Ge Man Without (a) A Country 69 Edward Everett Hale

do you remember the mysteries we

boys used to invent about his room, in

low lay in his berth, smiling pleasant-

ly as he gave me his hand, but look

he was lying in. The stars and stripes

were triced up above and around a

picture of Washington, and he had

painted a majestic eagle, with light-

nings blazing from his beak and his

you ask about. Only, where shall I

over, and he said. God forgive me,

FOURTH INSTALLMENT.

There is a story that Nolan met on this veyage more than I ever was, Burr once on one of our vessels, when and I can understand wholly now the a party of Americans came on board way in which you used to speak of the in the Mediterranean. But this I be dear old fellow, I could see that he lieve to be a lie; or rather, it is a was not strong, but I had no idea that myth, ben trovate, involving a tre- the end was so near. The doctor had mendous blowing-up with which he been watching him very carefully, and sunk Burr, asking him how he liked yesterday morning came to me and to be "without a country." But it is told me that Nolan was not so well, cient, from Burr's life, that nothing and had not left his stateroom-a of the sort could have happened; and thing I never remember before. He I mention this only as an illustration had let the doctor come and see him as of the stories which get a-going where he lay there, the first time the doctor there is the least mystery at bottom. had been in the stateroom, and he said

So Philip Nolan had his wish ful- he should like to see me. Oh, dear filled. Poor fellow, he repented of his folly, and then, like a man, submitted to the fate he had asked for. He never intentionally added to the difficulty or delicacy of the charge of those who had him in hold. Accidents would happen; but they never happened from his fault. Lieutenant Truxton told me glance round, which showed me what that when Texas was annexed, there a little shrine he had made of the box was a careful discussion among the officers, whether they should get hold of Nolan's handsome set of maps, and cut Texas out of it, from the map of the world and the map of Mexico. The United States had been cut out when the atlas was bought for him. But it was voted rightly enough, that to do this would be virtually to reveal to him what had happened, or, as Harry Cole said, to make him think Old Burr had succeeded. So it was from no fault of Nolan's that a great botch happened at my own table, when, for a short time, I was in command of the South American station. We were had just joined again, were entertaining us with accounts of their misadand was in an unusually bright and ble reminded him of an adventure of ly you will tell me something now? country and its prosperity. his own, when he was catching wild Stop! stop! Do not speak till I say "And he drank it in, and enjoyed it stant, to be broken by Nolan himself. For he asked, perfectly unconsciously,

"Pray, what has become of Texas? After the Mexicum got their independence, I thought that province of Texas would come forward very fast. It is one of the finest regions on earth; it is the Italy of this continent. But I have not seen or heard a word of Texas for near twenty years."

There were two Texan officers at the table. The reason he had never heard of Texas was that Texas and her affairs had been painfully out of his newspapers since Austin began his settlements; so that, while he read of Honduras and Tamaulipas, and, till quite lately, of California, this virgin province, in which his brother had traveled so far and, I believe, had died. had ceased to be with him. Walters and Williams, the two Texas men, looked grimly at each other, and tried not to hugh. Edward Morris had his attention attracted by the third linkin the chain of the captain's chandeller. Watrous was seized with a courubion of sneezing. Notan binaself saw that something was to pay, he did not know what. And I as master of I do. There are thirty-four stars in the feast, had to say:

"Texas is out of the man Mr. No. that, though I do not know what their Welcomo?"

him ments. I wrote to him at least forth, Danforth, he sighed out, how the Order of Cincinnati. twice a year, for in that voyage we like a weekthed night's dream a box's. "We looked in his bible, and there became even confidentially intimate; like of personal fame or of separate was a slip of paper, at the place but he more wrote to me. The other sovereignly seems, when one books where he had marked the textmen will me that in those fifteen years, back on it after such a life as mine! gamile, uncomplaining, silent sufferer "Inglain, I seven to you that I felt be both prepared for them a city." that he ever was, bearing as best be like a measier that I had not rold him comid his soil appointed punishment, querything before. Panger or no denrather less social, perhaps, with new got, delicacy or no delicacy, who was I annious, apparently, than ever to serve turnit all this time over this dear, someone set up a stone for my mem-And now it seems the dear old fellow the madness of a boy's treason? 'Mr. ought to bear? Say on it: is dead. He has found a home at Nolan, sold I I will tell you everything lest, and a country.

