

SOUTH SIDE LOCALS

Mrs. McArland, who is in the State University Hospital, was reported as not much better last week.

John Young left Thursday for Little Rock, Ark., to enter the Philander Smith College.

Miss Fay Ashford of Bedford, Ia., is in Omaha as the guest of her brother, Ray Ashford, 2215 North 29th.

Mrs. Stella Andrews is making quite an efficient office girl and assistant for Dr. R. C. Riddle, Kaffir block.

Mrs. Garrison, who has been ill, is much improved.

John Moberly, a pioneer of the South Side and proprietor of a soft drink parlor, dropped dead Thursday morning, apparently from heart disease, while fastening a bundle of clothes for the laundry.

Mrs. McPherson's little son, Lorenza, had an operation at University Hospital Thursday. He anticipates an early recovery.

Miss Lydia Owens, who registered at South High School, is taking a business course at Boyles College instead.

Mrs. C. Hill, 2217 M Street, has returned from an enjoyable visit with relatives in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Negro women of the South Side have shown quite a co-operative spirit by the number in majority who have registered in order to enjoy the privileges of woman suffrage.

A lawn social was given at the home of Mrs. Roxy Williams, 2513 M Street, Saturday night in honor of Miss Geraldine Houx, who left Sunday for the Western University.

Mrs. M. E. Brindle, who has been here visiting her sister, Mrs. Cleveland, 5217 Q Street, returned Thursday to her home in Texicana, Ark.

Mrs. J. T. Williams left last week to enter one of the southern colleges.

Bethel Mission Circle gave an entertainment Saturday night in the church hall.

Miss Sadie Alexander left Sunday for Quindaro, Kan., where she will enter the Western University a second term.

SIoux CITY NOTES

Rev. P. M. Ferris, pastor of Malone A. M. E. church, is getting ready to attend the sessions of the Chicago conference, which convenes in Des Moines, Ia., September 22. He expects to be returned for another year.

Albert Williams, worthy master of Cedar Hill lodge No. 88, York Masons, and W. H. Jones, district deputy, have returned from Manhattan, Kan., where they attended the sessions of the grand lodge. Mr. Williams was elected grand senior warden.

Manfield Askey, G. M. of the Iowa G. U. O. of D. F., is in New York City attending the sessions of the B. M. C.

Mrs. E. J. Curtis, 510 1/2 Cook Street, has returned home after an extended visit with relatives and friends in Chicago, South Bend, Ind., and Niles, Mich. She was greatly benefited by her trip.

Mrs. Vesta Carter, wife of John Carter and beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Shores, who departed this life last week, leaves a host of friends to mourn her loss. She was loved by all with whom she came into contact.

Mrs. Lulu Tack, secretary, gave a three nights' bazar at Malone A. M. E. church last week, which netted \$60, \$22 of which was donated to the trustees.

Miss Nettie Adams and Miss Hollowell left last week to take up their studies in Standard College at Kansas City.

Walter Williams, proprietor of the Martin hotel shining parlor, was unable to attend the grand lodge of York Masons at Manhattan, Kan., owing to the great rush of business.

The W. W. Club met in executive session on Tuesday last with the president, Mrs. E. J. Curtis, at her home, 510 1/2 Cook Street. Light refreshments were served.

Leave all news for The Monitor at Mrs. Perry's hair parlors, West 7th Street, or with Walter Williams, Martin shining parlors.

CONGREGATIONALISTS TO HOLD CONVENTION
(By Associated Negro Press.)

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 16.—The national convention of Congregational Workers Among Colored People will gather at the Rush Memorial Congregational church, at 105 Chestnut Street, from September 22 to 26. Four hundred delegates are expected to be present, representing practically every section of the United States. The delegations will be composed of the ministers and laymen of the Colored Congregational churches throughout the country, and of the white and colored teachers of the American Missionary Association Schools.

There will be a number of noted speakers on the convention program, including Mrs. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee Institute, President King of Oberlin College and President Sumner of Tallalega College. Mayor James L. Key of Atlanta has been invited to make the address of welcome.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE
OF MARY GRAHAM BONNER

CAPE BUFFALOES.

