SOCIETY

The first event of a social nature to be given at the club grounds of the new Country club took place Thursday afternoon when Miss Lois Logan entertained a small company of friends informally at the club grounds. Golf was attempted by the young ladies and furnished considerable entertainment during the afternoon.

Mrs. W. N. Huse entertained a dozen ladies at luncheon Friday, the party being given for the Misses Reynolds. Bridge was played during the afternoon, Mrs. D. Mathewson winning the high score and Mrs. Robert Bridge of Fremont the guest's prize. The outside guests were Mrs. Bridge and Mrs. A. J. Durland.

A reception for Rev. Carl Martin and bride was given Thursday evening at the John Oesterling home, following the arrival of Rev. and Mrs. Martin from Rochester, Minn. Rev. and Mrs. Martin will live in the new parsonage on South Second street.

Mrs. D. Mathewson had a couple of tables of bridge Wednesday afternoon, complimentary to the Misses Reynolds of Chicago. A delicious little supper was served at the close of the games. The honors at cards went to Mrs. N. A. Rainbolt.

Mrs. S. M. Braden will return Monday from Chicago, where she has been visiting a young nephew, a little son born to Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Culver. Both Mr. and Mrs. Culver have been guests at the Braden home.

The Queen Esther circle met Tuesday evening with Miss Ruby Macy. Delicious refreshments were served in the latter part of the evening, which was pleasantly spent.

Mrs. William Knabel entertained the Ladies' Aid society of the Presbyterian church Friday afternoon at her home, south of the Junction.

Mrs. E. A. Bullock entertained a small company at bridge Thursday afternoon. The party was given for Mrs. Robert Bridge.

Mrs. N. A. Rainbolt was hostess to a 1 o'clock luncheon Saturday afternoon in honor of the Misses Reynolds of Chicago.

The Woman's Missionary society of the First Congregational church met with Mrs. S. F. Erskine Tuesday afternoon.

Personals.

Miss Josephine Butterfield of this city is a member of the senior class which graduates this month from Wellesley college. The exercises of commencement week are held from June 25 to June 29. Miss Butterfield has been complimented with many college honors during her four years at Wellesley. She was president of her class in the junior year.

Mrs. Jack Koenigstein and daughter, Wilhelmina, will leave the first of the week for Fergus Falls, Minn., to attend the marriage of Mrs. Koenigstein's sister, Miss Elizabeth Sharpless, to Meredith Daniels of Omaha.

Miss Ruth Witzigman left yesterday noon to spend the summer vacation east, spending the coming summer months in Chicago, Clinton, Ia., and one or two other points.

Misses Marian, Victoria and Josephine Maylard are guests at the J. C. Stitt home during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Maylard on a California trip.

Miss Laura Durland is in Fort Dodge, Ia., on a ten days' visit, the guest of Mrs. Herman Wilcox, formerly Miss Grace Murer.

Miss Helen Pile of Wayne, returning home from a Lincoln visit, was the guest of Miss Opal Madsen.

Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Huse are in West Point visiting Mrs. Huse's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Losch.

Miss Louise Weills has been in Omaha this week visiting her sister, Mrs. W. M. Rainbolt.

Miss Louise Mote of Plainview is the guest of Miss Mary Odiorne.

Hymenial.

A. P. Larson, night chief train dispatcher for the Northwestern at the division offices here, and Miss Thelma Grauel, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Grauel and last year a teacher in Stanton county, will be married at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, June 22, at the home of the bride's parents in this city on East Omaha avenue. Rev. J. E. Craig, pastor of the Second Congregational church, will officiate. A wedding trip, which will include a visit to Chicago, a trip across Lake Michigan and stops in Minneapolis and Sioux Falls, is being planned.

Miss Clara Rudat was complimented Friday evening by a prettily arranged "shower" given by the young ladies of Trinity Social guild. The party was a "surprise." During the evening Miss Rudat, who is to be a June bride, was presented with a pretty salad fork. Miss Rudat will be married to John A. Johnson at the home of her mother in this city on Monday, June 21.

The marriage of Herman O. Kiesau and Miss Esta Forest Anderson will take place on Wednesday morning, June 23, at 10 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Anderson, on South Fourth street. Rev. Edwin Booth, pastor of the First Congregational church, will officiate.

