HOME LIFE OF THE CARLYLES

Recollections of a Visit from the Noted Author's Wife.

HER APPEARANCE AND PECULIARITIES

Characteristic Shrewdness and Self-Possession Lapses of Memory -Deep Mutual Affection of the Couple,

In the summer of 1865 I had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Carlyle at a friend's house lumne county, California. She is Mrs. Annie on the outskirts of London, says a writer in Kline Rikert, and before she took to rail-Independent. She remained in charge of road building she was a prospector and her house, as was her usual custom, while miner, relates a correspondent of the New her husband's library was in the hands of York Sun. She discovered the Calico silver painters and decorators. Times were mines in San Bernardino county and the changed since the early days when, in Pmo Blanco, the Oro Madre and other similar circumstances, she took refuge in her gold properties in Tuolumne county. In this back garden from workmen, having put up latter region she owns a number of mining there a tent by means of clothes-props, properties which her railroad will make with a light carpet thrown over them. Her valuable. When she began operations many gypsy instincts failed her on this occasion, cause the route lay through a rough, mounand the erection fell to pieces upon her.
Now there was a trusty housekeeper at Rikert let them talk while she hustled Cheyne Row, so all that was incumbent was about, organized her company, set surveyan occasional visit to note progress. Mr.
Carlyle was with his relatives in Scotland.
Letters came from him every day, and they were read with eagerness. My place at the lancheon-table was always beside Mrs. Carhandeon-table was always beside Mrs. Carplan and Miss Maggie Brainerd is its were read with eagerness.

Incheon-table was always beside Mrs. Carlyle, and one day a letter from her husband being opened by her, I could not avoid seeing the first words, "My own dearest." One of those letters contained a small pattern of tweed cloth, which she showed me, saying: "He wants my opinion of this, and to know whether I advise him to have a suit made of it." Generally, she said, such matters were entirely settled by her; so much so that when the tailor's man came to try she had for her and that it will be a paying investment. I made of it." Generally, she said, such matters were entirely settled by her; so much so that when the tailors man came to try on a frock coat, he always asked for her decision. Turning to her he would say: "Should you like a velvet collar, madam?" 'Should you like a velvet collar, madam?" 'Unfortunately, long years of bad health he deft her very much an invalid. It was an effort to walk much and her hands were weakoned by rheumatism, so that it was impossible for her to make any return for the letters daily received. She was wofully thin, and the charm of her early days could only be imagined. But she dressed in a rich, quaint style, and bright glowing eyes lit up her face. I never saw her enter a room without thinking that some gracious figure had stopped out of an old Spanish picture. One could understand why it had been said to Mr. Carlyle that his wife was extravagant in dress, the more so that she w.s known to employ a court dressmaker. His reply was: "My wife is the most subjects huzbands are not always the best judges; but we may give him the benefit of the doubt. As it was difficult for her to ascend the stairs, I, then young and active. judges; but we may give him the benefit of the doubt. As it was difficult for her to escend the stairs. I, then young and active, was on the watch to save her this trouble and to get for her anything she had forgotten. In acknowledgment of these services she gave me her photograph when we said goodby, kindly expressing the hope that should I ever become feeble like her, I might also find a willing helper. This photo recalls her vividly, a delicate piece of fare goody kindly expressing the appearance of the state of th AMUSING STORIES.

request, on his morning rounds. One day, alast it was run over and was brought home eadly injured and tear death. The sight of it thus hurt affected its master so deeply that he shut himself up in his room for the remainder of the day, for, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary, he had dearly loved the dog. If Carlyle could thus decayed

Her carriage came daily that she might call at Cheyne Row. On one occasion I accompanied her, and thus had an opportunity of seeing the interior of the house. It had the cosy, old-fashioned air, which is given by Scottish furniture in middle-class English houses, everything seeming too large for the general proportion. What struck me-most was Mrs. Carlyle's bedroom, on the third floor facing the front. On entering you saw nothing but a large four-post bed, with scarlet curtains. It had been made for a large room with high ceiling, such as are common in Scotland, and it seemed fu-dicrously out of place in this small, lowcetted, London room, where there was barely space to walk round it. Fortunately a tiny dressing room opened off it, so one's mind was set at rest as to the space needful for

