



FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

That Early Worm.
The Early Worm set forth to squirm
Across the garden bed,
"I see the stars are shining yet—
It isn't dawn," he said,
Selecting grains of juicy mold,
He made a breakfast brief,
And then, to clothe his couch below
He gathered up a leaf.

There came a sweet low note, "Twee-tweet!"
He shuddered at the sound,
"It is the Later Bird!" he cried,
And hurried underground.
"Now, this is very much too bad—
It is, upon my word!
He'll get me up at midnight soon!"
Exclaimed the Later Bird.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Rats in the Sun.
It used to be thought that the bat was active only by night and sleeps pretty well all winter. No doubt the animal loves darkness and is more at home in it, but if the weather be warm enough it will venture into daylight even in the cold months of the year. Toward evening, when the light is beginning to fall, it is common enough to see them flying about in summer. They can hardly be mistaken for birds, for their flight is neither so graceful nor so rapid.

A Pleasant Game.
The game called "The Fruit Basket" may be played either with chairs or benches, if chairs are not convenient. Arrange an even number, say fourteen, chairs in two parallel lines, seven in a line. Fourteen girls are seated in these chairs, and the fifteenth odd one stands between the rows, carrying a covered basket. She walks up and down swinging it. She stops suddenly before the first girl and says: "I've been in the garden this morning, gathering currants." As she says the name of the fruit, the first girl must cry: "Currants, currants, currants!" before the odd girl says it again, and this is repeated down the lines, changing the name of the fruit each time. At the first failure, every one jumps up and changes her seat, and in the confusion, the odd girl must try to get a seat, there being one of course, and always left to take her place, and so it goes on.

Black Art.
A funny trick, while not new, is very amusing if deftly performed. Two of the players must know the game. One sits in a chair and the other stands behind him. The company is asked to write a word or a quotation on question on a slip of paper previously given to each one. When this is done, all the slips are collected by the player who stands behind the chair.

Now, before the game begins, this player has written and given to the one in the chair, a quotation which the one in the chair holds hidden in his hand. The player behind the chair then takes a slip he has just collected, and presses it against the forehead of player No. 2. After an apparent effort, he calls out the quotation that player No. 1 had already given him, and which he has hastily read. "Who wrote that?" asks No. 2. And then No. 1, who in the sight of all pretended to write a paper at the time they all did, says, "I did," and hands the paper pressed against the forehead to No. 2. But you will see the paper held against the forehead was really written by one of the circle, so No. 2 has one paper ahead each time which he reads, and then asks: "Who wrote that?"

Dumb Oratory.
This rainy-day game is great fun, and the more playing the merrier. Select a large room, the emptier the better. At one end of it rope off "the stage." From this rope must hang a white curtain—two old sheets of heavy muslin will do, stretching from wall to wall and opening in the middle. Pin a placard on this curtain, announcing that:

"Miss Smith's School will entertain a select audience with recitations, from three to five p. m."

The audience will come quickly enough. There must of course be a teacher, who must be witty and clever at making speeches. Some older persons might volunteer, who will explain that the elocution class is about to give an exhibition. The class will then come from behind the curtain, standing lined up before it. As the teacher calls for a certain performer, the line draws away from him, leaving him standing close to the curtain.

Now, on the other side of this curtain, stand an equal number of players, in front of certain slits, which have been made for their arms to go through. If there is a single performer, he stands with hands behind him, between two convenient slits. The person on the other side thrusts his arms through these slits, making a very grotesque combination with the person outside, and the recitation begins, the speaker being aided by the gestures of the dumb, invisible orator.

When the recitation is in concert or in a dialogue, and when as it often happens, the speakers are girls, and the "dumb orators" are boys, the effect is side-splitting.

A very good recitation for the purpose is "The Smack in School," but

the sober pieces do just as well, for the contrasts are even more ludicrous. Poe's "Raven," and "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight," are also excellent, but there is a wide range in choice to suit all tastes and ages.—Los Angeles (Cal.) Times.

Tricks of the Magpie.
It was a warm spring day; the last of the lowland snows was fast disappearing, and tiny pools of water formed here and there in hoofprints which the range cattle had made. Overhead was heard an occasional "Mag, mag, m-a-a-g!" from long-beaked birds which were flying about apparently without knowing what to do with themselves. Suddenly they disappeared in the distance, but still came the echo of their hoarse notes, "Mag, mag, m-a-a-g!"