Rev. Carl Martin, pastor of St. Johannes church here, and Mrs. Augusta Bernt of Rochester, Minn., were married in Rochester Tuesday, the ceremony being performed by Rev. W. H. Fricke of Madison, Neb. Rev. and Mrs. Martin arrived in Norfolk Thursday.

Announcement has been received in Norfolk of the marriage on Wednesday of this week at Okoboji, Ia., of Frank H. Jackson and Miss Harriet Esther Jaquith. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson will be "at home" after July 20, at Dallas, S. D.

Homer Williams, a Northwestern trainman, and Miss Glennie Shippee, a popular young school teacher and a graduate of the high school in 1907, will be married next Saturday.

Wayne Normal Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Raubach were guests of Mrs. Pile and Fred Pile on Saturday.

Professor Bright attended the Sunday school convention which was held at Carroll last Sunday.

The delegates from the Young Men's Christian association started to Cascade, Colo., to attend the western students' conference of Y. M. C. A. workers.

Miss Mary Mahood, assistant principal at Bancroft, who completed the scientific course here last year, visited her sister at the college a few days last week.

W. K. Fowler, ex-state superintendent, was a college caller one day last week. He is now interested in the Nebraska Teacher.

Miss Helen Pile has been a Lincoln visitor for a week. Next week she will begin work in the domestic science department here.

The new term which opens next Monday promises to be one of the largest in the history of the school. Every arrangement has been made for caring for a large number.

The Mothers' club sent a large delegation to visit the manual training department one day this week. There will perhaps be several young men from the public schools to take work in this department next term.

QUARANTINE COMPENSATION

Dr. Mackay Makes New Suggestion at Omaha Meeting—Resolutions.

A system of state insurance or compensation for quarantine, similar to the sick benefits of a lodge, was advocated by Dr. J. H. Mackay of Norfolk during a discussion of quarantine at the meeting of the health officers of Nebraska in Omaha this week. Dr. Mackay's idea was pretty generally approved and was given unusual prominence by the Omaha daily papers in the day's news.

He declared that some such system as this is necessary to make quarantine rules and regulations efficient. If a part of the loss sustained by a family under quarantine is repaid by the state, he said there will be much less kicking against the pricks of health regulations.

He also declared that the animals as well as the members of the family should be quarantined and said care ought to be taken to clean out the bedbugs and fleas.

The state health laws were unanimously voted a farce at the meeting. Dr. Mitchell of Superior declared that seventy-five per cent of the physicians of the state pay no attention to them whatever.

Before adjourning the conference adopted a string of resolutions, most of them directed toward disease prevention, of which the following are the most important:

That persons afflicted with tuberculosis should be provided with private receptacles to spit in.

That there should be a systematic medical inspection of schools.

That second hand clothing should be disinfected before being offered at rummage sales, charity bazaars or second hand stores.

That every one should be provided with individual drinking cups.

That vacuum sweepers should be used in school buildings and the refuse burned.

That ice exposed to germs should not be used except for refrigeration.

That the state erect a state tuberculosis sanitarium and create the office of state lecturer on tuberculosis and venereal diseases.

That in towns of over 5,000 population there should be a single health commissioner and in smaller towns a board consisting of the mayor, policeman and city physician.

That rigid enforcement of the milk, meat and food inspection laws be carried on.

That stable refuse be kept in flytight boxes and frequently removed to the end that flies may not breed.

That boards of insanity have three physician members instead of one.

That the public should be enlightened regarding the ill health and misery caused by venereal diseases.

That defective and diseased children be segregated in public schools.

That fly-proof garbage cans should be provided at each home for household waste.

The committee on resolutions consisted of Dr. D. T. Quigley of North Platte, Dr. I. D. Howard of Harvard and Dr. J. H. Mackay of Norfolk.

Dr. Mackay was elected treasurer of the state organization.

Dr. Muirhead of Omaha and Dr. Long of Madison were chosen to represent the organization at the National Medical association.

UNIQUE RIDING CONTEST.

Unknown Rider Will Attempt to Tame An "Outlaw."

