistling of

head at all, for fear the symptoms would

immediately return. The smooth, unjarring strokes of the machinery lulled him to rest.

he could pull through that they would in

"Wilder! Say, Wilder!" he feebly cried,

He listened and heard no answer. He

imagined that he had not called loud enough and tried again, then listened. The heavy breathing of his stricken friends was

It was the commander of the expedition

she spoke now with an instinct of fear.

Sergeant Willtwig lifted himself upor his elbow and turned around. The sigh

made him cry aloud with horror and with

terror. Before him, upon the floor, lay the designer of the airship, his head perilously

near a revolving wheel. But beyond, through the window in the airship's bow.

he saw a black mass looming before them.

With a bound he dashed into the engine

room. In view of some horrible emer-gency, he had learned the use of the differ-ent parts of the complicated machinery.

marked. Before the airship towered mountain crags. They were not more than two miles away—that is, a second's journey as the Aeropole sped. The Rocky

Mountains were thousands of feet high, while the airship had barely attained an

altitude of three thousand feet. Trappers must have often asked of themselves why

that mountain range had ever been thrown up. But now its use was made manifest. It was in iniquitous league with the witch of the North Pole. For 10,000 centuries it

had been ordained that here should be the

barrier to this profane expedition. These

rocks were cast up to grind to dust these sacrileg, ous explorers, who, mutinying against the earth, dared the transit of the

This was Sergeant Willtwig's bitterest moment of all. The stalwart man who had

shaken his fist at death a hundred times had

In that fraction of a second, facing an imminent and terrible doom, the Sergeant had agenizing thoughts. He was glad that his

companions were mercifully spared even the knowledge of their own death. The im-pact following upon such an unheard-of

impetus would mean instantaneous annihi-

For himself, he mourned the death of his

mission more than his own slaughter; as he yielded to his compassion, he gave a mighty

turn to the wheel that controlled the ver-tical rudder. The airship careened so that

he was thrown from his feet. Even before one could write the dot upon the i he felt a

grating, crunching sound. There was a shriek from the cabin.

had grazed the side of the mountain-just

as brave men do-weak as water after a

narrow escape-the mountains loomed up

before him again.
He had forgotten to straighten the rudder,

and the airship, describing a gigantic circle, more swittly than the hungriest bird of

the first word which the Sergeant had ut-

escaped destruction.

He looked out of the window. The ship

But, horror upon horror! Even as he looked, congratulating himself, and feeling

its important features wer

the only sound that replied to him.

"Wilder! Protessor! Answer!"

due time

front engine compartment.

Though there is no elixir invented to pre-

rather than retards the traveler?

CHAPTER IV.

A NEW DISEASE. No mention has been made of the fact that this new form of what might be called fiving, but which was, in reality, a motion much more stendy, had brought its inevitable nausea. The excitement of the contest with the flock of birds, added to the decision in regard to the matches, had put this abhorrent feeling to fight from our travelers.

It is a curious circumstance that the buman frame must undergo new tortures in accommodating itself to new conditions. The slightest change throws the mechanism out of gear. Commonplace seasickness is our most evident illustration of this. The rocking railroad train is another. A fever, often of a malignant type, prostrates the Europeans who land upon the west coast of Africa or penetrate the jungles of Ceylon. There is a certain odd sensation which attacks sensitive organisms when they ride upon the electric street car. An elevator creates its own maindies for the passengers. The acronaut has his peculiar sensations when the balloon leaves the clouds, as specks, under him.

Judge, then, whether this airship shall not, by very reason of its fearful novelty, be the parent of a new disease. The slightest change throws the mechanism

be the parent of a new disease.

At the moment when Sergeant Willtwig the recovery to consciousness is instantane mentioned so common a matter as clothes, he relieved the strain upon the thoughts of the party, and the unique motion now gripped their minds and clutched their

odies and prostrated them.

The shock was as inexplicable as seasickness, and as subtle as nostalgia. This malady, which has been hitherto unknown, and to which we give the name "air sickness," denly, everything spun black before their eves. Their throats became parched; their heads swam; their hands and feet be came nerveless; their hearts palpitated fiercely. The four men in the main room of

the ear sank into heaps and groaned.

