

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

VOL. XX NO. 4

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1913.

Price Five Cents.

CITY NEWS.

READ THIS—I have secured a lease for a term of years at 1108 Center street, which is being remodeled into a store front and rooming house. I will spare neither money or pains in making it a first class dressmaking and beauty parlor, providing I can secure two young ladies of the right type for the same. Address N. Wiley, 1008 Center street.

Mrs. Bessie Jackson left Thursday for Rock Island, Ill., for a short visit with Mrs. Luvenia Black.

Mrs. A. J. Abington, state missionary of Missouri, is visiting in the city this week. Mrs. Abington lectured at the Corinthian Baptist church Friday evening and she impressed those who heard her as being an exceptionally bright, energetic and enthusiastic worker.

Mr. J. W. Beshers of Kansas City, Mo., has been a visitor in our city for the past week. He has also visited in Buxton and Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Miss Carrie Watkins of Kansas City, Mo., will be the guest of honor at a dancing party Thursday evening at the home of her uncle, Mr. Gus Watkins.

Mr. Joe Wilson of Buxton spent the 4th in the city visiting friends and relatives. While here he was the guest of his sister, Mrs. S. Joe Brown. He returned to Buxton on Monday.

Mr. Chas. F. Stewart, Jr., formerly of the Buick Auto Co., has passed the state examination for auto license and has secured a good position in Minneapolis. We are indeed proud to see our young men succeed.

The Western Baptist convention will meet with the Shiloh Baptist church, Topeka, Kans., July 15th to 20th. The Women's Auxiliary Tuesday and Wednesday; the general convention Thursday to Sunday. A large delegation will leave Des Moines on Monday next. It is expected that this will be the most interesting session ever held.

The Dramatic Art club met Tuesday with Mrs. S. H. Armstead and an interesting meeting was held. Meet next Tuesday with Miss Georgia Blackburn and study Cantos 20-21-22 of Purgatory.

Mrs. S. Joe Brown, ex-superintendent of the Des Moines District Sunday-School Convention, acted as chaperon to the visitors and delegates to the district conference, who composed a trolley party, showing them the places of interest in the city.

Mrs. Carter of Lake Park was the guest of Mrs. A. L. Richardson and mother of 1016 W. Walnut street to dinner Sunday.

The Des Moines Negro Lyceum met Tuesday evening with Mrs. J. B. Rush. After listening to a splendid discussion of the life and character of Bishop B. F. Lee, led by Mrs. Mattie Warrick, the following out of town visitors present gave short addresses: Mrs. Matilda Lee of Clarinda, Miss Eva Murrell, Miss Minerva Graves, Miss Maggie Davis and Miss Jewett Lewis. Miss Eva Murrell was elected to honorary membership. Miss Letta Carey, ex-president of the Lyceum, was present and also gave a short address.

Mr. Tug Wilson, S. W. of Doris lodge, No. 30, A. F. & A. M., accompanied his brother-in-law, Atty. S. Joe Brown, to Keokuk, Iowa, to attend grand lodge. They will return Saturday morning.

Mrs. L. R. P. Berry of Jersey City, N. J., formerly of Des Moines, was recently elected grand worthy matron of New Jersey and jurisdiction.

During the A. M. E. Sunday school convention last week, which met in our city, our office was visited by Misses Edna Jones and Isabella Allen, also Mrs. Anna Crump of Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Miss Golda Hackley of Sioux City, Rev. J. H. Garrison and Miss Minnie Cave of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Mrs. Pierre Barquet of Ottumwa were visitors in our office last week.

Rev. and Mrs. T. M. Brumfield left Monday evening for a few weeks' vacation. Rev. Brumfield is pastor of Union Congregational church of this city.

Miss Allie Jeffers of Knoxville will be a visitor in Des Moines on Sunday.

Our collector will be in the following cities and we hope our subscribers will be prepared to meet him: Saturday, July 12, Ft. Madison, Iowa; Monday, July 14, Burlington, Iowa; Tuesday, July 15, Monmouth, Ill.; Wednesday, July 16, Galesburg, Ill.; Friday, July 18, Keosauqua, Ill., and Peoria, Ill.; Monday, July 21st, Chicago, Ill.; Wednesday, July 23, Dubuque and Waterloo, Iowa; Thursday, July 24th, Mason City, Iowa; Friday, July 25th, Minneapolis, Minn.; Monday, July 28th, St. Paul, Minn.

Miss Maggie Davis and Miss Jewett Lewis left Wednesday for Albia, Iowa, where Miss Davis will remain a few weeks.

Miss Golda Hackley of Sioux City, Iowa, is now our new agent in Sioux City, Iowa. Also Miss Minnie Cave of Council Bluffs, Iowa, is our new agent in that city. We wish these two bright young women success.

The Mary Church Terrell club met at the home of Mrs. Edith Comly Strawthers on Monday evening. The following program was given: Vocal solo, Mrs. Anna Shoecraft; paper, Miss Gertrude Hyde, and reading, Mrs. Edith Strawthers. Misses Carrie Watkins of Kansas City, Lewis of Albia and Margaret Davis of Ottumwa were present and made interesting remarks. Refreshments were served and club adjourned to meet next Monday with Mrs. Jessie Davis.

A number of people were entertained at a delightful picnic at Grand View park on the 4th of July. A very enjoyable time was had and at 6 o'clock a picnic supper was served. Those present from out of the city were Misses Eva Murrell of Nashville, Tenn., Carrie Watkins of Kansas City, Mo., Hazel Crum of Wichita, Kans., little Miss Opal Hicks of St. Paul, and Mrs. Prince Walber of Minneapolis.

In the absence of their minister there will be Vesper Services at Union Congregational Church 10th and Park Sts. Sunday afternoon at 4:30 instead of evening services.

Miss Lillian Neal spent the 4th with her mother in Decatur, Iowa. She did not return until Monday.

Mrs. Wm. Howard entertained a few of her friends at a lounging party during the afternoon of the 4th.

RECEPTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Watkins entertained at a large reception Sunday afternoon to introduce their niece, Miss Carrie Watkins, of Kansas City, Mo., into Des Moines society. About 100 called during the afternoon and evening, when the younger social set were entertained. Mesdames Erickson, Maud Woods, Mrs. Shoecraft, Misses Gertrude Hyde, Naomi Colston and Breda Burnau assisted in serving. Messrs. Clyde Glass and James Windsor presided at the piano. The out of town guests were Misses Clementine Jefferson of Texas, Eva Murrell of Nashville, Tenn., Hazel Crum of Wichita, Kansas, Lewis of Albia and Margaret Davis of Ottumwa.

A CORRECTION.

To the Public: We, the undersigned, wish to make a statement to our friends and the public at large. The organization of the Women's Aid society was organized by Mrs. Armstead Robinson instead of Mrs. Mary Mease Scott.

COLFAX, IOWA.

Mrs. Watkins from Des Moines is in our city, the guest of Mrs. Geo. Terrell, in the hopes of drink the mineral water for the benefit of her health.

Mrs. Lucy Jones underwent a serious operation at Dr. Porter's hospital one day last week, and all inquiries from Mrs. Jones is that she is getting along nicely.

Miss Williams and Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Smith spent the Fourth of July in our city visiting with their many friends and stopped at the Battle House.

Mr. Mills from the Capital City also spent the Fourth of July in our city and stopped at the Battle House.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodlow from Des Moines have been spending the week with her aunt, Mrs. Sam Dean.

Mrs. Sam Dean served dinner and supper all day on the Fourth in the Odd Fellows hall and reports a financial success.

Mrs. Ida Buttram has accepted a position at Hotel Colfax.

Mrs. Lulu Edgar, who went to Dr. Porter's hospital for an operation about three weeks ago, is reported much improved, so as to be able to go home Sunday.

Mrs. Sol Brown from Des Moines has come to join her husband, Mr. Brown, who is head chef at Hotel Colfax, and she has also accepted a position.

Mrs. Mattie Buttram and children from Buxton are in our city, the guests of her mother, Mrs. McKee, and sisters.

Colfax can speak of quite a large crowd on the Fourth. Speaking in morning and afternoon was fine. Balloon ascension, foot racing and ball games were some of the features of the day. Stands selling everything to quench one's thirst to buy and make every one enjoy the day.

The late Rev. Mendenhall's son from Topeka, Kansas, is here spending the summer at Hotel Colfax.

Causes of Stomach Troubles.

Sedentary habits, lack of outdoor exercise, insufficient mastication of food, constipation, a torpid liver, worry and anxiety, overeating, partaking of food and drink not suited to your age and occupation. Correct your habits and take Chamberlain's Tablets and you will soon be well again. For sale by all dealers.

FEDERATION MEETS

FEDERATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN WOMEN OF MINNESOTA MEET IN NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Successful Session in Zenith City.

