

Brightside and His Boy

Home Helps for Candy Kids, Their Latest Tabloid Sketch.

A LITTLE SERMON FOR THE WEEK-END

Things You Want to Know Encouraging Marksmanship.

BY LAFAYETTE PARKS. "It noticed in a department store today numerous devices to make life easier for the bachelor," begins Brightside, as the light of the Harlem flat enters to instruct his parent in the latest doings of the day.

price than to thread a needle and try to spear holes in their fingers." "Another new invention that struck me as being most useful was a combination wire hanger to hold half a dozen suits of clothes," adds Father.



THE HALL ROOM PIKERS CAN PRESS HIS ONE PAIR OF PANTS.

cat on the coat hangers. Outside of that I can't see much use for it." "A bachelor's establishment ought to be just as orderly as that of a spinster," urges Father.

Text—Gal. 2:20—"Nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ, liveth in me." The incarnation whereby God presented and revealed Himself through Jesus Christ was a long step forward in the Father's plans of helpfulness to man.



E. H. Kosman, Pastor Walnut Hill Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Stalker tells us that Christianity had in Jesus its perfect model of human character, but until it reached Paul it had not shown what it could do with an imperfect human nature, and that Paul was chosen for that purpose; that through him God might demonstrate what He could do with man.

self behind a frowning providence, we are apt to think that God has estranged Himself, gone far from us; but not so, for He is never nearer to us than at such times. He walks with us with so gentle tread; He dwells within us in such a quiet way, but always guiding, helping and sustaining.

Such a goodly condition in grace did Paul claim to have attained: "Nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ, liveth in me." It puts cheer and heart within us to know that it is the purpose of God to incarnate Himself within us; that He would clothe Himself with our form, our body, reveal Himself in us and through us, not to the same degree of fullness and power that He did in Jesus Christ, but in a degree proportionate to our capacity to receive, to reveal and to communicate Him; a real incarnation and indwelling of God within us, swaying our wills, purifying our characters, bringing us into perfect harmony with His own will, making our characters to reveal and exhibit His.

It helps us to a correct idea of God in His relations to us. At times when God delays in His answers to our prayer, when He tarries that greater things may be accomplished when He does act, as Jesus did when called to see Lazarus, his friend, who was sick, when He hides Him-

Sunflower Philosophy

He laughs best who can laugh at a joke when it is on himself.

Before a fellow tells a girl she is the apple of his eye he should be sure she isn't already paired.

Those who never try are at least spared the mortification of knowing what they can't do.

Some people are so disagreeable that it's a source of wonder how they can keep on such good terms with themselves.

The older a girl gets the less she believes in long engagements.

Many a fellow's idea of a good time is to wake up the next morning and not know what day of the week it is.

Sympathize with a fellow who is broke and he will see to it that you are deeply touched.

The quiver in a girl's voice is frequently used to draw a beau.

When we hear of a man of 70 marrying, it is hard to determine just what is the age of discretion.

The eleventh annual tournament of the United States Revolver association is now being held in the various large cities of the country. This tournament is held under the auspices of the constituent clubs of the association, and is but one of scores of important agencies for the encouragement of marksmanship with small arms.

Aside from the revolver and rifle matches there is another agency that is doing much to make the citizens who constitute the unorganized militia of the country efficient handlers of small arms. This agency is the National Association of Trap-shooters. There are about a thousand gun clubs in the United States which have frequent contests, some with clay pigeons, others with live birds, and still others with target.

The great American handicap, which is the blue ribbon event of the trap shooting world, was held in Chicago in June, 1909, when 300 shooters took part in the various events of the meeting. For the first time in the history of the handicap it was won with a perfect score. Riley Thompson, one of the best amateur marksmen of the United States, made a clean record of 100 straight. His closest competitor was Harvey McMurchey, who made ninety-nine hits out of a possible 100.

All trap shooting events throughout the United States are conducted under the rules of the Interstate association. This under its activities nearly every former world record has been shattered. In 1909 the year marked a higher order of marksmanship than was ever before displayed. But the successes of 1909 have been eclipsed by those of the present year. Even the women have been displaying unusual skill in the art of shooting, and Mrs. A. Topper, of San Antonio, Tex., hit 94 targets out of a possible 100.