Professor Wilder alone, sustained hitherto not only by the conversation, but also by the excitement of guiding his monstrous serial creation, withstood the indisposition. He concentrated his attention upon the intricate machinery ahead, as he piloted his mercurial ship. Once, only, he looked at his companions, then he turned away, for he selt dizziness, like a serpent, creeping

Here were two rudders which he had to control, whatever happened. The one de-termined the direction of his ship; the other, its altitude. The slightest deviation of the latter might send the vessel gallop-ing to the moon, or crashing to the earth. Just like the rudder of a yacht, it needed the constant pressure of the hand.

was an uncalculated calamity. Shall air-sickness disable the crew and wreck the exnedition? When all difficulties have been conquered, when all things have been accommished swhat an irony is this! Surely there is some power more intelligent than cold and ice that protects the inaccessible wastes of the North Pole, that extends its baleful influence even unto the invaders of

Prof. Wilder (a nervous little man, with fine eyes and intelligent, sandy face and sandier whiskers) looked out of the window. He did not know what to do. Far below the restless water of the lake re-flected the sun. There was evidently no time for him to pilot the airship to the land, before helplessness would overtake him too. He ground his teeth in the agony him too, rie ground in the companions, even the unconquerable Sergeant, were prostrate, helpless, perhaps insensible. They trate, helpless, perhaps insensible. did not care whether they lived or died. But the Aeropole could not travel un-To keep up at all it had to ge There was no time for consideration, for choice. A fearful spasm of the heart and convulsion of the head warned



Attacked by Air Sickness. sel's motion. He grasped the lever that controlled the power. He pulled it. His other hand was upon the wheel that guided the horizontal rudder.

He did not know that his nerve centers refused to send the correct messages to his

He pulled the lever the wrong way. The machinery, adjusted with the utmos nicety and perfection, responded to the in-creased power. Even at her terrible speed, the airship bounded faster ahead, as if she had struck a down grade. Fortunately, even as the professor fell

from his chair insensible, his other hand dropped from the rudder, and as it did so, it gave it a slight inclination. At that speed, a deviation of an inch in the vertical rudcircle almost immediately. The movement of a hair's breath upon the horizontal rudder would make an immediate deviation in

the airship's altitude.

Luckily, the great fanlike rudder dropped
the sixteenth of a second, and the airship,
manned by useless inmates, rose steadily

and kept to her course.

How long the men lay there, no one knows; it might not have been over a half an hour. They had passed from over the bosom of the great lake and were now speeding over the Canadian Dominion. Many miles before them arose the blue out-lines of unexplored mountains. Though a hundred miles or more away, the airship could pass them in less than half an hour. Such speed seems phenomenal, but it is by no means impossible of imagination, even if one has no faith in the invented airship. There must be a first to all things. That the airship of the far future will surpass in compass and velocity the achieve-ment of Prot. Wilder, just as the express train of to-day surpasses the inventions of Stephenson, no man in this age can reasonably doubt. A hundred miles an hour on

diverted from its circular course, darted diverted from its circular course, darted straight ahead.

Past the defiles of the mountains, over narrow valleys, the ship sped with the intelligence of the breath of life. The sergeant staggered to the main compartment, got past the engines, and fainted for the first time in his life.

So, at the last second of time, the inventor became as he should be, the preserver; and the Aeropole charged on her journey with the unconsciousness of danger or of escape, which always surprises us in a grand machine. It seemed as if she ought to understand.

[To Be Continued Next Sunday.] FANCY WORK WITH NAILS.

A Woman Can Do Wonders in Spite of Sturr

on Her Carpentering Skil'. Of all the many decorative fads and fan-cies that have taken deep hold on the femi-nine mind, no one is simpler or more effect-ive than the nail work. It consists of nothing more complicated than the driving of nails over a given outline, and requires no skill beyond that of driving true, which, despite the slurs cast upon the carpentry of womankind, is a question of practice

only.

If the nails be selected of really handsome brass heads, if the design be one of simple conventional figures, and the work be done with precision, success will be the inevitable result. For screens, for woodboxes, for picture frames, and even for fire places, the nail work makes a most effective form of decoration.



The corner cupboard and the woodbox offer suggestions for simple designs which are carried out in nails of different sizes. The cupboard is made of oak or of pine richly stained, on either side of which foundations the nails make an excellent effect. It can be fitted to any corner, and when hung with soft silk curtains becomes an addition to the furnishing of the room as well as a great

LITERATURE AS A PROFESSION.