"It is true," said Mr. Cape Buffalo, "that here in the zoo we won't do anything. But still it is glorious to think of the wild days, of the days that our friends and our families have had and still have."

"Yes," said Master Cape Buffalo, "and it is joyous to hear again and again of how we were dreaded and feared in the free state—that is, when we were free and wild."

"In Africa, from where the cape buffaloes come," said Mr. Cape Buffalo, "the natives dread us a great deal more than they dread lions. That is an honor, to be dreaded and feared more than the so-called king of the beasts."

"That is a great, great honor," said Master Cape Buffalo. "Ah, yes, to be feared more than a lion is as great an honor as a creature can have."

"And that is the honor that we all have," said Mr. Cape Buffalo. "We have two curled horns, and some say that in front where I have a funny-looking growth which I admire I resemble a stuffed bag. Mrs. Buffalo here, your mother, is a fine creature. Listen to her snarling now. She will never have more than one baby buffalo come to her at a time. She says she can't pay proper attention to more than one."

"Sometimes our family is known as the Water Buffalo family. We travel in droves, or in great numbers. If we were birds we would say that we traveled in flocks, but as we aren't birds we can't say that. The zoo is



Travel in Droves.

interesting and the opinions of people are amusing. They think all creatures who don't look like they do with two silly legs and faces and arms and hats and coats and skirts or trousers are quite odd.

"They come here and they stare at us. There is one creature here, though, who will never look at them and will never even pay any attention to the keeper. He is the crossiest animal in the zoo, I believe. He is an angora goat, a brown angora goat, and his name is Tazenbing. He won't let anyone be friendly with him. The keeper once tried to be friendly with him and said, 'Tazenbing, may I pull your whiskers?' And Tazenbing started to go at the keeper with a bang and a bluff, as though to say:

"You come near me, or you talk to me in any friendly fashion, and I'll give it to you!"

"Still, it is true he likes to have the keeper give him his food."

"There is the jaguar, who tried to strangle his mate, and there is Mrs. Polar, who has scolded Mr. Polar so and snapped at him so many times that the other day he got angry and did his best to get even with her."

"There is Mrs. Lioness, a wild creature. She sometimes gets so bad she could kill her own lion cubs! She eats so much meat, that is the trouble. Creatures who live on vegetables wouldn't do such things, although that doesn't always follow!"

"Most of the goats around here are friendly; all of the plain goats and the zebus in the next few yards go into each other's yards and have a good time, and there is one angora goat who is friendly with all of them."

"The zebus, sacred cattle of India, you know, get on pretty well here. The wolves only get on with each other, and the aoudads are all right together because Mrs. Aoudad lets Mr. Aoudad have his own way. And the foxes who like to travel in pairs (as the elephants do), get on with each other."