The sky was clear; not even a vagrant cloud was in sight, yet soon a thundering sound was heard and sweeping along the horizon was an immense cloud, which, as it drew near, was easily made out to be one of dust. Then the air vibrated with the howling of thousands of frightened cattle. On they came, a living avalanche led by two or three very large animals, which were lashing their tails furiously and kicking their heels high into the air. On the backs of the leaders sat several of the long-beaked birds, enjoying, no doubt, the wild ride across the prairie. The leaders of the stampeded cattle passed on madly to the water-soaked patches; their hoofs sank deep in the mire; one, two, three went down, thrown by the force of their own motion, and the mad herd crashed into them. The birds left their perches and circled about in the air as the terrible mix-up occurred; and over all was again heard the rasping cry, "Mag, mag, m-a-a-g!" A dozen cowboys on their ponies now arrived at the scene, closing in about the cattle, shouting, cracking their whips and firing their six-shooters into the air. They soon succeeded in turning the cattle. In a few moments the great herd was quietly browsing. In the mire lay a dozen struggling cattle, and the air was alive with birds chattering excitedly to each other. Two or three buzzards soared far above, but not for long, however, for the birds in a bunch took after them furiously, driving them far away.

"Mag, mag, m-a-a-g!"
From the north, the east, the south, the west came more birds; they seemed to spring out of the ground; they were everywhere, the scheming magpies, gathering for the feast, for that is what was to come from all the fuss. And it was to be strictly a magpie feast. Any buzzard, hawk, eagle or wild animal that might approach to make an attempt at securing a meal would have been promptly attacked and driven away.

Magpies often cause terrible stampedes among the herds of the western range. Selecting a few of the largest cattle, the birds seat themselves upon their backs and begin to fiercely pick into the flesh of the animals. When the cattle jump and kick to dislodge the tormentors the magpies sink their claws into the hide and hang on defiantly. Soon the cattle become terror-stricken, the fright spreads in the herd and results in stampede.

Cowboys claim that magpies actually have a talking language among themselves, and say that always before the birds attack a herd they gather in great numbers about a tree or large rock, hop around constantly, and each bird seems to be making a different noise. This is kept up for a few minutes, after which a half dozen of them fly away toward the cattle, while the others quiet down and watch for results. No doubt their gathering is a sort of congress at which there are chosen certain ones for the work of driving the herd.

The magpie is not very large, but he is fierce in his way, fearless and full of tricks. The bird is easily domesticated, and, but for the fact that he invariably develops into a mischief-maker or a great thief, would become very popular among the boys and girls where he thrives.

Not long ago a young magpie was caught by a little boy of Fremont Pass, Wyo. The bird grew to be a great favorite with the householders until it was discovered that he was carrying away things; that he would drive the chickens off their nests, pull wool from the sheep's backs and harass the cat whenever he caught Tabby trying to get a nap. This bird's thieving operations were novel. He would not often take anything except those articles which he saw the people use, and his crimes found him out when after watching the master of the house lay down his pipe one day, the bird promptly stole it. Later, when the man sought his pipe, Mr. Magpie happened to be near. The article was nowhere to be found; its owner grew angry, and when the bird began to chatter excitedly a sack of tobacco was thrown at him. Away he flew, crying "Out! Out!" The man watched, and in a moment saw Mr. Magpie fly down from the housetop with the pipe, which he dropped at the doorway. After that whenever anything was missing about the house, "Magpie" was invariably blamed. He was finally discovered tearing up several leaves of bread which had been put out on the porch to cool. He was captured and thrown into a rain barrel. With a wild cry the bird flew away and never returned.

Miners call the magpie "camp-robber" because he never loses an opportunity to steal anything that he can eat from the prospector's meagre supply.—Ross B. Franklin, in Chicago Record-Herald.

King Edward has sent his portrait to the Paris municipal council.



FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Rust on Flatirons.
Flatirons will not rust if they are waxed before they are put away, as the little film of wax prevents the action of the air which produces rust. When the irons have been allowed to rust they should be scoured with a little salt after being rubbed with wax.

