heen outdone by Capt. Lewis E. Ijams, to suit any listener and keep it up in- by and took the poor fellow's head of Illinois. The Arabian Nights are in definitely. He never had to repeat danger of being outclassed in history, himself-or, if he did, he never told lance with his burden the surgeon henceforth, by the Bloomington Days. The respective ancient and modern instances of the two great story-tellers | Ijams drop in with a budget of buttonrun parailel, to a certain extent; but the American army veteran's continuitener that the captain never failed to ous performance was inspired seem- spread himself. For hours at a time ingly by a more sordid motive than the octogenarian would sit spellbound that of the bride of the sulton of India, drinking in tales of early life in Illiand had a different, though perhaps nois, many of which were contemporaequally happy ending.

Scheherazade told her royal spouse 1.101 stories in as many nights, in or- Brokaw's death Capt. Ijams was inder to divert him from his disagreeable habit of putting to death each aged widower and take up story-tellmorning his new bride of the day be- ing as a steady job.

Ijams spun the same number of treatment so untiringly administered, things in his will. then the captain felt right mad, and had up and sued the estate for \$10,000— his choice line of Chauncey M. Dethat is to say, for 1,000 prime, hand- pew's favorites, then went on with his made jokes, at ten dollars per. The early Illinois legends and personal extra one hundred and one Joe Millerism was thrown in gratis for good finally brought up in the comparative-

sand-but that's another story, which going so that he could read a chapter gether with its romantic sequel, as to old man would chuckle delightedly how Capt. Ijams won a bride, through over: Maying a losing game of strategy against Cupid.

How a Fortune Was Made. nothing but a blooming prairie, ac- and so on.



CAPT. LOUIS IJAMS

cording to a New York World corre nally became a miser.

like salvation, it was free.

Lewis was possessed of a prodigious | called the fight off." memory, a fertile imagination and a vast collection of antiques in the line from the battlefield: of jocose anecdotes of the vintage of 1840 and backward. He could draw wounded comrade to the rear and did little jokefarm in McLean county.

Ahram Brokaw loved to have Capt. busters, and he was such a good lisneous with his own boyhood days. The habit grew upn him, and after Mrs. vited to put in all his time with the

o Was Made Official "Story Teller." So Capt. Hams accepted the posicheerful yarns to Abram Brokaw, a tion of grand vizier and raconteur-inmillionaire plowmaker 85 years old, chief to Haroun Brokaw. No salary presumably with the object of prolong- was mentioned in connection with the ing the latter's life. But when the office, but Ijams figured that so long aged man finally succumbed at the as he could make the old gentleman one hundred and first side-splitter, laugh he would have little trouble to and it transpired that he had been so induce him to loosen up financially. well entertained that he had clean for. Moreover, it was a safe gamble that gotten to mention the said Ijams in his stock of stories would last longer his will or to compensate him in any than the venerable listener, and then substantial way for the humorous the latter would more than square

Jams started in systematically with after his money. recollections of Abraham Lincoln, and ly modern period of the civil war. By He didn't get quite the ten thou- this time he would have Mr. Brokaw

"Abraham begat Isaac, and Isaac from the onslaught and blandishbegat Jacob, and Jacob begat Judas and his brethren; and Judas begat Abram Brokaw had settled in Phares and Zara of Thamar; and ing jokelet No. 1.001, about a man Electrington away back in the forties | Phares begat Esrom, and Esrom be- who slipped on a banana peel, poor when the site of the present city was | gat Aram, and Aram begat Aminadab," | Mr. Brokaw gave a loud chuckle and

The great stream of the antiques was this quotation from a Latin Christian era: "A man who fired a rock at a dog and hit his mother-inlaw said, 'Not such a bad shot at

Here is a specimen from early Illi-

nois: "Jake Spawr was one of the three commissioners appointed to lay out the turnpike road between Chicago and Springfield. The act required that these commissioners should be sworn, form this duty. So Jake, as a justice of the peace, administered the oath to raised up the lid of a shoe-box with a looking-glass inside it, and solemnly administered the oath to his reflection in the mirror, thus swearing himself in, so that he could legally help to construct the pike."