Alphonse Daudet Speaks Discouragingly From His Pinnacle of Fame, A correspondent of THE DISPATCH re-

the air he knew that the vessel was traveling at a tremendous speed. It did not occur to him to be troubled about it. He congratulated himself that the man at the throttle and the helm had escaped this terrible attack. He lay lookcently asked Alphonse Daudet, this ques-

ing toward the stern of the airship, and did slowly. "I speak from bitter experience, not think it necessary to turn around. In-deed, he did not think it well to raise his After all there is nothing so weary as brain work, and it is practically impossible to keep up the sort of strain undergone by He felt very drowsy. Yet he thought that he ought to inquire about the Professor before he slept. He had no concern about the three torpid men about him, for he knew if no real reason why he should not give him-self up to letters altogether, but still my self up to letters altogether, but still my strong advice to the young people who come to me for my opinion on the matter, always is, 'stick to your profession, and if you have it in you to write anything really good you will always find time to do it.'"

"And do you believe in journalism as a stepping stone to literature?"

"I cannot say that I do; although of course. I also have been a journalist my in a voice still loud enough to carry to the



papers is undoubtedly literature in its highest form. The young man who begins writ-ing in order to support himself invariably drops into newspaper work. But as the work has to be done extremely quickly, the style insensibly alters, and from being lit-erature becomes journalistic." "And do you approve, Mons. Daudet, of

women writing?"
"How should I not when my own wife has always written; and when much that is best in my literary work is owing to her influence and suggestion. A woman can so influence and suggestion. A woman can so often say things that we rougher natures cannot express in just language." And then Mons. Alphonse Daudet tells in few eloquent words all that his wife, the beautiful and charming Julia Daudet, who has signed some of the truest and most subtle descriptions of French child life ever written, has been to him. "I often think of first meeting with her," he save smiling. "I was quite a young fellow, and had quite a prejudice against literary women, and especially against poetesses, but I came, saw and was conquered." he concludes, especially against poetesses, but I cane, saw and was conquered," he concludes, smiling, "and have remained under the charm ever since."

VICTORIA'S REWARD FOR TRIPLETS. It Is Not a Right Mothers Can Claim, bu the Queen Is Libera'.

St. Louis Giobe-Democrat. 1 The statement that so often appears print that Queen Victoria gives the wife of any one of her subjects a bounty of 3 guineas, or about \$15, on said wife giving birth to triplets, has caused so many forma demands on Her Majesty that she has issued prey, now bore down again upon the dia-bolical obstruction. The Sergeant's hands were paralyzed. "My God!" he cried. Professor Wilder, who had been lying on the floor during these unparalleled crises, was aroused at the exclamation. This was are born alive and survive the perils of

the first word which the Sergeant had uttered. The inventor opened his eyes. They fell upon the wheel that controlled the direction of the nirship. His trained eye saw that it was terribly turned. He did not know the danger which they had escaped.

know the danger which they had escaped.

their mouth parts formed for sucking. They have also a horny beak, with which they can

Fig. 7-A Fry

the back when at rest. The other sub-order, the Homoptera, includes the leaf-hoppers, plant lice, bark lice and fica lice. (Fig. 6.) With these insects all four

Fig. 8-A Grasshopper.

known examples of this order are the com-

the Neuroptera, from Greek words mean-ing "nerve-winged." This order contains the most lowly organized insects and is the one which has been the most sub-

one known as the Neuroptera proper, in which the transformations are complete; the other as the Pseudo-Neuroptera or

false Neuroptera, in which the transforma-tions are incomplete.

From these short descriptions it will be

possible for you to place all the insects you may collect in their proper orders. But for further classification, if you have no older

Fig. 9-A Dragon Fly.

collector among your acquaintance whom

you can consult, you will have to go to some

Here, then, is the proper place to men-

tion the few books which will help a begin-ner. There is, I am sorry to say, no very good book for school boys or girls unless they are very intelligent and more than 15

"The Butterfly Hunters," by Mrs. Mary

Treat, is a most interesting book for younger persons, but it treats only of a few

butterflies and still fewer moths. Packard's (Dr. A. S.) "Entomology for Beginners" is comprehensive, and covers the whole field, and will be intelligible with the help

of some older person. "Insecta," by Hyatt (J. D.) and Arms (H.), is another comprehensive little book, but it is intended more for teachers than scholars. Both of these

works are fully illustrated, and many in-sects can be recognized from their pictures. Harris' "Insects Injurious to Vegetation" is one of the best books to be recommended.

The greatest resource of a beginner, how-ever, is usually some older collector, or, it

he live in or near some large city, there is

frequently a museum or public collection

from which he can get some help.
C. V. RILEY.