Since writing this, and while con- begin? sidering whether or no I would print "Oh, the blessed smile that crept it, as a warning to the young of today over his white face! at ! he pressed my of what it is to throw away a country. hand and said, God bless you! Tell I have received from Dunforth, who is me their names, he said, and he point- man has loved her; but no man deon board the Levant, a letter which ed to the stars on the flag. "The last served less at her hands." gives an account of Nolan's last hours. I know is Ohio. My father lived in

To understand the first words of the Kentucky. But I have guessed Michletter, the nonprofessional reader igan and Indiana and Mississippi-that should remember that after 1817 the was where Fort Adams is-they make position of every officer who had No. twenty. But where are your other an in charge was one of the greatest fourteen? You have not cut up any delicacy. The government had failed of the old ones, I hope? to renew the order of 1807 regarding "Well, that was not a bad text, and What was a man to do? Should I told him the names, in as good or sight." he let him go? What, then, if he der as I could, and he bade me take seere called to account by the depart- down his beautiful map and draw them ment for violating the order of 1807? in as I best could with my pencil. He and should bring an action for falce he had marked a gold cross where he must get off." imprisonment or kidnaping against ev- supposed his brother's grave was; and ery man who had had him in charge? he had guessed at Texas. Then he I urged and pressed this upon South- was delighted as he saw California and and I have reason to think that and Oregon-that, he said, he had sus- over there in the corner." other officers did the same thing. But pected partly, because he had never the secretary always said, as they so been permitted to land on that shore, often do at Washington, that there though the ships were there so much. were no special orders to give, and 'And the men,' said he, laughing, that we must act on our own judg- brought off a good deal besides furs.' ment. That means, "If you succeed, Then he went back-heavens, how you will be sustained; if you fail, you far-to ask about the Chesapeake, and the window on an improvised rope ladwill be disavowed." Well, as Danforth what was done to Barron for surren- der, and hauled up a frightfully home says, all that is over now, though I dering her to the Leopard, and whethdo not know but I expose myself to a er Burr ever tried again, and he ground to the employment bureau.-Detroit criminal prosecution on the evidence his teeth with the only passion he Free Press. of the very revelation I am making, showed. But in a moment that was

"Derr Fred-I try to find heart and he asked about the old war-fold

the true story of his serving the gun the day we took the Java-asked about dear sid David Porter, as he called him. Then he settled down more quietly, and very happily, to hear me tell in an hour the history of fifty "How I wished it had been some-

body who knew something! But I did as well as I could. I told him of the English war. I told him about Fulton and the steamboat beginning. I told him about old Scott and Jackson; told him all I could think about the Mississippi, and New Orleans, and Texas, and his own old Kentucky. And do you know he asked who was DON'T NEGLECT COLOR VALUE life to tell you that it is all over with West? I told him it was a very galin command of the Legion of the dear C. Nolan. I have been with him lant officer named Grant, and that by our last news, he was about to estabfish his headquarters at Vicksburg. Then, 'Where was Vicksburg?' I worked that out on the map; it was about a hundred miles, more or less, above his old Fort Adams; and I thought Fort Adams must be a ruin now. 'It must be at old Vick's plantation,' said he: 'well, that is a change!

"I tell you, Ingham, it was a hard thing to condense the history of half a century into that talk with a sick man. And I do not know what I told him-of emigration, and the means of it-of steamboats and railroads and telegraphs-of inventions and books the old Intrepid days? Well, I went and literature of the colleges and in, and there, to be sure, the poor fel-West Point and the Naval schoolbut with the queerest interruptions that ever you heard. You see it was ing very frail. I could not help a Robinson Crusoe asking all the accumulated questions of fifty-six years.

