

becoming arrangement for is a very important feature of the bride's altar getup, and this naturally includes the right draping of the veil; so it would be ridiculous to claim that any one style of coiffure is to be used, for the lines of hairdressing must conform to the size of the head, the cut of the features and the height of the bride. But, for the most part, hair-dressing is done on a very elaborate scale, and to accomplish the vast structures piled upon heads many false pieces are needed. These go under names too numerous to mention, but the bang, the switch, the psyche puff, the cluster puff, the transformation and the pin curl are some familiar titles. In buying any of these pieces by mail, the bit is matched to a lock of hair from that part of the head where the false piece would be worn. Thus bangs and transformations are matched to the front hair, switches are judged by the tints of the back ahir, and so on. The reason for this particularity is that naturally colored hair is of many tones, and these seem to dispose themselves over the hair as they see fit; wherefore it is easy enough to tell dyed false hair at a glance, for the changing tones of the natural color cannot be imitated. So dyed false hair is without the com-mercial value of the false pieces in natural colors, and when the tint re-quired is a rare one the false fixing is still dearer. All those shades of brown which have a drablike tint, Titian red, reddish gold and golden and white blonde are dearer than other colors

A very handsome hair arrangement for the bride who is not too tall-that is, much taller than the average woman-is called the "coronation." this lending itself most charmingly to the lace veil put on in cap fashion, as is shown by the bride of the fashion pictures. For this style, which is rather intended to give a little height to the figure, the hair is parted in the middle, and two braids are carried around the head to form a large knot, showing from the front view of the head. This knot gives the support needed for the anot gives the support needed for the mop arrangement of the veil, which is fastened to it with a wreath of orange blossoms, the lace border of the veil failing about the face in a shaped frill. Such veils, be it understood— those with lace borders—are more widely trimmed at the bottom and widely trimmed at the bottom sides than at the top, so the lightly trimmed and narrower end is shaped as it should be for a pretty fall about the sides of the face. With the "cor-onation" coiffure a ribbon is often worn about the braided knot, this ending in a bow without ends at the side. For classic, statuesque types lace veils are far more becoming than those of tulle, which seem rather to belong to youthful brides of saucy or demure

types. For the bride who is much below the average height, the hair is always piled at the top of the head, the knot often taking a pointed form, which is, of course, emphasized by a cunning massing of the lace or tulle vell worn. The bang will be a salient feature of the coiffure of every girl who can wear the forehead fringe, but the bang is the merest cobweb, and it is slight-ly waved or left straight, as suits the face. The fringe is also quite short, and when it seems unadvisable to cut the natural hair for it, the little piece, delicately woven to a silk thread, is bought in false shape for about seventy-five cents. A narrow, ventilated and naturally curly bang of "convent hair" in every shade is sold for a dolhalr" in every shade is sold for a dol-har" in every shade is sold for a dol-lar and a half, and where the forehead to the library doubtless many others is very high, and the face thin, this will be suggested. is very softening to the features. The smartest tendency of all colffures is toward a distinct flatness of the top of the head, where the hair is parted at the middle or at one side; from the parting, wherever disposed, the side locks go back with a light waving, and the large knot of braids. or puffs and curls is placed high enough to show all the nape of the neck, and besides, elongates the back of the head to a great extent. This flatness of the top and rear extensio_ gives the head a very lovely contour, and if the face needs the softening of little curls they are put in many places—at the nape of the neck, below many or above the ears, or else in the round or pointed rear knot. As to the deep waving once done at the sides and under the back hair, it is still a feature of the coiffure's waxen ladies, but is by no means so conspicuous on human heads. The undulations admired are wide and loose, as if the waving were natural for this method certainly gives very legitimate look to the artificial-Ity. Ornaments for the bride's colffure are numerous enough, some very splendid bandeaux of pearls being seen, as well as pearl combs and barrettes and pins. But if the veil is to cover the whole head, as it generally does, the ornaments had better be of shell in the color of the hair, as in this way they will not conflict with the half of whole wreaths and the separate knots of orange blossoms, used upon pins, pins. But if the veil is to cover the



I belong to a ladies' club. The ages of the members are from twenty-five to fifty. Will you please suggest some way of entertaining them? I would like something in which all might take part.-Violet.

A number of ladies spent a most enjoyable afternoon in this manner: Each one was asked to dress her hair to represent some famous woman. It was surprising what a change was wrought in the appearance, and it was a jolly crowd, I assure you. Some of the personages were Martha Washing-ton, Mary Queen of Scots, Queen Vic-toria, Queen Alexandra, Frances E. Willard, Priscilla, etc. Old pictures furnished the ideas. Programs and pendle ware passed and a prize was pencils were passed and a prize was given to the lady who guessed the most and one to the person who re-mained the longest unguessed. I should think this would furnish entertainment for your club.

Regarding Mourning.

