

TALK OF NEW YORK

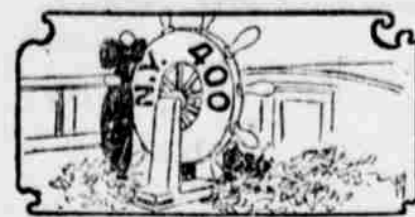
Gossip of People and Events Told in Interesting Manner.

Election Night a Wild One on Broadway



NEW YORK.—Never in history did Broadway, center of New York's celebrating crowds, hold such a mass of people as slowly moved up and down its sidewalks from early evening on election night until dawn the next day. Between the flatirons, from Madison square to Longacre square, the walks and the street itself were filled with a densely packed election throng. The police, who lined the curbs, worked the crowd into some sort of order. Those bound uptown were herded on the east side of the street, while the west side was reserved for those going in the opposite direction. Noise was the most prominent characteristic of the crowd, but this was almost equaled by the people's good nature. The carnival spirit was high. Men and women laughed when enormous tin horns were blown in their ears, when they were showered with confetti, when "ticklers" were thrust into their faces, and even when hats were broken and plumes were torn off. The greatest crowds gathered in front of the uptown newspaper offices, where bulletins of the election were flashed on gigantic screens. If there was any noise-making device that was not present on the street it was because enterprising fakery failed to know of it. Tin horns, old-fashioned police rattles, shrill whistles, enormous cowbells, automobile horns, and 1,000 other car-cracking inventions were on every hand, while the skies rained confetti. Thousands of people visited the theaters, in practically all of which election returns, most of them invented for the occasion, were read between and during acts. When the performances were over the theater attendants joined the crowds on the sidewalks.

No New Ruler of Gotham Society Likely



her. It is true her influence was very marked at all times, but she did not participate actively in affairs, and marked changes have occurred since her reign ceased to be absolute. "Society is no longer a unit. When it was dominated by Mrs. Astor there was perfect unanimity and harmony. Now it is divided into many cliques, and I do not believe any one person will ever succeed in bringing these together again." Mrs. Astor came by birth of old Knickerbocker stock. Before her marriage to the late William Astor, second son of William B. Astor, and grandson of the original John Jacob Astor, she was Caroline Schermerhorn. Her family name was among those honored in the old New York and the original Schermerhorn homestead was in the borough of Brooklyn. It was in 1853 that Caroline Webster Schermerhorn and William Astor were married. The bridegroom was 23. He died in 1893. Mrs. Astor's townhouse at 824 Fifth avenue, has long been one of the more notable of the avenue's objects of interest to the sightseer visiting New York, and seeking out the abodes of the social mighty as feasts for the eyes. Her establishment, Beechwood, at Newport, has ever been the place of magnificent entertainments.

Heavy Exodus Makes Flat Rents Fall



RENTS of flats are falling. People did not rush back from their summer vacations to crowd into dingy homes as usual. Vacant flats are seen everywhere in the old centers. Prices are down ten per cent. in many sections. Owners held their rentals firm this fall. Although their vacancies during the summer had been larger than in any other year, they thought that the rush back to town would fill their houses. But the October moving day started them. There was less moving than in any of the last five years. And persons who moved went away from the old districts, as a rule, to make their homes in new buildings such as those on Washington Heights. Registration figures show that more than 100,000 persons have moved out of Manhattan during the past two years. Aside from this big shift, 50,000 more have moved into the Washington Heights districts. Nor does the movement away from

Portrait Painter Sues Rich Woman



her to come to my studio or to take the painting as it was. The very fact that she had posed so often, however, constituted a contract. "Finally, I had to place the matter in the hands of my lawyer. I have painted some of the best-known and greatest people in the world, including the queen of England, the king of Greece, Andrew Carnegie, Purdon Clarke and many others, and I consider the portrait of Mrs. Hanan one of the best I have ever done." Mrs. Hanan was Edith Evelyn Bridges of Narragansett before she married the wealthy Charles Talbot Smith of Newport. Mr. Smith died in 1864, just as his wife was about to be divorced from him. A few years later, just after she had married Joseph H. Thompson, Jr., she was followed to Newport by the millionaire shoe manufacturer, Hanan of Brooklyn, who had lavished presents upon her and who demanded them back. Mrs. Thompson went to Europe with her husband. There was a divorce later however, and, after Mr. Hanan's wife had also obtained a divorce, he married Mrs. Thompson.

THANKSGIVING RECOLLECTIONS

By GERARD CHAPMAN.

