

For and About the Women Flocks

Kept Their Names Secret.
AN ADMIRABLE example of womanly modesty has come to light in regard to three Boston nurses, who, some time ago, distinguished themselves in a railroad wreck in France, and thus, without revealing their identity, brought admiration and fame upon the devotion and sacrifice of true American womanhood.

Miss Laura E. Coleman, sometimes superintendent of the Franklin hospital, Jamaica Plain; Miss Frances Munroe and Miss Elizabeth Hoyle are the brave women who, while traveling in France, were able to render service in a railway accident when other medical help was not available.

Near Paris their train was run into by an express. The four cars in the rear of that occupied by the three nurses were wrecked.

Immediately the task of attending to the suffering was undertaken by the nurses, and, with a large list of casualties to care for, and without any medical assistance, they worked bravely until help arrived from Paris.

After the affair the three nurses continued on their journey without revealing their identity, and it was only after the repeated efforts of the French government, through the American ambassador, that the three women were located and the gratitude of France expressed.

Servants Decorated.
 A society for the suppression of the number 23, composed of 23 at-peace-with-the-world matrons, whose servants have stayed with them for two years or more and which is known as the German Housewives' society, assembled in Tuxedo hall, at Madison avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York City, to see their backstairs wonders have gold badges pinned on them and to feed them ice cream, coffee and cakes.

There were thirty-six maids on the list to receive the long-service badges, but three didn't come because their mistresses were afraid the girls would get their feet wet.

As a co-operative society for the discouragement of quitters, relates the New York Sun, the German Housewives' society seems to have Helicon House as its headquarters, N. J. road to the third rail.

There was Reza Hahn, who has been the cook for Mrs. M. Weinberg of 23 West Seventy-sixth street for more than ten years. Rosa got her gold badge in the form of a bee, at the luncheon provided, faced the faithful brigade and went back to the Weinberg home of her own free will.

Also there was Lily Freund, superintendent of the culinary department belonging to Dr. Willy Meyer, the specialist, of 700 Madison avenue, and she went back quietly to the Meyer home after she had received her badge to begin her ninth year of honorable service.

Emma Rahmig, who has remained in the employ of Dr. Helen Lowenstein for four and a half years, even though the doctor does live in Morristown, N. J., came over to Manhattan to get her badge, but didn't go back. Emma announced a few days ago that she is going to be married. Dr. Lowenstein is unable to leave her room and so was not present.

The thirty-three mistresses who decided to lock the doors and accompany their maids to the hall were a bit late in arriving. Cabs had to be telephoned for, canopies stretched from street doors to the cabs and carpets laid across the wet sidewalks. All this took time. Besides a few of the matrons couldn't find their cook's goldashes right off the reel and there were also delays in some houses caused by some indecision on the part of the mistresses as to whether it would be wise to permit the servants to go out in such weather.

But when the thirty-three had arrived and each matron had found a white and gold wicker chair for her particular maid, the matrons stood with firm grips on the coat collars of their prizes while the vice president, Mrs. von Erlensen of 1 East Forty-seventh street mounted the dais, gold bees in hand. Along the sidelines was about sixty feet of table filled with fancy cakes and flowers.

The services were simple, so that no cook would be at all fatigued. Mrs. von Erlensen had a list of the five servers, and as she reached each name the girl walked proudly to the dais and got her gold bee and a few words of encouragement, the tenor of which was: "For heaven's sake, stick! Marriage is a failure. A rolling stone gathers no pretty money. Look before you leap. Nothing succeeds like a bird in the hand."

Heiress Working in Slums.
 Heiress to millions, Miss Margerie Palmer of Colorado Springs, eldest daughter of General William S. Palmer, has renounced the fashionable world and become a worker among the poor of the London slums. She has entered the training school of a big London hospital, concealing her identity, it is said, that the might better pursue her chosen calling.

Miss Palmer inherits her philanthropic instincts from her father, one of the pioneers of Colorado. General Palmer always has been identified with the growth of the state and amassed millions in his progress from the territorial days. A large share of his money always has gone to charity and educational work.

General Palmer was one of the founders of Colorado Springs. It was his desire to build a town where whisky and gambling should be practically unknown. When the town was laid out each deed to lots contained a clause forbidding the sale of alcoholic drinks.