Housecleaning Hints.
If linoleum is losing its freshness, it may be restored and made to last twice as long. Melt a little ordinary glue in a pint of water. At night have the linoleum clean and dry, go over it with a flannel cloth dipped in the glue water, and by morning it will have a fine, hard gloss. For dusting ceilings, walls, etc., use cotton flannel bags with two very full ruffles on the sides and end, to cover the broom. These are also very useful on hardwood and painted floors. An excellent furniture polish is made of equal parts of raw linseed oil and gasoline. Cold tea, without soap, is good to remove stains from varnished wood. Soiled places on wall paper may be removed by applying a paste made of pipe clay and cold water.—Woman's Home Companion.

To Cook Beefsteak.
All beefsteaks and chops should be handled without having a fork stuck into them. Punctures allow the juice to escape. Beefsteaks and chops should be dipped for a moment into boiling water just before being cooked. This contracts and closes the surface, enabling it to retain juices. Beefsteaks for the family should be cut one and a quarter inches at one edge and taper in thickness to half an inch at the other. This, when cooked, enables the carver to serve rare, medium or well done portions, as desired. The round of tender beef cuts well flavored steaks; it is much cheaper than the loin and if properly cut and cooked is equally good. Before dipping in scalding water make several through and through incisions three inches long at regular intervals. In these insert thick slices of kidney fat or suet. Dip and broil over wood coals if possible; if these cannot be had heat a frying pan very hot and butter it, place the steak in it, cover and cook quickly over a hot fire.—The Delineator.

A Home Truck.
A household convenience worth many times its cost in saving carpets and floors and avoiding rasped door-castings and bruised fingers, is a little truck for moving heavy stoves, bureaus, etc. Probably the cheapest form is one with four heavy swivel casters for wheels; all the rest can be built at home. The size and strength of the platform will depend upon the use to which it is to be put. A convenient size is 2x2 1/2 feet. The platform should be at least 1 1/2 inch thick, sound spruce or hemlock being preferable to oak or other hard and slippery wood. About three inches from each end spike or bolt across the casters, dividing the space evenly. Get heavy and easily working casters and oil the bearings before using so that turns may be made readily. Some prefer a truck built like a miniature low-down wagon, drawn by a handle attached to the front axle, which turns on a "circle." By looking over the pile of old iron or cast-off farm machinery a set of wheels and axles may be found that with a little tinkering will make a suitable running gear for one of these little wagons.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Recipes.
White Jelly—Scald one pint of milk with half a cup of sugar; then add one-fourth cup of gelatine that has been soaking one hour in one-fourth cup of cold water; remove from the fire, add one teaspoon of lemon or vanilla extract and strain into a mould; serve with cream or fruit juice.
Creamed Lobster—Boil a two pound lobster 12 minutes; remove the meat when cold and cut it in inch pieces; put one tablespoon of butter in a small pan, add half a tablespoon of flour, stir until smooth, then add one cup of cream; beat the yolks of two eggs, pour some of the hot mixture over them, and turn all back into the pan; add the lobster meat, salt and pepper; bring only to the boil; serve with small squares of puff paste.

