

BOYS & GIRLS

A Bright World.
 Some say this world is a cold, old world.
 But it's always been new to me.
 With its boundless range of ceaseless
 change.
 And hope of things to be.
 A new friend takes my hand.
 When the old ones pass away.
 The old days die, but the light in the
 sky
 Is the dawn of another day.
 Some say this world is a cold, cold world.
 But it's always been bright to me.
 With its heartstone fires and warm de-
 sires
 For the things that are yet to be.
 And if I must labor I wait.
 And trust to the fields I have sown.
 For I know there is truth in the promise
 of youth—
 I shall some time come to my own.
 Some say this world is a bad, bad world.
 But it's always been good to me.
 With its errors there live dear hearts
 that forgive.
 And hope for the things to be.
 This world is not old nor cold.
 This world is not sad nor bad.
 If you look to the right, forgetting the
 night,
 And say to your soul "Be glad."
 —Woman's Life.

A Prophet on a Pivot.
 Have you ever played a game called
 Prophet? If not you will find it very
 entertaining. To make the prophet,
 you first cut a piece of pasteboard



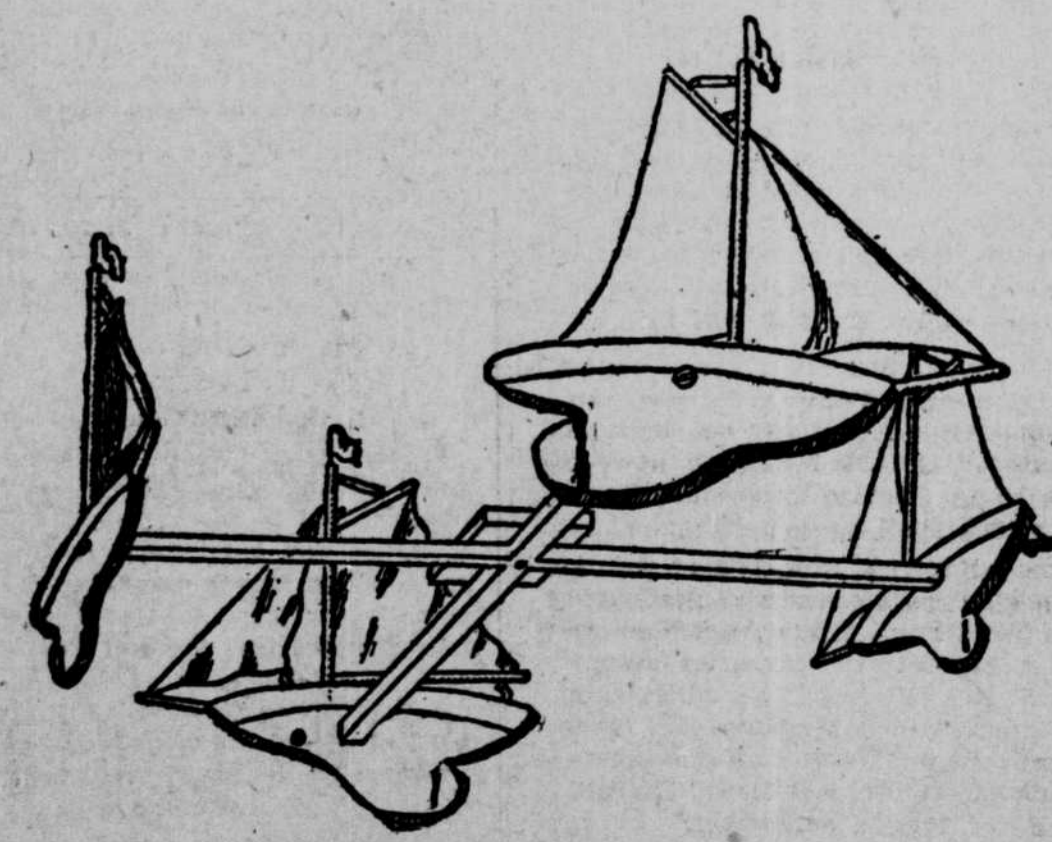
The Prophet.

perfectly round; divide with pencil
 marks this circle into about twenty
 or more equal parts like the spokes of
 a wheel. Place this piece of paste-
 board on a standard a few inches
 high, then either make or buy a small
 wooden doll, which must be dressed
 like a monk or prophet. Place this
 figure in the center of the circle on
 a wire or pivot so that it will turn
 freely. The prophet must have a
 wand in his right hand which points
 to the figures on the disk.
 Now prepare a lot of cards, upon
 each of which you must write some
 prophecy bearing the numbers on the
 disc, such as: No. 15. "You will be
 successful in business"; No. 10. "You
 will have a long life and a merry one."
 The person whose fortune is to be
 told must start the prophet revolving
 on the pivot and when he stops his
 wand will point to one of the num-
 bers. Then the card bearing that
 number must be given to the player.
 On this he reads his future.