Sioux Falls, S. D., June 12.—Expert riders of western South Dakota and others interested in horsemanship are taking great interest in a riding contest of a unique nature, which is to take place today at Rapid City. The contest originally was planned to take place at Hill City, but a change was made to Rapid City.

The contest will consist of an attempt on the part of an unknown rider, who is said to be from Denver, to ride a famous "out-law" horse of western South Dakota. For the benefit of the uninitiated it may be stated that horses designated as "outlaw" are animals which never have been ridden. If the unknown succeeds in performing the feat of riding the "outlaw" he will win the sum of $1,000 in cash, as this amount has been offered to all comers who succeed in riding the animal.

The horse is the same one which at a big stockmen's meeting at Rapid City some weeks ago threw Frank Hart, one of the crack riders of the western part of the state.

Under the terms of the agreement the unknown rider will be required to ride the animal "slick," that is, with nothing but the bare saddle. There is much difference of opinion as to the ability of anyone to ride the horse that way, and it is certain that thousands of dollars will be waged on the contest between the horse and the unknown rider.

The horse is a big roan, and formerly was owned by Orlin Holcombe, one of the best known stockmen of western South Dakota, who after the failure of Frank Hart to ride the animal, sold it to H. M. Edwards, of Hill City, the present owner. Some of the crack riders in the Belle Fourche country, where there are scores of cowboys, all of whom are expert riders, for a time considered selecting one of their number to attempt to ride the animal, but their courage failed them and they backed out.

The identity of the unknown rider probably will not be divulged until after the contest is over.

Junction News.

Charles Hyde, who sprained his ankle in getting off an engine Sunday, is able to be at work today.

Miss Mabel Witte went to Missouri Valley today to visit her grandparents.

Frank Divers, a machinist from Merrion, Ia., went to work in the round house last night.

Robert and Arthur Cronemyer of Omaha are visiting at the home of M. Moolick for a few days.

James and Lafayette Blanchard of Chadron were at the Junction last night on their way home from the state university at Lincoln.

Mr. Berger of Long Pine passed through the Junction on his way home from Omaha.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Harrington are in Inez, Neb., visiting Mrs. Harrington's mother, Mrs. Dobins.

A farewell party was given in the railroad hall last evening in honor of Miss Madeline Welsh, who has been attending school here the past year and who leaves for her home near Lynch tomorrow.

Harold Keith of Chadron passed through the Junction last evening on his way home from Omaha.

VANITY'S VISIONS.

Convent Cloth Is Now Used For Making Summer Underwear.

Among the new white wash materials that are especially well adapted for summer undergarments is convent cloth. It is lighter in weight than longcloth and a trifle heavier than nainsook and is over a yard wide. The unusual width of this material and the softness of the weave make it very desirable for making slips for an infant. It comes in the usual piece of twelve yards and is quite inexpensive.

The shops are showing crossbarred dimity undergarments stamped for embroidering. They are wonderfully fine and sheer and promise to be very cool and comfortable for summer wear.

French underclothes which come already embroidered in sprays of flow-

A SMART SUIT OF PONGEE.

ers and scalloped edges at arms and neck are quite inexpensive and wear exceedingly well.

Many of the most expensive outing hats are trimmed simply with a huge, sprawling bow of velvet ribbon, and the effect is stunning.

Rough pongee makes this natty little suit. The semiprincess dress is very girlish, and the loose coat is eminently youthful. Altogether the costume is a most desirable one.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

HOME LIFE TO BLAME.

Most Habitual Truancy Charged to Character of Homes.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 12.—Most of the habitual truancy of school children was charged up to the kind of home life those children have, by Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly, in an address before the National Conference of Charities and correction, here this morning.

"Few habitual truants have normal homes," said Miss O'Reilly. "Out of one hundred family histories studied one-fifth came from degenerating or pauper families; of one-third the father or mother was dead, and of more than one-half, the father or mother was intemperate. Out of the hundred, one-fourth of the so-called truants, at the expiration of their term in the parental school, had to be boarded out or indentured, having no home to which they could return."

The speaker said that her experience in Boston showed that the great majority of truants were the children of immigrant parents.

Battle Creek News.