Years Making a Wedding Gown.
 Miss Ethel Anson Steel, daughter of Mr. William Steel of Croshelm, Mount Airy, Pa., was married recently in Grace church, Germantown, Pa., to Wheeler Hazard Packham of New York and Paris. Years ago when the bride was a little child her-godmother decided she should be married in a complete gown of Venetian lace of the "Raphael" pattern, so named because the great artist loved to paint the lovely fabric on the beautiful women in his portraits, and work on the dress was begun at that time.

Stuns in Venice have almost a monopoly in its making. Its fine, delicate and intricate design must be woven in a damp cellar. It takes months for one nun to make a comparatively small piece and a complete gown costs a fortune. Queens of Europe possess only small pieces of this gossamer-like fabric, and it was only Mrs. Steel's godmother which enabled her daughter to possess this priceless dress. With this gown the bride wore a necklace of sapphires and diamonds, a gift of the bridegroom. Mrs. Theodore B. Ems of St. Louis was the matron of honor. Miss Sophie B. Steel was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Husher of Lancaster and Miss Estelle Steel, both cousins of the bride.

New Business for Girls.
 The opening of a trade course in millinery at the New York Young Women's Christian association draws attention to the growth of a comparatively new profession for women.

"Many of the girls who have joined this class have no intention of entering commercial fields," said Mrs. Gertrude Reeves, who has the new course in charge. "They are studying to fit themselves for teachers of millinery in the evening schools and clubs."

"It is a profession in which the demand greatly exceeds the supply and in which the girls are constantly growing. Those who hold high school certificates are qualified by this course to teach millinery classes in the public night schools."

"One hundred evenings are given to each such class in the year, fifty before Christmas and fifty after. The teacher is paid \$3 a night, so that a girl can make quite a nice little income by such work and will have her days free."

"Those not having the high school certificates can find all the employment they wish in teaching classes in working girls' clubs, where they are usually paid \$2 for the evening. There is also a demand for teachers to give private lessons in millinery, though few have the time to devote to such work as yet."

"We have always had a millinery class suited to those who wish to make their own hats as a matter of economy and in which the pupils are also taught to sew and handle crepe, drape mourning and bridal veils and make hats de raffa."

"The trade course is entirely different from these afternoon classes. It is intended for those who wish to study every department of the work thoroughly, in order to qualify as teachers or to prepare for the millinery workrooms. The pupils are in a class two hours every morning and have home work besides."

"Besides taking up everything pertaining to making and covering frames of all descriptions we make a special study of the human face, its lines and contours and the shapes in headdress most becoming to each. From studying a systematic series of drawings and pictures of the head the pupils speedily grow very observant of the faces of those they meet and a thousand little points they had never thought of before."

"The best gift for the successful milliner is the power to observe correctly. The girl who seeing a pretty hat can tell how to reproduce the effect she admires in it in other materials has a talent which will almost certainly assure her success in her profession."

"Broadly speaking, any woman can learn to make a hat acceptably. I have had some join the afternoon classes with an idea that they might, perhaps, be able to master the art sufficiently to make some of their own hats and who succeeded so splendidly that they have afterwards decided to put their knowledge to account and have secured good positions in the large millinery establishments. For those who can make a really good hat, as well as for teachers, there is always a demand."

"Except in the millinery, such as tying bows and fastening on the various ornaments after they are in place, the art of trimming cannot be taught. A girl may be able to design and make a most beautiful hat and yet have no idea of how to place a single plume on it effectively. A teacher of millinery does not have to have talent as a trimmer, but she must, of course, be able to show her pupils how to manipulate the ribbons, flowers, etc."

"By making ribbon flowers for the hair a woman can earn a nice little sum for in all our millinery classes. We make roses in winter, violets and daisies toward spring. Some are in wreaths and sprays for trimmings."

"The girls always consider this the most delightful part of their business and many of them have trouble in securing orders for these pretty ornaments among their friends. One of my pupils made \$15 in this way last year in spare moments. Most of the girls also utilize their knowledge of ribbon flower making to fashion Christmas gifts for their friends."

Artificial Rubies.
 Artificial rubies, which are technically called reconstructed rubies, began to arrive in the rough form in the Maiden Lane district several days ago, says the New York Sun, and yesterday the Board of General Appraisers was asked to classify the stones for customs purposes. The rough rubies are to be polished by New York lapidaries.

