A Season's Folly

By BRYANT C. ROGERS

The man looked at his companion | Dr. Duval was not a man to desert old wonderingly. "So," he said at last, friends for new. elmost to himself, "it's only a joke to to you!"

For answer she smiled at him a little uncertainly, but still sheltered with a touch of the triumphant assurance which had first attracted him.

High up on the slope of the foot hills they sat under the shade of some scrub cedars.

Below them, over a descending vista of 30 miles of pale greens and lavendars and blues of the land under the California sun, the ocean shimmered in the distance. It was very still about them, for the bordered path behind led to a fountain in rulns and beyond that a deserted mansion faded under the sunlight, desolate.

They had climbed there because he had wanted to show her the view, one of the finest in that part of the state. She had come with her mother among the swarms of winter visitors flocking to the southern coast, and when he had first seen her Dr. Duval had stepped inside a magic circle from which there was no escape.

He was used to the winter visitors foured to the sparkling, pretty girls from the east, always healthily, unemotionally amused by their girlish dirtations, their guileless smiles at him, one of the few bachelors at the

He could not explain why, when he had met Gertrude Whitcomb that first night he had been so immediately enthralled. She had regarded him disinterestedly, rather coldly, until he had exerted himself to bring forth a smile of interest-and when Dr. Duval chose to talk one listened. He had watched the faint blush rise to the pale oval of her face and seen her great eyes darken and soften; he had brought a ripple of laughter to her lips-and her laugh was music.

From that evening he was much in her company, and she permitted it, in-



dolently, gracious and amused. So they had drifted through the weeks and the winter was nearing its close: She regarded him a little speculafively, as though surprised at the feeling in his voice. "I had no idea," she said, slowly, "that you really cared. I thought it was just—" "You did not think at all!" Dr. Du-

al interrupted her brusquely. "It bever entered your head to wonder whether I were falling in love with 700-whether it meant anything serious to me. You are so used to admiration that one man more or less means little to you and, besides, you did not care for me. If you hadtell me, Gertrude, haven't you ever met any one you cared about?"

The girl's face grew serious and she looked out over the valley. "No," she aid carelessly. "I'm afraid not. I don't want to-life is too full of interesting things!" She turned and laughed at him again, and he noticed for the first time that her smile was infeeling. Then she sprang to her het lightly. "Come, let's walk on," the ordered. "And we won't talk of

"No," said Dr. Duval bitterly, "never

All the way down the winding trail Strtrude was a sparkle with laughter and fun, but the man did not hear At one turn he had a glimpse, fir in the distance below, of a ram-ling structure buried in vines and vers and again his conscience rehim. The rambling cottage

Ever since he was a boy the Morgan place had been a second home to him and Mrs. Morgan and Carlotta his chums, advisers and confidents. He could see Carlotta's rapt little face, pale, yet glowing like a white flower under her tawny hair, and her odd brown eyes with the light in them like sunlight through water as she sat listening to his tale of a baseball game, on his entry into the medical college, of his first real case, of most things which had ever happened to him.

And now in the turmoil of this tragedy which he felt had come to him he had a sudden desire for the long, cool living room down there with Mrs. Morgan placidly sewing by the open window and Carlotta leaning forward in the old mahogany divan listening intently to whatever he had to say, her face reflecting her interest.

For a grown man, Dr. Duval was very boyishly homesick and heartsick. Gertrude Whitcomb parted from him at the hotel with some irritation. The trip home had been dull. She had exerted herself for a man so adstracted that he had scarcely answered. Still, she comforted herself, it was because of his disappointment. She really did not imagine he had been so desperately devoted to her!

Dr. Duval at the same time was on a car speeding out toward the rambling cottage. It was almost like old times to be so welcomed and fussed over and graciously forgiven for his winter's desertion.

"You are so busy with your work, we understand," Mrs. Morgan had said as she got out his favorite preserves. And Carlotta, the wistfulness of whose face was hidden from him by its joy in his presence, was like some graceful white wraith in the shadows of the big room.

"I had forgotten," he told her with the privilege of life-long acquaintance, "how wonderfully pretty you were, Carlotta! What have you been doing with yourself? You seem to shine."