The brightest time for Mrs. Carlyle's talk

One of her experiences was when visiting a shoemaker's shop to make a purchase, at the time when candaled shoes were worn, like those represented in the original illus-trations of Dickens. The sandals were of black ribbon, ureut until the shoes were worn by the purchaser at home. Mrs. Carlyle tried on many shoes, and each time that a shoe proved unsuitable, she unconactionsly slying it on her left arm. Being at last suited and, having paid her bill, she left the shop, and had walked a little way when she heard a shout behind her. Looking back, she saw the shopman running after her, much excited, and insisting on her returning the stolen shoes. Looking down she saw, to her surprise, a number of shoes dauging from her arm. The man indignantly asked her rame and address. Her astonishment was such that her name was obliterated for the time from her mem-ory and all she could received when ory, and all she could recollect was her maiden name, "Mks Welsh." The humor in this tale was enhanced to those who knew her, from its being so much out of keeping with her usual shrewdness and self-possession, that none could have predicted it of

Her death scene, a year later, when "Mr. Silvester," as she named her coachman, during a drive, turned and looked into the carriage surprised at receiving no orders as to route and saw her sitting lifeless, with pet dog on her knee, has often risen to my thoughts since that pleasant week in her

My strongert impression was of the deep mutual love evidently subsisting between Mrs. Carlyle and her husband. Every aubject we discussed seemed to recall thoughts of him. If the plane were opened his song of the 'blue day' was referred to, or

men of note. I felt as if listening to the love-talk of a youthful engaged couple, and when, in latter days, Froude opened up a floodgate of misunderstanding, I felt aswored there was a radical misconception of
the true state of affairs. There might be
outside grumbling in the daily life of the
childless couple, but at heart there was only love of the truest and deepest kind. It is pleasant to find in one of Browning's letters this sentence: "I dired with dear Carlyle and his wife (catch me calling people 'dear' in a hurry, except in letter be-ginnings)' yesterday. I don't know any people like them."

HUSTLING WOMEN, THESE.

What Some Women Are Doing in the

West and Southwest. A woman is building a railroad in Tuo-

the same firm for several years and pos-sessed the entire confidence of its members. She was an expert bookkeeper and received a large salary than is usually paid to women When speaking of her husband, Mrs. Carlyle never mide use of his name, but only of the pronouns he and him, and very amusing were some of the stories she told.
"I like," she said, "to give people presents anonymously that they may guess from Rut to some way the surgicious of her

"I like," she said, "to give people presents anonymously that they may guess from whom they come; once I gave him an umbrella as a birthday gift, but he is so stupid that he used it for a whole year without knowing who was the giver."

A pathetic tale was told of a little dog that shared their home shortly after their settlement in London. Carlyle seemed to hate this dog cold was in the habit of showering abusive epithets on it, so much so that every endeavor was made to keep it out of his sight. In order to insure its having sufficient exercise the postman was in the habit of taking it with him, by its mistrees' request, on his morning rounds. One day.

loved the dog. If Carlyle could thus deceive his wife as to his feelings it was no wonder that he deceived others and led them to see only the affectation of indifference that covers deep feeling, as snow often covers the tariff in operation and wool bringing high volcano. To be tray one's inmost emotions is to a Scotsman an unpardonable and unmanly sign of weakness.

Sensitive to sounds.

Having as long strangeled to obtain a special services and services are special services. The special services are special services and services are special services. Then they hired a sheep herder and secut their flock off to the hills to graze on free grass during the nine-inch space with the broken fragments of the concrete. At each sewer injects to the sewer provided for in the castings to as to allow the ready escape of subtractions and wool bringing high prices. The space with the broken fragments of the concrete. At each sewer injects of the concrete. At each sewer injects of the concrete such sever injects of the concrete. At each sewer injects of the concrete such sever injects of the concrete. At each sewer injects of the concrete such sever injects of the concrete. At each sewer injects of the concrete. At each sewer injects of the concrete. At each sewer injects of the concrete such sever injects of the concrete. At each sewer injects of the concrete such sever injects of the concr Having so long struggled to obtain quiet dufted live stock before the winter should the bar has have a compared that make necessary expensive care and feeding she had become as sensitive to sounds as he was. Proof of this was not long lacking. A terrier, belonging to our host, of a most packic and friendly nature, he comed to back a little on the night of her arrival. Next morning she said she must return home for a night in order to recover from the effects of sleeplessness. On her resppearance the dog was banished to a safe distance during the remainder of fier visit.