Duluth, Minn.—The ninth annual session of the Afro-American Women's State Federation of Minnesota was held June 25-26 at St. Mark's A. M. E. church, Duluth. Forty delegates from the twin cities, including Duluth, were in attendance, which does not show a bad representation considering the meeting being in the Zenith City. Promptly at 10:30 on Wednesday morning the gavel was sounded by the president Mrs. Ida Sellers, with invocation by Rev. Timothy Tyler, singing the state song, "Stand Up For Minnesota." Mayor W. I. Prince gave the address of welcome in behalf of the city, and assured the women of a cordial feeling, that all felt for them and their endeavor from both an official and a personal standpoint. He also complimented the women on their good work and progressiveness. The response was given by Mrs. Ada Mathews, 2nd vice president of Duluth, after which the appointing of committees and routine of business was taken up. Of the forty delegates reported by the credential committee Minneapolis had eighteen, St. Paul seven; the remainder were the Duluth delegation. Greetings were read from Mrs. Jennie E. Watson of Columbus, Ohio, former first vice president, and Mrs. Mary L. Joyce, first vice president of the Iowa State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. An interesting feature of the convention was the arts and crafts exhibit, the work of the women of the three cities. Mrs. Laura Hickman of St. Paul brought greetings to the convention from our former president, Mrs. Nellie Francis. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Nellie Cruzot of Duluth read a most interesting paper on "Domestic Art." Vocal and piano solos were rendered by Mrs. Ethel Richardson and Miss Ethel McDonald, respectively. The Question Box, presided over by Mrs. I. E. Bibbs, proved to be quite helpful to all. Mrs. Mattie R. Hicks read a paper on "Woman's Responsibility." The welcome address in behalf of the clubs was given by Mrs. Laura F. Colby, president of Duluth City Federation. The Federation appropriated \$25 to their state object, the Attucks Home. They also presented the sum of \$12.50, the price of a memorial window, to St. Mark's A. M. E. church to be placed in their beautiful new edifice now in course of erection, which they hope to complete in August. Several amendments to the constitution were adopted—one to elect officers annually instead of semi-annually as heretofore. The following officers were elected to fill the places of those left vacant: First vice president, Mrs. Blanche Charleston; organizer, Mrs. Jessie Williams, Duluth; appointed—junior, Mrs. Minnie Burwell, Minneapolis; ways and means, Mrs. Josie Moberly, Duluth; parliamentarian, Mrs. Laura D. Hickman, St. Paul. These officers, together with the president Mrs. Ida Sellers, were installed by Mrs. Ione E. Gibbs, Hon. Pres. Papers were also read by Miss Edith A. Leonard of St. Paul, Mrs. Lulu Maxwell, Mrs. Timothy Tyler, Mrs. Ione E. Bibbs and Mrs. Marie Coles. Mrs. Hilda Kennedy gave a reading. Little Misses Blanche Black and Anna Colby rendered several instrumental selections. Mr. Roscoe Miller delighted the audience with a bass solo. Lawyer Thurman of Superior, Wis., addressed the convention Thursday evening. The president gave her annual address followed by the reading of a paper, Rev. Tyler, pastor of the A. M. E. church, suggested that this body write the churches and lodges in Minnesota, asking them to take part in a two days' celebration to show our appreciation of fifty years of freedom. The matter was referred to the executive board. The report of the recording secretary, Mrs. Mattie Hicks, together with club reports, showed club work in a progressive spirit with an increase in membership. At the adjournment of the convention those who had been in attendance expressed themselves as being highly entertained as well as being greatly benefited. Several social functions were given in honor of the visiting delegates and all returned home feeling that it was good to have been there. Mrs. Mattie R. Hicks was awarded the prize of \$2.50 in gold for having brought in the largest number of subscriptions to the Tri-City Age, our official organ.

The following ladies were present as delegates from Minneapolis: Mesdames Ida Sellers, Ione E. Gibbs, Ophelia Rice, Hilda Kennedy, Mamie Donovan, Hester Keyes, Juall Burke, Hettie Sterman, Lulu Cratic, America Symms, Carrie Ford, May Glenn, Lulu Maxwell, Sadie Sample, Maggie Jackson, Tillie Brigham, Helen Jackson, Lizzie Vanhook, Minnie Burwell, Miss Helen Rice.

From St. Paul—Mesdames Mary E. Hatcher, Dora Adams, Blanche Charleston, Ella Coleman, Alice Smith, Edith A. Leonard, Laura D. Hickman, Mattie R. Hicks.

Visitors from Minneapolis—Mrs. Nina White and Mrs. Beulah Minor.

Mattie R. Hicks, Recording Secretary.

KEOKUK NEWS.

Mrs. Mattie Brooks of Des Moines, G. C. P. of the Tabernacle Daughters of the Iowa Jurisdiction, and V. G. C. P. of the World, arrived in our city Saturday, June 21st, remaining for a few days. While here she was the house guest of Mrs. M. E. Dixon. The following Sunday evening Mrs. Brooks gave a very interesting talk at Pilgrim's Rest Baptist church. She was the guest of honor at several social functions while here, being entertained on Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Eula Fields. An elaborate 6 o'clock course dinner was tendered the honored guest the same evening at the home of Mrs. Delia Wilson, after which the G. C. P. repaired to the Tabernacle hall and made her annual official visit to Nioba Tabernacle. She was received with heartiest greetings by each member present and was made the recipient of several beautiful and handsome presents. On Tuesday afternoon Miss Isabelle Aikens was hostess to a company of friends, with Mrs. Brooks as the honor guest, after which she departed for Omaha, Neb.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Roberson and Miss S. E. Williams, which came as a great surprise to their numerous friends, was solemnized last Wednesday at 5 o'clock at the home of the groom's daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Fields, in the presence of a small company of immediate relatives and intimate friends. The groom is one among our most highly esteemed and respected citizens and is well known throughout the state, being the C. G. M. of the Sir Knights and Daughters of Iowa, and was re-elected to succeed himself at the last annual grand session. The bride is a most amiable and accomplished young lady, who for the past few years has been teaching school at Carbondale, Ill. She was born and reared at Trenton, Mo., but made her home with her sister, Mrs. M. Eubanks, of Fort Madison, who gave her in marriage. The groom was attended by Mr. Leroy Fields. The wedding march was softly played by Mrs. Leroy Fields as the bridal party descended the stairway and entered the parlor, where the ceremony was performed by Rev. J. H. Helm. The bride was very attractively attired in white silk trimmed in shadow lace and ornaments and carried a bridal bouquet of white sweet peas. After congratulations a tempting menu was served, after which the bride and groom left for a short honeymoon trip, and will be at home to their many friends after July 20th at 1727 Maine street, the groom's residence, which he had previously prepared for himself and bride. Many are the wishes that success and happiness may ever attend them.

Mr. Chas. Owens, who as chauffeur for the C. M. Rich family (white), has been sojourning with them in the east, has returned home.

Mr. Chas. Alden has gone for a visit with relatives in New Brookfield and Fulton, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. Mary Garland recently received the sad intelligence conveying the death of her daughter, Mrs. Hettie Gardner of St. Louis, who underwent an operation there two weeks ago.

Mrs. Gardner has many friends here who regret to learn of her demise, and much sympathy is extended bereaved relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Buckner of Fort Dodge are in our city visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Buckner, and Mr. and Mrs. Abe Thomas.

The recent death of Mr. Chas. Owen has occasioned much sorrow for relatives and friends. Mr. Owen had been quite ill for some time, being committed to the Mt. Pleasant hospital for treatment several months ago.

Deceased was survived by his mother, Mrs. Fannie Thomas, and two sisters, Misses Etta and Elva Owen, and a brother, Frank Owen. He was a sober, industrious and steady young man, possessing those qualifications that characterize manhood. It has been said of him by those who knew him that his kindness to his mother and sisters was unsurpassed. He was a loyal member of the United Brothers of Friendship and will always be remembered as an exemplary citizen and a kind and loving son and brother. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. H. Helm at Pilgrim's Rest Baptist church, under auspices of the United Brotherhood. Peace be to his ashes.

Another death to which relatives and friends must bow in submission is that of Mr. Richard Cutwright, which occurred last week. Mr. Cutwright was proprietor of a restaurant near Ninth and Maine streets, and feeling reluctant to suspend his work, did not retire until a few days prior to his death, although he had been feeling badly for several weeks. He is survived by a wife, Mrs. Mary Cutwright, and two brothers, who live in Missouri; a son, Wm. Cutwright, and daughter, Grace, who have the sympathy of sorrowing friends in their sad hours of bereavement. Funeral services were conducted from Pilgrim's Rest church, in which church deceased held membership.

Mr. R. H. Darden, traveling salesman for the Jaeger Ice Cream Cone company, left last Monday to resume his duties. His route comprises the following large cities: Milwaukee, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Johnson has been christened Dolores Patricia Johnson.

OTTUMWA NOTES.

Sunday, July 6th, was the last quarterly meeting of this conference year at Mt. Zion A. M. E. church. Rev. Moore, P. E., was present and delivered two good sermons to an appreciative congregation.

Mrs. Anna Myers left a short time ago to make her home in California.

Mr. Henry Williams and daughter, Miss Elnora, left Monday to attend the grand lodge at Keokuk and visit relatives.

Mr. Thos. Spicer left Friday for Keokuk to visit his mother and sister and attend the grand lodge, after which he will visit other relatives in Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Burns of Fondulac, Wis., are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Henson on Frank street. Mr. Burns leaves this evening for the southland. He expects to locate in Mississippi or Alabama. His family expect to join him later.

Mr. Wm. Woods, head waiter at the Ballingall, has returned from his vacation, having visited Denver and other points.

The A. M. E. Sunday school will hold their annual picnic at Caldwell park.

Mrs. Queen Taylor is ill at her home on Moore street, South Ottumwa.

Rev. Moore, P. E. of the A. M. E. church, left Tuesday to attend the grand lodge A. F. & A. M. at Keokuk.