"Don't talk about me," begged the girl, nervously. A great fear was hers lest this stupid, blundering man should discover it was her happiness in seeing him again that had transformed "Tell me of yourself, of what has happened to you this winter!"

He had come to tell them-selfishly to demand comfort for his wounds-

yet he held his tongue. He stayed late at the Morgans, and when he left he felt oddly contented and at peace for a man whose heart had only that afternoon been broken. He was surprised when next he saw Miss Whitcomb that he felt none of the bitter resentment which had at first been his at her refusal. In some strange way that fever had burned itself out as though a cool hand had banished it utterly. He simply did not care. She was just as beautiful and fascinating as ever, but his romance had crashed that afternoon in the foothfils and he had no desire to pick up the broken pieces. She was nfort, and she had hurt his pride by her carelessness. Nothing cures a man's devotion as does a stab at his pride. Besides.

Carlotta's smile stayed in his memory. It was not, as he argued to himself some weeks later in a sort of horrified dismay, that he was fickle and a man of unstable affections-it was simply that he had been under a spell, luckily now broken, and had gone back to where he belonged.

Having once found his welcome in the rambling cottage, he found himself drawn there irresistibly oftener than in the years before. It was absence, he told himself, that had awakened him and shown him Carlotta's real loveliness, her sweetness and womanly sympathy. And when, half tearfully, before the summer was over and when Gertrude Whitcomb was only a vague memory, Dr. Duval told Carlotta Morgan he loved her, he realized he had always loved her and always should.

"I don't deserve anything so wonderful," he told her, "as that you should care about me, Carlotta! I've been stupid in many ways-but I'm in my right mind now!"

"I've always cared," she told him simply. For a moment she hesitated. The previous winter, when he had deserted the cottage, often troubled her. But with all her sweetness Carlotta Morgan had clever instincts. That winter was past and he was hers now for always, and she was the rare woman who knows when not to question

The night fragrance of roses floated in through the open window as they talked of the future in serene happiness. In the man's heart was a thank-ful and wondering content that things were as they were, and in Carlotta's ad seen little of him this winter, and nothing except that she loved him.

Hints For Hostess



TIMELY SUGGESTIONS for Those Planning Seasonable Entertainments

A September Luncheon

This is such a glorious month! One feels that it is just good to be alive. and to be permitted to help others plan for happy times is certainly a delight and privilege much appreclated by the editor of this department. I am asked to give again this lovely luncheon and put it in early so that all those who may entertain soon may have it. I quote entire:

"A hostess who returned from a summer abroad gave this pretty affair, the place cards bearing this appropriate verse:

Oh, Sweet September, thy first breezes o dry leaf's rustle and the squirrel's inughter. The Inughter.
The cool fresh air whence health and yigor spring.
And promise of exceeding joy hereafter.

"The cards were decorated with a tracery in gold, studded with blue dots, supposed to be sapphires, the birth stone for this month. The table was bare, with a wonderful set of blue doilles and centerpiece done by the Russian peasant women. Blackeyed Susans, now in their prime, were the only flowers in evidence and they fairly made the rooms blaze with gorgeous colorings-'concentrated sun shine,' some one has aptly called them.

"The piece de resistance was what the hostess called scrapple and was so delicious she had to give the recipe, which follows: One pound of round steak, one pound of fresh pork, put through the chopper, boiled until done and enough water left to take up cornmeal to the mush consistency. Mold in a pan over night. Slice thin, dip in cornmeal and fry in hot lard or bacon grease. The platter was gar-

nished with parsley and deviled eggs. "Then there were escalloped tomatoes and green peppers in ramakin, and individual peach shortcake was the dessert.

A novel feature was that four guests out of the eight were born in Septem-

Shakespeare Party. A club devoted to Shakespeare as well as cards issued the following invitation which was responded to with alacrity by all the members.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Smith-Greeting:
"Lend thy serious hearing to what I shall unfold."—Hamlet.

"Sir (and lady), you are very welcome to It must appear in other ways than words, Therefore, I scant this breathing cour-tesy."