Her carriage came daily that she must care.

Mrs. Jennie Wright of Redding, Cal., he-Mrs. Jennie Wright of Redding, Cal., hes had a rather remarkable experience with matrimony. She has had five husbands and was on the point of taking a sixth when she became convinced that he did not love her for herself alone and she forthwith had him arrested for grand larceny. Mrs. Wright is still less than 40 years of age, slight in figure, good looking and sprightly of manner Her first husband died soon after the wedding, the second ran away with another woman, from the third she obtained a diverge on the ground of cruelty, the fourth got field and said in the construction was effected on the ground of cruelty, the fourth got field on the ground of cruelty, the fourth got hold of most of her groperty and then absconded and the fifth deserted her ten days after marriage. She thinks she has been very unfortunate in the matter of husbands, but she has not lost faith in mankind and still

A Los Angeles woman, alone and with forth witty stories, most of which I have almost forgotten; but in any case, it would be desceration to attempt to repeat almost any of them. The characteristics of living men and women were often deshed off in a few pithy words, not without satirical touches. George Henry Lewes was not one of her favorites; but I noted with pleasure the way in which she spoke of the wonderful transformation effected by the influence on him of George Eliot.

A LAPSE OF MEMORY.

no waspons but her tangue and her rocking chair routed six men and a big corporation to hoot. An electric light company wanted to plant one of its poles in front of Mrs. Multhauf's house, and Mrs. Multhauf didn't want the pole there. Six stalwart men, employes of the lighting company, dug the hole directly in front of her house after she had objected and warned them away with all the vigor and force of which her tangue was capable. When they had finished the hole she made another onclaught, sudden and unexpected. was during dinner. Day after day she poured no waspons but her tongue and her rock-forth witty stories, most of which I have ing chair routed six men and a big corwhile they were preparing to put in the pole, and the men, taken aback, hesitated for a moment. She took advantage of the breach she had made and rushed to the front with two boards and a rocking chair. She roofed the hole with boards and planted herself thereon in the rocker, and planted herself thereon in the rocker, and with folded hands calmly told the six men that they didn't dare attack her. She was quite right. They didn't. They hung around at a discreet distance nearly the whole day while Mrs. Multhauf set and rocked and glared at them. Finally they concluded to give it up. Then they went of the street. Mrs. Multhauf watched and rocked until the hole had been dug and the pole planted. Then she picked up her rocker and beards and marched into the

Dr. Tuchler of Alameda, Cal., worsted o thief in brilliant style. Although she is a successful physician, she is still woman enough to carry her purse in her hand. As she approached the railroad station in Alameda a man hurried past her and enatched her purse. Dr. Tuchler did not cry "Stop thiof!" nor scream, nor pick up her skirts and run after him. She doubled up her fists, gave one leap, and landed a blow or the fellow's sew that sent him sprawling on the sidewalk. It was just such a blow as those with which the only Sullivan used to bring his rivals to the dust. The man was completely knocked out and so dazed that he looked as if he did not know what had happened to him. Dr. Tuchler is not a large woman and does not prasess more than usual strength.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by commending One

ASPHALT ON CITY STREETS

HOW TO AVOID SOME BAD RESULTS

Surface Cracking Obviated by Subdrainage and Elastic Course Between Base and Wearing Surface_Cheaper and Better.

The annual report of City Engineer Rosewater contains a most exhaustive discussion

asphalt paving. He says: By reference to tabular exhibits it will be seen that asphalt pavements in Omaba at this date cover 22.73 miles, with an aggregate area of 591,198 square yards. The condition of streets with wooden block pavements, covering 19.6 miles and an area of 487,458 square yards, is such that they will all require to be repayed within the next two or three years. It is over eight years since the last of the wooden pavements were laid in the city, a period which covers the extreme limit of durability of wooden pavements under prevalent conditions in Omaha. ublic sentiment favors the replacing of most of this pavement with asphalt, providing it will not be too costly. The problem therefore, that we are confronted with, is how to secure an asphalt pavement that will develop the best roadway with the least number of defects; one that will be the most durable, and at the same time cost the least. In my former reports I have endavored to show that with proper precautions pavements of equal quality can be developed with he use of numerous asphalts, such for instance as are mined in California, Utah, Venezuela, the island of Trinidad, and venezuela, the island of Trinidad, and numerous other localities in almost every section of the globe. With this object in view, and to preclude monopoly, the specifica-tions for asphalt pavements were revised in Omaha in 1892, to admit the use of asphalt in payements regardless of the source, and since that time other leading cities of the United States did likewise, such payements being subject to stringent conditions of construction and struction and guaranties as to maintenance. The result of this course on the part of Comaha may be seen by comparing the prices asphalt pavements from 1882 to the present

