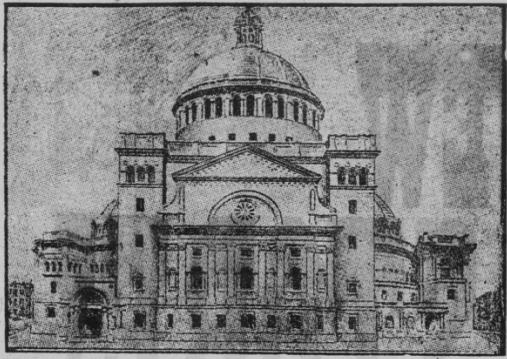


The New Christian Science "Mother Church," Boston.



ARCTIC MOTOR CYCLE SLED.

George W. Wells, an automobile expert and a man of much originality of thought, has built the machine which Walter Wellman, the Arctic explorer, will use as a motor bicycle sled.

The motor and tri-car frame used were secured from a motor bicycle maker, but everything else was constructed by hand under Mr. Wells. The motor is 4 1/2 horse-power. It is intended for towing solely and not for speed and therefore is geared low. The machine can travel from two to thirty miles an hour over smooth ice.

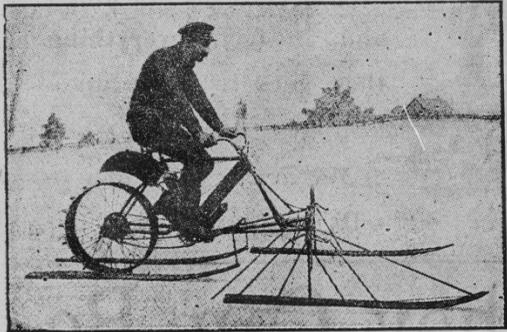
The runners used are of two pairs of Norwegian "ski," both having seen actual service in the north on Wellman's two former trips and having been worn by Wellman himself. The wood is therefore seasoned and can be relied upon. They are reinforced, however, with sheet-iron, underneath which are steel

Germany's Colonizing Business.

In the last two years Germany's Southwest Africa has cost the German Government \$150,000,000 and some thousands of lives lost by massacres and in course of operations to subdue the natives. It seems a good deal to pay for imperfect pacification of a territory which contains no more than 5000 European residents and of which the combined exports amount to no more than \$2,500,000 a year. If the nations of the world ever become sane enough to consider modern colonization as a business proposition there will be an international auction at which there will be bargains for buyers.—Harper's Weekly.

Terra Incognita.

To begin with, said Professor H. R. Mill, in his St. Louis address on the "Problems of Geography," the ground should be cleared by wiping off the globe the words terra incognita. Such unknown parts of the



WELLMAN'S MOTOR BICYCLE SLED.

runners or skates. The front "ski" are the guides; the rear ones are used to take some of the weight from the tractive or driving wheel when soft snow is encountered.

Quick Way to Add Figures.

An invention of recent date is an adding device, which was designed to assist a person in adding one or more columns of figures. It consists of a disk, which registers the tens in the columns, the latter being quickly and accurately added, without unnecessarily burdening or taxing the memory with a multiplicity of figures. Printed on the face of the disk is a series of numerals representing tens in consecutive order from one to twenty-six, the disk being held in the hand and rotated. In use the disk is held in the left hand, with the forefinger resting in the notch or depression represented by the higher numeral "twenty-six" in the present instance. In adding a column of figures the tens are regis-

earth now cling about the poles alone, and that they should do even this is something of a disgrace. Many explorers would have reached the poles long ago had it not been for want of money. Most of the leaders, if they had had more powerful ships, more coal, more stores, more dogs—and sometimes if they had had fewer men—could have solved the polar problems. A million dollars judiciously spent would open the way to the North Pole; a few millions would reach the South Pole. The map of the world ought to be completed. Unsurveyed and unmapped territory is a danger as well as a disgrace to the country possessing it. When a map of the whole surface of the earth on the scale of one one-millionth is completed we may consider the residual problems as solved.—New York Globe.

IN PURSUIT OF PULAJANES.



Filipino Constabulary Type.