-Merchant of Venice. "Say, what abridgement Have you for this evening."
—Midsummer Night's Dream.
"Whiat will be the pastime-passing ex-cellent."—Taming of the Shrew.

"If your love do not persuade you to

Let not my letter."

-Merchant of Venice.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown.

April twenty-first, at eight o'clock. The prizes were all suggestive of

the immortal bard consisting of framed sepia print of Shakspeare, a stein with a picture of Falstaff and cup of sack; framed photographs of Stradford-on-Avon scenes, and a charming print of Romeo and Juliet The hostess called the roll and each member responded by giving a Shaks peare quotation.

A Motley Musical Party.

A young hostess gave this very orig inal party, which was such a success that it has been the talk of the town ever since. She invited her guests to come, each bringing a musical instrument and dressed in a costume to match. She wore a Grecian costume of pure white, with her hair in Psyche knot with gold bands and she carried a zither. The other young girl in the family dressed as a darkey with the gayest kind of a costume; she was accompanied by her best boy, who was a giddy young colored swain, and they carried a banjo and guitar. Then there was an Italian beggar girl with accordeon, a Spanish gypsy with her tambourine, a Scotch lad and lassie with bagpipes, a dear little Dutch couple in real wooden shoes with flutes, and three chums went as Ital ian street players with harp, violins etc. The best of all was when a man with a hand organ and monkey ap peared. One of the men had hired him for the occasion. Of course he only staved a few moments, but went away with the monkey's pockets filled with coppers and a good lunch in a basket The ices were served in shape of mu sical instruments and the favors were all candy boxes in the same shape filled with delicious small bon-bons The hostess awarded prizes for the different costumes, which were judged by older members of the family who surveyed the guests as they passed in a line before them. The father of the house remarked that he had never enjoyed a musical medley more. MADAME MERRI.

MASHION . NO HELD

Beaded belts and bags are to be Satins are predicted as the favorite

fall fabric. Chains are superseding leather traps for handbag handles. Young girls are wearing great num-

bers of frills and jabots. Many foulard and pongee suits are made in Russian blouse style,

Paris declares that transparent deeves are to be a ruling feature Lingerie and tailored waists of white

seem about equally in favor. Tailor made suits of silk and sating are the fad of the hour in Paris. Embroidered nets are fashionable, and colored net waists have been seen

Two Simple Blouses

MANDE STORY

THE first is a sailor blouse, cut in | most any blouse material. It has the

the Magyar style. It is in navy sleeves cut ir with sides of blouse:

and has cuffs and collar of striped that is taken from shoulder to waist

sailor's knot is tied below collar in made on each sleeve, which are finish-

front. Materials required: 1 yard 46 ed with frills to match that at neck.

The second would look well in al- inches wide, I dozen buttons.

IN THE MASTER'S STEPS

By REV. JOHN H. KERR Pastor Arlington Presbyterian Church New York

Text: For even hereunto were ye called; because Christ also suffered for us, leav-ing us an example that ye should follow his steps.—Peter II. 21.

When the apostle Paul wrote those words he referred specifically to the example of our Lord under suffering. Furthermore, it is worthy to note that his words were primarily addressed to those who were slaves.

It is not at all my purpose to use only this one side of the Master's example. I want rather to gather together from a wider range than this one text some of the leading characteristics of the example set us by our Lord. His is an ideal character of the ages, and we cannot too often bring before our minds its salient fea-

The word "example" here is the translation of a word which is used only in this place in the New Testament. It means a "writing copy, such as might be found in a child's exercise book and designated as an aid in learning how to write correctly The word "follow" is emphatic and implies close and dilligent following. If we catch the full meaning of the text, it is necessary to bear in mind these facts with reference to the two most important words in it.

"In the Master's steps." He has left us an example that we should follow his steps. The Master himself on several occasions cited his own acts as the only ones to be imitated by his followers. Thus he said concerning an act he had just performed: have given you an example, that you should do as I have done to you." Or again: "This is my commandment, that ye love one another, even as I have loved you." So the apostle Paul cites our Lord's example, saying: "Have this mind in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." And in another place we read: 'Let each one of us please his neigh bor for that which is good, unto edifying. For Christ also pleased not himself." The apostle's aim in alife was to reproduce as far as he could the life of his Lord. "For to me to live is Christ."