"I remember he asked, all of a sudden, who was president now; and when I told him, he asked if Old Abe was Gen. Benjamin Lincoln's son. He said he met old General Lincoln, when foot just clasping the whole globe, he was quite a boy himself, at some which his wings overshadowed. The Indian treaty. I said no, that Old Abe dear old boy saw my glance, and said, was a Kentuckian like himself, but I kinds of color, the intermediate efwith a sad smile, 'Here, you see, I have | could not tell him of what family; he a country!" And then he pointed to had worked up from the ranks. Good the foot of his bed, where I had not for him!" cried Nolan; 'I am glad of seen before a great map of the United that. As I have brooded and won-States, as he had drawn it from mem- dered, I have thought our danger was ory, and which he had there to look in keeping up those regular succesupon as he lay. Quaint, queer old sions in the first families.' Then I the George Washington corvette, on names were on it, in large letters: got talking about my visit to Wash- faces aid the effect of warm colors. In-'Indiana Territory,' 'Mississippi Ter- ington. I told him of meeting the Orelying in the La Plata, and some of the ritory,' and 'Louisiana,' as I supposed gon congressman, Harding; I told him officers, who had been on shore, and our fathers learned such things; but about Smithsonian and the exploring the old fellow had patched in Texas, expedition; I told him about the capitoo; he had carried his western boun- tol-and the statues for the pediment

ventures in riding the half-wild horses dary all the way to the Pacific, but on - and Crawford's 'Liberty' - and of Buenos Aires. Noinn was at table, that shore he had defined nothing. Greenough's Washington: Ingham, I "'Oh, Danforth,' he said, 'I know I told him everything I could think of talkstive mood. Some story of a tum- am dying. I cannot get home. Sure- that would show the grandeur of his

horses in Texas with his brother Steph. what I am sure you know, that there as I cannot tell you. He grew more en, at a time when he must have been is not in this ship, that there is not and more silent, yet I never thought quite a boy. He told the story with in America-God bless her !-- a more he was tired or faint. I gave him a a good deal of spirit-so much so, that loyal man than I. There cannot be a glass of water, but he just wet his lips, the silence which often follows a good man who loves the old flag as I do, or and told me not to go away. Then he story bung over the table for an in- prays for it as I do, or hopes for it as asked me to bring the Presbyterian 'Book of Public Prayer,' which lay there, and said, with a smile, that it would open at the right place-and so it did. There was his double red mark down the page; I knelt down and read, and he repeated with me, For ourselves and our country, O gracious God, we thank thee, that, notwithstanding our manifold transgressions of thy holy laws, thou hast continued to us thy marvelous kindness'and so to the end of that thanksgiv-Then he turned to the end of the same book, and I read the words more familiar to me: 'Most heartily we beseech thee with thy favor to behold and bless thy servant, the president of the United States, and all others in authority'-and the rest of the Episcopal collect. 'Danforth.' said he, 'I have repeated those prayers night and morning, it is now fifty-five years.' And then he said he would co to sleep. He bent me down over him and kissed me; and he said. Look in my Bible, Danforth, when I am gone.' And I went away.

"But I had no thought it was the each. I thought he was tired and would sleep. I knew he was happy,

it now, Danforth. I thank God for and I wanted him to be alone. "But in an hour, when the doctor han. Move you seem Captain Fack's names are. There has never been one went in gently, he found Nolan had curious account of Sir Thomas Roe's taken away; I thank that for that. I breathed his life away with a smile. know by that, that there has never the had something pressed close to After that cruise I never saw No-been any successful Page. Oh. Day. his hips. It was his father's budge of

"They desire a country, even a he agod every fast, as well he might that will me—will me something—will heavenly; wherefore that is not imbook but that he was still the same me everything. Dunforth, before I die! ashamed to be called their God: for

men whom he did not know, but more that I should have been acting the my home, and I love it. But will not and belified and teach the boys, some sainted old man, who had yours ago ony at Fort Adams or at Orienns, that of a hom fairly seemed to worship him. expirited, in his whole munhood's life, my disgrace may not be more than I

In Memory of PHILIP NOLAN Lieutenant in the Army of the United States.