When the winds of bleak November
Down the chimney moan and sigh,
Stirring into life each ember
Till the flames roar fierce and high,
Then my thoughts revert to boyhood,
When Thanksgiving day drew nigh.
In the flames I see the farmhouse,
And the woodland brown and serene,
Where the sportsman's rifle echoed
As that day of days drew near.
Scenes which ever shall be cherished
In the burning logs appear.
I can see the deep old cellar
Where the apple bins piled high,
Overshadowed heaps of pumpkins,
Golden as the sunset sky,
And the casks of new fall cider
Stood along the wall close by.
As the old-time scenes are fading
While the fire slowly dies,
Visions of a groaning table
Are presented to my eyes,
And I almost scent the fragrance
Of the mince and pumpkin pies.

"HARVEST HOME" THEY CALLED IT

Old English Thanksgiving, of Which Ours Is an Offspring, Began Thousands of Years Ago.

The American Thanksgiving day is bound up in sheaves, but oxen were always employed to separate the wheat from the straw. What is known as "the shouting of the churn," comes down from the time when Apollo was worshipped in England. The churn or kern means a ring or circle formed by several persons holding hands. The word churn also signifies a chaplet worn around the head or carried suspended on a pole in procession. So "the shouting of the churn" means the merriment that always accompanied wearing a chaplet or dancing in a circle. Another old custom is the "kemping" of England, in Scotland called "a mell." Mell is sometimes spelled meele, which is better, as a meele, or row, often resulted from contending for leadership in dispatching the last day's work in the field. Each reaper left a handful of the harvest uncut, and the bonniest lass was allowed to gather these handfuls and to make out of them a "corn baby." This was brought home in triumph, set up in the feast, and preserved for the remainder of the year. The lass was called the harvest queen. Sometimes instead of being made into a doll the products of the field would be formed into a mare, and the reapers would amuse the guests by trying to cut down the mare with their sickles. The man who succeeded in the undertaking would declare what should be done with the mare. Thanksgiving Toast. Thanksgiving day! The Fates benign Have given us in joy to dine. To Womanhood I raise this glass— Let every lover toast his lass God bless our sweethearts, yours and mine! In loneliness why longer pine? Be wed ere next shall overpass Thanksgiving day! Now pledge me this, good fellows nine, When round our board the love lights shine. We'll send one backward thought, alas! To Bachelors! Unhappy class! And drink one toast to "Auld Lang Syne." Thanksgiving day! —Ernest Neal Lyons, in Sunday Magazine.

Thankfulness as a Necessity. "In everything give thanks" is not only a righteous demand which God makes upon us, but, like all his other commands, it sets before us a necessity of our own nature. For, until we learn to give thanks in everything we cannot be properly thankful for anything, we cannot have full confidence in God and cannot love him in such a way as to enjoy fellowship with him. Labor and Love. Thanksgiving and thanksgiving to be genuine must embody the Nazarene's life, labor and love. The natural man needs to be educated into selfless living, self-sacrificing, doing good to others first, being loyally altruistic; then, and not till then, shall the world be brought to thankfulness and blessedness.

Solomon Anointed King

Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 22, 1908
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—1 Kings 1:32-40: 50-53. Memory Verse.—39: 40.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a perfect heart and with a willing mind."—1 Chron. 28:9.
TIME.—Solomon began to reign B. C. 1022, or according to the Assyrian records B. C. 971. He reigned 40 years.
PLACE.—The city of Jerusalem. Solomon was crowned at Gihon, identified as the modern fountain of the virgin.
Comment and Suggestive Thought.
Solomon's Early Life and Training.—1. He was the first son of David and Bathsheba after their legal marriage.
2. His name, Solomon, means the Peaceful, one whose reign was foretold to be a reign of peace and quietness (1 Chron. 22:9). It may have also expressed the fact that David himself had found the peace of forgiveness. Nathan called him Jedidiah: "Beloved of Jehovah."
3. His parental inheritance was remarkably strong in several directions. His father, David, was in the maturity of his age, and his mother, Bathsheba, was the granddaughter of the wise Ahiathophel, whose advice "was as if a man had inquired at the oracle of God."
4. His early environment had several advantages over that of Absalom, the son of a heathen mother. Solomon was placed under the care and training of the prophet Nathan, a faithful, pure and wise teacher. He would be brought up thus in the religion and learning of the Jews. He developed a great taste for science and literature (1 Kings 4:32-34). He had the advantages of being the child of David's later years and of being under the influence of the subdued piety which characterized those years. His mother, too, doubtless joined with David in his penitential piety, for she had great influence over him to the last.
On the other hand, he was "born to the purple;" he was brought up in luxury and wealth, and knew nothing of the hardships which developed much of the character of his father. The influences of the court were often bad. He came in contact with other princes and he had to resist all the temptations of a beautiful and flattered youth.
5. He was probably 19 or 20 years old when he began to reign.
There are some very wholesome lessons from this picture of Solomon.
(1) Almost every child born into a Christian family has greater opportunities and blessings than even Solomon had. All Solomon's wisdom and wealth could not bring him so many advantages and comforts and blessings as a poor child may have in this age. How much God and your parents expect of you. Many a hope and joy depends on you for fruition.
(2) It is a great advantage in many ways not to be born and brought up in the luxury of riches. The other extreme of deep poverty is as little to be desired. But that condition of neither poverty nor riches, where the child must learn to work, learn self-denial, learn to do his part in the family, and sees that only work and energy can give him real success, is the best for all.
(3) It is wisdom to put ourselves under the best and strongest religious influences. No one can escape temptation. Everyone must make a choice of the influences around him. And the influences he chooses out of all those which are around him will largely determine his future life. Compare Burbank's "Training of the Human Plant."
V. 39. "And all the people said, God save King Solomon." They accepted him as their king, "with shouts that rent the earth with the sound thereof." The attempt of Adonijah was thus nipped in the bud. The kingdom was a limited monarchy, perhaps the first in history. In 1 Chronicles 28 and 29 there is an account of a great assembly of the princes, the army officers, the statesmen, and the Jewish leaders, called by David. To them he told his plans for the temple, presented Solomon to them as their king, and entreated both him and the people to keep all his commandments with a perfect heart and a willing mind, "that ye may possess this good land, and leave it for an inheritance for your children after you forever." And David said to Solomon his son: "Be strong and of good courage, and do it: fear not, nor be dismayed, for the Lord God, even my God, will be with thee; he will not fail thee, nor forsake thee, until thou hast finished all the work for the service of the house of the Lord" (1 Chron. 28:20). The leaders accepted Solomon as king, proved that they were in sympathy with his great work by immense contributions given with great joy, and confirmed their allegiance by religious services, and a great feast of thanksgiving. God has given each of us a kingdom to gain.
Three influences brought Solomon to the throne. (1) His inheritance as the son of David and grandson of Ahiathophel. (2) His fitness for the place and work. (3) His choice by the people. These three influences have to do with the success of the young people of to-day. There is an element of Divine Providence in every life beyond the individual's control. But his use of it and his choice of those things which fit him for usefulness will largely determine his career, though he must also have those qualities which lead the people to freely choose him for his place.