Miss Jiney Osborn, the 16-year-old daughter of Mrs. Drucye Osborn of Schoolcraft, who has been sick about three weeks, died here Thursday morning at 1 o'clock at the home of her sister, Mrs. W. L. Boyer. The funeral was held Friday from the Baptist church, and Rev. Mr. Tillery officiated. The remains were laid to rest at the Osborn cemetery, ten miles south of Battle Creek.

Frank Srb arrived here Thursday with his family from Howells and will open a restaurant on Main street in the near future.

Carl Kraft was here on business Thursday from Meadow Grove.

Mrs. Peter Boes went to Tilden Thursday to attend the funeral of her aged aunt, Mrs. Troutwine, which was held Friday.

Mrs. C. J. Stricker and little boy went to Plainview Wednesday for a visit with friends.

City Physician Gives Instruction.

The following instructions on "precautions to be observed by patients, family and attendants" has been printed by Dr. J. H. Mackay in his capacity of city physician:

(J. H. Mackay, M. D., City Physician.)

To prevent the spread of infectious, contagious and epidemic diseases and secure the health of the city, an ordinance based on the statutes of the state providing for the creation of a local board of health and the quarantining of persons afflicted with communicable diseases has been ordained by the mayor and council of Norfolk.

The following information is suggested for those who are placed in quarantine:

In small-pox, scarlet fever, and erysipelas, the scales and scabs are infectious.

In diphtheria, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, typhoid, and pneumonia, the sputum is infectious.

In typhoid, and tuberculosis the discharges from the patient's body are infectious.

Remember.

A mild case of any of these diseases may give rise to a severe form in another person.

Duration of Quarantine.

Small-pox, scarlet fever, and erysipelas, until every scab and scale has fallen off.

Diphtheria, until throat and nose are free from membrane and the germs of the disease.

Typhoid, until one week after fever ceases.

During Quarantine.

The sick room should be isolated, upstairs, if possible, sunny, ventilated and kept at even temperature. All unnecessary furniture and hangings should be removed. All bed linen, garments, towels, handkerchiefs, etc., worn or used by patient should be immersed in a five per cent solution of carbolic acid for one hour and subsequently boiled, aired and sundried. Dishes, cups, glasses, trays, eating utensils, etc., should be similarly immersed and boiled. Remains of food should be burned. All discharges from nose, throat, eyes, or ears, especially in diphtheria, tuberculosis and pneumonia, should be received in a solution of corrosive sublimate 1 to 1,000, tablets measured to make this strength of solution to each quart of water being obtainable at any drug store. All such discharges should remain in this solution for one hour before being disposed of.

In typhoid, the stools, urine and vomited matter should be similarly treated. The vessel, or water closet (seat, pan and pipes), used by patient should be washed daily with a five per cent solution of carbolic acid.

Those who are forced to come in direct contact with patients should frequently rinse their mouths, gargle throat and swab nostrils with an efficient but non-irritating germicide such as borolyptol.

With eruptive diseases the skin should be bathed daily with a mild germicidal solution and during the peeling stage of scarlet fever anointed with a bland antiseptic oil to prevent scales from flying about.

After Quarantine.

Burn all toys, books or valueless articles used by patient. Sponge patient with a non-irritating antiseptic solution, followed by a soap and warm water bath and shampoo and another sponging with antiseptic solution including ears and finger nails. Gargle and swab nostrils with non-poisonous antiseptic solution. Dress in clean, disinfected clothes. All exposed persons and attendants should take similar precautions.

Fumigation and Disinfection.

Owing to the persistent vitality of the germs of many diseases and their resistance to fumigation, this operation should not be undertaken except by those who have had experience and possess skill in fumigating clothing and houses, and should not be attempted without instructions from the health authorities of the city.

SAVED FROM BANKRUPTCY.

By ESTELLE CLAIRMONT.

[Copyrighted, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.]

Well, they were married and had gone to housekeeping in a cozy little flat, Arthur Lee and Edith Session. It was a love match. Edith knew that Arthur had a thousand dollars and no more to go into the gents' furnishing business in a modest little store, and she knew that she would have everything to learn about housekeeping, as it would be a long time before they could afford to keep a servant.