WOMEN IN A SLEEPING CAR.

The First One to the Dressing Room

Always Makes the Others Walt,

women in the various compartments are

notified by the porter promptly at 7, that

the train will stop at Charleston, or Chi-

cago, or Denver at 8 for breakfast. Each

immediately rouses herself, rescues her

different belongings from the gulfs and

creases into which they have fallen, fastens

them with difficulty at levels which are

strange to them, seizes her dressing bag

and goes to the dressing room to find eight

other women gathered outside and the door

locked, barred, bolted between them and

the tenth one-the woman who forgot

allowed by just division and law of equity to each of these women in which to wash,

brush and put up her back hair. They wait patiently for 5 minutes, grumblingly for 10, impatiently for 15, indignantly for 20, furiously for 25. Then there is an eyeconterence, then a series of knocks which

toke on the character of violent remon-

Thirty minutes,-40,-45 !- the bolt is

heard to slide back, and some one emerges—combed, curled, brushed, powdered and buttoned—a self-satisfied creature who smiles innocently in the pent-up cindery faces which confront her. Then is heard a

The fastest book writing is supposed to be

Given a sleeping car on a long route, ten

or 16 years old.

POINTS FOR BUG HUNTERS.

Professor Riley, of the Department of Agriculture, Writes on Classification—
The System the Great Linneaus Proposed—Essentials of a Collection.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

Having learned something about how to collect insects and how to mount and presented in the collect insects and how to mount and presented in th

urally wish to know how to arrange them in classes. The study of natural history cannot be carried on to advantage without the proper tools of study -naming and classifi-Fig. 5—A True Bug. cation; and here we shall be met at the

outset with some rather hard scientific words, but these are the "tools" of the science. No great knowledge of any special department of human activity can be acquired without such technicalities. Insects proper form a class of a great sub-kingdom of the suimal kingdom called the Arthropoda. The Arthropoda include the crabs and lobsters and

shrimps, the spiders and mites, the thou-



tion to the true insects. True insects are called Hexapods, from Greek words meaning "six legs," and this character of six legs at once distinguishes them from all other Arthropods. I will not weary you with too much de-

tail in the matter of classification, because all classifications are but means to an end. They differ somewhat according to the individual views of those who propose them. Classification Linnmas Proposed. Insects are quite naturally divisible into

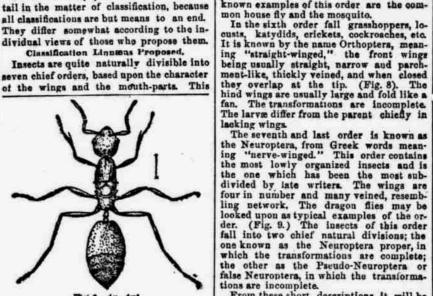
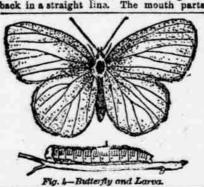


Fig. 2-An Ant sevenfold system is essentially that of Linneus. On account of its simplicity it is preferable, for beginners, to the more com-plex classifications proposed by more recent writers and founded upon more protound knowledge of the subject. The first of these orders to be considered is the Hymenoptera, tion: "What do you think of literature as a profession?"

"I do not think anything of literature as a profession," answered Mons. Daudet slowly. "I speak from hitter and some wings with comparation of the profession," answered Mons. Daudet slowly. "I speak from hitter and the s hind pair being always the smaller. The mouth-parts, with some modifications are mandibulate—that is, formed for biting. The transformations are what is known as 'complete;" this means that the insect when t hatches from the egg bears no resemblance



Fig. 3-A Beetle which includes most of the social insects— insects in which we find a high degree of intelligence and a sub-division of labor for the common good. The young, or larva, of these social insects, the name invariably given to the second stage of insects, is in-variably grub-like and helpless, and fed or nursed by the parent. There is a large sec-tion of the order, including the saw-flies and horn-tails, in which the larva resembles somewhat an ordinary caterpillar, and is able to feed itself the moment it hatches. The order next in importance is the The order next in importance is the Coleoptera, meaning "shield-winged," because the true flying wings are generally shielded by a pair of hard or horny wing covers, technically called elytra. The popular name for these insects is "beetles." (Fig. 3.) The characteristic of the order is that the front wings like alone. front wings lie close along th



beetles are also fitted for biting or gnawing. Their transformations are complete. The larvm vary greatly in the different families, but all of them are very unlike

the parent.
The third order is Lepidoptera, or "scale winged." This is composed of the butter-flies and moths. (Fig. 4). These insects have four broad wings, with branching veins, covered with minute scales, which are so small that when rubbed off they resemble dust. The mouth-parts are fitted for suck--that is, they are haustellatesist mainly of a long narrow tube which can



Fig. 6-A Plant Louse e thrust down into a flower to suck up honey. The transformations of these insects are complete. Their larvæ are commonly known as caterpillars. (Fig. 4).