The polished rubies of the reconstructed type are classified with natural precious stones, which are dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem. The collector had decided that the artificial rubies in the rough come under the head of non-enumerated manufactures, dutiable at 20 per cent, and from this ruling the importers appealed to the Board of General Appraisers.

While the natural ruby is the highest priced of all gems, being in large stones worth ten times as much as a diamond, the artificial stones are made in the laboratories of Parisian chemists in great numbers at prices that are comparatively trifling. The artificial stones command higher prices, people in the trade say, as a result of the government placing them in their cut and polished form in the same class with the rare and costly natural stones. Dealers with elastic consciences sell the artificial product for high prices as real rubies with a semblance of the authority of the government to back the claim.

To Clean Carpets.
 The following method of cleaning carpets appears in the Housekeeper for November. It has been thoroughly tested and was secured from a professional source: First, have the carpet cleaned in the usual manner and tacked down on the floor where it is to remain permanently, and it is ready for the cleaning process. Take one and a half pounds of the best white laundry soap, one-half pound of white oak bark, three-fourths pound of borax, one-fourth pound of fuller's earth, one-half pint of wood alcohol, one-half pint of ammonia, one-half ounce of chloroform and four gallons of water. Tie up the oak bark in a piece of material, and boil in two gallons of water for four hours. Keep boiling water at hand to replace that lost by evaporation. Now remove the bag, add the soap, shaved fine, the borax and the fuller's earth, and let simmer until all are dissolved; then add the other two gallons of water, which should be boiling hot, and when partly cool add the alcohol, ammonia and chloroform. This quantity will clean thirty yards of carpet.

To clean dip out a cupful of the preparation, put it on the carpet, spread it and scrub with an ordinary bristle scrubbing brush. The spot scrubbed with lather, but the carpet will not be wet through. When all the dirt has been removed scrape the lather up into a heap and take it up with a scraper which can be had of any house furnishing store, or a shingle with a smooth edge will answer very well. When the lather has been removed go over the carpet with a sponge wrung out of clean water and dry with a cloth.

A Suggestion to Woman's Clubs.
 "It may be gleaned from the resolutions on moral education adopted by the Federation of Women's Clubs," says the Portland Oregonian, "that some of their members believe the teaching of ethics in the public schools and in the churches is of the highest importance. The effectiveness of ethical instruction can be properly judged only by its results. The crucial inquiry is this: 'Do the public schools produce a reasonably moral state of mind and conduct in their pupils? The most that we can fairly demand is comparative excellence. To ask for perfection is simply to display one's ignorance of the conditions that limit all human activity.'"

"Some light on the question might perhaps be attained by comparing the morals of citizens educated in the public schools with those of the more favored classes who attend private schools and afterwards enjoy the beneficent influences of the colleges. This would amount to a comparison between the morals of our so-called middle and lower classes and those of the upper classes, or millionaire society."

"Most of those Americans who belong to the second generation of the wealthy have been educated in private schools with a course in college to finish. It is from among these men that the most useful arise, who occupy themselves in grabbing franchises, bribing members of the legislature and making perjured tax returns to the assessor. They are also the ones whose scandalous violations of the marriage bond, being the nation into disgrace, is seldom noticed. Upon the whole, their morals compare very favorably with those of the upper classes who have enjoyed more select educational advantage. Therefore one almost feels like advising the Women's Clubs to direct their investigations toward the private schools and colleges as a field where moral reform is vastly more called for than in the public schools."

Trunks Filled with Curios.
 A collection of antique and modern jewelry of much interest is on view in Providence, R. I. It is a collection which came into the hands of Whittier & Tanner through the administrator, who is a friend of the senior member of the firm, and is

said to be one of the finest aggregations of antique and modern jewelry ever brought together in this country, the inventory reading like a tale of "The Arabian Nights."

It was collected by a wealthy Boston woman, who, for over half a century, devoted herself to securing, not only the rarest specimens of antique and modern jewelry, but also the most curious and valuable objects of the earth, autographs from famous authors and notable men and women—in fact, everything that caught her fancy.