Everything had gone along splendidly for a few weeks, both at the store and at the flat, when that old maid Miss Headly came poking her nose in one day. She was an acquaintance of both husband and wife and had to be greeted. Of course she promenaded through the five rooms and praised nothing, but neither did she condemn until the bride pointed to a vacant space in the parlor and observed that it was reserved for the piano when they could afford one.

Then the spinster sat down as stiff as a poker with her hands in her lap and replied:

"Well, I expected it."

"Expected what?"

"That you would bankrupt your husband inside of a year by your extravagance. You'll coax him into getting a piano, and then will come a fur coat and opera tickets and rides in a hired auto, and if you tease hard enough he may even buy an auto on the installment plan. I saw the other day that the business failures in the country last month were 478, or 78 more than for the same month last year. The men are not to blame for it, but have been driven into bankruptcy by their wives."

"But we may not get a piano for two years," protested the wife, "and I walk to save street car fare."

"But what are you doing to assist your husband?"

"Why, I'm keeping house."

"Yes, and having nothing to do half the time but read novels. If I was a wife, situated as you are, I'd be earning and saving against the crash."

"Is there a crash coming?"

"Certainly, and it's going to be in the gents' furnishing goods too. I meant to bring along the article I saw in the paper yesterday, but I left home in a great hurry. Edith, do you imagine that men are always going to wear shirts and collars and cuffs? Has it never occurred to you that the time will come when they will make one suspender do in place of two or wear none at all? Are they going to keep on choking themselves with neckties? Are they going to continue to wear socks when all writers on hygiene declare that wearing none at all is the way to avoid colds, catarrh and consumption? I tell you that a great change is coming, and you should prepare for it. Any day your husband may come in and tell you that he is a bankrupt."

"Why, how can men get along without shirts and things?" asked Edith as she turned pale.

"By returning to the simple life. Adam had no use for those things. You may yet see millionaires walking the street, by advice of their doctors, with only a bedquilt wrapped around them."

"And if my husband goes to smash in his business, then—then"—

"Then suppose you had the money in the house to start him in a delicatessen store? There is a business that is not in danger. There are no fashions to menace it. There are no doctors holding out warnings. You simply go in and get potato salad and sausage and come out again. If you are the owner of the store you make 50 per cent profit. Arthur can slice the roast beef and such, while you make the salads. If I were in your place I would not let another day pass without trying to get something to do to save up money for the crash coming, but I wouldn't say a word to Arthur to discourage him and so bring it all the sooner."

Having said her say and been as mean about it as she could, the old maid departed and left the young wife in tears. Something to do? Why, yes. She had always been asked why she didn't develop her talent for painting. She would begin a little picture that very day. She would paint one every day until she had six on hand and then send them to different art stores. Each one would probably be accepted and paid for on sight. She might start her savings account with $200.

The young wife dried her tears, brushed her hair and within an hour had begun picture No. 1. Nothing was said about bankruptcy when her husband came home. She did not even mention that the old maid had called.

Once upon a time, before her marriage, the wife had had occasion to send off a telegram, and a friend had told her that if it was marked rush it would be sent and answered in half the usual time. She remembered this when her pictures were ready to send off. On the wrapper of each she wrote a "rush" in red ink and then waited with bated breath for the checks to come in. The art stores obey the injunction. They rushed the pictures back with a feeling that life and death depended on their haste.

Her artistic career was a failure, and Mrs. Lee had the sense even in her bereavement to recognize the fact. There must be other things at which money could be made, however, and she consulted five or six hundred advertisements and finally found one where persons were wanted to address envelopes at home for liberal pay. That was just the thing. By the time she had addressed thirty or forty millions that delicatessen store would be a sure thing in case of the failure of the other.

She applied at a certain street and number. So did about a hundred girls, fifty old women and a number of boys. The man in the office called her "my dear" and gave her a thousand envelopes to take home that he might see what sort of a hand she wrote. He also exacted a deposit of 50 cents for their return. He also took her for a young widow and remarked on his gladness to see her striving to make an honest living instead of attending champagne suppers at sporty restaurants.

