

Ready to Say "Good-Night"



The night clothes of little lads and maids, when made for other seasons than winter, do not differ much from those worn by their elders. For little girls, nainsook and batiste and the light muslins are used for the gowns and narrow lingerie laces for trimming. The trimming is simpler, that is, not so much lace is used, and the methods of applying it are less intricate.

With the return of fancy needlework to fashion in the belongings of grown people, it is sure to appear on children's clothes, where it seems more appropriate than any other sort of trimming. The small and dainty patterns in laces are chosen when laces are used.

The little empire gown shown in the picture has a body of narrow lace and fine embroidery. It is sleeveless, with a ruffle of wider val lace finishing the arm eyes. This is a pattern for summer wear and few sleeveless gowns are made for little girls. For between seasons, little models are made with high neck and long sleeves, finished with fancy needlework and

small tucks. These are to be replaced, as the cold weather comes on, by gowns of canton flannel, made long.

The small boy's pajamas hardly need description. They are made of light cotton materials. The pants are fastened at the waist with a tape which is run through a hem in the top. They are as plain as can be and so is the coat. This is usually bound with braid and provided with a pocket at one side. The same pattern is used for the canton flannel pajamas used in cold weather.

For the comfort of little ones who sleep in cold rooms and are liable to kick their feet from under cover, bed shoes of canton flannel or of elder-down are recommended. They are easily made and easily laundered and they are most comforting.

There are numbers of patterns for little nightdresses—the simplest ones are the best. For the little boy, pajamas, like those shown in the picture, cannot be improved upon.

There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of a woman who voluntarily wears a Salvation army bonnet.

A Lovely Neglige of Yellow Crepe



Some of the most beautiful tones of yellow are even more delicious in crepe, than in any other material. The adorable negligee pictured here, has been made up in all the flowerlike colors: rose, blue, lavender, pink and in pale green, and it is exquisite in all of them, but in light and glowing yellow it is simply a glorious garment.

It is combined with a net-top lace in deep cream color and is very simply cut. Anyone with any knowledge of sewing can undertake to make so simple a pattern. The bodice portion is cut in kimono fashion with sleeves and body in one piece. It is gathered to a narrow soft belting at the waist line. The long plain skirt portion, with hemmed opening down the front, is straight and is also gathered to the belt. The bottom is finished with a three-inch hem.

When the body and skirt have been made and joined at the belt the lace is to be set on. Choose an open mesh pattern and one having a pretty finish at its top edge. The lace should be ten to twelve inches wide, or it may be wider. Gather a ruffle of the lace to be set about the waist line. Turn the

top edge of the lace down about an inch and a half, to form a standing ruffle. When this founce has been set about the waist, small chiffon roses in light pink, blue and yellow with pale green chiffon leaves, are to be set over it in a row, with one color following another. These roses are important and the negligee would lose character without them.

A width of three or four inches is cut from the top of a length of lace to form the ruffle for the neck and front of the body. The remainder of this length will make the ruffles that are set on to the ends of the sleeves. The narrow, standing ruffle makes a heading and a single chiffon rose in pink, with its little, pale green leaves, is set at the top of each ruffle against the net.

The negligee is worn with a cap to match. It has a small lace plaque at the center of the crown. A puff of crepe is gathered to this and edged with lace. It is drawn up about the face on an elastic band. A few very small chiffon roses are set with bows of narrow satin ribbon in the founce of lace that falls about the face.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By O. E. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Courses of the Moody Bible Institute.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 12

ELIJAH'S FLIGHT AND RETURN.

LESSON TEXT—1 Kings 19:8-18. (Read entire chapter). GOLDEN TEXT—Be still and know that I am God. Ps. 46:10.

Elijah's great victory over the prophets of Baal which resulted in their extermination is followed by a most notable prayer service on the top of Mount Carmel (18:42-45). So confident was the prophet that at the arising of "a little cloud," he hastily summoned the feasting king and urges his departure to his home, "that the rain stop thee not." The God whom Elijah had honored so signally that day laid his hand upon the prophet (18:46) so that he was able to outrun the king's horses to the entrance of Jezreel. There he is met by a messenger of the wicked queen (19:2) who had been the protector and provider of the slain prophets. Getting his eyes off of God and seeing only a vile and wicked woman Elijah not only ran for his life out of Ahab's domains but also "went a day's journey into the wilderness" to the protecting shade of a juniper tree (v. 4).