The administrators found trunks filled with silk gowns of almost every period of fashion, silk parasols, story embroidered, one in white silk with a peacock with spread tail circling the cover; fans by the hundred with carved ivory, lace and jeweled gauze, exquisite lace handkerchiefs, Chinese and Japanese porcelains and all sorts of quaint and beautiful things. There were thirty-nine tea-chests filled with the jewelry, while a large safe held the diamonds. When the cases were removed from the jewelry in order to pack them they filled a bathtub.

Many curious stories are told of this woman, who died last summer, but her name has not been divulged by those in the secret. She had a taste for barbaric splendor and delighted in curious devices and mechanical toys made of all sorts of sizes. One of the fancies was to get a set of tiger's claws, which her agent procured for her in India, and had mounted in twenty-karat gold of exquisite workmanship. This set of necklace, earrings and brooch is included in the present exhibition. A little English trunk was filled with precious stones. One pair had pavans of exquisite pink topaz. In fact, every piece—rings, bracelets, brooches or chains—included in this collection is studded with diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, beryl, peridot, opal, topaz, garnet, tourmaline, jaspers, chrysoberyl and other stones, some of which are seldom seen outside of museums.

The collection is attracting the attention of connoisseurs and collectors from all over the country.

Leaves from Fashion's Notebook.
 One of the results of the prevalence of princess models of every kind is the invention of the "princess" top, which is designed to give the long, unbroken line from the shoulder downwards.

A white crepe de chine lounging robe had the Grecian border in gold, which came around the neck and down the front, and finished the bottom of the bodice and sleeves, a golden cord forming a chaste grille.

Certain of the new buttons so closely resemble handsome marquis ring that they are really mistaken for them when used on a frock. They come in Italian turquoise, ruby, sapphire and pink coral, surrounded by rhinestones.

Dull felt for mourning wear is handsomer than silk. As it is seen either in applique or worked in silk, it is very becoming and more practical than conventional black signs on fine net. Sequins, pointed and round, and studs and studs are frequently noticed in the same material. Studings are especially popular.

The corset cover as a separate garment is seriously threatened by the coming of a frilled skirt which is becoming and more practical than conventional black signs on fine net. Sequins, pointed and round, and studs and studs are frequently noticed in the same material. Studings are especially popular.

A reputable authority foretells that long kid gloves will be as scarce and as popular next autumn as they have been this summer. They will be in demand, but the manufacturer will find it impossible to fill all the orders. The gloves will go up in price, of course, and they will probably have to be of inferior quality. Black and brown are sure to be very popular, but what will women do if they cannot obtain them?

An article in Harper's Bazar describes a Paris-bought outfit for a New York debutante, which is described as follows: "The material was a soft, not too heavy silk, with a fringe of ballet lace. The pretty bertha that trimmed the waist was edged with the fashionable eyelid fringe. The bodice also trimmed the three boucans that formed the skirt's accompanying picture showed also that the sleeves were short puffed with five or six rows of tiny frills, that the skirt was a round one trimmed with buttoned and a pretty little ribbon bow fastened the bertha to the bodice."

Chat About Women.
 June Mage, a resident of London, claims to be champion woman wrestler of the world. She is 5 feet 10 inches tall, stands 145 pounds and has the upper arm muscles of a 200-pound man.

Stone of Rock, Mass., the first woman to be naturalized in her country, has taken out papers as a citizen of the United States. She is a beautiful young woman from Wassa, Finland.

Isabelle Maslian, the explorer, is to have the cross of the Legion of Honor given her by the French government. She later traveled 2,500 miles in a Chinese cart through the Gobi desert, and her various journeys through Asia have made her famous.

Religious Notes.
 William H. Baldwin, who has been president of the Boston Young Men's Christian association for thirty-eight years, has just celebrated his 50th birthday. He is in the best of health and a remarkable man for his age.

Rev. Dr. Clifford, the noted English divine, who has just celebrated his 70th birthday, says he considers that at that age a man is just approaching his best. In his speech at the birthday celebration he said: "I am forty-nine years since I preached my first sermon. At seven years of age I had to go to work at 4 o'clock in the morning, and sometimes worked twenty, twenty-five and twenty-six hours without sleeping. I am still at work, and intend to remain at work."

J. Pierpont Morgan has just brought to this country the most valuable Bible now known of Cluny, France. In the thirteenth century, the Bible also came the original warrant for the arrest of John Bull and warrant.