This Lincoln story was one that old

man Brokaw pronounced "a bird:" "Lincoln and Douglas were traveling together by stage-coach from Laspondent. He bought up land for al- con to Pontiac, when they got into a most nothing and lent small sums of heated persnal debate, and Lincoln money on likely looking farms, then more than hinted that there was a liar foreclosed the mortgages. He also in their party of two, and that it manufactured and sold plows, which wasn't himself. This meant fight. At no farmer, rich or poor, could do with- the next stopping place the flery out. These enterprises, combined by Douglas pulled a pair of pistols out of the time he was celd enough to have no his carpetbag and proposed to 'Abe' particular use for money, so he grad that they arbitrate their differences with cold lead. Lincoln drew himself Like some other millionaires of our up and said: 'I am about twice your time, old man Brokaw cultivated a height, and would be too easy a mark sense of humor and loved the society for you. To make things even, you'll of a cheerful liar-especially when, have to stand further away from me than I do from you.' Douglas began to the dry one.' He found a congenial affinity, in the see the joke and replied: "No; I'll tell funny sense, in the person of his neigh- you what we'll do. I'll mark out my bor, Capt. Lewis E. Ijams, who had a size on your person, and every shot civil war record, a small pension and that hits outside the mark won't count.' a reputation as the local Mark Tapley. Then they had a drink together and

Another warm baby was this waif

"An Irish corporal was carrying

Bloomington, Ill.—Scheherazade has | upon this inexhaustible store in lots | not notice when a cannon-ball whizzed off. When Pat reached the ambuthe same story twice in the same way, asked: 'What are you bringing in that headless corpse for?" The Irishman turned and looked at the remains and exclaimed disgustedly: 'Begob. he tould me it was his leg!"

And Ijams could at any moment throw the aged plowmaker into convulsions of laughter by repeating Josh Billings' recipe for making hoe-cake:

"Take a common or garden hoe, boil her down till she jells and then let her

Day after day and week after week Capt. Ijams continued reeling off these stories, quips and cranks. The old millionaire grew feebler, but kept alive just to laugh. Since then Ijams has suspected that Mr. Brokaw was laughing at something else besides his jokes. But for two or three years everything went merrily as a marriage

Speaking of marriage bells recalls the fact that old man Brokaw was decidedly of a re-marrying disposition. yet he wouldn't give in to it because he suspected that the many women who offered to be a nurse, a sister or nny old companion to him were only

Had to Keep the Old Maids Away. It was to keep these designing females at a safe distance that Miss Selina Lantz, spinster and housekeeper, was specially engaged. She got to be so busy shooing off old maids and grass widows, that Capt. Jiams had to help her. In addition to is worth telling in some detail, to or two from the Bible, and the dear his humorous stunts, the captain for a long period acted as Miss Lantz's chief aid in protecting Abram Brokaw

> ments of the female sex. Finally, one day, as Ijams was tellexpired.

Capt. Ijams' grief was tempered by the thought that his long and faithful writer of the first century of the services were to be substantially rewarded.

Alas! When the last will and testament of Abram Brokaw came to probate, the name of Lewis E. Ijams was conspicuously missing from its list of legatees. That was funny, very funny!

And for once the joke was on Ijams. Then the captain brought his famous suit against the Brokaw heirs. The court decided that he was entitled to some compensation, but that but there was no official handy to per- his claim of ten dollars per story was in excess of the regular wage-rates of the Jokesmiths' union; so he was the other two commissioners and then awarded \$5,050, which the Brokaw es-·tate paid.