Preparations are being made for the entertainment of the Mite Missionary society that will convene at Mt. Zion A. M. E. church July 30 and 31. All missionaries sent by societies must come with credentials. Bishop B. F. Lee and wife expect to be present.

Preparations are being made to hold a golden jubilee of the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves on August 1st. There will be several short speeches, interspersed with jubilee singing. There will also be a cotton picking scene. A jolly good time is looked for.

The work of the A. M. E. parsonage is actively going on and when completed will be a modern parsonage.

Miss Mabel Spotts of Main street is visiting friends in Oskaloosa.

The Ottumwa Browns played baseball in Stockport on Sunday. They went by automobile, returning in the evening. Score, 9 to 11 in favor of Stockport. A machine full of admiring friends went also. Their machine broke down and they did not get back until the next morning.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baily will entertain the Faithful Few society on July 17th.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Owens are putting in a new foundation and otherwise beautifying their home on Mill street.

Mrs. Amy Green of South Ottumwa is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. A. J. Abington, missionary of the Women's Baptist State convention of Missouri, delivered a splendid address at the close of the services at the Second Baptist church Sunday evening and was given a liberal offering for Western college.

Richard B. Harrison, the noted Negro reciter, will entertain at the Second Baptist church Friday evening, July 25th.

The Union Sunday school parade and picnic on July 4th was a mammoth and enjoyable event.

Mrs. Lessie helps of Minneapolis, Minn., after spending a delightful two weeks visiting her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Elliott, in the commodious home of her childhood, left for Omaha last week to visit other relatives.

Mrs. Harris and daughters, Mrs. Maude Bates and Miss Hazel, also a son and grandson, left last Sunday for Los Angeles, Cal., where they will make their future home.

When visiting in Omaha, Nebraska see D. G. Russell for neatly furnished rooms—all modern up-to-date houses. Phones, residence Douglas 5033; Office Douglas 3193. 1918 and 1922 Cummings street.

Mrs. Wm. Bennings and Miss Letta Johnson visited the 4th in Keosauqua, Iowa, with Mrs. M. Bennings and friends.

A musical concert at the A. M. E. church on Monday evening.

Rev. R. B. Manly, Mrs. Nellie Estes and Miss Jewett Lewis, all in attendance at the A. M. E. Sunday school convention in Des Moines last week, returned home this week.

Mrs. Sim Jeffers of Des Moines, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Nellie Davis of Des Moines, visited in Albia, Buxton and Hocking the 4th of July week.

Mr. and Mrs. Vandree of Hocking were in Albia this week.

Miss Aze Boman returned home from Des Moines after a week's stay in the city.

Mrs. Geo. Hollingworth entertained Mesdames Jeffers and Davis and Mrs. Estes at lunch Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Butler and son, Luverne, celebrated the 4th of July in Hocking.

Mrs. Mollie Ward and little Pauline Thomas were in Hiteman on the 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Grayson and children were in Albia on the 4th and others took automobile rides to various towns so the 4th of July was celebrated by many.

(Continued on inside column 5)

MARSHALLTOWN NOTES.

Rev. Kennedy and Mrs. R. J. Wright have returned from attending the A. M. E. Sunday school convention at Des Moines. They report a very successful convention.

Mr. G. L. Suter and Mrs. I. L. Brown left Saturday morning for Keokuk to attend grand lodge.

Some of the young men are planning a dancing party for the near future.

Mrs. C. M. Suter has returned from Mason City.

Mrs. G. R. Warn and daughter, Miss Wilda, entertained the Mission Circle last week.

Miss Nellie Jackson was in Toledo last Sunday.

Miss Emma Jackson is on the sick list.

The Second Baptist church are planning for a rally the last Sunday in July.

Miss Wilda Warn has returned from a visit to Buxton and Des Moines. While in Buxton Miss Warn was to read a paper on Sunday school teaching before the Baptist Sunday school convention.

Mr. Al Walker and Mr. W. D. Crawford will leave Tuesday for Keokuk to attend the Masonic grand lodge.

SIoux CITY, IOWA.

Rev. N. B. Jones of Yankton, S. D., who has been attending the district conference and Sunday school convention, visited in Sioux City before returning to his home. He preached two able sermons on Wednesday and Sunday evenings at the A. M. E. church.

The A. I. P. club met at the residence of Mrs. D. C. Gordon last Thursday evening. At the close of the business meeting the hostess served light refreshments. Mrs. Anna Roberts will entertain the club this week.

The Art and Culture club met last Thursday evening with Mrs. T. J. Bell as hostess. Arrangements were made for a picnic, which will be held July 11th at North Riverside. At the close of the business meeting light refreshments were served. Mrs. A. J. Hogg will be next hostess.

Mr. L. A. Smith of Yankton, S. D., returned home Sunday evening, after spending several days in the city.

Mt. Zion Baptist church gave a trolley car party last Wednesday evening. A large number attended and a fine time was reported.

Mr. Jim Johnson, a former resident of Sioux City, is here again visiting old friends.

Mr. T. H. Sturges left Sunday to attend the grand lodge, which convenes at Keokuk.

MASON CITY, IOWA.

Mrs. Martha Green, who has been visiting in Ottumwa, has returned home, reporting a pleasant visit.

Mr. Rhen is still very ill at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Smith on Steward avenue.

A large crowd witnessed the circus in Mason City on Monday.

Mrs. John Beverley has moved from 523 East Seventh street to 713 South Willow street, and will be pleased to meet their friends there.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Tyler entertained Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Smith for Sunday dinner.

The K. of P. lodge will give a public installation and entertainment Wednesday, July 16, at their hall.

Help For Those Who Have Stomach Trouble.

After doctoring for about twelve years for a bad stomach trouble, and spending nearly five hundred dollars for medicine and doctors' fees, I purchased my wife one box of Chamberlain's Tablets, which did her so much good that she continued to use them and they have done her more good than all of the medicine I bought before.—Samuel Boyer, Folsom, Iowa. This medicine is for sale by all dealers.

OUR CITY CHURCH SERVICES.

St. Paul's A. M. E. church, corner of Second and Center streets. Rev. B. U. Taylor, pastor.

Morning services at 11 o'clock. Class meeting immediately after services.

Sunday school at 9 o'clock p. m. Allen C. E. at 6:30 o'clock p. m. Evening services at 8 o'clock p. m.

Corinthian Baptist church, corner of Fifteenth and Linden streets. Rev. T. L. Griffith, pastor.

Morning services at 10:30. Sunday school at 12 o'clock. B. Y. P. Union at 6:30 p. m. Evening services at 7:30 p. m.

Union Congregational church, corner of Tenth and Park streets. Rev. T. M. Brumfield, pastor.

Morning services at 10:45. Sunday school at 12 o'clock noon. Evening service at 8 o'clock.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal church, 777 West Eleventh street. Rev. W. L. Lee, pastor.

Morning services at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school at 10 o'clock a. m. Epworth League at 7 o'clock p. m. Preaching services at 8 o'clock p. m.

Maple Street Baptist church, between Eighth and Ninth street on Maple street. Rev. S. Bates, pastor.

Morning services at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school at 1 o'clock p. m. B. Y. P. U. at 6 o'clock p. m. Prayer meeting at 7 o'clock p. m.

Iowa State Bystander

BYSTANDER PUB. CO., Publishers.
DES MOINES, IOWA

ACT THAT PUZZLED SCIENTIST

At Least Two Tribes Obtained Fire by Compressing Air—Infinite Small Size of Atoms Disclosed.

While lecturing on atoms at the British Royal Institution Sir Joseph Thomson alluded to an extraordinary method for obtaining fire that was practiced by at least two savage tribes—a method in which compressed air was used.

Sir Joseph had just been explaining how intense heat could be produced by suddenly expanding air, and how equally intense heat could be caused by compressing it. "It is one of the most extraordinary things in connection with the habits of savage races," he continued, "that at least two tribes use this method to get fire. It is an extremely difficult problem to know how ever they got hold of the idea. I am quite sure they did not obtain it from lectures on physics, so it must have come from some kind of practical experience."

Even with special apparatus it was not easy to accomplish this feat in a laboratory. One could easily understand how man had discovered that branches rubbing together sometimes caught fire. This would give the idea of rubbing sticks together, but so highly complex an operation as making fire by compressing air could hardly have been copied from any natural phenomenon.

The only thing he could think of was that these tribes must have been accustomed to shoot their arrows from blowpipes. If one of these wooden tubes got obstructed it was conceivable that vigorous efforts to dislodge the obstruction would cause the blowpipe, or some part of it, to take fire.

The larger part of the lecture was taken up by an explanation of the various ways in which atoms had been counted and the wonderful agreement between the results obtained by different methods. The figures are amazing. Two grams (about thirty grains) of hydrogen contain so many atoms that no ordinary nomenclature can be used in expressing the number. It would be 68, followed by 22 ciphers, which means that a cubic centimeter of gas contains 275, followed by 17 ciphers.

Even these gigantic numbers are exceeded by the number of ultimate corpuscles in the same volume of gas. No perfectly reliable measurements have yet been made, but Sir Joseph stated his belief that a molecule of mercury vapor contained between 400 and 600 of these electrified corpuscles.

Origin of "Reptile Fund."