One of the reasons why "it behooved him in all things to be made like unto his brethren" was that he might show us the possibilities of which our natures are capable. Man needed to see how an ideal person acts. In addition to that which our Redeemer must do to make atonement for our sins, he must also set us an example in his own life, so that we might have a model after which we should attempt to conform ouv lives.

Of course there were many things about our Lord's life that we could not imitate, but there are other aspects of it which we must imitate. If we are to be able successfully to lay claim to his discipleship. We must walk in the Master's steps.

In obeying the Father's will. The psalmist has said: "Lo, I am come; in the roll of the book it is written of me: I delight to do thy will, O my God. The writer of the epistle to the Hebrews applies those words to Jesus, whilst he himself said: "My meat is to do the will of him that sent me and to accomplish his will." Later in his ministry in the presence of a great multitude, Jesus affirmed: "I am come down from heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me." And in his last prayer with his disciples he said: "I glorified thee on the earth, having accomplished the work which thou hast given me to do." "Though he was a Son, yet learned his obedience by the things which he suffered.

Obedience is about the first thing the follower of Christ has to learn. Obedience is the Master's test. are my friends, if ye do the things which I command you." No amount of protestation that we are his followers will take the place of obedience.

We should follow in the Master's steps in resisting temptation. Our Lord hath been in all points temptcl like we are, yet without sin." were the temptations of our Lord mat ters of little moment. He "suffered being tempted." The conflict with Satan at the beginning of our Lord's ministry was a tremendous reality. Temptation once came to him in the words of Peter, so that Jesus said to "Get thee behind me, Satan; thou art a stumbling block unto me.' So again and again our Lord was tempted. It is to be wondered at that he should say so solemnly to his disciples, just as he was about to leave "Watch and pray, that ye enthem: ter not into temptation." We follow in the Master's steps when we resist temptation. What an encouragement it is to be assured that "the Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptation."

in prayer is another way to follow in his steps. Our Lord repeatedly prayer. And this was not merely for its effect on his disciples. The Mas-ter prayed because he needed thus to hold communion with the Father. Remember the transfiguration scene on Mount Hermon, when, as he prayed his countenance was changed, and his whole person became radian; with glory. Our Lord said: "Wetch and pray." If he needed to pray, much glory. pray." more do we.

if we follow in his steps, we will be regular attendants on divine worship. The record tells us that it was his custom to go to the synogogue on the Sabbath day. That simply means that he was himself an habitual attendant on divine worship.

most fruitful life and the most prosperous career represents an unful-filled prophecy. No matter what your victories in retrospect, you have achieved only one thing, where you planned a thousand.—Rev. N. D. Hillis, Congregationalist, Brooklyn.

The Cost of Crime.

The cost of crime to the United tates is enough, if our people were abtroom for two years, to pay the hole national dobt.—Rev. John Flags, resbyterian. New York city.

The Sunday = School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 4.

Subject: Two Parables of Judgment, Matt. 21:33-46-Commit Verses 45, 46,

GOLDEN TEXT .- "Therefore I say unto you, The kingdom of God shall be taken from you." Matt. 21-43.