Horace Mann.
 It isn't every boy or girl who knows
 that they are indebted to Horace
 Mann for freedom from the kind of
 punishment at school that was once
 termed "licking." Horace Mann did
 more to improve the public school sys-
 tem than any other man. His own

YACHT WEATHER VANE.

Here is a quite new kind of weather
 vane. It is made of yachts. The boats
 will tack, go about, go before the wind
 and jibe like the big single-stick
 yachts when they are racing.
 Cut four boards 12 inches long, five
 inches wide and seven-eighths inch
 thick. Draw on them the outline of a
 sailing yacht as shown in the picture.
 Curve the deck line slightly upward
 to give the impression of tipping to
 one side.
 Bore a one-quarter-inch hole for the



The Yachts Will Pursue Each Other on the Vane.

mast on the narrow deck a little ahead
 of the middle. Make the mast about
 12 inches long. It may be made of
 dowels, which are hardwood sticks
 three feet long and kept in most hard-
 ware stores. Bore another hole in the
 bow for the bowsprit and insert a
 dowel five inches long.
 For the boom and gaff of the main
 sail use two dowels, five and nine
 inches long.
 Jib and mainsail may be made of
 sheeting cut to proper size and sewed
 in place. Paint the upper part of the

state felt the benefits of his efforts
 first, but the system he organized
 soon became general throughout this
 country, and even in England.

Perhaps his work in this direction
 grew out of the difficulty he experi-
 enced in obtaining his own education.
 His parents were very poor people,
 living on a small farm in Massachu-
 setts, and young Horace was obliged
 to work very hard with the rest of the
 family. He had to work so hard, in
 fact, that until his fifteenth year he
 could not go to school more than two
 months in any year. In those days,
 too, there were very few subjects
 taught, and the few books that Hor-
 ace needed were not provided free, as
 all are now. This was very discourag-
 ing to little Horace, for he had to
 braud strap to earn the books his
 studies required. Most of his early
 education was gained in a small
 library in the town, where he found
 some books on history and theology,
 books so dry that no scholar of to-day
 could take the slightest interest in them.

Horace persevered, finally passed
 through college and became a great
 lawyer. Long before middle age he
 devoted his life to the improvement of
 educational methods, and our wonder-
 ful system of schools stands to-day as
 the greatest monument a man could
 have.

Home-Made Lanterns.

The materials needed for a home-
 made lantern are a baking powder can,
 a nail, a hammer, a candle, two
 yards of wire a piece of cardboard
 and a piece of rounded wood to fit
 into the can.

Insert the round wooden wedge into
 the can and with hammer and nail
 make as many holes as you wish,
 say perhaps three holes in a group all
 over the can, which makes a very
 pretty pattern. With the wedge in-
 side the can will not bend.

The stand for the candle is made
 from the pasteboard, which should be
 thick. Cut this into a circular piece,
 a shade smaller than the can, first
 making a hole in the center large
 enough for the candle. Push this, with
 the candle in it, into the bottom of the
 can and the lantern itself is finished.

Hammer three holes at equal dis-
 tances in the cover of the can and
 then put three more holes in the lan-
 tern itself close to the top of the can,
 also at equal distances apart.

If you have some old chains use
 these to hang the lantern, as in the
 picture. If not, use wire.

Some Summer Conundrums.

What does Sweet William carry
 when he goes out walking? A sugar
 cane.

What does Black-Eyed Susan use to
 keep her hair in order? Cockscomb.

What form of entertainment is com-
 mon among the flowers? Hops.

What disease is common to young
 flowers? Nettle Rash.

On what does the Wandering Jew
 rest when tired? Toadstools.

Which parent made Johnny-jump-
 up? His poppy.

What tree always uses the second
 personal pronoun? Yew.

What tree is formed by two letters
 of the alphabet? L M (elm).

What tree is the most dapper?
 Spruce.

What tree is the sweetest? Maple.

What tree is the most melancholy?
 Weeping willow.