Cassa Roll (Original).
Cook one and a half cups of rice. Have a half gallon bucket greased inside; put part of the rice into the bucket, pasting it all around the side, leaving a hollow in the center. Fill this with chili made as follows: Put a tablespoonful of lard in pan; grind an onion size of cup, put in grease and fry for a minute; add two cups ground beef; fry for ten minutes; then add water to keep covered. Cook for an hour. Season with a pinch of salt and two teaspoonfuls chili powder. Pour chili into rice and cover with remaining rice. Cover bucket and boil in a double boiler for one or two hours.
Watercress Jelly.
An odd flavoring for gelatine, from an American standpoint, is watercress. A German housekeeper declares it makes a delicious variety, much appreciated by her family. The gelatine is made in the usual way and while still hot the juice of three or four large handfuls of fresh watercress is poured into it. Pound the cress in a clean mortar, add half a glass of cold water and squeeze in a jelly bag or cheesecloth to extract all the juice. If the plain taste of the cress is thought too insipid the juice of one lemon can be added.
Home-Made Cream Cheese.
Take two quarts of thickly clabbered milk and pour into it a quart of boiling water. Let it stand for ten minutes or longer, then put into a perfectly fresh cheesecloth bag and drain over night. The next morning rub this cheese to a smooth pulp and press through a rather coarse sieve. Salt to taste, add gradually a half teaspoonful of thick cream, pack into small jars or cups and stand away in a cool place for two weeks. At the end of that time scrape off the top and turn from the cups for use.
Turkish Delight.
Boil 2½ pounds loaf sugar with 1½ pints of water. When it is clear add 65 grams of starch, dissolved in a little cold water. Stir until the sugar has become a thick paste; add 25 grams of water and one cup of chopped almonds. Flavor with rose, lemon or any fruit extract. Pour into oiled pans one inch deep. When cold cut into squares and dip each into powdered sugar. They will keep some time in tin boxes. These are the sweets that are imported at such high prices.
Four Good Things to Know.
When broiling steak, brush it over with butter and flour to keep the juice in. Add chopped sweet peppers to hash, and you will find the new flavor delightful. Should soup be too salt, add a sliced raw potato and cook a few minutes longer. To cut a loaf of hot brown bread, take a piece of twine and place it round the loaf, cross the ends and pull; there will be a clean cut, without any crumbs.
A Gage Filling for Cake.
If you have wearied of the different fillings for your cup cake, instead of spreading currant jelly or chocolate try spreading the layers thickly with green gage jam. Cover the top with a thick boiled icing, or, if the cake is to be eaten the same day that it is baked, the top can be covered with whipped cream beaten stiff.
Stewed Fruit Before Breakfast.
There are few better or more pleasant laxatives than to eat stewed figs, apples or prunes a half hour before breakfast. It is important to take this fruit on first awakening in the morning, as twice the quantity at breakfast or later has little effect medicinally.