Baked Beets—Wash and scrub the beets, put them in an old pan and put in the oven; if young beets they will take from one to one and one-half hours to bake; when they are tender scrape off the skin, cut them in thick slices and drop them into a little melted butter and vinegar, about two tablespoons of each; let them simmer in this for five minutes covered closely; serve hot or cold; cut in cubes they may be served on lettuce leaves as a salad.
Chicken Terrapin—Two cupfuls of cold, cooked chicken, cut in small pieces; melt two tablespoons of butter, add one tablespoon of flour, half a cup of cream, one teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper and a pinch of mace; cook all together until boiling, chop the whites of two hard boiled eggs very fine; mash the yolks through a sieve, add it to a little cream, stir this into the chicken; when it boils add half a cup of wine and serve immediately.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Not failure, but low aim, is crime.—J. R. Lowell.
Anger is one of the sinews of the soul.—Fuller.
The beauty seen, is partly in him who sees it.—Boree.
Where there is much pretension there is much deceit.—Addison.
When a man is wrong and won't admit it, he always gets angry.—Haliburton.
A healthy old fellow, who is not a fool, is the happiest creature living.—Steele.
A brave man is sometimes a desperado; but a bully is always a coward.—Haliburton.
Suffering itself does less afflict the senses than the anticipation of suffering.—Quintilian.
Fire and sword are but slow engines of destruction in comparison with the babbling.—Steele.
Be calm in arguing, for fierceness makes error a fault, and truth discourtesy.—Herbert.
Every base occupation makes one sharp in its practice, and dull in every other.—Sir P. Sidney.
People who are always occupied with the duties of others, never have time for their own.—Joubert.
When any calamity has been suffered, the first thing to be remembered is, how much has been escaped.—Johnson.
People who live only to amuse themselves, work harder at the task than most people do in earning their daily bread.—H. More.
Every man is his own ancestor, and every man is his own heir. He devises his own future, and he inherits his own past.—H. F. Hedge.
There is a maxim of unfailing truth, that nobody ever prices into another man's concerns but with design to do, or to be able to do him some mischief.—South.

Chicken and Cat.
A young cat and a chicken are inseparable companions at the home of Mrs. Mary Daugherty. Their friendship began when the chicken began "peeping" about the yard, soon after it saw the light of day. In its wandering the chick made the acquaintance of an old house cat, and when the kitten came into existence a short time later the little chick, so it seemed, had a case of love at first sight, and at once began to show its affection for the kitten.

This state of affairs has continued from that time to the present, the attachment appearing to be strengthened as the days have passed. Always together, when by some chance they are separated each seems to be down-cast and sorrowful until they are reunited. The two friends eat out of the same dish and the chicken is not averse to taking a piece of food from the mouth of the cat, should the morsel prove especially tempting. This the cat does not object to.

Chicken and cat bunk together, and oftentimes the chicken has been seen to caress the cat with its bill as a mark of its affection. The unusual friendship has been the cause of a great deal of interest among friends of Mrs. Daugherty.—Baltimore Sun.

Webster's Opinion of Himself.
A lady of one of the old families living near Boston related to a writer the other day an anecdote of Daniel Webster which has never been in print before. This lady happened to be one of a few friends who went with Mr. Webster to the hall where hung an exhibition, previous to its final location in Faneuil hall. Mr. Hooley's now famous painting representing Webster making his reply to Hayne. "Mr. Webster," said the lady, "was very feeble and was led in by the artist. Ascending the platform which commanded a view of the picture Webster looked at it for some minutes, making some pleasant observations to his friends respecting the different senators and the various points of interest on the canvas. This portrait and that were spoken of, and even the pages recognized. Finally, turning to go, Mr. Webster quietly remarked: 'And as for that man standing there in the center, well, I've seen better looking men in my day than he.'"

A Collection of Spades.
The spades used by the king and members of the royal family of England on occasions when commemorative trees have been planted are preserved at the royal gardens at Frogmore. Many of them are of silver. There are the full-sized spades used by the king and the Prince of Wales, and miniature spades used by the princes and princesses. The whole are now to be ranged in a glass case, with the date of the occasion on which each was used. The number of trees planted in commemoration of the coronation has much increased the collection.

Keep Him Busy.
They tell in New York of a man named King, who resides in Europe, visits all the capitals, knows all the big wigs, is at home on all the boulevards and generally keeps track of whatever is going on in the money markets. He cables daily to the Standard Oil company and some of the allied life insurance companies. His cables are kept secret. They are full of meat. The transactions of the Rockefeller and a few others are based upon his say so. He receives a salary of \$25,000 a year.—Portland Oregonian.

Property of the Crown.
There are between 200,000 and 400,000 acres of land in Wales under which the miners' belong to the crown.