The phrase "reptile fund" is of German origin. In 1868, before the establishment of the empire, because the reposed King George V. of Hanover refused to renounce his title to the throne, Prussia sequestered his private property called the Welfenfond or Guelph fund, amounting to about twelve million dollars, and for several years its income was used by Prussia as a sort of secret service fund. Bismarck's enemies nicknamed it reptile fund, or reptile fund, because they said he used it to bribe newspapers to support the government policy. The deposed king died in 1878, and several years after his death the German government restored the entire income of the sequestered fund to his son, the duke of Cumberland, whose son, the prince of Cumberland, recently married the daughter of Emperor William. When the duke of Cumberland dies the Welfenfond will pass to Emperor William's son-in-law and the reptile fund will become a marriage fund.

Baldness.

The chief inconvenience of a totally bald pate is that in the summer time the flies imagine it is a skating rink and continually cut up didoes thereon. There are many remedies for bald heads, but the best, save one, is to try to persuade the head with soft words that it shouldn't act that way. If the head is not convinced the case is hopeless. The only consolation a man can find in a bald dome is to refer to it as the battle ground of thought and impress his hearers with his wisdom. In the days of ancient Egypt the barbers consolidated convention declared the best thing for a hairless head was a wig, and though we think we have something better, the wig stays a few laps ahead.

Thought So, Too.

Church—During the last century war caused the death of over 30,000,000 civilized men.

Gotham—I didn't think the civilized men went to war."

"Oh, yes, they do."

"I thought they stayed at home and sold the government the canned meat and things."

Violet Light Destroys Germs.

The mercury vapor lamp is claimed by Herr Otto Haase to be as effective as a sterilizer of underclothing as in treating water. The ultraviolet rays produce ozone, and this destroys all disease germs without injuriously affecting the textile materials in any way. In the experiments made, not less than thirteen of the most virulent disease bacilli were present, all of them being totally destroyed by exposure to the light rays for periods ranging from five to sixty seconds.

Cigars Worthless in Ten Years.

A cigar, according to a leading dealer, is practically worthless when it has reached the age of ten years. One dealer possesses as a curio a box of cigars that were packed forty-four years ago. In a rash moment the other day he smoked one of the old-timers, but he vows he never will smoke another. All the aroma had vanished. Enough flavor was left to show that the cigar was made of tobacco, and that was about all. It burned well, however, and left a white ash.

PRODUCER OF FOOD

United States Leads in Supply of Great Staples.

Raises Products for Own People and Many Other Nations—Each Country and Epoch Has Questions of Food Supply.

Washington—Each country and each epoch has its special food problems. During the last 400 years and more the United States has passed on from the conditions prevailing in a newly discovered country, with only a small area under cultivation, and has become a producer of food and other great staple products not only for its own people, but also for export to other nations. An equally great change has taken place with respect to the different regions of the United States. As the country has been developed frontier conditions of living have receded, until today, as never before, the food problems of country and town are approaching each other, and it is no longer the case that the rural community, as regards its supply of staple food, largely independent and the urban community largely dependent.

Each must rely on the other, for in general the farm-grown crop is milled and the live stock is slaughtered in the large establishments where facilities are adequate, as they could not be in the case of home enterprises. And, indeed, in all economic ways the two regions are perhaps more naturally interdependent than ever before. All this means that many problems related to food demand are studied in order that the best use may be made of agricultural food crops by the farmer who grows them, the manufacturer who converts the raw material into food products, the merchant who supplies the food to the household and the housewife who selects and prepares it for the family table.

Some of the problems which pertain to this subject have been studied by the Federal department of agriculture and C. P. Langworthy, has compiled the data regarding food conditions as a whole, the characteristics of the American diet and the special problems of housekeepers in both country and town. The majority of persons set their plans of the food habits of a race or region from popular writings and often the source of information is inaccurate or incomplete. If a writer states that the diet in New England is pork and beans and brown bread, or that in the south it is corn meal and pork, every one knows that the statement is very inadequate. With the question of diet in less familiar regions, the discrepancy is not so obvious.

It is often said and is generally believed that the diet in the United States is generous and that the range in variety of food products is unusually large. The dietary combines many customs and food habits of the races which have helped to make up the population, but in its general character it is British, as is natural, for the bulk of the earlier settlers were from Great Britain and brought the customs and manners of the old home with them, adapted them to the new country, and passed them on to the succeeding generations. As time has passed marked changes in the character of the diet have taken place, owing largely to improved methods of cultivation of food crops, to better methods of transportation and storage, to improvements in milling and other manufacturing processes which pertain to food, to improvement in house construction and kitchen appliances and to similar factors. Whether the value of the daily diet has changed when considered from the standpoint of the amount of nutritive material supplied is another matter, and one which is more difficult to decide.

As an illustration of changed food conditions, facts relating to the diet in public institutions may be of interest, as it seems fair to say that such a ration bears the same relation to the food habits of any one period as does a corresponding one to those of another. In an account of the diet in a large institution in Boston in 1850 a very simple ration was supplied in which bread, molasses, potatoes and salt pork were the staples. In recent studies carried on in the same city in a similar institution the ration is much more varied and contains many articles, such as oatmeal, fresh and dried fruits, tapoca and sago, which would have been considered luxuries in most homes in 1850.

It is not without interest to consider in more detail some of the factors which have modified dietary habits. In northern regions of the United States, in earlier times, the vegetable supply in the summer was fairly abundant, but in the winter was limited to a few varieties, chiefly root crops, which were of good keeping quality. Eggs, salt meats and less commonly poultry were staple summer foods, but fresh beef, mutton and pork were more abundant in winter than in summer because they could be kept in good condition frozen. The lack of variety of vegetable foods in winter and of fresh meat in summer was without doubt the reason for the great abundance of preserves and pickles which every housewife deemed necessary, and for the great number of kinds of pastry, cake and similar dishes. In other words, there was a craving for variety, and it was satisfied by using in many different ways the comparatively small number of food materials which were most commonly obtainable. With im-

provements in crop growing, transportation, storage and marketing of foods there is much less seasonal variation in the food supply and consequently much more uniformity in the diet at different times of the year.

In considering the human race, as a whole, there are three great epochs in man's diet, namely: The early hunting period, in which man depended entirely on a natural supply of both animal and vegetable food; the cooking period, in which man still used a natural supply of food, but prepared it for use with the aid of heat, and the so-called cibuscular or food producing period—that is, the period in which man has depended upon the cultivation of both crops and herds and field and garden crops to supplement a wild supply of food.

It is easy to see there is a press agent at work in the department of agriculture. For he comes to bat with two wonderful tales, vibrant with exciting news interest. The first announces the startling discovery by the omniscient bureau of chemistry in Secretary Houston's department of a method by which "wrapped bread" can be warmed.

"The experts found," says the announcement, "that if a cold wrapped loaf is unwrapped and placed in a pan in the oven, in good medium heat for ten minutes, it will be as good as fresh, crisp without and tender within."

GLADYS VANDERBILT IS SNUBBED BY ROYALTY

The Countess Szechenyi has given up her struggle for social recognition and has moved to London.

London marks another step in the too frequently repeated history of the American heiress who marries a foreign nobleman. Other disappointments have been here, but this social defeat has been the greatest of all.

Fortunately, the Countess Szechenyi has not, according to her intimate friends, suffered disillusion in love, one defeat which many heiresses have suffered. The other defeats—lack of social prominence, lack of social success, disappointment in being a "countess," and of nobility and titles in general—have been hers.

Countess Szechenyi was Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. She was married in January, 1908, to Count Laszlo Szechenyi, a Hungarian noble. Love, not money, was supposed to be the inspiration of the engagement. It was Gladys Vanderbilt's beauty and charm and not her father's millions that are supposed to have won the foreign nobleman.

The Szechenyi family were not as poor as the noble families of Europe sometimes are. They had lands, castles, money. Their wealth was small, according to American standards of wealth, but they were not even as "land poor" as many nobles, who own land but are not able to pay for its upkeep. It is quite possible that the marriage of Miss Vanderbilt to Count Szechenyi really was a love match.

Disillusions started directly after the wedding. This time it was not the disillusion of love. But the disillusiones nevertheless were great. The first disappointment came in Budapest, after several months of travel. Instead of being received with open arms, as she had expected, Countess Gladys was received much

as if she had been any other countess in New York or even in New York. To be sure, people were anxious for a glimpse of her, but they were not the people whom she cared to know. They were idle curiosity seekers, for the most part, and newspaper reporters. Beggars and charity seekers sought an audience; beggars were more insistent than in America. But nobility and royalty left her alone.

After a short visit in Budapest the count and countess went to Castle Oermesze, in Oermesze, Hungary, near Kaschau, Upper Hungary, and in over a hundred miles from Budapest. And the castle proved the worst disappointment of all, so far. Instead of a wonderful castle, a castle of dreams, it was a rambling, old-fashioned structure. The grounds were beautiful, but the castle itself was old and weather beaten. The interior was furnished with various kinds of furniture, nearly all old, but not really antique. It was dark, dismal.

Ever since her marriage Countess Szechenyi wanted to be presented at court in Vienna. Millions may be helpful. They may seem even indispensable at times. But they do not give one court entries. Countess Szechenyi was ineligible. She and the count did all they could, but she could not gain real acquaintanceship to the inner circle of the Austrian court.

This snubbing by royalty has been the greatest disillusion of all for the American girl.

In the five years since her marriage Countess Szechenyi has done everything in her power to gain admittance into the court circles of Hungary and Austria. All in vain. Millions have been spent on charities and on entertainments.