Would it be proper for me to re-ceive a gentleman caller while I am still wearing black and my mourning veil? I have worn it a year. I would not go driving Sunday because I didn't know whether it was proper. How long does one usually wear the mourn-ing veil? Would it do for me to wear it with all white dress? In taking off mourning is it necessary to wear black and white a while before you go out in white?-M. B.

There is no harm in receiving calls while you are in mourning. About the driving, you must be guided by your own feelings. All white is considered mourning and black and white half mourning. A year is long enough to wear a heavy veil.

Duties of Bridal Attendant. Will you please tell me what the duties of the bridesmaid and groomsnan are, also at a home wedding who should receive the guests at the door? -Mabel.

At a home wedding the mother and father of the bride receive the guests; in other words, those who issue the invitations are the host and hostess of the occasion. A bridesmaid, if there is no maid of honor, immediate ly precedes the bride, stands beside her and holds her bouquet. The groomsman supports the groom, enters with him, produces the ring at the critical moment and relieves him in all possible ways of the details of the preparation.

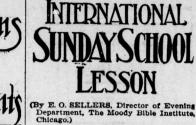
Compensation for Organist. Is it the custom to pay the organist at a wedding for her services, if you are well acquainted with her; if so, what compensation would you give her?-Blanche.

If you are well acquainted with the young woman and hesitate to offer her money, give her something to equal what she would receive in money from a stranger, for an organist is always paid for a wedding. I cannot set the amount, not knowing her terms.

For a Scotch Entertainment.

Will you please give me some sug-gestions as to representing some Scottish character or books for an enterainment.-Lassie.

"The Heart of Midlothian," "Annie Laurie," "Scottish Chiefs," "The Mon-astery," "A Highland Laddie," "Ivan-



LESSON FOR SEPT. 22. FEEDING THE FIVE THOUSAND.

LESSON TEXT-Mark 6:30-44. GOLDEN TEXT-"Jesus said unte hem, I am the bread of life."-John 6:35.

This parable marks the high level of the year of popularity in the life of our Lord. It is such an important miracle as to be the only one recorded by all four gospel writers.

The returning disciples (v. 30) are urged by the Master to come with him urged by the Master to come with him into a desert place that they might rest, and also that he might comfort their hearts over the death of John the Baptist. "They had no leisure." Jesus knew the need and also the proper use of leisure. But the multi-tude would not grant this and flocked to his retreat in the desert. They saw to his retreat in the desert. They saw and followed that they might listen to his gracious words or hehold some new wonder, but Jesus also saw and ministered, v. 24. Carlisle said he saw in England "forty millions, mostly fools." Not so with Jesus. He saw and was moved, not with sarcasm, but with compassion, which compassion took a tangable form of service. It is interesting to note in verse 34 that the compassion of Jesus led him first of all to teach. It is better to teach a man how to help himself than to help the man. We also infer from this verse that the soul of a man is of more value than his body. It is not enough, however, to say, "God bless enough, however, to say, "God bless you, be fed and warm," when a man is hungry. So it is that Jesus listened to his diciples when they saw the physical need of the multitude.

A Great Task.

St. John tells us in this connection of the conversation with Philip. Phil-ip lived in Bethsaida near by, yet to feed this multitude was for him too great a task, even with his knowledge of the resources at hand, John 6:5-7. Yet we need not be surprised at Phil-lp's slowness of faith. Moses in like manner was once nonplussed how to feed six thousand in the wilderness, see Num. 11:21-23. It is not so much as to how great the need nor how lit-tle we possess, but rather is the little given to God.

Another disciple, Andrew, who had discovered the Saviour unto Peter, discovers as though in desperation a boy whose mother had thoughtfully pro-vided him with a lunch consisting of five barley biscuits and two small dried herring (John 6:9), at least that much remained. It is a great com-mentary upon the tide of interest at this time that this boy should not have eaten his lunch, for a boy's hun-ger is proverbial. It seems as though Jesus emphasizes the helplessness of Secure emphasizes the helplessness of the diciples in order that he may show his power. His command, "give ye them," (v. 37) teaches us that we are to give such as we have, not look to others and a such as the process. others, nor do our charity by proxy. Prov. 11:24, 25.

Again the Saviour asks his disciples to see (v. 38) as though he would teach them the boundless resources of his kingdom. Give what you have and he will bless and increase it to the supplying of the needs of the multitude. The secret of success was when he took the loaves and "looking up" for God also saw on that day, and blessed it.

