

HOLIDAY DINNER FAVORS

Many Changes Are Rung on the Turkey and the Pumpkin.

BRIDES SPECIALLY HONORED

Such Ingenuity Displayed for the Thanksgiving and Christmas Tables—Pretty Decorations Low in Price.

Favors of some sort are an almost indispensable adjunct of the modern dinner party. Any one who doubts this statement need only drop in at any one of several establishments given over to retailing things of this sort to be convinced of its truth.

One shop of this kind, probably the largest in New York, offers tens of thousands of varieties ranging in price from five cents to much more than \$5 each. Here purchasers of moderate means may supply the needs of a dinner party or other entertainment where favors are distributed as comparatively small cost and with happy results provided they have a little imagination and know how to choose. The highest priced favors are not always the most effective.

There are now favors suitable for every season of the year, for all sorts of occasions and kinds of guests.

"But the choosing. There's the rub!" signed a woman new at dinner giving to a practical dinner hostess a prominent place. "This difficulty has been met in part by the dealers, who put to the front at certain seasons favors especially appropriate. For example, with Thanksgiving approaching favors suggesting the season and appropriate for dinners taking place within Thanksgiving week have a prominent place.

There are painted turkey gobblers about two and a half inches at the largest containing no box and in themselves a pretty ornament worth keeping, and colored paper turkeys somewhat larger containing a box intended to hold a favor more or less costly or simply bonbons. At a certain Thanksgiving dinner of last year the favors for both men and women, hidden under the turkey's breast, were gold foot ball cuff- buttons. This year new favors which are taking well are figures of Peary and Cook holding a roasting turkey and similar figures chasing a turkey.

Ingenuous Decorations.

There are individual closed pumpkins, the top decorated with a leaf, for ice cream cases, one variety representing a candy box. Shelves of what tied in the middle are used for almond holders and tiny double baskets of twin pumpkins are used for the same purpose. Small pumpkins topped with a turkey in which may be hidden a surprise favor and snapping mottoes containing a turkey picture are comparatively inexpensive favors aside from whatever filling the purchaser may decide to use.

Thanksgiving dinner cards ranging in price from 25 to 60 cents a dozen include some pretty designs, for example a small turkey in gold and brown, illuminated on linoleum board, a turkey and boy plate painted; a dainty turkey and turkey with tinted edge, and clove chasing turkeys.

A huge paper pumpkin pie for a center decoration containing as many favors as there are guests attached after the style of a Jack Horner pie to the ends of ribbons, together with individual turkey boxes filled with bonbons and pumpkin ice cream cases, comprise the favors to be used by one hostess who will entertain sixteen dinner guests on Thanksgiving day. The favors in the pie will consist mostly of wood and ivory carved novelties in the shape of sporting articles, including ashtrays and automobiles.

For any but the most formal and dignified of dinners huge favor balls suspended over the table are for the time being having a great vogue, the rose design preferred. This design, which is from twenty to thirty inches in diameter, according to the number of favors hidden away in it, is composed of about 150 artificial pink, red or yellow roses as preferred, a dozen or more narrow streamers of satin ribbon finishing the lower side of the ball like a fringe. Near the end of the dinner these are pulled simultaneously as in a Jack Horner pie.

The very newest thing in pies, the use of which, by the way, is not confined to young folks' dinners, are the snow man pie, resembling white, trimmed with a dozen or more cotton men surrounding a dome-like centerpiece; the Japanese pie, decorated with eighteen pretty little Japs encircling a taller Jap under an umbrella, and the star pie, which is to be hung from the ceiling above the table and will be particularly appropriate for Christmas dinners if trimmed with holly.

CLUBS OF ST. PETERSBURG

Some Curious Phases of Social Life in Russia.

NO GRAND DUKES IN OLDEST CLUB

Government Watch on All Gatherings—Scandal of the Gambling Clubs—Officers Not Subject to Civil Power.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 28.—The oldest club in the capital, the Angliiskie Klub, founded in November, 1725, is celebrating its 135th anniversary. This English club, which does not now number an Englishman, has as its members a number of its members, was started by Francis Gardner, merchant manufacturer and ship owner, a partner in the old Muscovy company, whose first charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth of England and Czar Ivan the Terrible.

Throughout the ferment of a few years ago St. Petersburg was never without its crop of mushroom clubs, which sprung up in a night and changed their names and the names of the games they played every other month or at shorter intervals if they failed to reach a working arrangement with the local chief of police. The old Angliiskie Klub has watched them come and go with sovereign indifference.

Its membership has contributed to the annals of universal clubland. Bousé Stroganoff, which figures in the restaurant menu of mankind, is an invention of one of its members, Count Stroganoff, whose Nesselrode is another, named after Alexander I's secretary of state, who directed Russia's diplomacy in the days of Napoleon I. and signed the treaty of Vienna after the Corsican's downfall. Pushkin, an officer of the Imperial Guard, "Russia's Byron," was a member, as was Bismarck's diplomatic rival, Prince Gortschakoff.

No Grand Dukes Here.