For Adding Columns of Figures.

tered on the disk by moving the finger from one notch to the next as they appear in the process of adding, the units only being carried from one figure or group of figures to the next. For instance, if it is desired to add "eighty-nine," "ninety-seven," "sixty-eight" and "forty-six" one would proceed as follows for the first column: Six and eight are fourteen; the ten is registered on the disk by moving the finger in the first notch and the four units carried. Four and seven are eleven; move the finger to the second notch and carry one. One and nine are ten; move the finger to the third notch and put down "eleven." Now, by looking at the registered three tens, so we have three to carry to the next column, and so on. Any number of columns of any length may be added in like manner, not more than eighteen units being carried in the minds at one time.

VACATIONAL.

From breakfast bell to supper bell.
From supper bell to nine o'clock.
This is the part of Mrs. Pell.
To rock and talk, and talk and rock.
The other boarders gazed about,
In primrose paths that please them best,
But Mrs. Pell, who's rather stout,
She came up here, she says, to rest.

She doesn't boat, she doesn't climb,
She never drives, she never walks.
From rising bell to bunking time
She talks and rocks, and rocks and talks.
The other boarders drift away—
She talks them east, she talks them west
She talks and talks the livelong day.
She came up here, she says, to rest.

Holding the best verandah chair,
She circles daily with the sun.
She's traveled—has been everywhere—
Seen everything—knows everyone.
She talks the new moon up the sky,
She talks the song bird to her nest.
She never stops. You wonder why.
She came up here, she says, to rest.

The housefly buzzes on the glass,
The brooklet chatters in the dell,
The humblebee drones in the grass—
So drones and chatters Mrs. Pell.
When she will stop, it stop at all,
The dear Lord knows who knoweth best.
She means to stay "clear through to fall."
She came up here, she says, to rest.
—B. L. T., in Puck.



Enthusiasm is never misplaced except in a bore.—Life.

Beggar (piteously)—"Ah, sir, I am very hungry." Dyspeptic (savagely)—"Then have the decency to keep your good fortune to yourself. I haven't had an appetite for years."
—London Paper.

Stubb—"What kind of shoes are those you are wearing?" Cogger—"Walking shoes." Stubb—"Walking shoes for automobile riding?" Cogger—"Yes, I know my machine."
—Chicago Daily News.

"Ah understand dat Deacon Jones has bin charged wid chicken-stealin'—an' he wuz a pillah ob de chu'ch, wuzn't he?" "No, he wuzn't a pillah. He turned out ter be wot dey call de nave."
—Judge.

"Of course," said the architect, "you will want a porte cochere." "Sure," replied Mrs. Nurich; "we'll want a big one with glass dingle-dangles on it hangin' from the parlor ceiling."
—Philadelphia Press.

"Where did you get that song?" said she; "I got it out of my head," said he. "I got it out of my own small head!" "What a lucky thing for your head!" she said.
—Cleveland Leader.

"I don't object to hearing a man brag about his ancestors," observed Uncle Allen Sparks, "if that's all he has to brag about. It comforts him and doesn't hurt the ancestors any. They're dead."
—Chicago Tribune.

"Do you think that wealth brings happiness?" "No," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "It doesn't bring happiness. But it gives a man a little bit of option about the kind of worry he will take on."
—Washington Star.

Suburban Patient—"Doctor, I am sorry you have had to come so far from your regular practice." Doctor—"Oh, it's all right. I have another patient in the neighborhood, so I can kill two birds with one stone."
—Judge.

"Why don't you tell your views?" "I'm afraid to," answered Senator Sorghum. "Whenever I tell my views on any subject I run the risk of stirring up an unanswerable argument on the other side."
—Washington Star.

"Twixt beggar man and man of wealth, The difference is not immense; The former lives upon his rags, The latter on his rents."
—Boston Transcript.

"I tell yo', Eben," said Aunt Mirandy, as she looked lovingly at the twins who were gathering handfuls of wool from each other's skinky heads on the sanded floor of the cabin. "I heard Miss 'Liza a' readin' in the 'gentry' yesterday an' it's 'bout 'dided wahn' it's gwine ter name dem two young uns. 'I's gwine call 'em 'Flora' and 'Fauna.'" —Macon Telegraph.