TIME.—Monday, April 3, A. D. 30.
PLACE.—Jerusalem in the temple.
EXPOSITION.—I. Long-Suffering
Goodness, 33-39. This parable was
spoken to the people (Luke 20:9). Jesus emphasized the importance of the parable by the first word of v. 33. The form of the parable was suggested by Old Testament imagery (Ps. 80:8-11; Is. 5:1, 2; Jer. 2:21). In the Old Testament the vineyard is the kingdom of God, which is no longer identified with Israel, but taken away from Israel and given to the Gentile The householder represents God. By his digging the winepress etc., is set forth the truth that he had done for his vineyard everything that needed to be done, or could be done (Is, 5:4). Each detail is significant. The fence about his vineyard was the law (Eph. 2:14). When God had fully equipped His vineyard He put it hands of men (first of Israel) and left the care of it to them The husbandmen were the people of Israel (v. 43). To them first of all God committed the charge of His kingdom. To-day He commits the charge of it to believers in Christ Pet. 4:10). These husbandmen did not own the vineyard, neither do we. though we sometimes act as though Having put the vineyard Into the hands of the hus-bandmen, the proprietor withdrew from it, and so God withdraws, in a from direct activity in His kingdom and works through men. We are similarly taught in the New Testament that Jesus Christ has withdrawn from the administration of His kingdom and committed it to us (Matt. 25:14, 15; Mark 13:34; Luke 19:12). The absence of the proprietor did not in any wise lessen his ownership of the vineyard nor the respon-sibility of the husbandmen; and Christ's absence does not in any esson our responsibility to Him. When the time for fruit came the pro-prietor justly sent to receive the

fruits of his vineyard, and so God will demand of each of us the fruits of His vineyard. The servants who were sent to demand the fruits of the vineyard were the Old Testament prophets (2 Chron, 36:15, 16: Jer. 25:4). The fruits demanded were repentance, obedience, righteousness and benevolence (2 Kings 17:13; Zech. 7:8-10). The servants whom God sends to the present husbandmen are His divinely called and commissioned ministers The fruits they demand are the same. The husbandmen mistreated all the servants of God. This was historically true of Israel's treatment of their prophets (ch. 5:12; 2 Chron. 36:16; 24:20, 21; 16:7, 10; Jer. 26:21-24; Acts 7:52; Neb. 9:26; 1 Kings 18:4, 13; 19:2, 10; 22:26, 27). The way which israel treated their prophets proves conclusively that these prothets were not "the product of the Semitic natural character and genius, God-inspired and God-commissioned men. It is no wonder that such a people should reject their anointed King when He came. world uses godly men in the same way to-day (2 Tim. 3:12), and thus reveals its hatred to God (John 15:18, 19; 17:14; 7:7; Rom. 8:7). The householder's last resource was the sending of His own Son. Of course, this Son recresents Jesus Christ While all the prophets, even the greatest, were simply servants. Jesus was a Son, an only Son (cf. Mark 12: 6, R. V.; Heb. 1:1, 2, 5; 3:5, 6). It seems inconceivable that the wickedness of the husbandmen should teach such a point that they would even kill the son and heir (v. 37: of Jer 36-3 Zeph. 3:7). The Jewish leaders did not, with perfect clearness, recognize in Christ the Messiah, and deliberately plan to get His kingdom from Him (Luke 23:34; Acts 3:17; 1 Cor. 2:8), and yet there was a recognition more or less clear on the part of the

God's Relentless Severity Toward Those Who Despise His Good-ness, 40-46. It was a tremendously searching question that Jesus put to the Jews in v. 40. It suggests another question that God puts to us in Heb. 10:28, 29. By their answer (v. 41) they declare their own doom. As an historic fact God did "miserably destroy these miserable men." This doom was executed in the destruction of Jerusalem (Luke 19:41-44; cf Matt. 22:6, 7: 23:35-38; 24:21, 22) the most appalling siege in the world's history. A similar doom awaits those who now reject Christ (Heb. 12:25) Israel, having been destroyed, the kingdom is transferred to the church chosen out from the Gentiles. "nation bringing forth the fruits thereof" (cf. Acts 15:14; 1 Pet. 2:9; Rev. 5:3) Jesus confirmed His teachings by an appeal to the Old Testament Scrip-(v. 42; cf. Ps. 118:22). Himself is the stone whom the build-ers rejected (Is. 28516; 1 Pct. 2:6, 7; Acts 4:11; Eph. 2:20; 1 Cor. 3:11). The Jewish leaders were the bungling builders, but God Himself made the rejected stone the head of the corner Even to-day God often gives a place in His building to a stone which men reject (1 Cor. 1:26, 27). Whoever stumbles at Christ will be broken to pieces, but on whomsoever He falls he shall be scattered as dust; classes are represented by this, those who stumble and are broken and come afterward to believe and are saved and those who persistently reject and are crushed to powder (cf. Ps. 2:12, 9; 110:5, 6; Dan. 2:34, 35, 44, 45; Is. 8:14, 15). The persistent rejection of Christ is the one final and damning sin.

to Him lest they lose their own

eminence and power (John 11:47,

Besides That, Nothing. There is nothing outside the gov-ernment of God.-J. Hudson Taylor.