'We now come to the question of overcom ing the characteristic defects developed in asphalt pavements. The first of these is the tendency of the asphalt surface to crack within from six months to a few years after onstruction. From careful observations, and study of this subject for a period of years. I am led to believe that independent of the influences due to the preparation of the asphalt cement there are several leading causes which produce cracks. First, the tendency of concrete upon which mest asphalts have been heretofore laid to shrink within the first six months. Second, the contraction and expansion of the concrete base incident to extremes of temperature. Third, the unheaving influences of relevative Third, the upheaving influences of retentive soils containing moisture caused by their expansion when exposed to freezing influences and upheaving, thereby cracking the concrete and with it the asphalt itself."

SEARCH FOR A REMEDY. Mr. Rosewater supports his contention by quoting from a paper by George R. Stracham, read before the Association of Municipal and Sanitary Engineers at Leicester, England. in 1887, which details the results of extensive observations in regard to the contraction and expansion of concrete. Continuing,

Mr. Rosewater says:
"This seems to be conclusive as to the in fluences of shrinkage and temperature ex-pansion and contraction of concrete when pansion and contraction of concrete when laid directly upon the asphalt as a base. From observations of asphalt pavements in Omaha, Peorla, lil., and Denver, within the past three years, I have observed that pavements laid over retentive soils, such as clay, develop numerous cracks in contrast with pavements similarly laid upon soils with gravel and sand, which possess the capacity of self-drainage. For the above reasons the base of pavements for 1897 was designed to avoid, or rather conteract, these influences and develop an asphalt pavement influences and develop an asphalt pavement in which the number of cracks would be minimized. In providing for the repaying of streets formerly covered with wooden blocks upon a concrete foundation, to overthe plans of pavements for 1897 provided for breaking up the old concrete for a width of nine inches along and adjoining the curb on each side of the street, and then, after excavating a little below this concrete base, refilling the nine-inch space with the broken crete comparatively dry. The space be-tween the top of the concrete and base of asphaltic mixture was provided to be filled with broken stone or slag so as to admit perfect sub-drainage beneath the asphalt, and at the same time to prevent the construction of averaging the state of the same time to prevent the construction of averaging the same time to prevent the form crete when contracting or expanding from affecting the asphalt. Over the top of broken stone an asphaltic concrete one and onehalf inches in thickness was provided as a binder over which the asphalt proper is

laid. EFFECT OF THE NEW PLAN. "In this arrangement of broken stone be-tween the binder and the concrete, the air-In the contracts already entered into under these plans this saving amounts to 13,800 barrels of cement and 4,600 cubic yards of sand, which in money represents over \$18,-000. In this one item alone the city engineer has saved enough to pay over six years thinks there are better fish in the sea than salary, or 30 per cent more than the entire any she has yet caught. expense of the engineering department for the whole year. The asphalt pavement on Farnam street between Twentieth and Thirty-sixth streets has been completed entirely upon one side, and about two-thirds of it on the other side. Within one month after work was closed this pavement was exposed for a period of several weeks to extremely cold weather, the thermometer bethe pole planted. Then she picked up her cracks, it seems very possible that a harder rocker and boards and marchel into the surface can be laid on such original work.