The oldest clergyman in England who still is to be heard from the pulpit is Rev. Thomas Lord, the dean of the English Congregational ministers. At 99 he has been making a little tour of the English shire, where he spent his early life, and it is interesting to note that he preached in 18,000 the year from three crops—wheat, oats and barley.

A pension plan for aged and disabled employees will be introduced by the Boston and Maine railroad by January 1 of the earliest, and probably, it was said, not until July 1 of next year.

Labor and Industry.
 Fifteen million bushels is the government estimate of the buckwheat crop this year. Some crops lack.

The apple crop of 50,000,000 barrels promised us this year is more than twice that of last season.

Chinese furniture trade workers in Victoria, Australia, outnumber the Europeans by 68 to 140.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg, estimates that the farmers of the Canadian Northwest will receive over \$4,000,000 from three crops—wheat, oats and barley.

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A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.
 Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

Remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blemishes, and every mark on the face and neck. It is the only skin preparation that is so simple to use and so effective. It is the only skin preparation that is so simple to use and so effective.

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MILLER, STEWART & BEATON'S REMOVAL SALE

Is still drawing crowds of anxious buyers, all striving to procure some of the great bargains which this sale offers. One of the strongest attractions for this week is the closing out of their immense stock of linoleums. This stock consists of an endless variety of designs of all grades of printed linoleum, which are offered at but a fraction of their real worth—all to be closed out to avoid the trouble and expense of moving.

- 85c Linoleum, 12-ft. wide, will be closed out at, per square yard **60c**
 - 85c Linoleum, 12-ft. wide, short lengths, will be closed out at, per square yard **45c**
 - 85c Linoleum, 6-ft. wide, an immense stock to select from, at, per square yard **55c**
 - 70c Linoleum, 6-ft. wide, beautiful style effects, at, per square yard **45c**
 - 70c Linoleum, 6-ft. wide, quantity enough for small rooms and bath rooms, at, per square yard **25c**
- We still have about fifty Brussels Rugs—the \$18.00 quality, made in beautiful colors—oriental, floral and medallion designs, size 9x12, while they last **13.50**

All through our store you will find just such values in every department, which we are determined to dispose of before moving to our new store. There are many articles that are closed out at half their real value. It will take only a little of your time to investigate and you will be the gainer by many dollars. FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS and DRAPERIES all are included in this Removal Sale.

New Arrivals --- New Arrivals

OF LACE CURTAINS, which were intended for our new store, but we were obliged to take them at once—the assortment consists of FLEMISH POINT, CLUNY, BRUSSELS NET and SAXONY BRUSSELS—many of the designs are our own private patterns—all are exclusive and the best values we have ever been able to offer.

- Cluny Lace Curtains { Three yards long, 48 inches wide, made with three-inch hem and beautiful lace edge, real bargains, at, per pair **3.50**
- Cluny Lace Curtains { Three yards long, 50 inches wide, lace with fine insertion, extra quality net, and a wide range of prices, per pair, \$10.00, \$7.50, \$6.00 and **5.00**
- Brussels Lace Curtains { This lot consists of about fifteen different styles, all 3 yards long, 12-4 wide, plain center, with narrow, dainty borders, others with very elaborate borders, specially good values this week at, per pair **5.00**
- Saxony Brussels Lace Curtains { A fine array of patterns, all full length and width worked on very superior net, our own exclusive designs, at, per pair, \$30.00, \$25.00, \$17.50 and **16.00**
- Flemish Point Lace Curtains { These are a two-toned lace eru and cream, specially adapted for library or living rooms—very effective with mission furniture and large variety of designs, pair, \$15.00 and **12.00**

Miller, Stewart & Beaton

1315-17-19 Farnam Street

LANPHER'S FUR GOODS

THE richest furs—the finest skins—go into Neck Pieces, Boas and Muffs—furrings call them "Small Fur." They are made from Jackets, Fox coats, etc., but they constitute a large part of the fur trade. Every lady wears some small fur, and every idea of price can be satisfied.

For Health and Comfort nothing can be better protection to a sensitive throat or chest than fur. Nothing is so soft and cozy as a collar or a hat made of fur. As a prospective purchaser of some small fur, either for yourself or as a gift, you will be interested in our little book "HOW TO BUY FURS" which you can fix your own price and get value received for what you pay.