"He loved his country as no other (THE END.)

Mickle's Maneuver. "Henry, I've come to see your new

stenographer," said his wife, "But, my dear, she will offend your esthetic sense!" protested Mickles. "She's a sight. I told you she was a

"I insist on seeing," replied Mrs. M. "Very well, but wait till I finish dictating a letter. It's very importantsaid he keep him? What, then, if was wild with delight about Texas, it's to Hibbim & Diggum canceling Noinn should be liberated some day, told me how his brother died there; an order for a dozen lead pencils and

> "I'll not wait a second." "Just as you say, my dear. But your hat isn't on straight. There's a glass

"O, dear, I'll just fix it. I'll be there in a minute"

straighten her hat, and in the half hour it took her to do it, Mickles had let his beautiful new stenographer out ly one for whom he had telephoned

In Japan the crater of an extinct Levant, 2º 2º S. @ 131° W. for I am sure I forgive him.' Then volcano in which there are many hot springs is utilized as a sanatorium.

Clean-Cut Outlines Give the House an Appearance of "Trimness."

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By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

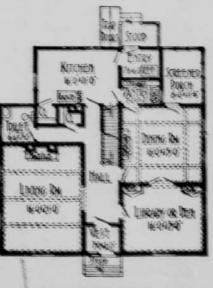
There is no part of a house, especially a small house, which is so important, from the standpoint of appearance, as the roof. The roof expresses the "character" of the house in its shape, color and texture. By the use of sharp, clear-cut outlines on the roof, the entire house is given an appearance of trimness. The artists know that certain colors are "cold" and others are "warm," these terms being used to indicate the sensations which are produced when an observer views surfaces treated with these particular colors. By a combination of the two fects are produced. Color on the roof is effective according to the same rules which are used by the artists. The third effect, texture, is closely related, in its application to color. Hard, smooth surfaces are effective to emphasize cold colors and soft, rough surtermediate effects may be obtained by combining opposing colors and tex-

or room arrangement and sizes must A cozy den or library occupies the first be made with the idea of obtain- front of the house on the other side of

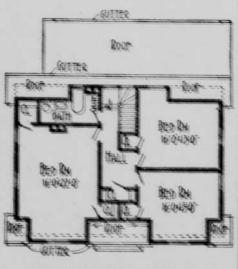
ance of being larger than they really are to make the observer feel the stately impressiveness of the building. The large city type of construction, especially apartment house construction, eliminates to a certain extent the use of the roof as a means of buildingup appearance. When the roof is used. it is usually of the hip type, covered with tile in either red or green. The necessity of using warm, soft colors does not exist in this type of construction, although one of the favorite methods consists in using these colors for the main wall surface while the cold colors are used in the stone, terra cotta or concrete trim and ornaments. Pleasant contrast is obtained in this way.

is selected to show the important part which the roof may play in forming the appearance of a house and also to illustrate an excellent arrangement of rooms. The design brings out the unique effect which may be obtained by a proper handling of the gable roof. in which the main roof is extended parallel to the front of the building. A ouse of this type is particularly adapted to an elaborate floral decorative scheme such as shown in the perspective view. Both the walls and the roof are finished with shingles. Removable flower boxes, supported by brackets, are shown under all of the principal windows across the front of the house. The wall shingles will be stained, of course, and the selection of colors must be carefully made. Since the foliage of vines and the flowers will affect the scheme, they must be taken into account. The shutters are large and there is a sufficient number of windows, symmetrically placed, so that a contrast between the walls and shutters may be depended upon for effectiveness. The light colors of the flowers should have a darker background in a harmonizing color, which suggests a fairly dark green for the shutters and possibly black for the window sash. This will give an area of heavy color and a pure white shingle stain will no doubt be needed for the walls in order to prevent a darkened appearance. The natural color of red cedar shingles would harmonize very nicely on the roof and very little would be lost by weathering.