Fourth comes the order Hemipters, meaning "half-winged." These insects have GUIDING THE YOUNG MIND.

Mrs. Channey M. Depow Tells How She Manages Her Interesting Little Family
-They Speak English, French and German-Working for Rewards-Dancing Approved. WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

If one were called upon to describe by a single word the life of a well-brought-up child that word would be "simplicity." A large proportion of cultured people of position understand that steady simplicity of living is absolutely necessary for the de-velopment of both the minds and bodies of their children. Three little people whose daily lives are excellent instances of sensible training are

the son and two orphan nieces of Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew: Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., who was 12 years old last July, Anna Jr., who was 12 years old last July, Anna Bradford Hegeman, who is in her 15th year, and Charlotte Niven Hegeman, who is named after her grandmother, Mrs. Depew's mother, and is not yet 13.

"I hardly know." said Mrs. Depew with a smile when asked about her methods, "what to tell you about the children's education, for their lives are so perfectly simple. They all speak French and German fluently. Since their early childhood they have had a French governess and a German maid, and so have acquired both lauguages easily, almost unconsciously. Then, too, when Mr. Depew is not at home, I always converse with them at table in one language

wings are entirely membranous and they fold down the back in a roof-shaped man-The insects of the fifth order are known on verse with them at table in one language or the other; one day in German and the next in French. I think it insures a more as Diptera (figure 7), meaning "two-winged," a characteristic which distinguishes them from other orders, the second pair of wings being reduced to mere little knobs or scales, known as balancers. These are the true flies. The mouth-parts are constructed for piercing and sucking. The transformations are complete. The larvae correct form of speech for a mother to share in her children's conversation in some such way. My mother and Mr. Depew always speak to them in English. Do Not Neglect the English. are commonly known as maggots. Well-

"We consider it very important that their own language should not be neglected while acquiring foreign ones. In this way they have obtained a command of three languages quite naturally, with no study, and with very little effort. They all three attend school, now; my two nieces a school for girls, and my son, a boy's preparatory school. I do not believe in an exclusive home education, for I do not think that it is nossible to make the course of training as thorough as that of a good school, and I also think it well for them to go among other children. But



do not believe in sending children to

'They are all quite musical and all take usic lessons. I do not think that it is well, however, unless one has a decided talent, to devote too much time to music. It would be much better to give that time me other talent that one might posses and of so much more benefit.

The Benefit of Learning to Dance, "They all show decided talent for draw ing, which they are cultivating. They also take dancing lessons. Dancing is such good exercise for all parts of the body and, too, it

teaches them to walk and to carry themselves well. Light calisthenies are also excellent, and they practice them for a certain time every day.

"They keep early and regular hours always. They get up early in the morning, go to bed early at night. Dinner they have in the middle of the day and a light tea at night. They cat very few sweets-confec-tionery or anything of that sort. Their desserts consist of some simple pudding or cake. They est all sorts of plain food—that is, rossts and chops, and fillets, for meat, and all kinds of vegetables—the greater variety the better. Then, when they come in from their walks, I always have a cup of broth ready for them, hot beef or mutton broth, particularly in the winter. It is good for them and they seem to enjoy it. "Twice a day they take a brisk walk, not too long, for over-exercise is quite as injurious as too little. Children are often allowed to over-tire themselves, and grow cross and fretful without being able to understand or explain the reason. In summer they are out of doors almost all the time;

although they study just a little, even then, for I do not think it well for them to be entirely idle for so long a time. Dress Pretty But Plain. "And then I dress them all very simply, very elaborate clothing seems so out of place for children. I like to have all that they wear pretty, but plain, so that they can romp and play as children ought without being hampered, and without any thought or fear of rumpled finery.