Dr. Tuchler of Alameda, Cal., worsted c. and thus also solve one of the most per-

asked for; if any literary man were mentioned, his opinion of him was given, or a clord was told showing his relation to other toubles that follow neglected colds.

ter way to do it than by commending One impetus in the development of asphalt deposits in the United States occasioned by the admission of all asphalts on equal terms in the development of asphalt deposits in the United States occasioned by the admission of all asphalts on equal terms in the development of asphalt deposits in the United States occasioned by the admission of all asphalts on equal terms in the development of asphalt deposits in the United States occasioned by the admission of all asphalts on equal terms in the development of asphalt deposits in the United States occasioned by the admission of all asphalts on equal terms in the development of asphalt deposits in the United States occasioned by the admission of all asphalts on equal terms in the development of asphalt deposits in the United States occasioned by the admission of all asphalts on equal terms in the development of asphalt deposits in the United States occasioned by the admission of all asphalts on equal terms in the development of asphalt deposits in the United States occasioned by the admission of all asphalts on equal terms in the development of asphalt deposits in the United States occasioned by the admission of all asphalts on equal terms in the united States occasioned by the admission of all asphalts of the United States occasioned by the admission of all asphalts of the United States occasioned by the admission of all asphalts on equal terms in the united States occasioned by the admission of all asphalts occasioned by the admission occasioned by the admission occasioned by the admission occasioned by the ad

rock asphalts from California, Utah, Ken-tucky and Indian Torritory are being mined and used with considerable success in vari-ous localities, and their development is bound to protect the public against any ten-dency to monopolize asphalt products or

their application for paving purposes."

Here a letter is reproduced from
Henry A. Wise, city engineer of Kansas City. in which he gives the history of successful use of asphalt from the Indian Territory. It was laid on two blocks on two different streets a year ago in places where it was streets a year ago in places where it was subjected to the heaviest traffic in the city. Mr. Wise declared that neither heat nor cold had seemed to affect it. There were no cracks in cold weather nor softness in the summer. This pavement consisted of a two-linch wearing surface of asphalt on six inches of cement with no binder course and was laid for \$2.10 a yard.

SHORT STORIES ABOUT NOTABLES. A Lincoln Reminiscence.

In an interview a few days ago the vener-

able John A. Bingham of Ohio said: "I once sat with Lincoln and heard Bishop once sat with Lincoln and heard Bishop Simpson deliver a lecture at Asbury chapel, in Washington. He made a grand plea for peace, the constitution and just laws. After the lecture he came down to speak to the president, and, after receiving our congratulations on his lecture, Mr. Lincoln said: Bishop, I have this to say to you. In considering this great country of ours, in discussing its great industries, its manifold resources, you have failed in one thing; for, in summing up the great natural resources, you never struck "lie" once, "

Absorbed Nothing. At a gathering of Cambridge undergradu ites, relates the San Francisco Wave, the head of one of the colleges was the subjechead of one of the colleges was the subject of a number of flippant criticisms. A fellow of the college heard the talk and proceeded to administer a rebuke. "You are probably ignorant, young gentlemen." he said, "that the venerable person of whom you have been speaking with such levity is one of the profoundest scholars of our age. Indeed, it may be doubted whether any man of our age has bathed more deeply in the sacred foun-tains of antiquity." "Or come up drier, sir," was the reply of the undergraduate.

Good Authority. An excellent story is told in Youth's Companion of a former president of Dartmout

collega:

He one night caught a student helping himself to wood from his well filled shed, and, collaring the offender, he demanded sterniy: "Young man, what authority have you for taking away that wood?"

"Well sir." replied the student, mindful of his Latim syntax, "opus and usus, signifying need, require the ablative."

The president's eyes twinkled, in spite of himself, but he said, gravely: "Take it, my boy, take it, and welcome. But when you have need again, come to me, and I will give you even better authority than that." ollege:

Shakespeare vs. Burns. of a certain literary society, relates Scottish Nights, the following dialogue between Scotchman and the lecturer was overheard "Ye think a fine lot o' Shakespeare, doe

"I do, sir," was the emphatic reply, "An' ye think he was mair clever than Robble Burns?" "Why, there's no comparison between

"Naysonse sir!" thundered the indignant "Nonsense, sir!" thundered the indignan doctor.

"Ay just nonsense. Robbie would hae kent fine that a king, or a queen, either, disna, gang to bed wi the crown on his head. They hang it ower the back of a chair." The doctor's face dropped, for he realized that his lecture has been given in vain."

Mark Twain's Yell.