I. The Discouraged Prophet, vv. 4-8. Old and young, great and small, we all have our periods of discouragement and frequently despair. Christian's encounter with Giant Despair appeals to us all for it is so true to life. At Carmel, Elijah controlled the king; in his palace at Jezreel, Jezebel soon shattered his good resolutions, if he had any. We must recall that it was her prophets Elijah had destroyed. There is a suggestion in the fact that Elijah did not enter her presence (18:46). Yonder in the wilderness, his Gethsemane, Elijah prayed a vastly different sort of prayer than upon Mount Carmel. Jezebel is still in power. Heathenism is not overthrown, his efforts had been but trying to "dam Niagara with bulrushes."

No one who has ever heard the oratorio "Elijah" sung will ever forget the bitter agony of "It is enough." The prophet who alone had been exalted to the heights was alone capable to sounding such a depth of human despair. The sources of his discouragement were his physical condition, his loneliness, inactivity, mental reaction and a feeling that his cause was lost.

God's first remedy was to feed his fainting servant and then give him a task to perform, viz., a journey to Mount Horeb (Mount of God), for God loved him just as truly now as previously at Carmel. In this new strength Elijah went "forty days" (v. 8; 1 Pet. 2:2).

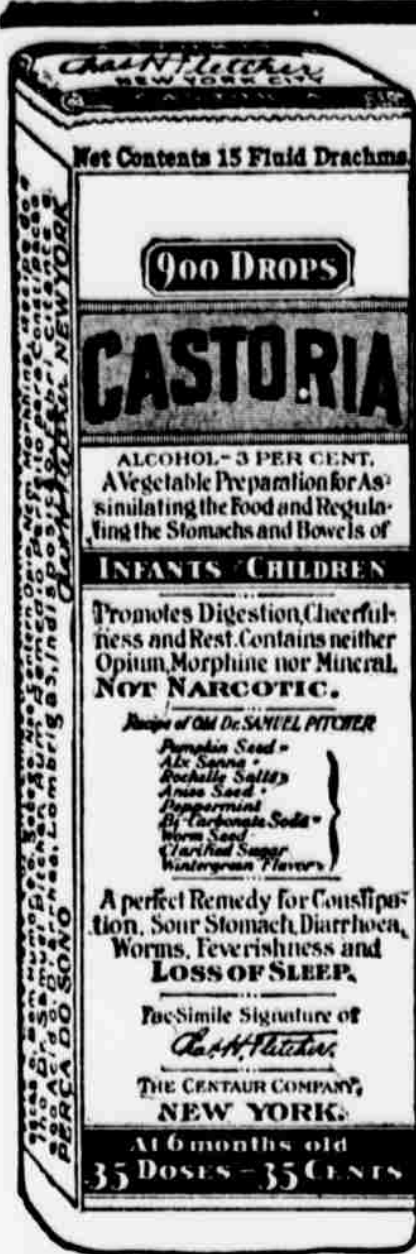
II. The Encouraging God, vv. 9-13. God's second remedy was to give Elijah his word though this time it suggested reproof. "What doest thou here?" Elijah is out of place. In reply he begins to rehearse his loyalty to God, and how bad the others were and then in seeming petulance he adds, "and they seek my life." "I only," are the words of the selfish man and when Elijah used them he too was a backslidden servant. It is true that there was great apostasy in Israel but the prophet was far from being the only true servant remaining. (See 18:4; 20:13; 22:35, 41; 22:8). This is a favorite way the Evil One has for paralyzing our efforts. There is no evidence but that the 7,000 were as brave, certainly at that moment more so, than Elijah. God then continued his treatment by giving the prophet a vision of himself and of his methods for advancing his kingdom. A series of symbols made the truth plainer and more impressive than words alone could possibly have done. Leaving the protecting cave Elijah first met a wind which "rent the mountains," a type of Elijah's past activity. This was not God's chief power nor method. The mighty wind which destroys is as nothing compared to the silent forces which create.

III. The Result, vv. 14-18. As a sovereign remedy God now sets before Elijah three definite tasks to perform. Elijah still speaks of his faithfulness as though the success of the Cause depended upon him. The man who assumes that attitude in the work of God's kingdom will, like Elijah, soon be set aside. Elijah's first task was to avoid Israel and go to Damascus and "anoint"—set apart for special service—Hazeel (v. 17), who was to be the instrument of punishing Israel. His next task was to find Jehu, the commander in chief of Ahab's army, and set him aside to be the king, not immediately but to be in training for that office.

Elijah's work is now not that of fire and wind, but of the "still small voice." To others is delegated the more spectacular tasks which these typify.