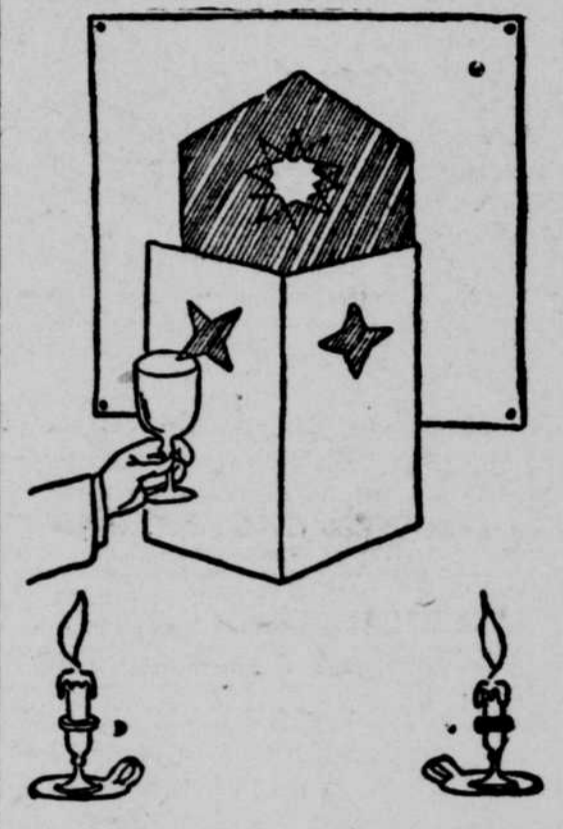
What tree is proud of being a par-
 ent? Pawpaw.

What tree is a sorry invalid? Syc-
 more.

What tree is used in building mate-
 rials? Lime.

The Tricolored Star.

Take a sheet of cardboard—a calen-
 dar, for instance—and bend it in the
 median line. In one of the wings thus
 obtained cut a four-pointed star in
 which two points are vertical and two
 horizontal. Now bend back this wing
 upon the other and take a tracing of
 it with a pencil. Strike the center of
 the star by the intersection of the
 diagonals. This will be the center of
 a new star of the same size, but whose
 diagonal makes an angle of 45 de-
 grees with the first one. Having
 traced this new star, cut it out care-
 fully and place your cardboard, as the
 illustration directs, on a table bearing
 a couple of lighted candles of the
 same height, opposite a screen of
 white paper affixed to the wall. Regu-
 late the angle formed by the two
 wings in such a way that the luminous
 images which the stars cast may fall
 on the center of the screen directly



one over the other. You will now
 have a bright star of eight corners.
 Now, if you cover one of the two ap-
 ertures with a bit of colored glass—say,
 green—you will have a tricolored star
 whose rays or points are alternately
 red and green, while a white octagonal
 star will appear in the center.
 The colored glass may be replaced,
 as in the illustration, by a drinking
 glass containing colored liquid.

Cities and Towns.

Cities and towns is an interesting
 game. It requires no preparation fur-
 ther than a large sheet of paper and a
 pencil for each person.

First choose a letter, then agree to
 write for three minutes. Each person
 must write the names of all the cities
 or towns he or she can think of in that
 time, beginning with the given letter.
 For instance, the letter chosen is B.
 The list may look like this:

Boston.
 Brooklyn.
 Brooklyn.

And so on. A rapid writer, with a
 ready memory, can write 200 names
 under some letters. Of course, Y's
 and Z's are not so plentiful.

When the three minutes have ex-
 pired one person reads his list, while
 the others cross off their own lists the
 duplicates, leaving in the end the
 names which they alone wrote.
 The one having the largest list un-
 duplicated by the rest keeps that
 score, and at the end of the alphabet
 or the game adds his partial scores to
 gether. The one having the best total
 wins. This is a jolly way to spend an
 hour at home or with company. For
 a prize a little globe filled with bon
 bons is appropriate.

This Boy Had Right Idea.

William Hymle, a New York news
 boy, is 13 years old. He heard a kit-
 ten crying for help, and discovered the
 animal perched on the ledge of a third
 story window. The building was
 locked and it was after business hours.
 Somebody had carelessly shut the
 window and left the kitten outside.
 Willy climbed up the awning post to
 a signboard which runs up the side
 of the building. Then he carefully
 "shinned" his way up till he was
 abreast of the kitten. He was just
 able to reach it. The animal jumped
 on his arm, and from there to his
 shoulder. Willy slid down the sign-
 board to the awning, and then jumped
 into the arms of a policeman, who
 scolded him for risking his life, and
 then told him he was a fine fellow for
 rescuing a dumb brute.