Bridge and Conversation. "Bridge whist spolls conversation," said the woman who doesn't care for cards. "Only temporarily," replied Miss Cayenne. "You ought to hear the remarks it inspires after the game breaks up."

Bank's Cautious Business Methods.

Before discounting any paper the
Bank of England requires at least two
good Birltish names, one of which
must be the acceptor. It seldom holds
over \$180,000 000 in hills discounted
and securities of all kinds



TENDENCY TO LIQUOR HABIT

Efforts at Promoting Temperance Necessarily Slow Owing to Customs of Ancestors.

We must not be surprised at the great difficulty in promoting temperance, not to speak of total abstinence. when we recall what a strong hold the habit of using intoxicants had upon our English and American ancestors. It has not been very long ago since liquors were kept on the sideboard in almost every home where the family could afford it, and were freely offered to every guest as part of the hospitality of the day, says Temperance, It wasnot "good form" to refuse what

was offered, and so the caller at several homes in the course of an evening was apt to find his head reeling and his feet unsteady as he left his hospitable friends and made his way to his own dwelling.

Not many considered it a very great disgrace to be under the influence of liquor, although hard drinkers were apt to speak with contempt of those who had a limited capacity and were speedily overcome.

Far back beyond those early days, in the old country our ancestors made free use of beer and spirits. These beverages were taken as matters of

The consumption of beer in an ordinary home was enormous. Besant in his "London" tells of a family where 21 quarts were taken daily, nearly 3 quarts for each person. "We must remember that there was no tea, that people would not drink water if they could get anything else, and that small beer was the national beverage, taken with every meal and between meals, and that the allowance was at each one's own discretion." As late as 1770 the men in a London printing office took a pint of heer before breakfast, a pint with brenkfast, a pint between breakfast and dinner, a pint at dinner, another at 6, and a sixth pint when they stopped work. The potations were sometimes continued during the evening. Ale was also used in large quantities. Wine was used, but not so freely because of its great-

er cost. Drinking in England in the 18th century was a general habit among all classes. The clergy, merchants, lawyers, judges, tradesmen and workingmen all drank. In 1736 there were 7.044 gin-shops in London and over 3,000 other places where gin was sold, so that one house in every five was a resort for drinkers, to say nothing of the vast quantities of beer, gin, wine and other intoxicants consumed at home.

Gin had grown to be the favorite tipple, especially with the work people, some of whom spent much of their wages in the flery stuff that brought speedy intoxication.

When we think how extensively intoxicants were employed and how the old-time usages of the mother country were transferred to this land and how general during the colonial period and for many years later here was the free use of liquors, we must reas of efforts at securing sobriety.

DISMISSAL OF THREE CADETS

Official Action of Naval Academy Officers Will Meet With General Approval,

The dismissal of three cadets from the United States Naval Academy in their graduating year because of drunkenness, will meet with general approval everywhere, says the St. leaders of who Jesus was, and a de-termination on their part not to yield Louis Star. If there is a single place in the public service where total abstinence from liquor ought to be made compulsory it is in the naval service, where officers have responsibility for the lives of thousands of men and safety of ships whose value is not reckoned by the cost of their construction, but by the possible consequences of not having them in time of war. It is difficult to prevent drink ing by enlisted men of either the army or navy, and not of so much importance, but it can be prevented in the case of officers, on pain of dismissal, and few officers would prefer liquor to their commissions. The navy has lost much in life and ships through drink, and in efficiency, and the army has lost in efficiency, and is still losing, through the same cause. Some day it might be of tremendous importance. Annapolis and West Point are good places to start the officers on the total abstinence road as well as to impress them with the truth that regulations are made to be obeyed, and that an officer who cannot himself obey is not fit to command others who must do so.