Mark Twain, when starring on a tour cound the world, told an interviewer a Winnipeg how he often felt a desire to "cu Winnipeg how he often felt a desire to "cut loose" from civilization and to get away by himself where he could run and yell to his heart's content. In this connection there is a story about the humorist and Canon Kingsley. Walking along the streets one day Mark felt the impulse to yell coming on him with irresistible force, and stid to Kingsley: "I want to yell; I must yell." The canon said. "All right, yell away; I don't mind." "And with that," said Mark. "I stepped back a few steps, and, throwing my arms above my head, let out a war whoop that could be heard for miles, and in less time than you could count ten Canon Kingsley and myself were surrounded by a multitude of anxious citizens who wanted to know what was the matter. I told them know what was the matter, I told them nothing was the matter; I just wanted to yell and had yelled."

Embarrassed White House Callers. There is perhaps no time or place in which there is such urgent need of quickness of wi given by the president of the United States

and his wife,

When a queen receives her subjects, the etiquet is fixed and inexorable. No one speaks unless addressed by royalty. But Americans of all classes, relates Youth's Companion, crowd into the Blue Room, many with a question or a joke which they have prepared to fire at their unprepared ruler, and they judge by the fitness of his reply whether he is competent to hold his office or not.

Many of them, too, through sheer embarrassment make foolish remarks, the memory of which probably causes them misery afterward.

afterward,
One frightened woman assured Mrs, Cleveland, "It is a mutual pleasure to meet you," correcting her mistake by calling out as she was passed down the line, "I meant to say the pleasure is all on your side."
A group of students out from college on a holiday were presented to the same woman just after her entrance to the White House for the second time, One lad, a fresh, man, pale with diffidence, heard himself to his horror saying in a loud, squeaky tone of authority:

of authority: "Madam, I think you have just cause to be roud of your husband,"
The other boys stared with amazement and The other boys stared with amazement and delight, storing up the "joke on Bill" for all future time. But there was not the flicker of a smile upon the sweet, womanly face of the first woman of the land.

"Ah" she said gravely, still holding his hand, "you bring me the verdict of prosperity." I thank you."

The freshman's comrades were delighted at the reply and at the opportunity given to chaff Bill upon the awkwardness of his address, but Bill only knew that he had seen what seemed to him the kindest woman in the world.

THE FOODS WE EAT.

Various Kinds and What They Are Severally Good For. Nature sumplies us with two complete of it on the other side. Within one month after work was closed this pavement was exposed for a period of several weeks to extremely coil weather, the thermometer being S degrees below zero when there was conside on the pavement and 15 to 18 degrees below zero when there was from four to six inches of show on the surface. A personal examination of this pavement after this exposure over the entire mile and a quarter of its length on one side, and nearly three-onarters of a mile on the other, failed to develop the slightest crack upon the surface. And I am of the opinion that should it reach 20 or 25 degrees below zero during the next two months it will compare favorably as to cracks with any asphalt heretore laid. One defective feature is apphalt pavements especially noticeable in effects with car tracks is the creeping of the asphalt into wave-like forms, which seem to be coused by the unbalanced traffic, which is continuously in one direction on each respective side. This is more notice, be where asphalt pavements have been laid with soft mixture to avoid crucking. Should the pavement laid under the new plans prove successful in avoiding or miximized the pavement laid under the new plans prove successful in avoiding or miximized traffic each of the strain of the pavement upon various modifications, and thus also solve one of the most perplexing problems in asphalt paving. In addition to providing new plans and appeals the general features of provisions and thus also solve one of the most perplexing problems have been faid to find the pavement upon various modifications, embracing the general features of provisions and thus also solve one of the most perplexing problems have been can be laid on such original work, and thus also solve one of the most perplexing problems have been can be laid on such original work, and thus also solve one of the most perplexing problems in asphalt paving. In addition to providing new plans and appeals to among the pavement is the development of the pavement with a binder one and foods, milk and eggs, which contain in the

Arnold's Bromo Cetery cures headaches, 19c, 25c and 50c. All druggists.

KLONDIKE IN WOOL SOAP

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

E. C. SWIFT, 1st Vice President L. F. SWIFT, 2nd Vice President L. A. CARTON, Treasurer

Swift and Company

CHICAGO, ILL.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
SO. OMAHA, NEB.
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
SO. ST. PAUL, MINN.



WOOL SOAP Woolens, Toilet. Bath. It Floats.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago,

Nov. 10, 1897.

MRS. HELEN M. BARKER, Treas. Nat. W. C. T. U., The Temple Chicago: DEAR MADAM -We recently purchased from Raworth, Schodde & Co. their plant, trade mark, etc., and are now manufacturing the celebrated "Wool Soap."