"One accomplishment that I am anxious to have them all acquire is that of reading aloud rell." I consider that a very necession. aloud well. I consider that a very neces-

minutes and one hour eleven minutes, respectively, all driving their hoops in fine style. The result of the second race over the same course was more remarkable still; the winner, Georges Guittar, finished the sary part of a good education, and also that they should learn to enunciate their words clearly and correctly.
"I do not allow them to read fairy stories. I do not think that it is well for them to do. Instead, I give them interesting and instructive books of history to read. There are such charming little histories for children written nowadays! They began with historical stories written in words of one syllable, and already my son has a realone syllable, and already my son has a really wonderful knowledge of historical events for a boy of his age; but then he has a natural love for the subject. That makes a difference I suppose. I also encourage them to play various instructive games, that amuse and give them useful information at the

and give them useful information at the same time; geographical puzzles, authors, and other games of that sort.

"On Sundays their usual toys and games are put away. They have 'Grandma's Old Testament Game,' and on rainy Sundays, they are content to the other than the same to the other than the same transfer to the same transfer to the other than the same transfer to the same when we cannot go to church, we read the service together.

Courteous to the Servants

faces which confront her. Then is heard a long-drawn sigh of wondering contempt from the group; the one nearest the door bows deprecatingly to the others, slips into the dressing room, spends her shrunken minutes as best she may, and emerges with wetted sponge and open bag, to stand in a corner of the passage and finish the process of making herself unnoticeable. "They have a large playroom, but are not confined to it. They never wait to be sent tor; but run in and out of the rooms where we are at all hours of the day, and they always sit with us at the table. Unless I made them my companions I would not get to know them well or to understand their characters, and that knowledge is so necesthe achievement of T. P. O'Connor, or the London Star, whose book reached its tourth edition in 48 hours. Its length was 15,000 words, and the manuscript was in the hands of the publisher within 24 hours after its sary, for it teaches one how best to guide and govern them. I believe in encouraging them to develop their individualities and to author was requested to produce it. It was the life of Charles Stewart Parnell, the or-der for which was given the day after the great Irishman's death. cultivate a certain independence of char-

"I do not think that I started out with any particular theories of education; it I had they must necessarily have been much modified, for each child needs a special Wz pack, haui, store, ship, alter, repair, re-inish and reupholster furniture. Hates & Kernan, & Water street. sort of training adapted to its own particular nature and capacities. My boy I, my-

self, taught entirely until he was eight years old.

"One thing that I particularly insist on with all the children, is that they should be way to Got Ahe

polite to all the servants. It seems a little thing, but it is one that really has much in-fluence over a child's character and man-ners. Courtesy and consideration for others, no matter what their station in life is, are Novel Way to Get Ahead of Your THE BEST KIND OF SEEDS TO SOW. lessons that cannot be to early learned."

A pleasant picture of wisely guarded and guided child life, is it not?

WHAT WOMER WANT TO KNOW.

Shirley Dare Prescribes for Baggy Cheeks Wrinkles and Flesh. Among the queries sent to THE DIS-PATCH for Shirley Dare she has found time

to answer the following: S. A.-I would like to know what to do of-door sowing cannot be begun before May 1 may start their plants in the house. Plants from seeds sown about April to prevent my cheeks from becoming baggy. Do you believe in massage? I have tried it for a number of months and it geems to make my skin coarse and flabby. I feel that I am too young to have wrinkles, or that old look around the lower part of the face which we see generally in women past 50. But I have had a great deal of sickness and care, and in spite of cheerful disposi-tion I find myself growing old-looking at 39

Poor, dear woman! Life comes hard in the thirties, harder often than it ever is again. It is something to have our troubles when we have the best strength to meet neglected. Like any other treatment, massage may be overdone, and commonly is. Anything which draws the blood unnaturally to the face will leave it coarse and flabby in reaction.