The vestibule at the front entrance leads to a hall extending back to the kitchen. The large living room is on Suppose that it is desired to build the left of this hall, upon entering. The small cottage which will be char- living room is attractively finished acterized by warmth and coziness in with false beam ceiling and a fireplace external appearance. The adjustment is built in the center of the rear wall. ing an outline or plan which will fa- the hall. Back of this den is the dincilitate the design of a roof capable ing room. A screened porch is built







Second-Floor Plain

thes. Beautiful effects are most cas- rear of the dining room. The kitchen its obtained, as a rule, when the gubbe occupies the other corner of the type of roof is used or some slight house at the rear and a hundy servmodification of this type. The correct ing pantry is built between this room pitch or slope is important, since it and the dining room. There are three provides practically the only means large bedrooms on the second floor, all of adjusting the vertical dimensions, having windows in two walls. These the height of walls being more of rooms open from a stair hall which less definitely determined by the ceil- connects them with the both at the ing height. Where the roof surfaces head of the stairs. A clothes chute are large, dormers are used to relieve from the second floor to the busement the monotony, their size, roof pitch is a feature of convenience. and ornamentation being adjusted to produce the effect desired. These Vaccination Against Whooping Cough structural considerations having been | Dr. Paul Luttinger of the New York taken into account, the type of roofing board of health, who was in attendance will bring out the effects of color and at the whooping cough clinic where texture. New red cedar shingles or about 5,000 patients were treated, reshingles which have a color in which ports to the Journal of the American yellow and red tints predominate, are Medical association on the effects of in the class characterized by warmth the vaccine prepared at the departand the texture is also in agreement ment's laboratory. He also summarwith this effect. Among the prepared lizes the reports of 180 physicians who roofings, the soft red colors are most had used it. effective for this house. Green is a The results, he says, "warrant the celd color and unless very much sub-routine administration of pertussis dued in texture and mixture with oth- vaccine both for curative and prophyer colors, it does not bring out the lactic purposes." characteristic which is desired. The It is best to have a child with gray roofings are cold in color unless whooping cough vaccinated in the a small amount of yellow or red is first and second week of the paroxyspresent. Any of the prepared roofings mal stage, as this materially reduces having a crushed stone or crushed the severity and duration of the disslate surface are agreeable in texture ease. But the proper vaccine must be with the dominating idea in this cot- used.

the same way. Probably the majority of houses of the small sizes, and these houses are the ones which depend your firmament; but I'm not that much almost entirely upon the roof for their to you any more." appearance, are designed so that they will carry the feeling of warmth and coziness in their outline, color and texture. Some of the large houses are I be more than that to you?" designed to present a dignified appearance, and others are given the appear now."-Judge.

A More Voluminous Orb. "You used to tell me," she complained, "that I was the bright star of

"Oh, yes, you are-more than that to "Really-do you mean it? How ca

"You're a regular full moon to me

SELF HELPS for the **NEW SOLDIER**

By a United States Army Officer

(Copyright, 1917, by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.) THE NECESSITY OF GOING OVER DETAILS.

While allowing the difficult details of squad movements to sink into his mind, the new soldier would do well at this point to look back over the ground he has traversed. He should refresh his mind, so far as necessary, The house shown in the illustration upon what he has previously learned, and he will at once discover a difference between his present grasp of military facts and their requirements. The more he learns, the more reasonable, necessary and illuminating becomes that which he has already

For example, the new soldier who has been taught how to execute "squad right," does not need the same amount of explanation for the necessity of discipline and obedience as at the beginning. He realizes by this time that no squad movement would be possible unless each individual were subject and responsive to discipline. He does not have to be taught the reason for learning to stand properly, since he sees that no squad could come to the position of attention and dress its line in a practical military fashion unless each individual first came to attention. This does not mean that the new soldier-and even the partially trained soldier-will not find it necessary again and again to go over the details of how to perfect himself in these essentials; but it is doubtful whether he would hereafter have

He has learned how to stand, how to step forward, backward, sideways, when they first start to live under the half-step-and to mark time. He has learned how to face in any direcand half face, which creates the proper angle for the oblique march. He has learned how to start the "Forward | lar attention to his health.