In this connection (v. 17) those are strange words, "shall Elisha slay." To fully understand them we must be familiar with that prophet's life and work, also with that accomplished by Jehu. (See 11 Kings 2:23, 24; Hos. 6:5, 6; Isa. 11:6.)

Elijah's third task was to appoint his successor and surely no harder task ever comes to any of us than to turn over our work to another.



Children Cry For

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What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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TO KNOW FROM EXPERIENCE

Evidently Mr. Jimso Was to Get a Prolific Quantity of Fresh Air That Night.

Mr. Jimso was in the habit of attending meetings which often detained him after the usual hour of retirement. One night he was exceedingly late, and his wife, after fretting herself into a temper, went to bed, determined to give her husband a lesson. When she had been upstairs about ten minutes she heard a knock, so, putting her head out of the window, she inquired:

"Is that you, Tom?"  
"Yes, Kate; come and open the door," was the answer.  
"What has kept you out so late?" asked his wife.

"We have been discussing the real benefits of fresh air," answered he.  
"Well," returned his better half, "you can lecture tomorrow night from experience," and down went the window with a bang.

Something Like Foundries.  
"What air then kitchenettes I hear tell of in the cities?" asked Deacon Hyperbole Medders, the somewhat honest agriculturist.  
"They're the places, Uncle Hy," explained Upson Downs, his city nephew, "in which are molded or cast or somehow produced a flat dweller's daily round of meallettes."—Judge.

A foolish person is one who is unable to see things from your point of view.

Love is a thirst that one cannot quench without becoming intoxicated.

Very Thirsty.

In the good old days gone by when a gardener was kept it used to be the custom to keep a cask of lemonade from which the outdoor servants could help themselves. The gardener was noticed to go very frequently to the cask, and his mistress took the opportunity to speak to him on the subject.

"John," she said, "I think you get thirsty very often."  
"No, mum, I don't," replied John.  
"Well, John, I see you very frequently at the lemonade barrel."  
"Yes, mum, that's what keeps me from gettin' thirsty."

Use Aeroplanes to Hunt Seals.  
Difficulty experienced this past season in locating seal herds in northern waters has caused the owners of sealing ships to give serious consideration to employing aeroplanes in next year's hunt. These craft of the air, they believe, can scout more cheaply and with less waste of time than the sealing ships, themselves. Small aeroplanes, designed especially for the purpose, are looked upon as entirely feasible. Through their use, seal herds will be located and reported to the vessel which can then make for the spot indicated.

Naturally.  
"What day was it we had that terrible rainstorm?"  
"I don't remember the date, but it was the day I first wore my Palm Beach suit."

Where the Vacuum Was.  
Bill—He's got a new idea for a vacuum cleaner.  
Jill—Where'd he get it?  
"Out of his head."

BOTH ADEPTS IN DECEIT

How Signals Arranged for Between Soldier and His Wife Really Were Carried On.

The captain had not been long married when he was ordered into camp. To be sure, the camp was in plain sight of the captain's residence, but then it was still a separation; and to lighten this terrible condition it was arranged that the bereaved husband and wife should signal to each other often with their handkerchiefs. It was on the second day that the young wife was seated on the porch reading. "Tell me, Jane," said she, "is the captain still signaling?" "Yes, ma'am," answered the maid. "Then keep waving your handkerchief. I want to finish this novel." At the same time, in camp an officer from an adjoining company stepped up to the captain. "I say, old fellow," he asked, "why do you keep that man out there all day waving a handkerchief?" "Oh, it's merely a bit of signal-code practice for him."

Art Discussion.  
"I understand the War department is sculpturing an army," remarked the man who likes action.  
"I wonder what kind of a model he's using."  
"I don't know. I hope it isn't patience on a monument."

Of course there is more than one good reason why the match-making mamma should be called Mater.

A genius may anticipate his fame, but only a fool would anticipate his fortune.

Start Children to School Right

After the vacation rest, school children should quickly settle down to the task of learning. Do your part!

Parental responsibility does not end by sending them to school. The child must be equipped with mind and body at their best.

And here the right food plays a most important part.

Growing children need energy; the right kind and lots of it. And energy comes from well-nourished nerves and brain.

Grape-Nuts

—a food made from wheat and barley, contains the vital mineral salts—Phosphate of Potash, etc. (grown in the grains) which directly act with other food values to build up body, brain and nerves.

Statistics prove that much of the "backwardness" of some children is due to faulty nourishment.

A morning dish of Grape-Nuts and cream is good alike for the bright scholar and the backward pupil. The latter needs the nutrition; the former will progress in sounder physical and mental health because of it.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

—sold by Grocers everywhere.