It took the ambitious young wife the best part of two days to address the thousand envelopes, and when she carried them back the man smiled at her in a brotherly way and handed over 20 cents and said:

"My dear, you have only to keep on and you will wear diamonds."

But the striving wife didn't keep on. She was so discouraged and indignant that she left the place without demanding her deposit. Something else must be found. She saw the simple life galloping down on her and shirtless, collarless and sockless men passing gents' furnishing stores with looks of contempt.

That something else was an ad. A bright young woman could make from $3 to $6 a day by calling at such a street and number. Nobody would dare advertise such a thing unless it were true, and young Mrs. Lee called. Lady canvassers were wanted to sell a newly invented corset. It was a corset that would give any woman in the world a willowy form. It would add to her height, straighten the stoop in her shoulders, and she would seem to float in the air as she walked. No canvasser had made less than $3 a day, and some were ashamed of themselves for making only $6.

The caller allowed herself to be talked into the canvassing business and took the rest of that day to study up on points and then made a plunge. "Not at home" met her at the door of the first four houses she called at and "not at home" and "she wouldn't see you if she were" at the next four.

At the ninth house she was admitted, and the lady offered her a job as parlor maid. At the tenth the lady of the house was in bed with headache, but her husband wasn't. He asked the canvasser to sit down for a heart to heart talk and give him her confidence, and when she refused he said that if she had to live on turnips and sleep in barrels all the rest of her days it was her own fault. That ended the corset business.

When the sample was handed in the man in the office threw it down and muttered something that sounded like a swear word—two or three swear words connected by dashes.

There was one more trial for the striving young wife. She advertised to give piano lessons at the homes of pupils. She received postal cards to call here and there, and she called, to be snubbed by servants, winked at by young men and to be told by the lady of the house that her terms were at least one-half too high.

In two cases she was offered castoff dresses in exchange for instructions and called "a stuck up" thing when she refused. Mrs. Lee went home with tears in her eyes to find her husband there, two hours ahead of his usual time. The simple life had come! The shirtless, sockless era had dawned at last, and the furnishing store had smashed and there was no money to open the delicatessen!

The poor bride leaned against her husband's shoulder and sobbed.

"There, there! What is it, pet?" he cooed.

"Oh, Arthur, I—I was trying so hard to get money to meet this calamity, and—and I haven't got a cent!"

"Calamity? What calamity do you mean?"

"Why, the smash! Miss Headly said it would come and that we must open a delicatessen store and sell sausages and salads!"

"Sausages and salads be hanged!" he shouted. "Old maids be hanged! Gone to smash be hanged! Why, sweetheart, business is so good that I bought a piano today and have come home to see it delivered. Here it comes now."

"And men are going to keep right on wearing shirts and things?"

"Lord, yes. The dollar shirt at 48 cents is as firmly fixed as the rock of Gibraltar."

"But Miss Headly—why—why"—

"Why did she talk that way? Oh, just because she had taken a contract to stuff and sew a thousand dolls for market and wanted an excuse if you found it out."

Her View of Art.

An old gentleman who owned a fine estate not far from the country seat of the Duke of Devonshire (which is open to the public when the duke is not there) one day drove with a party of friends to this famous residence, taking with him his housekeeper, Martha, a good old soul who had been with him a great many years.

Arriving at Chatsworth, they passed slowly through room after room of almost priceless pictures. But Martha spake never a word, although it was evident that she was not missing anything. Each and every picture that her eye lit on underwent a most rigid scrutiny, much to the amusement of the rest of the party.

At last her master turned to her and said, "Well, Martha, what do you think of it all?"

"Why," exploded Martha rapturously, "I canna see a speck o' dust anywhere!"—Lippincott's.

Madeira's Equable Climate.

Madeira is said to have the most equable climate in all the world. In summer the average heat is a little above 70, and in the winter it seldom goes below 60. For this reason, it is a favorite resort for invalids, especially those suffering from tuberculosis and pulmonary troubles.

DAZZLED THE WORLD

The Remarkable Career of the Admirable Crichton.

A VERITABLE BOY WONDER.

This Marvel, a Master of Arts at Twelve, Died When Only Twenty-two by His Own Sword, Which He Handed to a Defeated Foe.