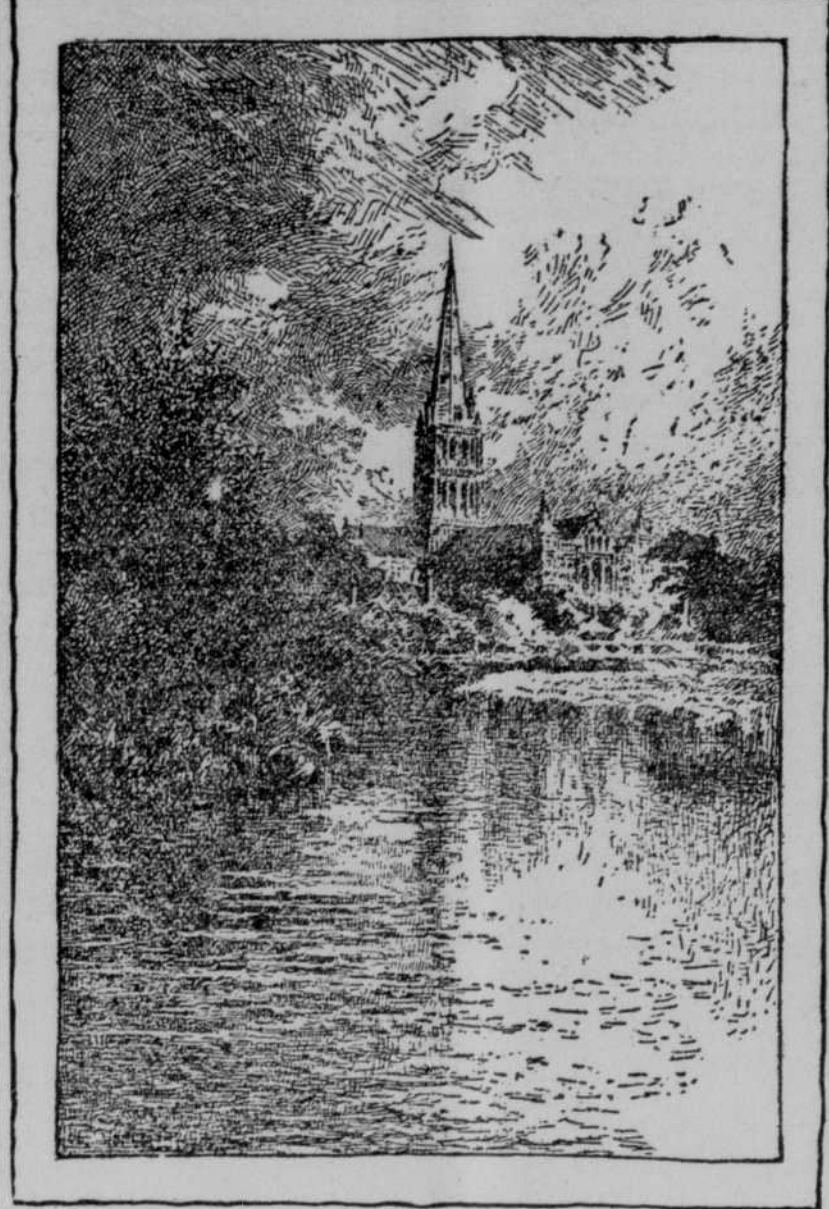
"But, dear me, I wasn't meaning to give the history of the other animals in the zoo. For the thing that interests me most and should interest others more than anything else is the glorious fact that when we're wild and free we're feared more than the lion, the king of the beasts."

"Ah, that is most glorious, most glorious," said Master Cape Buffalo. "It is something of which Cape Buffaloes will never fall to be proud."

Here to Study Logging.

For the purpose of studying the most modern methods of logging Mr. Charles Gilbert Rogers, director of forests in India for the British government, is in the United States with a corps of 17 engineers. These engineers are at present at work in logging camps in the Appalachian mountains, and will gradually work toward the Northwest, then down the Pacific coast, and will conclude their studies in the southern territory in February, 1921.

Salisbury Cathedral



Salisbury Cathedral, From the Nearby Lake.

APRIL 28, 1220, Richard Poore, bishop of Old Sarum, took off his shoes, and, attended by a procession of church and state dignitaries, all barefooted, and followed by a crowd of humbler people, walked from his cathedral church of Old Sarum to a pleasant meadow by the riverside, a little more than a mile distant. There and then he founded the cathedral of New Sarum, which, in but a few years, was to spring from the greensward in the simple beauty associated with its newer name of Salisbury cathedral; to endure as the finest existing example of early English architecture, says the London Telegraph.

After consecrating the site of the future cathedral, Bishop Poore laid the first foundation stone in the name of Pope Honorius; a second for Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and a third for himself. William Longespee, first earl of Salisbury, whose altar tomb on the south side of the nave is a masterpiece of statuary art, laid the fourth stone; while the fifth was placed by his countess, Ela. Other stone laying followed, "amidst the acclamation," and old chronicler tells us, "of multitudes of the people, weeping for joy, and contributing thereto their aims with a ready mind, according to the ability which God had given them." So quickly did the work progress that three altars were consecrated in the new building within five years of the foundation ceremonies.