The membership today is drawn largely from the senior officers of the army and the nominated members of the Council of Empire. The absence of grand dukes is ascribed to a scene in the club card room long ago when one of them after a run of bad luck threw his hand angrily on the floor. As he refused to apologize to the other players the committee asked him to resign.

The grand dukes thereafter transferred their club attentances to the Yacht club on the Bolshaya Morskaya, an institution which has no more relation to yachting than the Angliiskie Klub has to do with England. The social customs of the two are alike—drinking, cards and plenty to drink, but no politics, although of course there must be no speak of doubt about the loyalty to the czar of any of the members.

The Yacht club is also the resort of the diplomats resident in St. Petersburg. The annual subscription is 400 rubles. The dinner is served at one great table and each newcomer before he sits down must walk round and shake hands with the members who have already begun.

Bridge and poker are the games. Vindt, the native Russian game, which is bridge of four dimensions, has been driven from the fashionable haunts, but holds its own at domestic parties and in the provinces, where the old-fashioned tschivonnik still plays it daily from noon till 4 o'clock the next morning in his government bureau with his government colleagues.

There is the German Merchants' club in the center of the city. Like the two senior aristocratic institutions it refuses to admit that its title should define its membership, which is neither very German nor very mercantile. It is the synonym for good bourgeois comfort and is probably the most steadily prosperous of all the clubs.

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Miller, Stewart & Beaton

413-15-17 South 16th Street

Great Display of Holiday Goods

Do You Realize That Christmas is Almost Here?

There are only TWENTY-THREE more shopping days, and it is time you were making your selection of CHRISTMAS GIFTS. We are ready with the largest and best assorted stock we have ever had—something attractive and practical is the order of the day in gift giving—there is nothing better appreciated than something for the home, useful, ornamental and serviceable which will carry long and pleasant remembrances of the giver.

Table listing various Christmas gifts and their prices, including Ladies' Desks, Music Cabinets, Shaving Stands, Fancy Baskets, Hall Clocks, Cellarettes, Brass Lamps and Electroliers, Brass Jardinières, Brass Smoking Sets, Ladies' Desk Sets, Wilton Rugs, Axminster Rugs, Bath Rugs, Hassoeks, Carpet Sweepers, Sofa Pillows, Table Covers, Pillow Tops, Shirtwaist and Utility Boxes, Cedar Chests, Screens, and Leather Portieres.

Some Things You Want to Know

The American Congress—The Great Slavery Battle

The history of the struggle to abolish slavery in the United States is the history of the republic for the half-century ending with the civil war. Every political act was affected, in greater or lesser degree, by this one great issue. But no important political party espoused the cause of abolition, and with but few exceptions, all political leaders were united in determined opposition to the consideration of the question. James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States, in his excellent work, "The American Commonwealth," comments at length upon the curious fact that in the United States issues in which the people are most vitally interested are not necessarily considered in the realm of national politics.

At the present time the political issue which holds the greatest interest for the American people, the question about which the hottest battle is raging, the supreme problem in the greater part of the country, is the fight for and against the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors. But as yet that question has barely touched the national political situation. Congress has passed a bill prohibiting the delivery of express shipments of liquors to any person except the bona fide consignee, but in no other fashion has it recognized the existence of a political fight which is the all-absorbing topic in a majority of the states. Congress has been asked to pass a bill prohibiting saloons in the District of Columbia, but the bill has been pigeon-holed in a committee room.

So it was with the slavery question. Congress for years declined to consider it. The first movement was the presentation in 1787 of a petition from certain free blacks asking immunity from treatment as slaves. Congress received the petition under protest. Later came the petition to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Congress then refused to receive such petitions. The first great contest came when Missouri sought admission to the union as a slave state. Henry Clay opposed the evil day by devising the Missouri compromise. The main purpose of congress was to keep the slavery question out of federal politics.

With the clearest of working agreements the leaders of both whig and democratic parties, in both north and south, conspired to keep the question down. When new states were to be admitted, congress carefully balanced things by admitting two at a time, one slave and one free. John Quincy Adams and a few abolitionists battled mightily in congress, but they were opposed by the power of both political parties.

The most notable example of collusion between the two leading parties was the agreement between Clay and Van Buren just before the campaign of 1844. The Whigs, furious with Tyler whom fate had placed in the White House, had resolved to nominate their great leader, Henry Clay. Van Buren was absolutely certain that he would be the democratic choice. The two men met at Clay's home in Kentucky and reached an agreement by which both pledged themselves to oppose the annexation of Texas, another effort to suppress the slavery question as an issue. The fact that statements professing exactly similar views were issued by both Clay and Van Buren at the same time in Clay, Calhoun and Webster had no success in the senate; Jackson was followed

by no great man in the White House. William H. Seward and William Pitt Fessenden led to the public charge of collusion. Van Buren was from New York, a free state, at the head of a party which had its chief strength in the south. Clay lived in Kentucky, a slave state, and was leading a party which had its chief strength in the north. Both were afraid to face the slavery issue, and therefore both opposed annexing Texas which they knew would precipitate the struggle.