Now, don't get the idea that it is
 necessary to climb flagpoles or jump
 in front of street cars in order to be
 humane.

But you can be kind to dumb brutes.
 You can see that they are fed and
 watered, and that they are not tor-
 tured. You can realize that it is no
 more fun for a dog to have a can tied
 to its tail than it would be for you to
 wear a ball and chain.

Cane Trick.

Measure the length of your forearm
 along a cane by placing your elbow
 even with its head and marking the
 point to which the tip of your middle
 finger reaches.

Take hold of your cane with your
 middle finger covering the mark and
 your little finger nearest to the head.
 The cane must be at right angles to
 the hand and be grasped firmly, so
 that the tips of all the fingers are
 pressed tightly against the palm of the
 hand. It is not "fair" to hold the cane
 obliquely.

Now try to put the head of the cane
 to your lips. If you succeed you are
 an exception to the general rule, and
 even you will probably fail if you hold
 the cane in the same manner, at a
 point a little farther from the head.

But any one can do the trick easily
 by holding the cane at a less distance
 from its head than the length of his
 forearm.

A NEW KIND OF MISTAKE.

Contributor to Funds of Church Fur-
 nished a Surprise.
 "Possibly most men who handle
 church collections have had experi-
 ence with the man who has mistaken
 a five-dollar gold piece for a penny,"
 said the assistant treasurer of a
 Broadway church. "I have met the
 gentleman frequently myself. Some-
 times he has given me trouble mixed
 with surprise, but the last time I had
 dealings with him he simply furnished
 the surprise minus the trouble. He
 came to see me early on Monday
 morning.

"I attended service yesterday," he
 said. "I made a mistake when you
 took up the collection. I had a penny
 and a five-dollar gold piece in my
 pocket. I think—"

"The old gentleman stopped to take
 breath. Before he could go on I cut
 in impatiently. I had heard the same
 complaint before and thought it just
 as well to shut down on him before
 he had a chance to commit himself.

"I think you are mistaken," I said.
 "We had no five-dollar gold pieces in
 Sunday's collection."

"That is just what I am trying to
 get at," said the old gentleman. "You
 should have had one. I meant to put
 mine in the basket, but I made a mis-
 take and dropped in the penny in-
 stead. I came back this morning on
 purpose to give you the five."

ON LOOKOUT FOR AUTOGRAPH.

Clever Woman Had Purpose in Not
 Resenting Remark.

Adolf Von Menzel, the Grand Old
 Man of Germany, world famous as
 both scholar and artist, loves music
 and hates women—"dislikes" may be
 a more accurate word. Every year
 he goes to Kissingen for the "cure"
 and to enjoy the music, and as both
 of these bring the old gentleman
 rather more closely into touch with
 feminine society than is to his own
 pleasing there are many good stories
 told of what he has said and done
 "under provocation."

One afternoon he was seated with a
 friend in the Kur Garten, listening to
 a favorite march, when a couple of
 ladies seated themselves at the next
 table and at once started conversing
 in an extra loud tone. Menzel stood
 it for less than a minute.

"I wish those geese would stop
 cackling!" he exclaimed to his vis-
 a-vis.

But one of the geese evidently knew
 him at least by sight, for rising and
 crossing to the great man she said, in
 tones that showed she was not in the
 least offended: "May I ask you to
 give me that in writing?"—New York
 Times.

Americans at Oxford.

And as I wandered I marvelled that
 all the strangers who accosted me
 (and Oxford was full of strangers
 yesterday) were Americans. In the
 quad at Balliol a solitary and beau-
 tiful damsel addressed me in the lan-
 guage of the United States.

"Can you tell me where the profes-
 sor lectures?" She meant the Master
 of Balliol.

"I've just got to hear him," she
 pleaded.

It did not take long to discover that
 Dr. Caird was lecturing in the hall at
 noon—in ten minutes.

"Now, do you think I can speak to
 him?"

"I am quite sure you can," I replied
 And, having indicated the steps by
 which the Master would ascend, I left
 her firmly planted thereon, awaiting
 him. Why didn't I say I was the pro-
 fessor at once?"—London Chronicle.

We Now Have Radiumites.