Why the Site Was Changed.
The founders of the new cathedral gave several reasons for abandoning the structure on the hill of Old Sarum. One reason mentioned in the bull obtained for the purpose from Pope Honorius, dated March 29, 1219, was that the hilly situation of Old Sarum placed the cathedral at the mercy of winds so stormy that not only was it often difficult to hear the words of the service, but the structure became in constant need of repair. Another trouble was the insufficiency of the water supply and a third was the most cogent of all, the military in the neighboring castle taking all possible pains to show that they, and not the ecclesiastics, were the lords of Old Sarum.

"What has the House of the Lord to do with castles?" asked Peter of Blois in support of the proposal to remove the See from Old Sarum. "It is the Ark of the Covenant in a temple of Balaam. Let us, in the name of God, descend into the meads. There are rich meadows and fertile valleys abounding in the fruits of the earth, profusely watered by living streams. There is a seat for the virgin patroness of our church to which the whole world cannot produce a parallel."

His conclusions as to the situation were in every sense correct, for among English cathedrals scarcely one—if any—can vie with the exquisite setting of Salisbury's aspiring loveliness of pinnacles and spire in the center of the greensward.

The Tower and Spire.
Without its spire the cathedral at Salisbury would still have been a marvel of architectural beauty; with its tower and spire it stands complete as the crowning triumph of English architecture throughout the ages. For over a century the building stood with a low, stunted central tower. Then, in 1330, came the daring conception of raising a tower and spire soaring to a height of more than 400 feet. The boldness of the idea, and the danger of it, inspired the builders with constant care. They knew that the riverside

earth on which they had to build was too marshy to bear the solidly usually connected with tower structures, and they planned and worked with extreme caution. Giving to the tower walls the lightest possible construction, banding the parts ingeniously, and even leaving within the building the wooden framework to serve as an additional support, the builders worked daringly on; but when they approached the spire construction they had not the temerity to give it a thickness of more than two feet at the base, and of nine inches from a little above the base to the top-most pinnacle.

Within and without they added flying buttresses. Even then the spire began to lapse from the perpendicular, and the worst was feared when a deviation of two feet occurred; but since the careful examination made by Sir Christopher Wren no further signs of insecurity have appeared.

What Salisbury Cathedral owes to the magic grace of its tower and spire it is easier to realize than to express. The whole building was transformed by the architectural daring which had enough poetic insight to picture what could be done by capping an already beautiful, but somewhat featureless structure, by an exquisitely proportioned tower, surmounted by a slender and soaring spire, the highest in England. Though constructed half a century later than the body of the cathedral, the tower and spire—so refined was the artistic perception of these early builders—were in harmony with the whole construction, in spite of their greater display of elaborate and decorative work.

With marvelous grace this triumph of early English art blends nave, choir, and transepts, tower and spire, in an architectural unity that has no compeer within our isles. Here we have a church of one period and of one design, not, as in most cathedrals, an epitome in stone of English history from the Norman on through the early English and decorated periods to the perpendicular.

Some Human Records.
Seen with effect from the height of Salisbury tower is a pleasant pastoral country, watered by several streams, broken by some low stretches of downs and in places luxuriantly wooded; and here and there are places sacred in the story of our literature. Within the cathedral is a bust with tablet in memory of Richard Jefferies, born at Coate, in Wiltshire.

Less than two miles from Salisbury is Bemerton, a village containing the flint built parsonage where George Herbert wrote some of the poems in "The Temple." Within the altar rails of the little church is a modest tablet, with the simple inscription, "G. H. 1633," the only memorial in Wiltshire to "the sweetest singer that ever sang God's praise."

Within the cathedral, on the north side of the altar, lies the body of the sister whom Sir Philip Sidney loved to visit at Wilton, the ancestral estate of the Pembroke family, not much more than a mile to the west of Bemerton. It was at Wilton that Sidney wrote parts of his "Arcadia" to please, as he put it, "his dear lady and sister, the countess of Pembroke."

Interesting, too, are the cloisters, not only for the beauty of their window tracery, but for the memories they enshrine, for among those who lie at rest in this sanctuary enclosed by the cloisters are people whose names have a place of honor in the modern records of the Wiltshire minister.

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