We need to observe the systematic we need to observe the systematic procedure. The people seated or re-clining upon the ground in ranks or by companies. The Master blessing and breaking the boy's cakes and giving first to the disciples, for God only works such miracles through human agencies, and then giving to the people. The result of this systematic procedure was that "all did eat," and further, they were satisfied, v. 42. Not alone, however, was there Divine or-der and lavishness, but there was economy and thrift as well, for Jesus gave careful directions as to the frag-ments. The lavishness is shown by the fact that the baskets into which the fragments were gathered well each large enough in which to sleep.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN DENMARK Every Town In That Country of Over 5,000

0 Population Has Public Service.

According to recent information about the progress of electric light and power industries in Denmark, it appears that all the towns of 5,000 inhabitants and over are now provid-ed with public electric service, says the Scientific American. As to towns the Scientific American. As to towns having between 5,000 and 3,000 inhabit-ants, there are only three in which electric mains are not installed, so that it will be seen that Denmark is one of the most progressive countries in this respect. The largest sized elec-tric stations are to be found at Co-penhagen, and at present there are penhagen and at present there are three large plants in operation giving a total of 27,000 horse power. Cur-rent is supplied for the city mains, as well as for the tramway lines. As regards the Danish stations in small towns in concrate each town has its towns, in general each town has its own plant, and there is but one ex-ample of an intercommunal system. This is at Skovshoved, near Copenha gen, and the central station extends its power lines over all the suburban regions, also supplying the tramways of Hellerup and Klampenburg. In most of the town electric stations the

Diesel heavy oil engine is used. **RED SPOTS KEPT SPREADING**

163 W. 143rd St., New York City. "My son, ten years old, while bathing was bitten by sand fleas. The spots looked all red and as large as a five-cent plece. They would crust over and form black scabs, and if he knocked against anything, they would bleed, and pus and blood would run down his legs. He scratched the spots on both legs and caused very sore places, caus-ing him to be unable to sleep. They were large sores with large holes in them. They were fierce to look at, and were so inflamed I had to keep him home with cloths bound around both legs. I could not let him wear any clothes as they would make them

sleep in ease, after six weeks of pain I thought he would never get cured, but Cuticura Soap and Ointment gave re-lief from the itching the first night and cured him in a week." (Signed) Mrs

cured him in a week." (Signed) Mrs. Wm. Bassett, Mar. 28, 1912. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." If you would win life's battle you must be a hard hitter and a poor quit-

ter.



A VARIATION.

his dinner. "Yes. Whenever there is a ball

game in town he devotes himself to finding fault with the umpire instead of with the cook."

Rousseau, whose bicentenary cele-bration occasioned a riot in Paris the other day, created a sensation when he visited England in 1766. "Rousseau and his Armenian dress," wrote Lord Charlemont, "were followed by crowds when he first arrived in London, and as long as this species of admiration lasted he was contented and happy. Garrick not only gave a and happy. Garrick not only gave a supper in his honor, but played two characters specially to please him. Rousseau was highly gratified, but Mrs. Garrick declared that she had never spent a more unpleasant ev-ening in her life, the philosopher be-

Instead of liquid antiseptics, tablets and peroxide, for toilet and medicinal uses, many people prefer Paxtine, which is cheaper and better. At drug-gists, 25c a box or sent postpaid on re-ceipt of price by The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Grouchy Vacation. "Is your husband enjoying his vaca tion?

"Not as much as I am."

Three is a crowd, but not in the eyes of the man who must pay prima donna's salary.—Judge's the Library.

frs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children eething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-ton, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

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JALAS ALL

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. J. W. Dinsdale, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children." Dr. Alexander E. Mintie, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "I have frequently prescribed your Castoria and have found it a reliable and pleasant remedy for children."

Dr. Agnes V. Swetland, of Omaha, Nebr., says: "Your Castoria is



Adulation Pleased Rousseau.

ing so anxious to display himself, and hanging over the front of the box so much, that she was obliged to hold him by the skirts of his coat to prevent him from falling over into the pit."

For a Dinner Dessert. Is maple mousse suitable for a din-

ner dessert? How is it pronounced .--M. E.

Maple mousse is delicious for dessert and always acceptable to every one, as maple flavoring is a general favorite. Mousse is pronounced actly like moose, a deer.

Making the First Call. In making a first call, if the maid takes my card at the door, when and where do I leave my husband's cards? -D. E.

Hand your husband's cards, with yours, to the maid, the courtesy is understood, as no one expects men to make daytime calls.

Picnic Invitation.

Here is the invitation sent out for our club picnic that you helped us with when I wrote you a few days ago:

(To be sung to the tune of "Annie Laurie.")

You are cordially invited our picnic to attend. delighted this message now to send. (Individuals can put "I surely am

Living Bread.

The conversation process was a stinging rebuke to the improvident orientals, and to the present day prodi-gals of that wonderful bounty with which God has blessed our land.

God gives to us that we may use. Joy dies unless it is shared. Jesus, the living bread (John 6:48) will satisfy hunger, and life, as bread, generates in the human body heat, energy, vitality, power, etc., so he would feed the hungry souls of mankind. We have at hand the Word: it is for lack of it that men die in the deepest sense of that word.

The poverty and perplexity of the disciples in his presence and the pres-ence of this great need is being repeated over and over today and yet it is absurd. We have not enough to amusements, mental activities, etc., will not feed them, but when we break unto them the Living Bread they have enough and to spare. The words of

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