SENATOR ISAAC STEPHENSON 84 YEARS OLD

Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin, the oldest member of the upper house in point of age, entered upon his eighty-fourth year June 18, 1912.

When only seventeen the future senator broke 130 acres of land near Janesville and helped put in 400 acres of wheat. In the winter he went up into the lumber regions and worked, hauling logs with a six-ox team. In 1850 he began to do business on his own account. During the summers he sailed vessels on the lakes and during the winters he continued to work in the lumber camps.

Being a good judge of the value of timber, he was able to locate for himself and associates hundreds of thousands of acres in northern Wisconsin and Michigan, which later made them all millionaires. He established mills, factories and banks in his home town of Menominee. Elsewhere his financial, manufacturing and commercial investments reached into vast fields. In addition to his northern lumber and timber interests he acquired thousands of acres of pine land in Louisiana.

Senator Stephenson is a type of the self-made, self-educated American. His boyhood was spent in poverty. Today he is the richest man in Wisconsin, his net worth at least \$15,000,000. The bulk of his vast fortune was made in lumber.

Mr. Stephenson was born on June 18, 1829, near the city of Fredericton, N. B. He went to Wisconsin with his family when he was only sixteen years old, and was one of the first to plow his soil. At that time his parents were so poor that the children had to go barefooted even in the winter.

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ORIGIN OF STYLES ONCE WAS ENOUGH

Many of Popular Fashions Were Results of Chance.

Queen invented Pannier to Cover Physical Defect; French Duchess Responsible for "Patches"—Other Instances.

That many of the fashions which became famous in their day and have come down to our own were due to chance or accident is now a matter of history. Interesting are the stories told of the odd origin of certain styles which an unsuspecting world probably thought were intentionally chosen for their beauty or comfort.

The courts of Europe have been especially noted for their sheeplike following of an idea introduced by the reigning monarch when frequently that idea was evolved to conceal one of the ruler's physical defects. One of the kings of France came to the throne a child of ten; he wore his hair in long ringlets all about the head. Immediately men and women coiffed themselves likewise. The same monarch was bald at thirty and being a lover of all that was beautiful and feminine he ordered the elaborate wig, which was taken up and revealed in during many reigns.

As for the hair being caught in the back and held with a small bow of ribbon, the style beloved of men several hundred years ago, little girls are said to have originated the idea, and accidentally. One day a court leader happened to be visiting and his hostess was late in arriving in the salon. The young man fell asleep and the two children of the noble lady, creeping in, saw the guest and, to play a trick, tied his hair all together. The little girl, fearing to be caught, ran away and the young man never knew of the curious picture the back of his wig presented. Other visitors discovered the garish, laughed at the ribbon, and the young count declared barefacedly that he had so fastened his hair and meant to keep it always so from his neck and shoulders. Within a few days the entire nobility found the scheme an excellent one and adopted the idea.

The pannier was introduced by a queen to cover a misplaced hip bone. It was an actress who finally threw the pannier aside after it had been fashionable half a century. One evening just before she was to appear on the stage, the actress discovered that one pannier was entirely drenched in oil; the dress, it was thought, was spoiled by a rival.

The actress and her maid quickly thought the matter over, and both together quickly tore off the offending member of the costume. The actress donned the dress, but, of course, it presented a ridiculous appearance. So the other pannier was removed, and the slim young woman appeared on the stage more supple and graceful than ever. The audience at first gaped, then admired, and the next day all of London (the scene took place there) decided to imitate the actress on her severe skirt.

The origin of the beauty spot is no less interesting. The duchess de Montmorillon suffered with a boil on the cheek and put on a bit of black mixture overnight said to be healing. In the morning she either forgot to wash her face or did not use enough care—so the story goes—and the inattentive or malicious servant allowed her mistress to appear "before the world" with her face spotted. Powdered and perfumed, Montmorillon received her callers who found the black spot charming, so much so that before night they had anointed their faces with the black ointment.

To come down to present times, the feather boa was originated less than 20 years ago in Boston. In an idle moment an apprentice in a feather establishment sewed the discarded bits and ends of poor plumes together and strung them about her neck. The other girls laughed at the trimming, the head of the department found it pretty, and the order was given that no castaways in the form of plumes be thrown in the waste basket. All parts of the plume were kept, sewed on to a ribbon, the entire thing curled and long ribbon loops put at each end, and the feather boa was the success of the season.

The uncurled plume, so fashionable in Paris a few years ago and revived recently in another manner, was purely the result of an accident. The biggest race of the year, the Grand Prix d'Auteuil, was on, and women were there dressed within an inch of their lives. A fearful rainstorm came up and people were drenched. Plumes that had left home finely curled were wet and each spiral stood apart. It was not pretty, the effect, but it was original, and one of the milliners, not wishing to take the trouble to have the plumes of all his customers re-curled, advised them to allow the garish to remain as it was.

That week following the Grand Prix d'Auteuil saw nothing but straight spiral plumes, and women liked them so much that before the following Sunday, when the Grand Prix de Longchamp was to be, women were taken out, so that they might appear like the other fashionable. For mere that a year the defrises plume was sought. As a whole, fashion is, like in this instance, only the result of an accident. Sometimes it is the outcome of an experiment. But like the women, it is capricious and changeable and capable of most anything reasonable.

NEW YORKER TELLS WHY IT IS NOT SAFE TO BE POLITE.

Man Gives Reason for Refusing to Assist Strange Woman; Offering Shelter From Rain Almost Caused Arrest as Masher.

I was leaving an uptown, Manhattan, bank when I encountered a friend at the door. Julius Chambers writes in the Brooklyn Eagle. A shower had occurred while I had been inside; rain was falling quite smartly, and as we stood under the glass awning a handsomely attired woman emerged from the bank and started to run across the pavement to a taxicab that awaited her. My friend still held aloft a dripping umbrella; I had none.

"Why don't you go to the aid of that woman and save her from wetting her gown?" I exclaimed, indignantly.

"Wouldn't do it for a hundred dollars!" was his immediate rejoinder. There was emphasis about the words that guaranteed sincerity.

"That sounds like a story," said I; "come into the hotel next door and tell it."

We went; and here is the experience: In these days when "mashers" are so frequently arrested for "insulting" women it presents an interesting picture of misunderstood man and hysterical woman.

"About ten days ago I was leaving the bank next door—where I have had an account for twelve years—when a woman emerged behind me. It was a rotten day! A cold, misty rain was falling; the sidewalk was deep with slush. As I was raising an umbrella I carried I noticed that the woman was looking about for the tall porter in livery who usually stands at the entrance to the bank. For some reason the man was absent.

"In the most thoughtless manner, I offered my services to call a cab. She said nothing, which I accepted as acquiescence; I motioned to a taxi chauffeur waiting a hundred feet up the street; in a minute he was in front of the bank and had the door of his vehicle open. I held the umbrella over the woman and took a step toward the cab.

"At that moment a policeman, enveloped in rubbers, came sauntering along and, to my horrified amazement, the stranger touched him upon the arm, as she said in a voice that would have chilled the plety of a saint:

"Officer, arrest this man! He has insulted me!"

"The policeman looked at me, savagely; but I mustered courage to say, 'The lady is mistaken; I was about to render her a service!'

CHICAGO WOMAN IS WON BY SUFFRAGE VOTE

Our engagement will be announced when the woman's suffrage bill passes in the lower house of the state legislature.

This is said to have been the reply Miss Katherine Riley, daughter of Mrs. P. M. Riley, 43 East Division street, Chicago, to the pleadings of William McKinley, speaker of the house.

Suffice it to say that the woman's suffrage bill passed with a handsome majority and that Mrs. Riley will make formal announcement of the engagement of her daughter and the youthful speaker of the house.

For several months the women leaders in the equal suffrage movement have marveled at the ability and uniform courtesy of Speaker McKinley while they were lobbying for their bill. But they knew not of Miss Riley.

Mr. McKinley was not a member of the state legislature when he met Miss Riley four years ago. He had just finished a night school course in law after going to Chicago from Iowa, where he had been a school teacher. The couple met at a school reception.

Everything Passeth.

We note the passing of the ten commandments with something of regret. While they were with us for a considerable period of years, they did excellent service. Moses was a great man. The fact that he copied the commandments from the Book of the Dead is nothing against him. Almost every great writer has copied the ideas of others. Moses knew his public. It was a stroke of supreme genius on his part to have recognized instantly the value of the ten commandments for his day and generation, and to have advertised them in the way that he did. In mentioning now the fact that they have passed, we feel that much credit should be given to Moses.

The fact that the commandments have gone out and are no longer in use need not necessarily detract from their virtues. While they lasted they did good work. Now that they are no longer considered in our modern life, while we need not necessarily look back upon them with regret, we can at least give them the credit that is due.

Chemist's Monument.

A monument to the chemist Berthelot is being finished by the sculptor Saint-Marceau, and it is designed to be erected only a short distance away from the laboratory where he worked. The funds were secured by international subscription. The subject of a memorial to W. T. Stead is being considered by his English associates and will probably take the form of some sort of an institution for women, as he was always greatly interested in the cause of women.

EDUCATING WAYWARD CHILDREN.

Mrs. Frederick Schoff says that the time will come eventually when the probation system will come under the state board of education.

The education of wayward children, she said, should become part of the state's educational system and she advocates replacement of large reformatories by small classes for juvenile offenders.

Good Toast.

Here's to the milk punch without the "punch."—New York Tribune.