Just to show how a net can be bought for little money—here is a handsome Sable Russian Lynx Boa and Muff—The Boa is 75 inches long with a large size **\$5.50** The Muff is **\$3.00**

It is literally true that we have several thousand different styles, sizes, varieties of fur and prices to correspond in the way of small furs.

We also have over 75 varieties of Ladies' Fur Jackets, and over 200 varieties of Men's Fur and Furry Coats at prices that suit you. Jackets at \$25.50 to \$200 and upwards; Men's Coats from \$15 to \$100. If it is a LANPHER FUR it is a fur of satisfaction.

LANPHER FURS are sold by the leading dealer in every community. Write to us for the book "Judging Furs" and we will also send you the address of our nearest dealer.

LANPHER, SKINNER & CO., St. Paul.

How Artists Use Lines in Pen and Ink

(Copyright, 1906, Herbert Kaufman.)

STORIES of the war fascinate young hearers and give pleasure to old tellers. The little school boy always passes through a period when he is so captivated by the story, and this ambition receives fuel every time he meets one who was an actor in that great tragedy of American history. He will sit by the hour and listen while the veteran tells him of the day again and if the speaker digresses, he will show as proof of his prowess, he is exalted in the juvenile mind to the pedestal of a hero.

This is the subject of the sketch by Charles Dana Gibson which accompanies The Boyhood of a Hero, many little children spellbound by the story which separates him from an aged warrior with an empty sleeve. The veteran is telling the boy how he lost the arm at Antietam, the Wilderness, Gettysburg or Fredericksburg. The boy is so captivated by the story that he pleases the veteran, who loves nothing better than to tell the story of his campaigns, and especially of the loss of that arm. With splendid complacency and pardonable pride he retells the hardships, the slaughter, the desperate fighting, the heroism, and the boy sees himself some day battling for his country and his flag, and perhaps earning an empty sleeve also as his badge of honor.

It is a study in contrast, this picture of Gibson's. No artist knows better than he what fine effects can be produced by placing in juxtaposition extreme youth and extreme age, and no one knows better than he how to emphasize the qualities that are characteristic of the one and the other. The ruggedness of age and the tenderness of youth are here drawn with the skill of Gibson's master hand, and the way in which the effect is produced should receive careful attention from the student. It is a matter of technique, about which volumes could be written without helping young artists to attain it, for practice is the only thing that will be really helpful. Practice from the living model will produce better results than endless copying of pictures. It was thus that Gibson himself climbed to the top of the ladder of fame. As he sketched living men and women and children he formed his own technique, learned all the little tricks of touch that are individual, and became the master that he is. If an old man did not actually pose for this one-armed veteran it was only because the artist had drawn so many old men from life that his mind was stored with faces, which he could reproduce from memory, or whose features he could combine in an ideal head. If the coat with its empty sleeve was not drawn from a model it was only because Gibson had been copying real coats so long that his memory was stored with their folds. The same is true of the boy and his sailor cut, for which Gibson had many models that his mind could turn back to and use over again.

It is interesting to study the successive steps by which a picture like this is drawn and the process should prove instructive to the student. The picture was drawn in pencil, first in rough outline, then in more detail. The faces and hands were worked over until their forms satisfied the artist, who then took his pen, a heavy, strong one, and drew the outlines of the man's face over the pencil lines. They are broken outlines, formed of heavy angular lines, and they melt into the shading in a way that shows the whole face was drawn at one time; the outline of the nose was followed by the shadows and wrinkles upon it, and so on, for it will be observed there is scarcely any actual outline in this face. The lines were drawn with extreme rapidity, it is evident from the two interlocking zigzags that form the hollow of the left cheek.

The face finished, the heaviest and blackest lines forming the creases of the coat were drawn, the artist laying on hard with a big pen filled with ink still working rapidly. Then the coat was covered swiftly with the lines that give it color and texture. The hand was probably drawn last, but had been studied out carefully in pencil, for that suggestive position of the fingers holding the empty sleeve is no accident.

The outline of the boy's face was then drawn and the hair followed. The face was shaded with a fine pen, and the sailor coat was finished up with the same rapidity which marked all the drawing.

The student who tries to copy a picture of this sort should do it several times, never attempting to reproduce it line for line, but in his own way to attain the same effect. If he desires to be an artist he should follow in the steps of the masters and sketch from life.