We will make you what we think a very generous proposition-that is, for every Wool Soap Wrapper that you return to us between now and January 1st, 1899, we will pay you 1c each. Just think what this means to your Association if each one of your members only purchases one cake of this soap a week. It means that you will receive \$2,000.00 weekly. They could also recommend it to their friends and have the wrappers given to them, and by working it in this way we think you should derive a benefit of at least \$150,000.00 the coming year.

There is no better White Floating Soap on the market than "Wool Soap," and we will guarantee to keep the quality equal to what it is at the present time. It is the only soap that will wash woolens without shrinking, the best Soap for general laundry purposes made, and is unexcelled for toilet and bath.

We will co-operate with you and give you as much assistance in getting our proposition known to your members as possible.

Yours respectfully, SWIFT AND COMPANY.

Not genuine unless picture of Babies is on the wrapper.

President, FRANCES E. WILLARD, Private Secretary. Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill. Vice President at Large. LILLIAN N. STEVENS, Portland, Maine. Corresponding Secretary, KATHARINE LENTE STEVENSON, The Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Recording Secretary, CLARA C. HOFFMAN, Kansas City, Mo. Assistant Recording Secretary, FRANCES E. BEAUCHAMP, Lexington, Ky. Treasurer, HELEN M. BARKER, The Temple, Chicago, Ill. Office Secretary, MINNIE B. HORNING

For God and Home and Every Land.

NEXT CONVENTION BUFFALO, N. Y., COT. I TO NOV. 8, 1897.

NATIONAL Woman's Christian Temperance Union

TIME OF PRAYER-Noontide.

Badge-A Knot of White Ribbon.

METHODS-Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic Social and Legal.

WATCHWORDS-Agitate-Educate-Organize.

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A. Dec. 1, 1897.

DEAR SISTER:

We have made arrangements with Swift and Company for the sale of Wool Soap, and if we can enlist our women and their friends to buy this soap during the next year, and send the wrappers to us, we can gather in many dollars for our work. 1st. The soap is an excellent article, and every woman will be benefited by using it.

Swift and Company are a perfectly reliable firm, and will keep all their promises. 3rd. Here is a simple way in which every woman can strengthen the State and National without any financial loss to herself. Please bring this matter before your local union, and ask every member to buy this soap and enlist every other woman to do the same. Appoint some faith-

ful, earnest woman to look after the matter, and gather up the wrappers and send monthly to me. To the woman sending in the largest number of wrappers during the year we will give, as a prize, Miss Willard's "Glimpses;" to the one sending the next largest number, "A Great Mother." To the one sending the largest number from each State we will give a badge or button with a beautiful portrait of Miss Willard. May we count upon your doing this work thoroughly and systematically?

This firm will give the National one cent for each wrapper. These are all to be sent to Mrs. Helen M. Barker, The Temple, Chicago. An account will be strictly kept with each State, and 30 per cent of all receipts will be sent by the National Treasurer back to the State Treasurer. If the grocers of your town do not now keep this excellent soap go to them and tell them that nearly all the women are going to want this soap, and ask them to order it at once from their jobber.

The general officers and nearly every State president heartily indorse the plan, your own State president among the number. The success of this plan will depend upon the carnestness with which you take it up, and talk it up, and follow it up, and keep it up.

Money is needed by State and National for literature, for organization, for pushing the work.

Thousands of dollars will come into our treasuries, my sisters, if we will all say a good word for Wool Soap, and keep saying it. Be careful not to forget to save and send the wrappers. Go to work at once. Send a slip giving name and address in full of sender with each package of wrappers, so that proper credit may be given to each State and to those who compete for prizes. Looking for the welcome packages of wrappers, I am

Yours for Wooi Soap that will cleanse our ways and make the wheels run smoothly,

HELEN M. BARKER, Treasurer.

P. S.-If your dealer refuses to put Wool Soap in stock, please send his name and address to Swift and Company, Chicago, Illinois, and we will arrange to have you supplied.

TOILET AND BATH



MY MAMA

USED

requirements are perfectly met in Wool Soap.

There may be more expensive soaps, but none better. It is absolutely pure. For the bath it is pleasant, soothing and delightful.

There's only one soap that won't shrink woolens. You must choose between no soap and

MOOL SOAP

I WISH MINE

HAD.