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Some curious causes that contribute toward the prejudice that negroes feel toward labor unions, in addition to their resentment at being excluded from many of the unions, are spoken of by Booker T. Washington, in an article in the Atlantic, in which he shows that economic forces are working toward the elimination of this mutual prejudice. The negro country boy of the south, like country boys everywhere, longs for the city. One of the first and most surprising things that the country boy learns in the city is that work is not always to be had. The average negro laborer in the southern country districts has rarely the experience of looking for work; work has always looked for him. In the southern states, in many instances, the employment agent who goes about the country seeking to induce laborers to leave the plantation is looked upon as a kind of criminal. Laws are made to restrict and even to prohibit his operations. The result is that the average negro who comes to town from the plantations does not understand the necessity or advantage of a labor organization, which stands between him and his employer, and aims apparently to make a monopoly of the opportunities for labor. "Another thing which is to some extent peculiar about the negro in the southern states," says Mr. Washington, "is that the average negro is more accustomed to work for persons than wages. When he gets a job, therefore, he is inclined to consider the source from which it comes. The negro himself is a friendly sort of person, and it makes a great deal of difference to him whether he believes the man he is working for is a friend or an enemy. One reason for this is that he has found in the past that the friendship and confidence of a good white man who stands well in the community are a valuable asset in time of trouble. For this reason he does not always understand, and does not like, an organization which seems to be founded on a sort of impersonal enmity to the man by whom he is employed."

Suggestions for nominations to several of the District of Columbia offices that heretofore have been given to colored men were made to the president by Bishop Alexander Walters of the A. M. E. Zion church, now living in New York, and the principal director in the last presidential campaign of the National Colored Democratic League. Besides the District places, those in foreign countries also were discussed by the president and Bishop Walters. The District posts that have regularly gone to colored men are recorder of deeds and register of the treasury. For the last named place Bishop Walters' suggestions were George C. Clement of North Carolina and A. E. Patterson of Oklahoma, and for the position of recorder of deeds Alfred B. Casey of New Jersey and James A. Rose of New York. For assistant register of the treasury Bishop Walters suggested Peter J. Smith of Massachusetts and Ralph Langston of New York.

Selfishness sometimes steps in and usurps control, thereby depriving us of those many attributes which elevate and ennoble. Human desire is boundless in its pursuits, and avarice in its greed overrides every consideration of another's weal. When love of honesty and justice shall have taken possession of the human heart and become imbedded in human life, our troubles will be easier to bear.—Atlanta Phalanx.

Seventy-seven graduates of the colored high school received their diplomas at the twenty-fifth annual commencement exercises at Baltimore. The diplomas were presented the graduates by Mayor Preston, who congratulated the students upon the successful completion of their course and told the vast audience, composed of relatives and friends of the graduates, how proud they should feel of the achievements of those upon the stage. Harry S. Cummings of the First Branch city council, delivered the address to the graduates. The invocation was made by Rev. A. G. Hill, presiding elder of the African Methodist Episcopal church, Baltimore district, and among the invited guests on the stage was Henry Lincoln Johnson, recorder of deeds, of Washington, D. C.

To accommodate the dirigible balloons no matter which way the wind is blowing, a German hangar is mounted on a turntable and is provided with doors at both ends.

Submarine cables resting at the bottom of the sea represents a valuation of \$256,000,000.

Stanislaus Gyznsky of West Springfield, Mass., is the owner of a cat with a harelip which whistles with the facility of a schoolboy, but cannot mew, or at least never has mewed.

An expert from the United States has been engaged by the Brazilian government to conduct experiments by which that country hopes to increase its cotton crop.

Men and women take desperate chances sometimes—for instance, when they get married.

Work has been begun in Peru on a railroad which will cross the Andes and form a connecting link between the headwaters of the Amazon river and the Pacific ocean.

The spire of an old church in England has been twisted into an almost spiral form by the unequal contraction and expansion of the lead and wood of which it is constructed.

Once in a great while there is a political boss who gets away with it all home.

Pride of race and determination to show that negroes could show business courage equal to white people saved the Peoples Bank and Trust company, a strictly negro bank, Muskogee, Okla., from ruin, and it is running today as usual following a stress that would have wrecked most any bank in the state under similar circumstances. A suit brought by one of the stockholders started an internal strife within the bank that leaked out and started a run. This forced the bank to close its doors. Then the state bank examiner took charge and the bank remained closed all day while angry depositors stormed the outer doors in an effort to get their money out. Meetings were held in every negro church in the city and the negro ministers preached on the subject of the bank. They appealed to race pride and to cool judgment. They pointed out that to get panicky and draw out deposits meant to break the bank, sure. For the bank to fail would be a sad commentary upon the negro as a factor in the business world, a thing that the negroes could not afford to have happen. The negroes were advised to let their money stay on deposit and to put in more. This had its effect. While the bank's doors were still closed one negro merchant stood in front of it with \$5,000 in money in a bag stating that he was going to deposit it. Several others with big rolls joined him. In the meantime the officers and stockholders of the bank, all negroes, were busy. The bank examiner demanded an assessment of 100 per cent. on the capital stock of \$25,000. This was promptly met, and the negro financiers piled on top of the assessment \$75,000 more to show good faith. With the permission of the bank examiner the bank was reopened the following day. Another crowd had gathered, but these were depositors trying to get their money into the bank instead of trying to draw it out. The bank had sufficient cash in its vaults at that time to pay every depositor in full, but the money was not demanded and the bank was saved.

The bill introduced in congress by Representative Howard of Georgia providing for separation of the races on street cars in the District of Columbia was criticized at the session of the New England Colored Baptist missionary convention at Washington, E. M. Hewlett of Washington started the argument against the bill when he urged the delegates to use every effort to defeat it. Rev. L. J. Jordan of Philadelphia declared that separate cars were repugnant to any colored man or woman of pride. Revs. G. L. P. Tallafeme, E. W. Johnson and W. Bishop Johnson, president of the convention, also delivered addresses attacking the bill. Dr. Johnson told of the recent formation of an organization of representative colored men to keep tab on all legislation aimed at the negro, as well as to keep a watch on the stand that western and northern congressmen take in regard to such measures. He urged that any congressman favoring such legislation be fought at the polls. The protests against the bill came to an end with the passage of a resolution offered by Rev. W. D. Reed of Newport, R. I. The report of the committee on state of the country declares that disfranchisement, lynchings and separate cars are discriminations that the negro should fight. The hope is expressed that President Wilson will live up to his inaugural declaration.

July 4 will be a day long remembered by the colored citizens of Indianapolis. On that day the new Y. M. C. A. building for the colored men's branch was dedicated. The dormitory section, which has accommodations for 101 men, will provide a splendid home for the men who desire to take quarters there. The rooms are provided with electric light, steam heat and individual bed accommodation for each man. The ventilation facilities are good. The charges for the rooms are small. The interest shown in the Tuskegee band was notable. Mr. Stevenson, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Tuskegee, and under whose supervision the band travels, said that the band this year is better than ever, and that the selection of their program was drafted to suit the taste of Indianapolis people.

The weight of a bushel of salt as established in the different states, varies from fifty to eighty pounds.

Dogs are made use of to haul light artillery in the Belgian army and are being experimented with by the Holland army.

The largest electrical steel furnaces in the United States, having a capacity of 80,000 tons a year, will be opened in the near future at Lebanon, Pa.

A new form of sanitary bubbling fountain for public places has four knife edges radiating from its opening to prevent a person putting his mouth against the orifice.

Satan furnishes his own gasoline when you permit him to act as your chauffeur.

A bread that is not kneaded, the invention of a Philadelphia woman, is said to be more digestible than bread made in the usual way from the same ingredients.

Using an electrical furnace a London scientist has succeeded in drawing glass tubes with an outside diameter of but one-twenty-five-thousandth of an inch.

It may be better to give than to receive, but few of us are in a position to keep it up indefinitely.

HINTS ON RENOVATION

WORTH TRYING BEFORE DISCARDING DAMAGED MATERIAL.

Restoring Pile of Old Velvet is an Old Process Known to Many—Excellent Cleaning Medium for Silk.

The original pile of old velvet—as every one knows—may be renewed by holding it over the spout of a fast-boiling kettle, and, after laying it face upwards over a moderately hot iron, working up the pile with a long-bristled brush. If spotted or stained it is something helpful to dip a small spare piece of the velvet in spirits of turpentine and rub it over the surface, using a fresh piece frequently.

The piece of raw potato peeled, well washed and then grated and steeped in cold water overnight, represents an old-fashioned cleaning medium for silk. Only the liquid was, however, used, which, after having been strained and poured off the sediment, after an hour or two, was considered excellent for black or colored silks. Two potatoes to a pint of water should make the required strength, while a sponge must be used instead of a flannel. After repeated rubbing, sponging with several changes of water will be necessary. Not only silk but cotton can be treated with potato water, while it is excellent for suitings of all kinds as well as frizzes and serges.

Spirits of turpentine will remove most spots from silk, although care must be taken to see that the dye is fast. It is a wise plan to experiment in the first instance on a spare piece of the fabric. Falling this, powdered French chalk, mixed to a mustard consistency with lavender water, should be rubbed into the stain, left till caked, and a hot iron—laid on a sheet of blotting paper—finally passed over the top. An ounce of essence of lemon and half an ounce of oil of turpentine represent an old-fashioned remedy for stained silks.