> Glasgow a Soberer City. The Giasgow chief constable in a

report issued recently comments upon the remarkable increase of sobriety in the city. Apprehensions for drunkenness totalled 14,167, a decrease of considerably over 4,000. While lack of money has no doubt contributed to increased sobriety, the chief constable states that the growth of temperance. has been a great factor. A great deal, of money has been spent on amussments, which was just as available for spending in drink. Compared with, two years ago the apprehensions for drunkenness showed a decrease of nearly 7,000.

Matches Not By-Products.

It is not to be assumed that, by reason of the smallness of matches, the makers thereof over utilize scraps or bits of wood left over. The contrary is the case. Matches are not bylucts. Any wood rejected by the match machine goes to the by-product establishment, and of these hy-products of the match business may be mentioned some, such as doors and makes, that in come instances form an industry as important as the match industry itself.

AUNT HANNAH HAD TO RIDE

Mrs. Sangster's Amusing Story of Her Colored Cook In Old Vir-

ginia Days. When Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster ed in Norfolk, Va., in the early 60s the made her first acquaintance with a brick oven. In her book she tells an Amusing story of the presiding genius of her kitchen, Aunt Hannah, black as

my and straight as a post. Aunt Haunah's magnificent carriage head and shoulders was the result "toting" burdens on her head in tilldhood and girlhood. Her boast has that in her teens she could dance with a pail of water on her head with-

Her corn bread, her white loaves, or roast and brolled meat could not surpassed. She would bake her takfast breads in a spider set on the coals and nothing that I have been since has bad their delicious

She had a meek little husband, fetched and carried for her as if he had been a boy, although he was some years her senior.

When we moved from one house to another, the distance not being very great, the family walked, and great was my astonishment to behold Aunt annali and Uncte Ed arriving in state, in a carriage drawn by two horses driven by a hackman of im-

Feeling slightly disposed to resent this display on her part, I inquired why she had chosen to drive when her mistress walked.

"Law, honey," she said laughing until her whole frame shook, "I'se got de dinner to cook. I done thought all about it, and I 'rived at de conclusion dat Ed and I better come dis away. dat Ed and I better come dis away. You can sit and fold yo' hands.

"Den, too," she went on, "I want dat cook next door to see me fust time steppin' out of a carriage,"—
Youth's Commenton.

Easily Gathered, and Equal in Attractive Scent to Any Flower

With the fields full of flowers that give most delicate scents when properly dried, there is no reason why every woman should not have sachets to use in chests of drawers, etc., to give a delicate perfume to clothing. In gathering clover enormous quantities should be picked, because it shrinks when dried, and it is impossi-

That is Grown.

blue delaine, with white spots,

silk. The singlet is of plain white

silk, bound with navy blue, and a de-

rice embroidered in silk. A blue

inches wide, 1/4 yard striped silk.

ble to have too much when the supply to draw from is endless.

There is no difficulty for a novice in growing things to distinguish sweet clover, for it grows tall and rank, with thick stems, on which are small

At the top are the flowers, very tiny white blossoms grouped together in a white blossoms grouped together in a long spike.

The leaves as well as the flowers are sweet when dried, but the thick stems should be rejected. The best way to gather it is to cut down great

knife rather than a pair of scissors. Care should be taken not to uproot the plant, for there is no need of exterminating it. There is never any difficulty in lo-

the join is hidden under the wide tuck

both back and front. A wide box-pleat

is made down center of front, and is

edged with buttons. Three tucks are

Materials required: 11/2 yard 44

over the country.

Curtain Shrinkage In making curtains of Swiss or any ther material that will shrink, buy a half yard more than the desired length. When making the heading to put the rod through turn the extra ength over on the front of the curtain, hem with a narrow hem. When gathered on the rod it makes a valnce ruffe which is attractive. When the curtains are washed let out the heading, and if there is any shrinkage the extra length may be used to lengthen the curtain.

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SACHET OF SWEET CLOVER stalks, using for the purpose a sharp

cating a clover camp, for the grass grows always close together in great profusion, and it is to be found all

> Unfulfilled Prophecy. Life holds no disappointments like the breaking of plans. At best the