NEW IDEAS IN TOILETTES

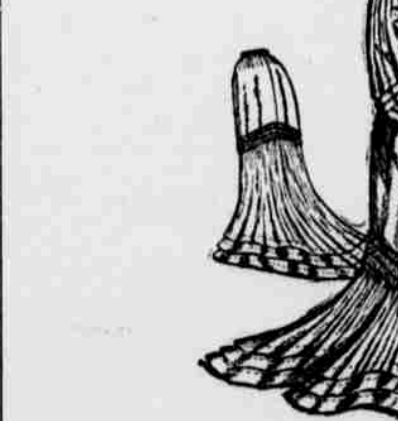
New York City.—Capes or cape collars mark the season's simpler garments as well as those of formal wear. This stylish yet simple May Manton



morning jacket includes one of exceedingly graceful shape and is to be commended both from the standpoint of style and comfort. As shown it is made of blue challie, figured with black, and is trimmed with frills of lace beading, threaded with ribbon and fancy stitches executed in black corded silk; but the design is a simple one and can be utilized for washable fabrics as well as for the pretty wools and simple silks that are in vogue for garments of the sort.

The jacket consists of fronts, backs and side backs, and is finished at the neck with the wide cape collar. The sleeves are in bishop style and are gathered into straight cuffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-quarters yards thirty-two inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide with four and one-half yards of lace three



and one-half inches wide for frills and one and three-fourths yards of heading to trim as illustrated.

Exceedingly Effective Costume.
Combinations of tucks and shirring are notable in many of the latest gowns and waists and are exceedingly effective in the fashionable soft materials. The very smart May Manton waist illustrated in the two-column picture is shown in white crepe de chine with yokes and trimming of Venetian lace, but is suited to washable fabrics as well as to silks and wools, and to the odd waist as well as the entire gown.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, with fronts and back of the waist proper. The lining is faced to form the yoke and the waist is shirred at the upper edge and tucked above the belt. It is gathered at the waist line and is slightly full over the belt. The closing is effected invisibly at the center back. The sleeves are shirred at the shoulders, where they form continuous lines with the waist, so giving the desired broad effect, and the fulness is gathered to form soft full puffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and three-fourths yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, with seven-eighths yards of all-over lace and two and one-eighth yards of applique to make as illustrated.

Skirts made with deep graduated flounces that are arranged in shirring at the upper edge are notable among advance models and will be greatly worn in all the thin and pliable materials which are so fashionable, including silk, wool, linen and cotton. The very graceful May Manton model illustrated in the large drawing includes the flounce and is shirred over heavy cords. The material of which the original is

made is voile, in the lovely shade known as mals or corn color, and the finish machine stitching with corticeil silk.

The skirt is made in three pieces and is laid in tucks at the sides and back which give a hip yoke effect. The fulness at the back is laid in inverted pleats and the flounce is seamed to the lower edge.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is twelve and three-fourths yards twenty-one inches wide, ten and three-fourths yards twenty-seven inches wide, nine yards thirty-two inches wide or six and three-fourths yards forty-four inches wide.

Sashes Will Be Popular.
Sashes will evidently be favorite accompaniments of the season's evening gowns, so many and so beautiful are the recently imported ribbons in six-inch and wider widths. These are printed in a variety of exquisite designs of flowers and leaves, and the colorings are of jewel-like beauty. A sash of heavy white satin ribbon has a narrow edge of black velvet, and an all-over design of vine leaves in several tones of gray velvet, shading from the most delicate pearl to stone color. The same ribbon is shown in green tones on a white satin foundation. A black taffeta sash has a design of shadowy gray ostrich plumes overlaid with pink roses. Holly berries and leaves in their natural colors on cream colored silk furnish a gay effect. In general, however, pastel and opal tones are preferred.

A New Material.
A new and popular material of the net class is tulle avaignee, a fine silk tulle with meshes forming symmetrical lace designs. It is much more durable than the ordinary tulle.

Colors That Find Favor.
Among colors other than blue and gray rich reds and browns will find favor during the coming season.

Woman's Tucked Coat.
Long coats that are tucked at both front and back are among the features



of autumn styles and give just the long slender lines demanded by fashion. This one, designed by May Manton, is made of black satin faced cloth with trimming of Oriental embroidery, in dull colors edged with black velvet, but the design suits all cloak and suit materials. The sleeves are especially noteworthy and smart, and, in addition to being among the latest shown, are ideally comfortable.

The coat is made with a blouse portion, that is fitted by means of shoulder and underarm seams, and the tunic which is joined to the blouse beneath the belt. Both portions are tucked and stitched with corticeil silk. The sleeves are made in two parts, the under portions being exceptionally wide and pleated to form the full puffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five yards twenty-seven inches wide or four yards thirty-two inches wide, with seven-eighths yards of all-over lace and two and one-eighth yards of applique to make as illustrated.