Not since the early eighties, when
 the word "electric" leaped into fame
 with the arc light, the telephone and
 the trolley car, has a newly discov-
 ered term been so popular as radium
 and its derivatives. Already we have
 radio cigars, radite soap, radiumite
 tooth paste, and so on, just as there
 used to be electric soap, electric pol-
 ish, electric tooth powder, electric
 cleaning material and even electric
 silk. The properties of the mysteri-
 ous radium, of course, no more enter
 into the articles which bear that
 name, or names allied to it, than soap
 or silk, polish or powder was electri-
 fied. Yet the new term, applied even
 to old and well-known articles, ap-
 peals to many people who don't both-
 er to think what it may or may not
 mean.

Under the Sun.

The men who have gone before us
 Have sung the songs we sing;
 The words of our clamorous chorus,
 They were heard of the ancient king.
 The chords of the lyre that thrill us,
 They were struck in the years gone by,
 And the arrows of death that kill us
 Are found where our fathers lie.

The vanity sung of the Preacher
 Is vanity still to-day;
 The moan of the stricken creature
 Has rung in the woods away.

But the songs are worth resinging,
 With the change of no single note,
 And the spoken words are ringing
 As they rang in the years remote.

There is no new road to follow, Love!
 Nor need there ever be,
 For the old, with its hill and hollow,
 Is enough for you and me.
 —Charles Roswell Babon, in the Century.

A Plain American.

G. C. Lawson, one of our old sol-
 diers, who has been a pensioner for
 many years, tells us that he never had
 but one overcoat in his life, and that
 was the one Uncle Sam gave him
 while in the service. He never had a
 vest on in his life, hasn't owned a
 horse for twenty years, and thinks
 nothing of taking a twenty-mile walk,
 never owned a wagon in his life, and
 hasn't shaved since the civil war. He
 owns a good farm and has plenty of
 money, but never cared to own any of
 the above things mentioned.—Mt. Oli-
 vet Tribune.

Took Squire's Advice.

A squire in a certain town had just
 finished marrying a young couple, and
 proceeded in a paternal way to give
 them good, solid advice. Turning to
 the bridegroom, he said: "Never
 spend your money extravagantly, and
 be saving in every way possible." The
 bridegroom listened respectfully and
 then remarked: "Well, Judge, we
 might as well begin on you," and he
 proceeded to give the squire 50 cents
 for tying the knot.



Blouse Waist With Bolero.

Boleros are among the few accesso-
 ries of dress that are almost univers-
 ally becoming and are among the most
 fashionable of all garments at the
 present time. This very attractive
 waist includes one that shows plaits
 over the shoulders, which give the
 broad line, and wide sleeves of elbow
 length that are most effective over
 the full puffed ones of the waist. As
 illustrated the bolero and belt are
 made of antique green taffeta, trimmed
 with eucra lace and ball fringe, while
 the waist is of white mull and matches



the skirt; but bolero and skirt often
 are made of the same material, with
 the waist of some thinner fabric. Silk,
 wool, linen and cotton are all so used
 and all can be rendered charming, but
 nothing is lovelier than the linen and
 mercerized materials, which are very
 nearly legion.

The waist consists of a fitted lining,
 which can be used or omitted as pre-
 ferred, front and back of blouse, with
 the full sleeves, and the bolero, which
 fits quite separate and is made with
 fronts, back and bell sleeves. The
 waist is full and blouses over the
 draped belt, the closing being made
 invisibly at the center, and is finished
 with a regulation stock. The bolero is
 exceedingly simple and is laid in out-
 ward-turning plaits that fall over the
 arms-eye seams.

The quantity of material required
 for the medium size is: For blouse,
 4 3/4 yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27
 inches wide or 2 3/4 yards 44 inches
 wide, with one-half yard of all-over
 lace and one-half yard of silk for belt;
 for bolero, 2 1/4 yards 21 inches wide,
 2 yards 27 inches wide or 1 3/4 yards 44
 inches wide, with 5 yards of banding
 and 3 1/4 yards of fringe, to make as
 illustrated.

The pattern 4753 is cut in sizes for
 a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust
 measure.



Raisins for fruit cake are much im-
 proved by cooking. Let them soak
 slowly and then simmer until the skin
 is tender.

If silver is washed every week in
 warm soda containing a tablespoonful
 of ammonia the polish can be pre-
 served for a long time.

If unable to secure the indented and
 perforated round enameled ware to
 prevent food sticking to the pans or burn-
 ing, keep a wire cloth to set in the
 bottom of the kettle.