> The captain, meanwhile, had executed a sentimental flank movement on Miss Lantz, for whose especial delectation he told his one hundred and second funny story, which was as

> "A girl who was besieged with admirers on shipboard, while cross ig the Atlantic, asked the captain's advice. He said: 'Well, the weather is fine, and you know how to swim. Suppose you accidentally fall overboard, and then accept the young man who jumps after you.' So the girl tried it. Four of her beaux were on deck at the time, and three of them jumped. simultaneously. The fourth cautiously threw a life-preserver. When the young lady had been fished out, she sent for the captain, and said: 'What shall I do now? I can't marry the whole three.' 'Well,' responded the captain. 'I should advise you to take

> "Now, Selina," continued Ijams, the moral of this story is, that lots of fellows will be jumping after you, but I'm the only dry one-dry humor, you know. You'd better take me. Will you?"

Selna saw the point, and whispered a coy "yes." They were married here and have settled down happily on their

Teeth for Charms. Sig. Mascagni ard h's wife wear watch charms alike, and these have been the occasion of some curious comment . They are common Italian coins, each punctured with six holes, in which are set bits of white substance, the nature of which is not apparent except on close examnation. These are, in reality, the eeth of the first two Mascagni hildren; the teeth of the mother harm being the first of her little daughter's, while the proud father wears in his charm the milk-tooth of his first-born son.

OF WEALTH

THRIFT AND ECONOMY.

Right Thinking Necessary to Greatest Success in Every Field of

Endeavor.

is an excess which defeats the aim. and is the cause of loss and misery.

erly house his stock during the win-

saving. That so-called economy

ness, which is criminal. It is the sav-

it is poor economy to keep them.

go a small pleasure for a greater one

a little farther off. It is the ability

to think out these matters that makes

the civilized man superior to the bar-

barian, Think! Don't get tired of

using the reasoning brain that a good

Providence has given you. The

secret of knowledge is in thinking, and

the power to make comparison. One

of the drawbacks of many schools is

the teaching, the cramming of rules

and facts without combining with

them the importance of cause and ef-

fect. Teach one to think, and he will

soon be a person of no mean knowl-

edge. It is the thinker who wins in

life, and on the farm, in the workshop,

in the store, anywhere and every-

where, where brains are needed, you

will find it is the active, keen and

careful thinker who forges to the

INTERESTS ARE EQUAL.

people in Work of Municipal

Improvement.

Among the many plans devised to

further the interests of small towns

and cities, and which has proved most

successful, is the commercial clubs in

which all business men of the commu-

nity cooperate for the common good.

Organizations of this class are al-

most a necessity in any town where

harmony is desired among the differ-

ent business classes in the carrying

out of plans for town improvement,

securing the enterprises of various

kinds and the general good of all in

the community. There is no reason

why these clubs in their membership

should be confined to the residents of

the town. The farmers in the neigh-

borhood are as deeply interested in

the success of town enterprises as

are the business men of the place, or

at least they should be. For what

will help along the town towards pros-

In many localities there is a senti-

ment that the interests of the farm-

er and the business men are not par-

allel. It is necessary that this feel-

ing be obliterated as far as possible

because there is no logical foundation

for it. The better the town is the bet-

ter the local market for the farmers'

produce; the more equitable will be

taxation and the better educational fa-

cilities. All these are matters that

concern the farmer in the immediate

neighborhood of the town. Many

business men feel that a membership

in clubs organized for promotion of

two industries should be confined to

business men; that perhaps the farm-

er would not be in accord with resi-

dents of the town in matters of public

improvements. This is an error, a

lack of confidence in the good judg

ment of the average farmer, who will

generally realize how important the

ome town is to him, and all his neigh-

bors. Then the farmer sometimes

thinks that he is not welcome in an as-

sociation of business men, perhaps be-

cause he has never been invited to

take part in meetings held to discuss

matters pertaining to town affairs.