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

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Recent investigations have shown that the salinity of the ocean varies greatly in different localities. The Atlantic has two large areas that are very salt, one north and one south of the equator, while the Pacific has one small salt area south of the equator.

The Finzen lamps are now credited with 10 cures of cancer of the skin out of 22 cases treated, and with cures of obstinate acne and of baldness due to bacteria. Erysipelas and minor eruptions have been treated with good results. At the Finzen institute are rooms for exposing patients to electric light baths and to sun baths, and an exhaustive and promising investigation of the influence of light in various nervous diseases and in insanity is in progress.

Mr. Powell, a Liverpool merchant, is said to have discovered a process of hardening and toughening soft woods so that they can be used in place of naturally hard woods. The treatment consists in saturating the timber with a solution of sugar at the boiling point. The water is afterward evaporated out, leaving the pores and interstices of the wood filled with solid matter, which is not brittle and shows no tendency to split or crack. The process also preserves wood and renders it remarkably impervious to water. Even hard woods are said to be benefited by it.

The application of photography to rapid survey work is gradually attracting more attention, and recently C. E. Stromeayer of England described an interesting method of measuring the angular shift in the position of a distant object as seen from two separate points, by superposing a photographic negative taken at one of the points upon a positive taken at the other point, and then moving one of the films, or plates, until the object in question disappears in consequence of the negative and positive images coinciding. By using the superposed plates as a slide in a magic lantern, the amount of overlapping appears greatly magnified, and the adjustment needed to produce coincidence of the images can be more accurately measured.

In Central England there is a broad region among the mining and manufacturing districts which lies more or less continuously under a pall of smoke, and where an area of land, estimated to cover 14,000 acres, is buried with ash heaves and refuse, on which a little grass grows. This is significantly called the "Black Country," and many think that its gloom and desolation react physically and mentally upon its inhabitants. A movement is now on foot to regenerate this dark region by covering its wastes with forests. Mr. W. Schlich, a European authority on forestry, thinks that the plan could be so carried out that besides the intended esthetic effect, good financial returns would be obtained from the sale of timber.

Violin Improvement.
From time to time attempts have been made to improve the volume and tone of violin and other stringed instruments by inserting in the interior of the sound-body some auxiliary vibrating device. One of the latest devices perfected for this purpose consists of a hollow sounding post, which carries a number of hollow radiating fingers. The inventor of this device claims that it increases the volume of the tone of the violin, renders the violin more responsive to the bow, makes the tone of the instrument louder and of greater carrying power, particularly in any way destroying the characteristic pure violin tone. The device may be applied through the "f" holes in the case without disassembling the instrument, so that there is no risk of destroying a fine specimen in the hope of improving or modifying its tone or volume. The tone modifier is made of a resilient wood, such as spruce or maple, relatively thin, of uniform thickness throughout. Normally it is placed slightly in the rear of the bridge and in the vicinity of the vertical plane of the "d" string. The scientific basis of the action of the device is not clear, but, nevertheless, the hollow or tubular members impart the instrument's vibrations to the columns of air within them, thus augmenting the volume of sound.

Launching a Big Ship.
The launch of a vessel is primarily a matter of mathematics. In a ship of immense size, writes Franklin Matthews in *Outing*, it calls for a vast amount of calculation before the first step is taken in the actual work. In the first place, the specific gravity of the vessel must be figured out so as to allow for the various strains to which the hull is subjected on its slanting journey into the water with its sudden plunge, as the bow drops from the ways. An enormous amount of data must be collected to fix this centre of gravity. The weight of all the material that has gone into the vessel up to the time of the launching, the distribution of this weight, the weight of chains and anchors, and other material placed on board, preparatory to the launch, must all be considered. When the centre of gravity is fixed the successful shipbuilder knows just how to build his launching ways, and just where to strengthen them. He knows then, by a little calculation, how long each part of the vessel will be subjected to certain strains and how to best prepare for them. He can figure almost to the second how long the ship will be in sliding into the water.

The process of rapid tanning by electrolysis has failed.