For washing tan, brown or linen
 color hay water is good. You make it
 by pouring boiling water over hay.

When bread is baked the loaves
 should never be set flat on the table or
 shelf, but should be set on end, one
 loaf against another, and wrapped
 closely round with a clean cloth. This
 makes the crusts tender by keeping
 in the steam.

For Openwork Medallions.

A band of some eight or ten inches
 of linen is a foundation upon which
 the loveliest of openwork medallions
 are woven, and this may be inserted
 as it is, or it can be cut into sections
 to fit the place for which it is in-
 tended. The linen frock carrying
 such trimming is a work of art suited
 to the most elaborate functions. And
 again there are very pretty frocks of
 linen modestly trimmed in lace and
 embroidered that make a charming
 afternoon dress for almost any occa-
 sion. The linen blouse which slips
 over the head similar to the ones
 worn by little boys and girls is quite
 an addition to the wardrobe of the
 larger miss; in fact, many well grown
 women have taken to wearing this
 simple form of dress for many out-
 door sports—golf, tennis and the
 yacht, which call for such apparel.

Lace on Hats.

Point d'esprit and the old-fash-
 ioned blonde lace is fashioned into
 Marie Antoinette hats, a fall of lace
 coming well over the edge of the
 brim and a garland of small flowers
 encircling the crown, with a deep fall
 of lace in the back. A dainty hat
 of fine white chip has a brim of tuck-
 ed lawn and a frill of fine embroi-
 dery hanging down from the brim in
 the back, and it has two pink satin
 ribbons running in and out of the
 embroidery and forming rosettes.

Old Fashioned Pot Pourri.

A genuine old-fashioned pot pourri
 is made as follows: Pack half a peck
 of fragrant rose leaves in a bowl in
 layers with salt, using a small hand-
 ful of fine salt to three of rose leaves.
 Let them stand in this way for five
 days, turning them twice daily. This
 should be done thoroughly. At the
 end of this time add three ounces of

Your Corner



The Latest Styles in Costumes—How
 to Make an Old-Fashioned Pot
 Pourri—Suggestions of Value to
 Housewife.

powdered alspice and one ounce of
 stick cinnamon.

Let them rest again for about a
 week longer, stirring as before once
 each day. Now put them into the
 permanent pot pourri jar, mixing
 them first with half a pound of dried
 lavender blossoms, one ounce of
 bruised cloves, one ounce of
 stick cinnamon, another of alspice,
 one nutmeg coarsely grated, a cupful
 of ginger root thinly sliced, half an
 ounce of anise seed, ten grains of
 Canton musk (finest quality) and
 finally two ounces of orris root. Mix
 them well together and place the jar
 in any suitable corner of the parlor
 or living room. A few drops of attar
 of rose or any desired extract of flow-
 ers can be added at any time.

The New Handkerchief Kimonas.

Kimonas made from large, square
 handkerchiefs have taken a new twist
 this season. Instead of brilliant ban-
 danas and the old-fashioned combina-
 tions of dark blue and white, or vivid
 red and white, the most delicate col-
 orings are seen.

The center of the handkerchief
 shows delicate pink, blue, green, yel-
 low or lavender, with a dainty border
 in pale Persian colors or Dresden ef-
 fects, with the color of the center pre-
 dominating in the conventional or
 floral design. Another difference in
 the style lies in the fact that the
 points of the handkerchiefs are
 brought to the neck line and then
 turned over to form a small, shawl-
 shaped collar.

Plug for Pneumatic Tires.

A recent invention, which has as
 least the merit of novelty, is that of
 a metal plug for repairing pneumatic
 tires. The device consists of two cir-
 cular brass disks, through the center
 of which passes a threaded brass rod.
 One of the disks is introduced
 through the hole in the tire, after
 which the top disk is screwed down
 tightly against it and the brass rod
 cut off flush with the tire. The re-
 sult is said to be a perfectly tight
 repair which is both more durable
 and more effective than the present
 system of repairing with rubber plugs.

Told in Her Boudoir

Ashes of rose, butter color and pale
 blues and pinks are seen in profu-
 sion.

Big green gooseberries and little
 white roses combine on some modish
 millinery.

A silver cross succeeds the jeweled
 heart so long worn at the end of a
 frail chain.

Petticoats of wash mohair in pongee
 color are attractive and service-
 able novelties.

Those small brocaded eighteenth
 century "mules" are