Cashmere is always easily cleaned, and the spots removed if they are not too long standing. A paste should be made of fuller's earth and cold water and laid over the marks if they do not yield to simple sponging with water to which a few drops of ammonia have been added. When dry the paste should be brushed off and the garment well shaken in the open air.

To remove grease spots on cotton materials take a lump of unpulverized magnesia, dip the end into boiling water and rub the stained surface briskly. Leave the paste to dry on the material, then brush off, and no mark will be visible.

A mixture of one teaspoonful of black ink to a saltspoonful of liquid gum will do much to brighten a black straw if rubbed well into the interstices of the plait with a hog-bristle brush.

White straws are best cleaned with a cut lemon, dipped in sulphur and rubbed on the hat. This should be allowed to dry, and when it is rubbed off the straw will have regained its color.

Wedding Cake.
Any rich fruit cake, heavily iced and decorated in white, may serve as a wedding cake. At an informal wedding the bride will cut the wedding cake. For a pretty little ceremony of this cake cutting the guests should make a wide circle with a white satin ribbon about the bridal pair. To add to the gaiety of the occasion, it should have baked in it the silver symbols which denote various fortunes. There is a ring for the next to be married, a wishbone for the one who is to have good luck, a thimble for the spinster and a button for the bachelor. To these should be added a silver coin for the one who is to be wealthy.

Gravies, Dressings and Sauces.
First, have the liquor to be spooned ready to boil, then take a spoonful of flour and with a little milk or water work free from lumps; then thin so that it will pour easily. With a stirring spoon in one hand stir the boiling liquid vigorously, with the other hand pour in the batter. The secret of having it free from lumps is to have the liquid hot enough to cook the batter at once, and to keep stirring it until it is well cooked. Never try to stir raw flour into hot liquor, nor to make smooth gravies in lukewarm stock.

Hot Weather Dessert.
Spanish cream is a delicious dessert. It requires one and one-half pints of milk, one-half box of gelatine, one-half cup sugar, three eggs, and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Dissolve the gelatine in a little cold water, add the milk, sugar, vanilla and yolks of the eggs, which have been well beaten. Put on the stove and cook two minutes, then add the well-beaten whites of the eggs, stir well, and take from the stove. Pour it on wet mold and set away to cool. Serve with whipped cream.

Care of Silk Umbrella.
When coming in with a wet umbrella, stand it handle down to dry, then wipe off the handle and ferrule, and furl the silk sections. If the silk gets a spot on it, remove it with a silk rag, warm water and soap. Clean a gold or silver handle with whiting, wash a china handle in warm soap suds, rub up a wooden handle with a very slightly oily rag. A good way to mend a silk umbrella is to wet a piece of black cotton plaster and fasten it to the silk just under the tear and let it dry.

Use Tissue Paper.
When pressing tucks in crepe de chine use a piece of tissue paper between the iron and the right side, says the New York Press. The tucks can be seen and at the same time protected.

Kitchen Mat.
A rubber doormat or one of the cheaper coco fiber or heavy rope mats is elastic to the step. For that reason it is helpful to have one in the kitchen to stand upon when washing, ironing or washing dishes.

BASEBALL

Van Grogg is pitching winning ball for Manager Birmingham's Naps.

Manager Doolin of the Phillies says Catcher Killifer is the best backstop on the National league.

Young Steve O'Neill has been doing good service behind the bat for the Cleveland team this season.

Umpires Billy Evans and Jack Egan think that Heinie Wagner is baseball's prettiest, best and gamest tagger.

A New York sport writer says that, with Chase gone, the other Yankee infielders will have to keep their throws inside the park.

Owner George E. Lennon of the St. Paul American association club is proud of the 1913 Saints, and says it's the best team St. Paul ever had.

The Boston Red Sox are hopeful that they will be able to win another flag, but things are not breaking any too well for the world's champions.

Jawa Titus of the Boston Braves is playing a fair game for Manager Stallings. The ancient athlete is hitting the pill at a pretty fair clip.

A Philadelphia sport writer avers that George Mullin has been as much help to the Senators as a rock thrown out to a drowning man.

Amos Strunk and Rube Oldring of the Athletics are betting the ball hard or than any other men on Connie Mack's list at present.

The Dubuque club of the I. I. I. league has set a price of \$12,000 on Pitcher Harry Jasper, for whom several major league clubs have been bidding.

According to a Norfolk (Va.) dispatch, "Pitcher Fred Bender, a brother of the famous twirler of the Athletics, may get a try-out with Cleveland."

Billy Murray, the veteran manager and discoverer of young talent, thinks the Boston Nationals have found a marvelous pitcher in James.

Poor pitching has been one of the chief causes of the New York club's poor showing in the American league race.

Larry McLean is quite enthusiastic over Arthur Fromme, the pitcher whom the Giants secured from Cincinnati. Larry says he cannot be beaten as a curve dispenser.

"This Mathewson isn't so much," said Whitted, the young shortstop of the Cards. "Why, I never saw him before in my life, and I walked right up and slapped him for two."

Both Giants and Pirates are traveling a pretty fast pace, and it is a safe bet the race will narrow down to the regular contestants in the National league within another month.

Wilson Collins, the Vanderbilt university star sprinter, football player and baseball man, has been signed by George Stallings for the Boston Braves.

Miller Huggins, the Cardinals' hustling manager, acknowledged that the Brooklyn look more formidable than any other team he has faced this year.

Acosta, the young Cuban with the Senators, is growing fast, and is showing signs of becoming a real star. Griffith says that he can fill the place of any man on his team except Milan.

Those who have seen the Cardinals in action this spring say they are playing as much inside ball as the best of them and always trying to work the fine points on the bases and at the bat.

Manager Stallings of Boston says that when Strand and Noyes get right he will be all right in the pitching department. This pair of youngsters, he says, are coming along fast.

Bert Whaling, catcher, and Bill James, pitcher, the star battery from Seattle of the Pacific Coast league, proved to be a valuable asset to Manager Stallings in the work of reconstructing the Boston Braves.

Old Doc Crandall, the relief pitcher, has about come to the end of his days as a Giant. The Jersey City club is after Crandall. Baltimore and other teams would also like to get hold of him.

Joe Tinker is having a better time of it in Redland than managers who preceded him, despite the fact that he has the team down at the bottom. The fans have confidence in him and are giving him their support.

Edwards of Cleveland says the spiking of Wagner above the knee by Falkenberg was due to the latter's stepping three feet high when he runs. Falk must think he is hurrying upstairs.

The St. Louis Cardinal club has signed Eddie Herr as a scout.

Bill Steen, the Naps pitcher, who is doing some good work, is the only ball player in the big leagues who can do fancy work. He works the needle as dexterously as he does the ball.

The irony of baseball fate: As long as Manager Doolin kept himself on the bench and let Killifer do the catching, Philadelphia won. As soon as Red resumed the mask the team began to lose.

PITCHER GEORGE PIERCE.



Manager Johnny Evers has but one southpaw twirler in his staff this year—George Pierce, who is contributing much to the high standing of the Cubs in the National league race.

Jake Stahl is likely to be out of the game for good, according to the latest reports from the Hub.

The prospects are growing brighter every day for Philadelphia to stage a world's series next fall.

Whoever put the wing in Wingo did a good job. The Cardinals' great backstop is a wonderful thrower.

Manager Birmingham still sticks to his prediction that a percentage of about .590 will be enough to grab the American league flag this season.

Billy Sunday, evangelist and former baseball player, believes the Naps and the Giants will fight it out for the championship this fall.

William Lathrop, the sensational young pitcher of the Notre Dame college team, has accepted terms to pitch for the White Sox.

Roger Bresnahan does not enjoy being a second-string catcher even if he is the highest priced second-string catcher in the game.

The real name of Pitcher Mayer of the Phillies is said to be Erskine, and he has the distinction of being the only Hebrew pitcher in the big leagues at the present time.

Manager Griffith likes Howard Shanks, his young outfielder. "He uses his head all the time," says the old fox, "and for a youngster possesses few equals in the American league."

SPORTING WORLD

The annual horse show in Madison Square garden, New York city, will take place on November 15 to 22.

There's little chance of H. H. Hilton coming to this country this year to take part in the amateur golf play.

Oakdale, 2-07½, that trotted some good races for Snow last year, is being trained by George Acuff at Cleveland.

All Style, 2-10, is one of the latest to go to Australia, where the game is flourishing.

Latest reports are to the effect that Geers has discovered what to do with Barney Gibbs. The horse is trotting for him.

Calusa, that Havis James bought in California, with the Chamber of Commerce stake in view, now sports a set of hobbies.

Geers has a couple of Harvester colts of his own. The three-year-old has worked in 2:20 and the one year younger in 2:26.

James Boutwell of Montpelier, Vt., is said to have refused an offer of \$15,000 for the three-year-old, Peter Johnson.

The construction of the new stadium by Yale university at New Haven, will be a fitting climax to nearly \$1,000,000 worth of new buildings for Yale athletics in the past six years.

August Belmont will go down into sporting history as the man who inaugurated free racing in this country, but will never attain the popularity of the guy who inaugurated free lunch!

The organization of a national rifle shooting league has been completed under the name of the Short Range Rifle League of the United States. The new league is composed of 38 rifle clubs, extending over the country from Maine to California.