The Government's Timber Mine. When the new battleships Tennessee and Washington—now in the shipyards of the Cramps and the New York Shipbuilding Company in Camden—are launched they will be equipped with a complement of ship's boats unequalled by those of any battleship on earth.

The reason for this exceptional equipment lies in the material used on the boats—white oak, which has been lying at the bottom of the Delaware for more than forty years, now one of the rarest and most valuable of timbers.

In 1865, in keeping with the needs of the Civil War the Government bought an immense quantity of white oak—500,000 cubic feet—to be used in ship and boat construction. The contract had been made when the end of the war was not yet in sight. Hence the great quantity was purchased.

This lumber was shipped to the old navy yard located at the foot of Federal street. When the war closed James Speed, one of the ship inspectors, to whom the care of the lumber had been entrusted, buried all of it in the Delaware, awaiting the time when it could be used, acting on a well-known principle among ship and lumber men that timber stored at the bottom of a stream keeps better than anywhere else. The water forms a cushion, which keeps out the air and prevents decay. The timber is worth \$500,000.—Philadelphia North American.

Certain thoughts are prayers. There are moments when whatever be the attitude of the body, the soul is on its knees.—Victor Hugo.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS

For Washing Silk.

An old recipe for washing silk of any kind or color is as follows: Put the silk, one piece at a time, into a basin containing alcohol, soft soap and common black molasses, in equal parts. Work the silk up and down in this mixture, avoiding creasing the silk if any rubbing has to be done. When clean, hold the silk in one hand, and after drawing the liquid into the basin with the other, lay in clear, cold water. Rinse in this and keep changing the water until it is clear. Do not wring the silk at any time during the process. Hang, dripping, on the line, until partially dried, then press on the wrong side.
—Good Housekeeping.

A Home-Invented Clothes-Closet.

As my sleeping room had no clothes-closet, I obtained a board twelve inches wide and four feet long. This was fastened securely to the wall by means of brackets, just high enough for me to reach conveniently. Into the board I screwed about two dozen hooks—the kind made to fasten into the under side of shelves. This made ample room for the clothes that were needed most, and has an advantage over hooks put up against the wall, in that the clothes do not crush nearly so badly. Some pretty curtains reaching from the shelf to the floor were used to drape the closet.—Woman's Home Companion.

The Kitchen Sink.

The ideal sink is of porcelain with rolled edge, round corners, porcelain back and open plumbing without a crack or crevice for dirt or the ever ready water bug. He is ready still, but he must live in the open and not lie concealed. A white enamel sink is almost as good as the porcelain and much less expensive. Soapstone and slate are very good, and so, too, is the copper-lined sink. The great danger in the porcelain and enameled sinks is the breaking of delicate china and glass. The copper lining is the wood the best for that. The wooden drain boards tipping slightly toward the sink are a great convenience. Frequently rubber mats with toughened surfaces are placed on these to keep the dishes from slipping. There are, besides, wire and nickel-plated dish-drainers, which will keep the plates separated one from another while draining.—Harper's Bazar.

Why It Doesn't Save.

Do you find your gas-stove a real economizer? If not, may not these be some of the reasons:

- Lighting burners before ready to use them.
- Baking but one thing at a time.
- Heating water or cooking in uncovered vessels.
- Placing small vessels upon large burners.
- Using large burners when a small one would do.
- Not turning out the flame before removing food.
- Not lowering the flame when food is already boiling.
- Heating fatrons with nothing over them.
- And would it not be worth while to make use of these suggestions? For the gas-stove can be, and should be, an economizer:
- Matches are cheaper than gas.
- Learn to read the metre—a simple little clock.
- Soak dried foods before cooking them.
- Heat water in the oven after the baking is over.
- When baking biscuits broil beef-steak below the same blaze. Both require quick heat, and both done at the same moment.
- Try the expert's rule of putting loaf cake into an almost cold oven and baking with only one burner.
- Use a steam-cooker if possible, as a whole dinner, from roast to pudding, may be perfectly cooked in it upon a simmering burner in three hours.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

FOR THE EPICURE



Iced Currants—Heat the white c two eggs until light, but not stiff. Add one-quarter cup of water and beat together. Dip large currants, one bunch at a time, into the egg and water, drain for a minute, then roll in powdered sugar. Let the bunches lie on paper until dry.