What S. A. and all women like her need,

is rest, early sleep and lying abed mornings while the daughters attend to the ings while the daughters attend to the housekeeping and bring mother a nice little breakfast before she gets up. I know a boy of 21 years, a good deal of a pickle in some ways, who does this often for his nervous mother who has nearly worked berself to pieces. I should like to hear of more girls doing his for their weary mothers. By moderate e computation there are several thousand wornout women who would be the better in looks. putation there are several thousand wornout women who would be the better in looks
and feelings this spring for a strengthening
medicine like this. Take tag alder, wild
cherry bark and wintergreen each two
ounces, and infuse in a quart of boiling
water three hours in a warm place, closely
covered, then strain and sweeten to taste.
Dose—half a teacup three or four times a
day before meals. I will take up this subiset hereafter. That this is a heauty mediject hereafter. That this is a beauty medi-cine, all will own who try it. The effect is strengthening, regulating, purifying to the system, softening and clearing to the skin. More or less dragging about the hips and weight in the back is associated with the flacoid cheeks, being part of the general de-bility. Sponging the body with aromatic spirits restores tone wouderfully, provid-ing it is done regularly, and often with this the muscles of the face resume their firm-ness. Cold salt water or sea water is one ness. Cold salt water or sea water is one of the best lotions to restore firmess to the flesh, always bathing the cheeks upward, giving massage in the same direction. A delicate domestic recipe against wrinkles is the whites of two eggs beaten with twice as much rosewater, and half a teaspoonful of powdered alum, dissolved in a spoonful of rosewater added to it. Keep this in a covered cup and apply to wrinkles on going

Mrs. S. W. C. C. and others-An old fashioned dose of cream-of-tartar and com-pound powder of jalap for a stoutish per-son to reduce flesh, is from one-half to a full tablespoonful. It is the best to begin

I do not believe in sending children to school very early. Twelve years old is quite soon enough. They need plenty of time to strengthen and develop their bodies before beginning to tax their brains, and then, at that age, they are better able to understand their lessons and to apply themselves.

"I am glad to see that the system of 'marks' is being so almost entirely done away with in schools. I think that it was bad for the children in many ways. I do not believe very much either in 'prizes' or rewards. It is so much better for them to learn to do the work for its own sake, because it is right; for love and not through a fine state to begin with a smaller dose and increase if desirable. The best form of compound powder is the British formula as follows:

Powdered jalap, five ounces; best cream of tartar, nine ounces; ground gingor, one ounce. Mix, sift through a fine steve, and then rub together in a mortar. The cream-of-tartar rubbed with the jalap makes it enlect; the ginger prevents griping. Three doses a week at night are all that is advisable for rewards. It is so much better for them to learn to do the work for its own sake, because it is right; for love and not through and output the set to begin with a smaller dose and increase if desirable. The best form of compound powder is the British formula as follows:

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Then scater your golden grains of seed all over the top and sift over them p ering to temperature as well as flesh, and one must avoid taking cold. A flannel one must avoid taking cold. A fiannel band tight about the hips will aid in reduc-ing size and keep off dangerous chills.

RACING WITH HOOPS.

mmensely and are enthusiastic over the

sport. Two public races have come off. In the first 15 champions took part. The course

was from Brest to Trinity and return, a dis-tance of about eight and three-quarter miles.

The best three runners went over the ground in one hour five minutes, one hour ten

Riches of the Osages.

The Osage Indians are the richest community on the face of the earth. They are

1,509 in number and have \$8,000,000 de-

posited to their credit in the treasury at

Washington, on which they draw \$100,000

interest every three months. This income will continue until Uncle Sam gets ready to pay them the principal. They also have 1,470,000 acres of the best land in Oklahoma, for which the unterrified "boomer,"

totally indifferent to the rights of the red man, hopelessly sighs. Half of them wear

Horses Like Perfume

There are some perfumes that are very

grateful to horses, however little credit a

orse may commonly receive for possessing

delicacy of scent. Horse trainers are aware

of the fact, and make use of their knowledge

in training stubborn and apparently in-tractable animals. Many trainers have

favorite perfumes, the composition of which they keep a secret, and it is the possession of this means of appealing to the horse's estheticism that enables so many of them to

race in one hour.

lankets to this day.

The Novel Athletic Amusement Which All the Rage in France.



sport has been intro-duced a mong the Transplanting in Egg Shells, French Doys. Hoop ety called "The Hoop O Club" was organized a of the large towns. Brest, for regular races with rolling hoops. The club numbers 27 members. A monthly race was appointed. Its



you are all ready. Take empty shallow boxes—those about the height of your eggs are best. Stand your eggshells upright in them till each box is full. Then with a

hand, let the top of one finger under it stop up the little hole in the bottom, and fill it with water. Hold it so in the left hand, and with the right take the teaspoon and and with the right take the teaspoon and lift carefully a little group of pansy plants from the box. Lay this on its side, and take from it with your finger and thumb one little plant by the stem. Hold it in the middle of the eggshell, so that the roots will float out and all the delicate fibers find their places without cramping. Then fill round them with earth to nearly the top of the shell and press it about the plant with the end of your finger till it is safe and firmly fixed. Set it back into the box and go on with the next.