Capt. H. T. Worthington of Phillips Exeter academy broke the world's interscholastic record for the running broad jump at the annual meet with the Harvard freshmen at Exeter, N. H. Worthington leaped 22 feet 5 3/8 inches, three-eighths of an inch better than the previous mark, made by E. T. Cook at Chillicothe, O., in 1906.

E. W. Lloyd set a new world's record for 50 miles in an amateur meet at Stamford Bridge, London, covering the distance in six hours, 13 minutes and 58 seconds. J. E. Dixon, the holder of the record since 1885, in that year ran the 50 miles in six hours, 18 minutes and 26 1/5 seconds.

A world's record for 12 hours of continuous automobile driving was established at Brooklands, England, when W. G. Scott and L. G. Hornstead negotiated 914 miles and 640 yards in that time, giving them an average of 76.2 miles an hour.

Edmund Bane, the French turfman, who paid \$196,875 for Flying Fox, has just paid \$200,000 for the English thoroughbred stallion The White Knight. The Russian government was trying to buy the horse, who is a ten-year-old son of Desmond.

REAL LIFE HEROES

True Bravery Found in the Commonplace, as Well as on Field of Battle.

BY LUCILLE BROWN.

It seems as though a number of you, my readers, were possessed of an entirely wrong idea of heroism. To you, it appears, the hero or heroine must be spectacular in action or high in position—in other words, that it is only in the extraordinary times and places of life that real bravery may exist. And now let me start off by saying something which you may at first feel inclined to disbelieve.

It is far easier for a soldier in battle to lay down his life for a comrade or a superior officer than for a hungry and weak drudge of a woman (or man) to live on cheerily and hopefully.

Yet that is perfectly true. In the heat of battle, the one, with quickening pulse, as all eyes turn towards him, attains to glory with no time to think. The blood is hot, the heart beats quickly, and there can be no counting of cost.

But it is in the cold and deadly calm of the battle of life, when the odds appear so overwhelming and the deepest heroism is displayed. Do not belittle yourself; for goodness sake (perhaps I should say for bravery's sake) do not imagine that humbleness is a bar to glory, that everyday life allows of no grand show of courage and that the finest actions of a lowly life are passed by unconsidered.

If there is any reason in life, if there is any method and care in your being put upon earth, then you cannot think that the struggles that cost so dear and seem so mean are not taken reckoning of.

Sometimes I marvel at the courage of the veriest drudge whose life's battle, to my mind, transcends that of the acclaimed hero.

Here is a picture.

Off a colorful and dull main street an alley slinks away as though fearful and ashamed of its mean existence. The way is littered with refuse, and the sidewalks are mere uneven pathways where ugly water runs to pools in winter, and dust flies in horrible clouds in summer. The way is narrow—so narrow that the sun pales and sickens ere his beams are lost in the grey, whose semi-gloom would cost many a brave heart. A door, cracked, crazy, and with only a dirty suspicion of red paint upon its warped surface, swings back and forth, for there is no latch left, and gives way to a cupboard-like passage that is dark and stiflingly airless.

Up the stairs that creak and strain as though ready to fall to pieces, and up and up until you may go no further.

Then, if you open a door, you will find a room so low that the uneven ceiling seems to weigh down on your heart and to burden your spirit. There is no furniture in this room, save a deal table and a dilapidated bedstead; no curtain or blind, no chair or carpet, no lamp or crockery or clothes.

The occupants are an old woman and two children. Old, I have called her; but she is only old in misery and hunger. Her age in years is but forty-three. She is a widow.

That a true picture as I saw it; and through all her own suffering, and the suffering she endured in watching the pangs and weakening of her two little ones this woman kept a cheerful face, hoped against hope and struggled on.

I think she is as brave a woman as ever breathed. I can find no words to express my feelings or admiration and wonder.

Yet she was a drudge, a drab, ordinary insignificant drudge and she expected none of the great rewards of life.

There it is, and what I want to impress upon you is that the blaze of limelight and the roars of the multitude do not make a hero, and are quite unnecessary to heroism. Silently and humbly the record may be worked out, in the dreariest surroundings, and with no one to see or to applaud.—New York Press.

Street Stoves for Police.
In Glasgow the police on night duty are being afforded facilities for warming food and tea at certain street telephone and signal boxes, according to Electricity. To this end the boxes are fitted with electrical hot plates, which can be utilized for warming food or drink. Twenty minutes are allowed for supper, and the circuit is so arranged that the heater element cannot be left under current when not in use, even if the user omits to switch off. Each box is also fitted with a telephone communicating with the nearest police depot, and a red signal indicates that telephone communication is required with the first constable who see it.

Red Haired Couples Rare.
Professor Davenport of the University of Missouri, where there are said to be more red-headed co-eds this year than ever before, declares: "A curious antipathy is that of red-haired persons of opposite sex for each other. Among thousands of matings I have found only two cases where both husband and wife are red-headed, and I am assured by red-haired persons that the antipathy exists." Nature seems to have foreseen the awful possibilities with two red heads in the family.

One Way to Reduce Weight.
Mother—Why, Ethel! Did you cut off a leg and arm from your dollie?" Ethel—Yes, mamma.

"But why in the world did you do that?" "Why, dollies was gettin' too fat, and I wanted to reduce her weight."

Speaking of Talkers.
First Lawyer—I see a speed of nearly 600 words a minute has been attained by a typewriter.

Second Lawyer—I don't think my bludge can talk that fast.

MUST WALK WARILY

Things English Parliamentary Candidate May Not Do.

Is Forbidden to "Treat" in Any Manner, Use a Hired Carriage, Buy a Railroad Ticket, and Has Many Other Restrictions.

A candidate for parliamentary honors in England has to walk warily, according to Stray Stories. There are so many things he may not do and others he must do if he wants to win his election, and he has to hit the happy medium or run the risk of being unseated on petition.

Some things he is forbidden to do seem supremely ridiculous when compared with some of those he is allowed to do.

For example, there is nothing to prevent a candidate who is contesting, we will say, a seat in the extreme north of Scotland, from sending his motor car—or another man's—to Cornwall to fetch a voter 600 miles to the polls, at a cost of perhaps \$50 or \$75. This is quite legal.

Yet if he pays for a ticket to bring another voter by rail to the polling station from a neighboring village only a couple of miles distant, he is committing an altogether illegal act and one which will probably suffice to unseat him if the other side happens to find it out.

But there are dangers in the use of motor cars even. They must be private motor cars, for instance. That is to say, a candidate may not accept the use of one that ordinarily hires for hire, in order to bring his voters to the poll, and this no matter whether he pays for it or not.

The same rule, too, applies to horse-drawn vehicles. A careless election agent once permitted a too enthusiastic "cabby" to bring voters to the poll in his four-wheeler. The cabman asked for no payment. Nor did he receive any. He worked himself, and he lent his cab, entirely for love of the cause.

Nevertheless, his action, being a breach of the corrupt practices act, sufficed to unseat his member.

A good natured canvasser "stands" a drink to a voter, or buys another voter's child a pennyworth of candy. This is regarded as bribery by an agent, and one such act, if proved, may invalidate an election.

Or an obscure subagent has some leaflets printed, setting forth his candidate's claims to the votes of the electors, and quite innocently neglects to see that the printer put his name and address to the documents. This, also, is an offense against the law governing elections.

Treating by publicans and others, either on the day of the election or immediately preceding it, is another offense that every candidate has to guard against. For the law says that it is not necessary for him to have first hand knowledge that this indirect kind of bribery is going on, in order to be, in a legal sense, privy to it. If there is such "free beer" flying about among his supporters, it is assumed that he or his agents are responsible.

Nor may the candidate, or any of his agents or subagents, pay even so much as a single penny piece for bands, flags, banners or distinctive badges, or for the exhibition of addresses, bills or notices in windows or elsewhere. Any such payment is strictly forbidden. The party association pay for the things mentioned.

Old-Time Maximum Wage.
England knew the maximum wage long before the minimum was thought of. It came about after the plague of 1348 had swept away half the population. Work was at a standstill for want of workers and wages went up so enormously that the state stepped in to fix a limit. The state ordered that the laborer should not merely accept gratefully what was offered him, but that he must not leave his parish in search of another master on pain of having the letter "F" (for fugitive) branded upon his forehead. Statutes of this kind were popular up to Queen Elizabeth's time, when the last of the series was passed, "in the hope that it should banish idleness, advance husbandry and yield unto the hired person, both in the time of scarcity and in the time of plenty, a convenient proportion of wages."

New Use for Tomato Cans.
Louis Maxelner has found a use for tomato cans in dry weather. He says that watering a patch of tomatoes by hose tends to dry up the plants and make them unproductive. He punches a small hole in a tomato can, fills the can with water and sand and buries it in the ground near a tomato root.

He says that the slow seeping of the water from the tomato can gives the plant all the moisture it needs without the usual drying up of the plant when a garden hose is used.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Couldn't Blame the Girl.
When the new girl from the employment agency had duly presented her references and the mistress had read them over, she regarded the girl with a stern eye.

"I am not satisfied with these references," she finally said.

"I'm not ayeher, mum," said the frank Celt, "but they're the best I could git, mum."—Harper's Magazine.

Just So.
Patience—Easily adjusted metal shields have been invented by a New Jersey man to protect a woman's hair from being soiled as his shoes are being blackened.

Patience—But why deprive the best blacks of a little amusement?

Genuine Pity.
"Mr. and Mrs. Whiffer never have any arguments."

"How does that happen?" "Mr. Whiffer won't argue."

"The poor woman!"