Hard Gingerbread—Half a cupful of sugar, half a cupful of molasses, half a cupful of hot water, heaping teaspoonful of ginger, one heaping teaspoonful of body, two tablespoonfuls of shortening. Flour enough to make it stiff. Don't roll, but put in a shallow tin with the hand.

Steam Peach Pudding—Add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a half-teaspoonful of salt to two cupfuls of flour; sift twice and add enough milk to make a thick batter. Beat thoroughly and put a teaspoonful of butter in each of six buttered cups; add a thick layer of thinly sliced, sweetened peaches; fill the cups with batter, set in a steamer over boiling water for half an hour; serve hot with peach syrup.

NEW IDEAS IN TOILETTES

New York City.—The coat that suggests Empire lines is a very general and well deserved favorite, for while that style is not always desirable when pushed to an extreme, it makes exceedingly attractive outer garments and is highly to be commended. This one shows certain modifications that render it adapted to modern needs and is suited to a

Pumps Not Popular.

Pumps are not, however, so unservedly popular as they were last season, women having found that they were not so comfortable for general wear as might be desired.

Semi-Precious Stones.

Coral has had a great vogue and all of the semi-precious stones, such as topaz, amethyst, etc., have been pressed into service and have been imitated with considerable success in buckles of good design though of cheap materials.

Golden Chain Bracelet.

The latest thing in jewelry is a golden chain bracelet, having an invisible continuous spring running through the centre, which can be worn either as a bracelet on the wrist, or higher up the arm, to keep the gloves in place.

Autumn Colors.

Autumn dresses will be built of very thin cloth and their colors will be the new greens, the new blues, the new reds and the new tans.

They say that green, which has had such a phenomenal success, will be seen this fall in leaf green, gooseberry green and prairie green. It will also be noticed in emerald, grass, geranium and deep leaf green.

While speaking of the new fall colors one must not forget the leather shades, which are always much liked. There is tan which is the most popular shade of leather ever invented, and there is a pale suede leather.

Misses' Skirt.

The skirt that is plaited or tucked in various ways is constantly growing in favor and may fairly be said to be the most fashionable at the present time. This one is designed for young girls and is treated after a quite novel manner while it can be worn either with or without the smoothly fitted girde. In the illustration it is made of plaid mohair stitched with beading silk but is appropriate for all skirting materials, washable ones as well as those of cotton and silk, while it can be



great variety of materials. As illustrated it is made of black taffeta, the yoke and cuffs being embroidered with black silk, while the little vest is of black and white material, but plain material can be used throughout, the yoke can be trimmed in any way that may be liked or it can be of heavy lace over silk while the skirt portion is of silk only, in fact



can be treated in any way that the individual may like. The ribbons that are threaded in and out of slashes, cut and finished for the purpose, make an exceedingly attractive feature but are not obligatory as any other form of closing that may be preferred can be employed without changing the essential characteristics of the coat.

The coat is made with the yoke, the front edges of which are faced to give the vest effect, and with the fronts and backs of the full portions. The lower edge of the yoke is finished with a band of the material stitched with beading silk. The sleeves are of moderate size, closely shirred at the shoulders, and finished with roll-over cuffs that are by far the most becoming of any known.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is eight yards twenty-seven, five and three-fourth yards forty-four or five and one-half yards fifty-two inches wide for full length; six and one-half yards twenty-seven, four and seven-eighth yards forty-four or four and one-half yards fifty-two inches wide for three-quarter length with one-half yard any width for the vest, two yards of banding and three and one-half yards of ribbon to make as illustrated.

Handsome Corset Cover.

One corset cover in a very handsome trousseau has its entire front hand embroidered.

ished at the lower edge in a variety of ways. If the applied folds illustrated are not liked banding of any sort can be substituted or the hem can be stitched with beading silk.

The skirt is cut in seven gores and is laid in plaits at front, back and sides, these plaits forming groups that are turned toward the centres and being stitched flat for a portion of their length. The girde is cut in four sections which allow of perfect fit.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen year size is seven and



three-fourth yards twenty-seven, four and one-half yards forty-four or three and three-fourth yards fifty-two inches wide.