On July 3, 1583, in a night encounter in Mantua there died a boy of twenty-two who in the last eight years of his life was the wonder and admiration of the chivalry and learning of Europe. This was James Crichton of Cluny, best known by the title given him by the French—the Admirable Crichton.

He was made a master of arts by the University of St. Andrews in his twelfth year. He knew all that institution of learning could teach him when he was fourteen. At the age of fifteen he met in public debate on all subjects many of the best minds in France and vanquished them all. He knew all the learning of his day. He was a master of twelve languages. He had a memory so wonderful that, hearing a discourse of any length, he was able afterward to repeat it word for word and duplicate every gesture of the speaker. He was a poet, a musician of excellence, an athlete, a horseman, a soldier of trusted command before he was nineteen, a wonderful actor, a swordsman of extraordinary skill.

Crichton's family was of considerable importance and wealth and claimed royal descent. His father was lord advocate first to Queen Mary and afterward to King James VI. His mother was the daughter of Sir James Stewart. Members of both families were eminent in Scottish history. The boy James Crichton was sent to grammar school at Perth. He emerged at the age of ten and immediately entered the famous University of St. Andrews. The students there were divided into what were called circles, according to the talent they exhibited. Crichton advanced from one circle to another until, when he was barely past eleven, the university turned him out with the degree of master of arts. It was the custom of young men of the time to finish their educations by making the grand tour of Europe. Crichton, supplied with letters from his family and relatives to the nobles of the French court, went to Paris first.

His first action on arrival was to post a challenge in all parts of the city offering to meet all comers at the College of Navarre in debate in any one of twelve languages, "in any science, liberal art, discipline or faculty, whether practical or theoretic." Such contests were common to the age, but the challenge, coming from a boy of fifteen, aroused deep interest. An immense crowd was present on the day appointed. A dozen eminent philosophers and divines presented themselves. Crichton, without the semblance of effort, defeated all who attempted to cope with him. He was congratulated by the faculty of the college, and Henry III., then the gayest monarch in Europe, carried him off to his court. The next day Crichton appeared in the tourney and with consummate ease remained victor in that martial struggle. The king gave him an important command in the army. He remained in France two years, dazzling the people with his accomplishments in every direction.

Crichton went next to Rome and Venice. In the latter city his friends were Sperone Speroni, one of the most learned names in Italian literature; John Donati and Lorenzo Massa, secretary to the republic of Venice. Several of the Latin poems Crichton composed in this circle have survived. He was introduced to the doge and the senate and in their presence delivered an oration so graceful and eloquent that, according to Imperalis, "he was esteemed a prodigy of nature." The Venetians were enraptured over his elegant manners, his learning and accomplishments. Crichton went to Padua to debate on the philosophy of Aristotle, then a subject absorbing the educated minds of all Europe. The argument lasted three days, and the handsome young Scotchman was an easy victor over all opponents.

At Mantua a famous Italian duelist lived who had vanquished many antagonists. Crichton sent him a challenge and next day ran the Italian through the body. The Duke of Mantua engaged him as tutor for his son, Vincenzo di Gonzaza. The court of Mantua was celebrated for its patronage of the Italian drama. The finest troupe of actors in Europe, denominated I Gelosi, was attached to it. Crichton composed a species of comedy for the company, satirizing the weaknesses of the various occupations in life, then undertook to sustain himself the most prominent and difficult characters in the piece. Even the actors were carried away with enthusiasm, so marvelous was Crichton's acting.

The young Duke Vincenzo, his pupil, was jealous of Crichton, who found favor in the eyes of a beautiful young noblewoman whom Vincenzo had wooed in vain. One night Crichton, walking home through the streets, playing as he went along on his guitar, was suddenly attacked by six masked men. He flung away the guitar, drew his sword and quickly killed two of his antagonists, put two more to flight and disarmed the leader. The latter's mask fell off. It was the young Duke Vincenzo. Crichton dropped on his knee and presented his own sword to his pupil. The duke took it and thrust it through Crichton's body. He fell on his back dead.

Hundreds of new homes—some of them of and for friends of yours—are being established just now. Aren't you interested in real estate ads?