

it as he sees it. It may not be so bad in that light, and I would not try to read into it the badness that others may find there.

He will probably grow a little ashamed as he talks about it, for boys feel the sentiment in the air about a place, even if they have not found anything that seemed wrong, and may try to defend it. Do not be ungenerous or suspicious, but, if you have posted yourself as you should before having this talk—going to see the place for yourself, if necessary to be fair—there will be sufficient reasons to give him why he should not go there any more. Endeavor to let the decision that he is not to go again come as the result of his own judgment. If he cannot be brought to take that ground, make your decision known firmly, but pleasantly, and help him to acquiesce in it as cheerfully as he can, because he loves you, even though he may think your judgment is poor in this particular case.

If you think there is no harm in these places, though there may not be any good, you will learn that the things that he will see and hear will, though unconsciously, tend to lower high standards, blunt moral and ethical perceptions and, while he may not grow up immoral, will yet have a demoralizing effect on his character. The boys are more likely to be drawn into these low-priced places than the girls, but both will need counsel.—Exchange.

**Bread Boards.**

Some pretty bread boards are now made and ornamented with poker-work, and one often sees the loaf of bread with a sharp bread-knife placed on the table near the house-mother's place. Several slices of bread are cut before sitting down to the table, and the loaf placed with the cut side next the bread board, and more slices are cut as needed. This is a sensible fashion, since it saves the bread from becoming hard and dry, and every loaf is fresh until finished.

**Well-Fitting Shoes.**

Nothing but demand will create a shoe that fits the foot perfectly, and good sense and artistic appreciation are gradually creating that demand. When these are exercised there will be no sore feet, for women will accept nothing but a comfortable shoe, and, as a result, the manufacturers will supply them. With shoes made in conformity with nature's laws, we should have feet whose beauty would be recognized, and the Trilby foot would not be an exception. Because of our general advance in matters pertaining to dress, our footwear, in the past few years, is gradually becoming better and more healthful, but there is much yet to accomplish. That the water should be able to flow under the instep without wetting it, is an old saying; no instep can be arched without a shoe that conforms with the foot, and this the ancients knew, for they paid great attention to the beauty of their sandals, the Greek, in particular, being careful to preserve the anatomical proportions. The care of the foot should begin in infancy, for if children are allowed—or, forced, rather—to wear tight, poorly-shaped shoes, the feet get out of shape and the foundation is laid for ills that follow in after life. The shoe with rubber layers on the bottom, both for women and children, gives elasticity of step that saves the spine from jars and helps to insure a good walk. Now-a-days intelligent shoe-makers recommend a shoe that is a trifle longer than the foot, which gives a long, slender effect. The old-fashioned method of buying a shoe too short caused tortures in walking, but the flesh, being obliged to go somewhere, broadened out and became disfigured with the inevitable corns and bunions.

It is encouraging to note that women are becoming more and more to recognize that comfort or torture with the feet is largely the result of the shape of shoe they wear.—Good Housekeeping.

**Propagating Plants.**

Cuttings are portions of shoots, either of ligneous or herbaceous plants. They are made of the young shoots with the leaves on, or of ripened wood, either with or without the leaves. They may be longer or shorter, but should have at least two or three "eyes" or buds, and more will be better. After they have, either in the herbaceous state with the leaves on, or with the wood matured with or without leaves, been properly prepared and planted, they form on the ends "callouses," or "heal over," and from this callous, the new roots are sent out, making the perfect plant.

Cuttings set early in August should make growth this fall, if placed on the north side of a fence or building, though it would be better if the cuttings were placed in pots and the pots plunged in a slight heap of fresh horse manure, about twelve inches deep, which will give a low heat for four to six inches. In making the cutting, cut the lower end somewhat close below the lower bud, leaving the upper bud just above or at the surface, when planted, setting the cuttings close to the side of the pot, in sand, or in sandy soil.

The ground should be kept moist, but not wet, as too much moisture will tend to rot the cutting.

Cuttings taken as late as September or October of the new soft growth of many annuals and perennials make fine window plants, with satisfactory bloom about Christmas, or later, though your winter bloomers should have been "slipped" and rooted in May or June, in order to have the most satisfactory blooming period. Like every other good thing, in plant culture there is "no reward without labor." As soon as your plants are rooted, pot them in a rather small pot; do not shake the soil or sand from the roots, and to avoid this, thoroughly moisten the soil before lifting. After setting, press the earth well down about the roots and put the pots in a cool, light place for a few days, after which, set them out in the garden in a cool place where they will get the morning sunshine; see that they do not dry out for lack of rain, and leave them to themselves. If buds appear, pick them off. Do this mercilessly, if you want winter bloomers.

**For The Housekeeper.**

One of the handy things to have about the house is an emergency bag. This is really a collection of pockets, or wall bag, tacked on the wall in some convenient place, or on the inside of a closet door. In one of the pockets, put all the old, soft, worn linens; another may contain ordinary cotton batting; another, coarser cloths and bandages; in another may be a roll of absorbent cotton, and so on, with a pocket for buttons, darning cotton, patches, or other articles that are constantly being called for. Bits of cord, string from the grocer's packages, a rolled quantity of strips, a paper of sticking plaster, and many other things will find a corner there, and will save many a weary hunt, in case of accident, or other need.

A knife rack is a thoroughly useful thing to have in the kitchen. Take a board about four inches wide and twenty inches long, held by two brackets of wood or iron. Drill holes with a gimlet along both sides of the board, about an inch apart and place in pairs. The wood between each pair of holes is cut away with a key-hole saw, and the edges of the slots thus formed are smoothed with sandpaper. Then fasten the board on its brackets. The slots are to hold the blades of the

knives, and support the handle. A companion-piece to this is a spoon-bar. This is made of a strip of wood a foot long and two or three inches wide. This may be fastened to the wall with screws, or hung upon hooks with eyes, or fastened to brackets. At suitable distances along the strip, put in small hooks, and on these hang spoons, cook forks, ladles, etc. Do not hang two things on one hook. If one board is likely to be crowded, make another.