MARCH;" how to stop-the HALT, in two counts; how to execute the commands altering the direction of and it is here that the new soldier has

in order to do them precisely at the vitality, that is, his capacity to remoment of performance.

the new soldier if he has familiarized be in what a man drinks. Alcohol in himself with the drill as far as the every form should be avoided; a glass find that his muscles would subcon- tive organization. And the dyed fluids sciously resist a command of execution, without the preparatory notice of what edge of the camp are to be severely is expected of them. This affords them shunned. They are responsible for a chance to gather themselves into a much of the work which devolves upon balance for the most effective dis- army surgeons. They often are poisoncharge of the command, and this bal- ous to the system, and at best are conance, operating subconsciously, is a ducive of indisposition. big factor in the making of the good

THE SOLDIER'S PERSONAL AP-

One of the most important phases of military discipline is that of the personal appearance.

A soldier in camp or in barracks should keep himself spick and span. He should scrub himself in a daily shower, f showers are available, shave infallibly, keep his uniform brushed and his shoes polished.

Naturally drift and other military duties, even in camp, do not enable him to remain altogether immaculate, for that would interfere with his work. But, while the day of the "kid-glove soldier" is passed the constant attention to cleanliness will exercome the grime which attaches to the duity routine and with give the general appearance of neutress. Dust which has setthed on the uniform in a drift has a look which differs distinctly from a uage and indelible stain. In the same way: faces and hands which are non-क्षेत्र केला संस्थि क्षित्रका सामि प्रतिस reminimitive solited; whereas, three and mands which are habitually disty connot give a wholly clean impression destroy mother muched

The milit of eleminimess in the soldier will become second nature, if he is not an instinctive sloven. He will find that he is not comfortable in the regimental street or on the purade ground unless he is neat-wholly aside from the fact that his officers will require it. He will soon realize that an unshaved man in camp looks even worse than in an office—that a man whose hair is not kept closely cut has a more ragged appearance in uniform than in civilian's ciothes.

When outside of quarters or his immediate company street, the soldier's uniform should at all times be buttoned. The buttons are a part of the uniform, and as such, should be correctly utilized. For a man to go out into the regimental street or parade ground with his coat hanging open and his hands in his pockets, or even one or two buttons unfastened, like front teeth missing from the mouth, is inexcusable. A man should go forth only when scrupulously buttoned and shoes securely tied, leggings correctly adjusted and fastened. His hands should fall at his side in any easy, soldierly fashion, and he should not disarrange

the appearance of his uniform by ram, ming them into his pockets. He should not wear his hat on the side of his head, but straight. (If the weather is, warm, the prescribed uniform will allow a man to appear in his shirt, with or without a black necktie, according

to whether he is on field service.) The soldier's appearance when he meets an officer is important not only. in the matter of clothes, but in the manner of his salute. He should never salute an officer with a pipe, cigar, or cigarette in his mouth. He should remove the pipe or cigar, and, while holding it inconspicuously at his side with the left hand, salute properly with the right. He should never chew gum while saluting. He should never salute with one hand in his pocker. In fact, whenever a soldier meets an officer and salutes, he should feel that he is under inspection, as, to tell the truth, he is, for if there is a detail about his uniform or deportment which is irregular, the sharp eyes of the officer will detect it.

THE SOLDIER'S HEALTH AND HOW HE CAN PROTECT IT.