There is no good reason why these sentiments should exist. It is only

by a harmonious pulling together of

the residents of the rural districts and

the business men that the greatest

good can be brought about for the

Insurance.

"You'd better take out some life in-

"Go on. I'm so healthy I won't die

"But if you get a policy you'll prob-

home town.

for 60 years yet.'

perity will also help the farmer.

D. M. CARR.

Economy is one of the essentials to success. It matters not how great one's earnings may be, if there is no

MOTHER EARTH .KIND TO ALL HER CHILDREN.

THE GREATNESS OF NATIONS

Utilization of Natural Resources Goes Hand in Hand with Civilization-Exhaustible and Renewable Riches.

Old mother earth is the basis of all wealth. Greatness of nations is commensurate with the degree of utilizaion of the mineral elements and other products, all of which are the result of natural laws. The higher the civilization the greater and the more economical are the uses of the earth's resources. In the great commercial and manufacturing centers of the world is found the superior intelligence. Wherever there is industry there flourishes civilization. With the decay of commercial importance nations retrograde and lose power, and finally find a place in history

Wealth of countries can be divided into two classes: that which is exhaustible, and that which is renewable. The exhaustible is the mineral wealth, gold, silver, iron, copper, and all the useful metals-coal, salt, sulphur, oil and mineral products which once utilized in manufacture and commerce are not renewable. The renewable wealth is entirely in the vegetable and animal kingdom and nearly all of it is included in the field of agriculture. sing the word in its broadest sense. and is represented by the crops of cereals, vegetables, fruits, fibrous plants, the useful gums, such as rubber, the woods of trees and all that is of utility in the arts and manufac-

The wealthiest nations, and those that give promise of the longest existence, are those that possess abundance of both exhaustible and renewable wealth. Both classes afford a field for manufacture and commerce. The nation-that lacks the conditions necessary for the production of renewable wealth, and only has exhaustible wealth, will eventually find itsresources for self-sustainence at an end, and will of necessity become de pendent upon some other nation.

No other nation possesses such diversified resources as does the United States. With mineral resources that will require ages of time to utilize, the millions upon millions of rich timber and agricultural lands representing renewable wealth, and every natural advantage for manufacture. within its vast territory hundreds of millions of people can find homes and sustenance for thousands of years to come, and if necessary suprly other rations with a surplus of its products. Thus the nation will grow riche. through disposing of its renewable wealth for what represents the labor and the exhaustible wealth of less favored nations.

Britain have little renewable wealth according to population, and relies chiefly unon exhaustible resources their utilization in manufacture and the value of the labor of its people in manufacture for commerce of articles from the raw products, both mineral and vegetable, imported from her dependencies and other nations. It is rlain that the nation that exchanges its raw, exhaustible wealth for the renewable wealth of another country will grow poorer, and the nation that receives this exhaustible wealth in exchange for its renewable wealth will grow richer.

Principles that apply to nations in this regard, are also applicable to integral parts of nations, and in a republic like the United States, to its states and lesser communities. Thus it is patent that the state or community that employs its people in manufacturing from its products to the greatest extent, instead of having them go to the markets of the world in a raw state, and retains within its borders the profits accruing from labor employed in the production of its articles of commerce, will advance in wealth and importance.

D. M. CARR. SAPS LOCAL WEALTH.

Systems That Draw from Circulation Money That Should Be Kept Home.

That city, town or community from which the major part of the earnings of the people are sent elsewhere is destined to go backward and take a place in the rear of progressive communities. It will never have the full quota of wealth that is due it, and that it should have. It is the profits, the amounts that represent the surplus above cost of production of products, and the earnings of the laborer above his expenses of living, and the legitimate profits of the merchants and others in business that makes a community wealthy. When these earnings are diverted to foreign places their local tax-paying and up-building power is destroyed and the places receiving the money acquire a benefit. If you desire to see the greatest measure of prosperity in your own town, keep every dollar you can in circulation at home. The bank corporation or individual that has its exstence elsewhere and has a mortgage on your farm or other property, enjoys a means of making you bear a portion of the burden of taxes of another section than your own. It matters not by what means your money reaches outside your own bailiwick, it results in the same evil. You are lping those who pay none of the cost of maintaining the institution of your own town and county.