The south witnessed the increasing growth of the western territories and saw the even balance in the senate could not be maintained unless Texas could be added to the slave territory of the states. Decided opposition to Van Buren developed in the south, covertly encouraged by Andrew Jackson, then living in the retirement of old age at The Hermitage. Van Buren had a majority of the delegates in the democratic convention, but he could not muster the two-thirds vote required by the laws of that party. James K. Polk was nominated and elected.

From the time Polk defeated Clay until the civil war began, the slavery question became the chief topic of debate in congress. But still there was no party declaring for abolition. The south was determined to extend slavery into new territory, the north was opposed to extension. The Whig party won one more national victory in 1848. Henry Clay came to the fore once more with a compromise measure, and once more men believed that the slavery question was eliminated from national politics. Clay, Calhoun and Webster died and the old order changed. California had been admitted to the union in 1850, and no slave state had come in since. The south had lost its equal division of power in the senate. Then it began to fight for Kansas. From that hour the fate of the question was sealed, but even the wisest could not foresee the end. The whig party died of an overdose of compromises—never having the courage to take up the national issue the principle which the majority of its members had the most interest. There was a period of political disintegration. The democratic party seemed to have absolute power, but crystallizing sentiment in the ranks of that most compact and well disciplined political organization. Its first republican party was born. In its first campaign it developed enormous strength, all at the north, and although the democrats elected the president, they were terrified. The question of party politics concerning it was due to the fact that the sentiment of the country was divided by geographical lines into two sections—northern and southern—while the politics of the country was divided by party lines crossing the geographical lines at right angles. Concomitant far different issues the same phenomenon now presents itself in the sixty-first congress. There is the sentimental division line between conservatives and progressives, crossed at right angles by the party line dividing the organizations of the republic and democratic parties. Those who expect congress soon to take positive action concerning certain mooted questions would do well to study the story of the struggle over slavery and prepare for a long, long wait.

By FRANKLIN D. HASKIN. Tomorrow—The American Congress—The War Congress.

Advertisement for The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 120 Broadway New York. Text includes: "By representing a Company second to none in general excellence, and by offering a policy embodying every desirable guarantee and privilege, agents of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States are able to succeed where other agents, less fortunately situated, fail." "Some agents never experience the impetus which the backing of a large, ably managed company gives in the selling of life insurance. The impregnable strength of The Equitable; its standard up-to-date policies; its liberality and fair dealing are advantages which the most humble representative may enjoy and profit by." "The Equitable is the exemplification of all that is desirable in a life insurance company. Its assets are safely and profitably invested; its affairs are conducted economically, solely in the interest of its policyholders; its policies are liberal and comprehensive; its great financial strength insures the fulfillment of every obligation promptly and in full." "The demand for insurance such as offered by The Equitable is becoming greater each year. The return to Equitable representatives will be measured only by their industry, intelligence and zeal." Paul Morton, President. H. D. Neely, Mgr. Omaha, Neb.

Advertisement for CUTICURA. Text includes: "BABY SCRATCHED FOR THREE YEARS. Until '46 Would Bleed—Eczema Covered His Whole Body and Head—Suffered Keenly from Itching and Burning—Hundreds of Dollars Spent on Fruitless Treatments." "CUTICURA CURED HIM—NEVER TROUBLED SINCE." "My little grandson when a year old had eczema all over his whole body and head. It lasted nearly three years. He had big sores on his head and the matter would run from them. He suffered from the itching and burning and would scratch until he would bleed. He was a perfect sight. We tried every kind of salve and ointment but they did no good. After spending hundreds of dollars, and having several doctors, which did him no good, we saw the Cuticura Remedies advertised and we got some to see if they would help him. We used the Cuticura Soap to wash him with and then applied the Cuticura Ointment. They cured him nicely. He is now five and has never been bothered with it since. Mrs. David Ames, 9 Columbia Ave., Rockland, Me., Feb. 22 and Mar. 9, 1909." "CUTICURA Cleanses, Purifies and Beautifies Skin, Scalp, Hair and Hands." "The constant use of Cuticura Soap, washed when necessary by Cuticura Ointment, not only preserves, purifies and beautifies the skin, scalp, hair and hands, but prevents inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, redness and other unwholesome conditions. All who delight in a clear skin, soft, white hands, a clean, wholesome scalp and live, glossy hair, will find that Cuticura Soap and Ointment more than realize every expectation." "Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Form of Itching, Burning and Aching. Cuticura Soap (30c) to Cleanse the Skin. Cuticura Ointment (30c) to Heal the Skin and Cure Itchy Conditions. (30c) for the Cure of Chronic Itching, Burning and Aching. Cuticura Tablets (30c) to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Better Soap & Ointment than any other. 32-page book on treatment and cure of the skin.

UPLIFTS OF THE IMMIGRANT. An Explanation of the Phenomena of Foreigners Becoming Habitual. "Few Americans are aware of one of the secret causes of the fact that they assimilate, without even thinking of it, mil-