One of the nicest materials for dish cloths, is a cheap grade of cheese-cloth—two or three cents a yard in the department stores; it does the work well, and does not hold the grease or gather the scum from the dishwater, and can be easily washed clean and dried in the sun. It is cheap enough to admit of burning when it shows too much sign of usage. The cloth when new does not dry well, but serves for a wash-cloth admirably. It is also serviceable for the toilet and the bath.

**Bryan Not Dead Yet.**

There are those who construe Mr. Bryan's speech in the Illinois case as a swan song, but it is far more suggestive of vitality than of approaching dissolution.

If we call it a song at all we should recognize in it the fervor of a hymn, the object of its praise being the truth and the right. But it is, more properly considered, a philippic that was evoked by an outrageous wrong. Majority rule had been prevented in the Illinois convention by rank dishonesty and an audacity and impudence which were carried into the debates at St. Louis by the "highwaymen" and "train robbers" of Mr. Bryan's denunciatory sentences. In the contrast both of cause and of persons the Nebraskan shows to such great advantage that he should receive a tribute of respect, even from those who have differed from him most widely in the past upon political principles.

We believe, moreover, that his cleanliness of character, his fine moral qualities, his purity of purpose, his political zeal and his unrivaled gifts as an orator absolutely preclude the idea that he has ceased to be a force in our public life. Whether one approves all his tenets or not, one should recognize the power that is in him, and it may affect millions in the future as it has in the past. For the present it must be said, of course, that the leadership of his party has gone from him to other men. It may even be said that the masses of the party have decreed the change because they are tired of his silver hobby and tired of defeat. But who shall say that he may not reassert himself if conditions should beckon him to the fore as they did in 1896. Anyone who believes that he can never again have a great popular following is a careless reader of history and of human nature.—Chicago Record-Herald.

**A Gallant Fight.**

Shorn though he be of the plumes of leadership, and overwhelmed by a hostile faction within his own party, William J. Bryan emerges from the political chaos at St. Louis the biggest man and the best fighter in the democracy. He went into the convention seemingly certain of ignominious defeat; achieved a temporary victory, and, while eventually defeated because his foes were reinforced from an unexpected quarter, no ignominy attaches to the result so far as he is concerned.

It was a foregone conclusion that he could not hope for indorsement of the ideas of which he is the chief exponent. Such a possibility was hardly considered, even by Mr. Bryan. The question seemed to be, how absolute should be the repudiation of those ideas, and, as a consequence, of himself? Confronting this question, he

fought a battle which must excite admiration, irrespective of political bias.

The mere physical endurance of the man was almost superhuman. He was grit to the core. And, beset on all sides by men who count themselves shrewd politicians, and oppressed with the knowledge that the drift of party sentiment was strongly away from him, he displayed a quickness of intellect, a depth of resource and a power of oratory that were simply amazing.

Single-handed he fought his opponents to a standstill in the committee on resolutions. It was solely due to his efforts that the platform failed to indorse the gold standard, and left him in a position to preserve both his constituency and his regularity. And the convention ratified this negative but—to him—very material triumph.

It is true that Judge Parker's eleventh hour interference took from Mr. Bryan the fruit of his labor. But it could not take from him the credit for a splendid display of courage, nor make larger the antagonists who appeared beside him as pygmies.—Philadelphia North American.

**Jeffersonian Principles.**

Opponents of Bryan are now talking of his "defeat in the national democratic convention." Bryan was the man who won all the victories for principle, and Bryan was the idol of the people at the convention. Bryan was the sole topic of conversation on the streets, in the hotels and in the convention. His speeches were the convention feature, and those he hit hardest are the self-same persons who now talk of Bryan's defeat. Bryan will be found fighting with and for the party all the time, and no one member of the party will be found fighting better and harder for Jeffersonian democratic principles than the leader from Nebraska.—Springfield (Ill.) Register.

**The Contrast.**

But in regard to anti-imperialism, to a policy of peace, good will and arbitration, as contrasted with a policy of trouble-hunting and militarism; to a policy of calm, conservative Americanism with the constitution and the laws revered and supported, Mr. Bryan gives unqualified preference to Judge Parker over Mr. Roosevelt. Though the democratic nominee does not stand for all that Mr. Bryan would like him to stand for, he stands for so much more of it than Mr. Roosevelt does that the Nebraska statesman arrives at his choice without difficulty.—Denver News.

**What It Shows.**

Mr. Bryan's course at St. Louis at least shows that he is more of a democrat and less of an autocrat than some prejudiced observers would have us believe.—Florida Times-Union.

**Drifting Apart.**

It now appears that the democratic press of the east was mad because Bryan dominated the convention, and the republican press of the west was glad because Bryan had been vanquished. There doesn't seem to be much prospect of the eastern democratic press and the western republican press getting together.—Joplin Globe.

**A NOTRE DAME LADY'S APPEAL.**

To all knowing sufferers of rheumatism, whether muscular or of the joints, sciatica, lumbago, backache, pains in the kidneys or neuralgia, to write to her for a home treatment which has repeatedly cured all of these tortures she feels it her duty to send it to all sufferers FREE. You cure yourself at home as thousands will testify—no change of climate being necessary. This simple discovery banishes uric acid from the blood, loosens the stiffened joints, purifies the blood, and brightens the eyes, giving elasticity and tone to the whole system. If the above interests you, for proof address Mrs. M. Summers, Box 169, Notre Dame Ind.