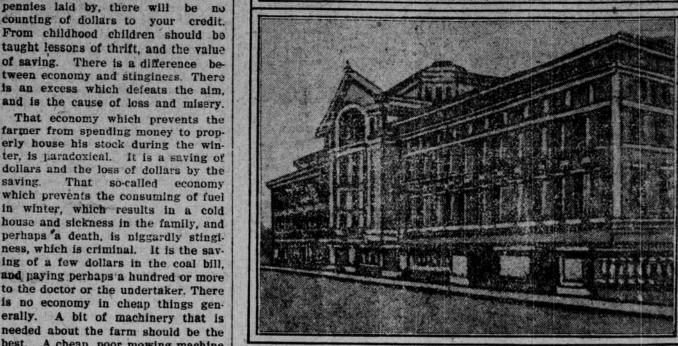
Gay Costumes in Church.

lay morning. It was a protty sight.

ably work yourself to death paying

"Out in the country we would as ors, but I wish you could have seen lief by to the moon as wear a light rival of his stenographer and cler-the dress of be women at the Little blue chiffen automobile veil to hear ical assistants. When on the road, Church Around the Corner last Sun-

CO) NING D



..... PA THE NEW U.S. WAR COLLEGE

best. A cheap, poor mowing machine from some mail order house may break down when it is needed the most, and a result is the loss of tons ities for fitting his sons for the ca- history. of hay several times the value of a reer of soldier, Uncle Sam is soon to good machine. Poor articles wear out rapidly, and are likely to give out at a time when most needed, and are a continual source of expense. A poor breed of stock is another illustration. a model military post is to be es-Poor, bony horses eat more than well tablished as part of the college equipbred ones, and the latter always find a ment. All this has been accompished ready sale, while the raw-bones cannot at a cost of \$2,000,000, and it is here be disposed of at any price. The same with hogs, sheep, and all classes of and the national guard will be given domestic stock. A poor lot of anipostgraduate course in military mals should be gotten rid of as soon as possible. They are expensive and making for several years past, and It is in looking after the saving of a penny and being blind to the dollar is concerned, but the war college propthat could be gained that is the trouer is in readiness for its commissioned ble with many. Savages have no pupils, and so the school is to be callidea of economy. They cannot fore-

ed to order for serious work. The nation's newest war college i very much superior in every way to any similar seat of professional learning possessed by any other world power. Just here is should be emlege, for the navy already has a war port, R. I. The new army college rather surpasses its naval rival in some respects, but it must be borne in mind that it will have to care for a greater number of students than are usually in attendance at the school maintained by the other arm of the

The fact that it was desired to provide, supplementary to the college urged to participate. However, spestructure, a group of representative buildings for a model military post made is incumbent upon the war department to use considerable care in the selection of a site, and choice fin- tion or specially desirable details of ally fell upon a historic spot on the duty will probably find it to their adbank of the Potomac river and serving vantage to make a good showing in gateway to our national capital. Here cidentally it may be noted that the there have been erected, in accord- provision in conjunction with the War ance with a group plan, a magnificent | college of a fully garrisoned military college building and officers' quarters, post will enable the instructors at the officers mess, barracks, a supply de- college to illustrate their teachings as and commissary and the other neces tical object lessons, furnished by the

sary units of a military community. Not only is the college building a thing of beauty, but every effort has been made to make it fireproof in order to provide a safe repository for the invaluable library, the collection which will have place in the reference archives of the War college. The home of the college, which is of brick and has re-enforced concrete construcof the Roman basilica style. The by 125 feet in depth, with a bay winof two stories above a basement and main entrance pavilion, which has been designed as the principal orna-