No duty of the soldier is more important than the cure of his health. A sick soldier is worse than no soldier. Not only is he a dead weight, but he requires the services of other men in taking care of him. A company which has 20 sick men would be better off if it were actually 20 men short of its quota, because the 20 sick men are of no military value and put an extra drain upon the regimental organization. Much, if not most, sickness is avoidable, with proper sanitary and medical precautions, and much of it, certainly, may be a mon's own foult

The matter of health is especially important to the new soldier, since those whose lives have been sedentary are exceedingly susceptible to illness camp conditions. The change of food, change of surroundings, change of air, tion-right face, left face, about face, and change of habits are often too revolutionary for the system all at once, unless the soldier pays particu-

The stomach, especially in warm weather, is the principal seat of illness, his fate-his efficiency as a soldier and He has been instructed in some of his usefulness to the command-largethe elementary military courtesies, ly in his own hands. If, before he is such as the all-important salute, and well seasoned in camp, he eats behe has learned the way in which com- tween meals; if he eats food not set mands are given. He has by this time before him at mess-especially the come to lean on the peremptory com- most tempting pies and cakes and mand as a necessity and through this cream-puffs from home; if he hangs his mind and muscles are automatically about the canteen buying candy, nuts made ready, in time, for the com- or cookies, he is almost certainly desmand of execution. With the exceptined to be ill. And such illness may tion of a few single commands, such as be no trivial matter, at that, since it "fall in," "at ease," and "rest"-a may start a whole train of disorders, special class-he will find that his from cramps to dysentery. The exfaculties depend upon the preliminary | tent of the illness will probably depend notification of what they are to do upon the degree of the new soldier's sist it.

All this will have become clear to | Another prolific source of illness may nt of squad movements. He will of beer may disturb the whole digessold at the "pop shacks" at the

> The one way in which the young soldier keeps himself in health, except for circumstances which are beyond his control, is by his care of the body and its habits. If he is always clean, his pores function properly and throw off the wastes; if he keeps the body well clothed, that is, protected against the weather, he will not catch cold and the pores will not therefore become clogged and cease to work. He should keep his lungs filled with fresh air. He should keep the body thoroughly exercised, but without exhaustion, for exhaustion lowers the vitality and the consequent resistance to disease. For the same reason, he should keep the body refreshed by a sufficient amount of sleep.

> > Inapinational Singing.

How is it that we listen with such pleasure to certain singers and with indifference to others? Those in the second category frequently have finervoices, and their art is apparent, but the mystic something is absent. The vocal technic may be perfect, and intanti the antiminament time antimos can be desired, but it that essential personal magnetism is not displayed. the effect on the audience is small. Some singers show their training, shinne they sw tankw sources such voices," not that we in any way dispairage training, success is impossible without it, but the real artist conceals this, in the higher art of interpretation, by becoming so absorbed and engrossed in the spirit of the song, that the technical side of singing is overshadowed and lost, in the fascination of hearing the words brought to life and painted with a simplicity that is understood by all who hear.-Ex-

Artist's Strange Pets.

Rossetti's garden at Queen's House, Cheyne Walk, London, harbored some strange pets during the poet-painter's tenancy. Among these was a white bull bought, as one of his friends telates, because it had eyes like Mrs. William Morris. "Rossetti tethered it on the lawn of his home in Chelsen. Soon there was no lawn left-only the bull. He invited people to meet it. and heaped favors on it until it kicked everything to pieces, when he reluctantly got rid of it." Subsequently denizens of the Cheype Walk garden included vombats, white peacocks and armadillos

······ Rip Van Winkle.

Rip Van Winkle is the hero of one of the principal stories in the "Sketch Book," by Washington Irving, pub-Mshed in 1819. The scene is laid in the Catskills, where Rip one day meets a man whom he helps to carry a keg. When they reach their destination Rip seizes the first opportunity to take a sip at the keg, falls into a stupor and sleeps for twenty years. On awakening he finds himself a totdaughter married and his native village spelled."

changed, and his country a republic. The story has furnished the material for a number of plays.

In Russia. "What is this long procession?" we inquired of the Russian editor. "Is it a delegation on some extraordinary er-

rand?" "Oh, nothing out of the ordinary," he replied. "Just our usual line of morning callers to remind us that tering old man, his wife dead, his their names have been slightly mis-