How charmingly they will look, the now charmingly they will look, the green tree upright and full of promise! Shade them from the sun a day or two, keep them moist, and after this they are safe if you don't forget to water them. Stronger and stronger, larger and finer they will grow every day, till the time you are ready to set them in your garden. are ready to set them in your garden.

The girl who selects Iceland popples for The girl who selects Iceland popples for her garden may have a charming little preface to her work if she chooses. This is what I do, and a fascinating thing it is, believe me. I save the shells of eggs until have a dozen or two. Thea with a spoon I fill each shell with nicely-sifted earth thoroughly, so that it is damp all through to the very bottom, and then comes the joy of planting.

planting.

I have my packet of mixed Iceland poppy seeds—white, yellow and orange—all ready, and from it I take a pinch of the little shing black seeds and drop it lightly on the top of the earth in each eggshell. I sprinkle

Rapid Match Making. The fastest machine is a match-make that eats up 150 different bands of wood at the same time, the wood having been shaved of a uniform thickness, and

accomplish such wonderful results.

It is best to sift the soil in an ashes sieve and put it in shallow pans and set these in them, although it gets pretty well used up in the process. As to facial massage, as far as my opinion goes, I don't believe in any outward treatment when the internal is flowers. the oven to bake, that every egg and worm flowers. For sweet pens you want larger boxesommon soap boxes will answer-than for any other seeds except nasturtiums. There must be a depth of at least six inches of soil to give the strong roots room. Sprinkle the peas thickly on the top. Don't have them so near as to touch each other, but just separate. When all are in then sift over

Neighbors on Spring Flowers.

Heat and Moisture First and Light and

Moisture Afterwards

DELIGHT FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS

PWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR .

20 and transplanted May 20 or later still,

quite out-blossom the open-air sowings. Some flowers love to be transplanted-

pansies and phlox thrive on it and so do

sweet peas. If the ground is frozen hard

outside, so that a few spadefuls cannot be

taken up and thawed by the fire and dried,

you must get some earth from a green-

The young gardeners who live where out-



the kitchen somewhere, not far from the fire, and it is best with these, as with all

seeds planted in boxes, more especially with small and delicate seeds, to lay a paper over the top to retain the heat and moisture and prevent too much heat from reaching them. They Will Sprout Quickly.

They Will Sprout Quickly.

In a few days, in a marvelously short time, you will see your peas sprouting—little green loops of stems pushing up thickly all over the top of the soil. Now take them away from the heat, carry them off to some cool sunny window, watch them, water them and cover them at night if there is the least danger of their being too cold. When the weather softens, put them out of doors, or open the window and let them have the outer air all day, but cover them at night till all danger 'from great cold is past. By the middle of May your boxes should be a solid mass of strong and vigorour plants five or six inches high, already putting forth their tendrils for climbing.

It is not necessary to have such very rich soil in which to start pansies. Sift and bake and when cool fill your boxes to within half an inch of the top and jar them to settle the earth slightly but firmly. This is better than pressing it down with your hand. Then scatter your golden grains of seed all over the top and sift over them just enough soil to cover them about twice their thickness in depth. Very gently lay your open hand over the surface, just its weight—hardly any pressure. Sprinkle with the fine spray of the rubber hand-builb and set the box in a warm place, as for sweet peas. In a week's time or less you ought to see

cannot give them enough light, nor can you give them too little artificial heat, short of

give them too little artificial heat, short of actual freezing. Pansies love the cold, but of course you must be careful about the baby plants. The moment they have sprouted carry them away to the cool, sunny window of some upper room, perhaps, which is warmed by sunshine and safe from frost. Open the windows for a few minutes every sunny day. Keep the soil always moist, never wet—you must learn the value of this distinction.

Watch them and tend them till the pretty round second leaf is formed, and if you have een faithful all the little plants will be dark green, stout and stocky and full of promise. Save all the shells from the eggs used in the kitchen, be-ginning the 1st of January. Then when it is time to transplant pansies



spoon half fill them all with rich, sifted soil, first making a hole in the bottom of each shell for drainage.

Now take a half-filled shell in your left

into the box and go on with the next. When all are full put enough earth in be-tween the shells to hold them steady in the

a pinch of earth over and press softly down with my finger. CELIA THANKER.

that speed where there is neither road nor resistance. To go from Liverpool to