mental gable, with massive piers on either side and beautifully proportioned Ionic columns in the center. fects from those of alcohol. As to These columns support an entablature, above which is a semicircular opening. an improvement, campbor certainly In the center of the opening thus produces it .- Dundee Advertiser. formed is the emblematic figure of an eagle, thrown into bold relief by the shadows. The entrance pavilion design is reproduced to an extent at either end of the building, while the portions of the structure flanking the pavilion are in the plaster style of treatment, the pilasters being several feet lower than the Ionic columns in the center. The plan of the roof presents the form of a cross with a low octangonal dome at the intersection. In front of the War College building is a terrace with a graceful balustrade half a thousand feet in length. Here is located the statue of Frederick the Great, presented to this nation by the German emperor, and with it will be me for more than 11 years .- Stray grouped the bronze figures of other Stories.

Not satisfied with the present facil- | famous warriors who have places in

The recently completed institution open at Washington a war college, at Washington is to be known officialwhere the art of war may be taught ly as the United States War College in all of its intricacles. A new war and Engineer School of Application, college building has been erected and and more than 50 buildings will have place within its boundaries when the scheme is worked out in its entirety. The plan that has been carried out has involved the distribution of the many that the officers of the regular army buildings around an immense quadrangle drill ground. This park is crossed by a driveway running east science. The project has been in the and west, while on either side of the reservation near the boundary this even now ambition is not fully realiz- road leads into two roadways running ed in so far as the model military post north and south, the entire length of the reservation.

The object of this vast project which has cost the country millions of dollars is to make study profitable and popular among our army officers -in other words to provide them with facilities for self-help in their chosen profession and to encourage men of genius to develop their talent along phasized that this new school of ad- lines in which they have especial provanced instruction is an army war col- ficiency. Uncle Sam's new system of military education is a close parallel college of its own, located at New- to our public school system-with the War college corresponding to the high school-but with only a portion of the soldierly pupils will attendance be compulsory

The younger officers in the various branches of the service will be "ordcred" to attend the War college and other schools, whereas the older men in the military service will be merely cial records are to be kent regarding every individual who shows special capacity in the school work so that officers who are ambitious for promopot, storehouses for the quartermaster to tactics, campaigning, etc., by pracmaneuvers of seasoned troops.

Eaters of Camphor.

.It is surprising what a number of camphor eaters there are among the well-to-do classes. The idea seems to of models and other rare possessions prevail that this article, taken in small and regular doses, gives a peculiarly clear creaminess of complexion, and score of young women buy it for this very purpose. The habit is, moretion, is of classic design, suggestive over, very difficult to cast aside for camphor produces a mild form of structure measures 260 feet in length exhilaration and stupefaction, and in many instances where very large dow on the south side 37 feet in diam- doses have been swallowed the habit eter. The building rises to a height has become a sort of slavery. These comphor eaters all have a dreamy. in the center of the front facade is the dazed and very listless air, and in most of them there is an ever present longing to sleep, or at least rest. mental feature of the exterior design Extreme weariness generally follows The pavilion consists of a pedi- the taking of regular deses, and cases have been seen where it has been almost difficult to tell the efthe complexion, if a ghastly pallor be

> Didn's Harmonize. Patience-That artist friend of yours is the greatest man for harmony I ever saw

Patrice-Do you really think so?

"Well, I don't. I saw him out riding to-day with a sorrel-top girl and a brunette horse."-Yonkers Statesman.

Steadiness Well Proved. Relative-Well, I sincerely hope you will be happy with him, Mandy. Is he

a steady young man? Miss Mandy-Steady! My goodness. Aunt Judy, he's been coming to see

EAT WHILE YOU WORK. President of Seabord Wants Employes to Follow His Plan.

"Work while you eat and eat while vou work."

In a nutshell such is the order which President W. A. Garrett of the Seaboard Air Line sends out to the officials c. the road in a circular letter just issued.

"I always take a bite with me in the orning." declared the railroad presient in the circular, "and when lunch ime comes I eat it at my desk, there by losing little time from my work. I think it wouldn't be a bad idea if you would do likewise."

So far as can be ascertained the ecipients of the circular haven't taken the matter very seriously. The is suance of the quick-lunch circular ings to mind the fact that President Garrett is also an early riser.

When in the city he is always at his esk each morning at 7 o'clock, disosing of business, even before the ara private car, he rises at 5 a. m. on summer mornings, putting in a good hour's time each morning with his stenographer before partaking of breakfast. This fact has made it difficult, of late, for him to keep a stenographer for any length of time.

When he came with the Seaboard about nine months ago from the Queen and Crescent, one of the first things President Garrett did was to issue a general circular letter requesting all employes of the read to abstahr from the obnoxious cigarette habit, and also to refrain from use of intoxicating iquors. The circular created quite a flurry, and for a while cigarette users ecame almost as scarce as hen's eeth in the Seaboard's general office

Naturally.

"My lawyer recommends this to me as a feasible course."

"That proves nothing as to its "It doesn't?"

"Of course not. My dear, to a law er all courses are fee-sible."-Balti-

STRENGTH OF ALUMINUM.

Workers in Metal.

Metal workers frequently ask: What is the strength of aluminum? The ten of aluminum varies considerably with different conditions of hardness, due to cold weather; also to the amount of and character of the section, and the amount of hardening ingredients.

Cast aluminum is about equal in strength to cast iron in tension, while under compression it is comparatively weak. Taking the metal 99 per cent. pure, the ultimate tensile strength per are inch in castings is 18,600 nds: in sheet, 24,000 to 40,000: 30,000 to 55,000 pounds, and bars, 28,000 to 40,000 pounds. As compared with copper, the average tensile Cast, 18,000 pounds; sheet, 30, of 35,000 to 45,000. aluminum compares with copper. The else

in the same manner that alloyed alumfnum compares with brass. The elas-A Question Frequently Asked by tic limit of 99 per cent. pure aluminum is for castings in tension 8.500 pounds: sheet, 12,500 < 25,000; wire, 16,000 to 33,000; bars, 14,000 to 23,000 pounds per square inch.

Under transverse tests aluminum is not very rigid, although the metal will bend nearly double before breaking, while cast iron, under similar condiwork that has been put upon the metal tions, is broken very easily. The tensile strength of aluminum is greatly improved by subjecting the ingots to forging and pressing at a temperature the tensile strength of pure aluminum of 600 degrees Fahrenheit. Taking in relation to its weight, it is as strong as steel of 80,000 pounds per square inch. Alurainum property alloyed with nickel is much stronger than the pure metal, as may be seen by the follow ing figures: Nickel alaminum has an sion in the form of castings of 18,000 to 28,000 pounds; in the form of sheet of 35,000 to 50,000, and in bars, 30,000

square inch of nickel aluminum is as follows: In castings, 8,500 to 12,000 pounds; sheet, 21,000 to 30,000, and bars, 18,500 to 25,000. The average tensile strength of brass when cast is 18,000 pounds per square inch; when cast is 18,000 pounds per square inch; when in the form of wire, 49.000 average tensile strength of 36,000 pounds per square inch.—Philadelphis

> It matched the brilliant coloring of the stained glass in the windows, and "New Yorkers take their religion fortunately they toned it down a little as gayly as they take everything else," or it would have looked like a kaleid remarked the woman from the countoscope. Red, blue, green, yellow hats with flowers on them; with grapes ry. "Now, you know, out home we mostly dress in sombre clothing when on them, with cherries on them, and we go to hear a sermon. If not black, dark gray almost like it, mouse collue chiffon automobile veils! ored things, anything but bright col-

certainly was "-New York Press.