In the shoot held at Bettendorf, Mo., the latter part of July, H. S. Welles set a world's record by shooting 138 targets without a miss, the previous record having been held by J. Mowell Hawkins, with 125 straight. Edward E. Hargett, a 15-year-old boy of Baltimore, Md., is thought to hold the record for a child of his age. In a recent contest he hit 87 out of 100 at one time and 43 out of 50 at another time. The results of trap shooting with clay pigeons in the United States have been so satisfactory that the English have been led to grow up the clay target, and the sport is becoming popular on the other side as it is in the United States.

In the United States there are two systems of awarding prizes in target shooting. One system is known as the Jack Rabbit and the other as the Money Back. Under the former entrants are paid according to the scores they make. Under the latter the entrance fee is returned to those who do not win enough prize money to pay for the fee. The experts do not like the Jack Rabbit system, contending that it does not pay them well enough for their skill. But in spite of some dissatisfaction with the prize allotting systems in vogue, there have been so many trap shooters as there are today, nor have the records of the rank and file, as well as those of the prize winners, been as high as they are now. This shows conclusively that expert marksmanship is answering to the methods of stimulation adopted by the various organizations.

The object of the National Rifle association of the United States is particularly to encourage marksmanship among individuals who would be needed as sharpshooters in case of war. The association advocates a program which includes the furnishing, by the government, of standard army rifles to those who will use them under proper auspices. It would have the government issue 1,000,000 such rifles to individual marksmen and thus offer better support to the cause of marksmanship than it does now. It is pointed out that there are at present about 100 universities, colleges and schools in the United States where army officers are detailed and that these institutions have an enrollment in their military departments of about 3,000 students. Of these only 2,239 receive outdoor shooting practice and 9,728 gallery practice. In addition to these public institutions there are twenty-eight military institutions, with an enrollment of 2,800. It is the aim of the rifle association to furnish each of these students with a gun and make him as efficient in handling it as a sharpshooter would need to be in case of war.

The officials of the rifle association will make every effort to promote efficiency in the handling of small arms, for often the result of a battle, if indeed not the outcome of a war, depends upon the efficiency of the sharpshooter. In the Boer war the highly trained troops of the English government could not meet, on equal terms, the South African farmers who had shouldered their guns in defense of their homes. It was the ability of the Boers as sharpshooters that put the English to such disadvantage, and forced the mother country to use such vast armies in conquering them. In the battle of Gettysburg the Confederate sharpshooters nearly succeeded in turning the tide of battle on the afternoon of the second day. Safely ensconced behind the huge boulders of Devil's Den, they picked off the gunners of the federal forces on the rocky northern slope of Little Round Top as fast as they sought to man the guns. Thus the northern artillery was rendered almost useless, and it was only by pitting their sharpshooters against those of the confederacy that the federals were able to use their artillery effectively on Little Round Top. If this had not been done, the night of the second day certainly would have found Longstreet's men in possession of Little Round Top, the key to the federal position. Had this stronghold been taken, the story of the victory would in all probability have been a different one.

It has been calculated by army statisticians that for every man hit in battle from small-arm fire, there are from 3,000 to 5,000 shots fired. It is said that with the increasing distance at which troops engage in battle, due to more efficient equipment being used, the proportion of misses to hits is becoming even greater. In such a situation it becomes all the more necessary that there shall be thorough training of the citizens who are to make up an army in case of future war. Not long ago the Austrian School of Musketry determined to make an exhaustive experiment with a view of ascertaining the influence of fatigue on marksmanship. A squad of men on bicycles rode sixty-five miles in eight hours, after having shot several rounds at the target. When they returned they were weary looking bunch of soldiers, but in the shooting that followed it was disclosed that the strenuous march had affected the accuracy of their aim but little. In the case of raw recruits it was found to be different. They could not shoot nearly so well after a forced march as they were able to do before.

Revolver shooting is becoming more and more appreciated in army circles, and this arm is rapidly succeeding the sabre and the lance in the equipment of the cavalry. It has been found that the improvements made in these small arms have brought with them an accuracy of aim heretofore thought impossible. The sabre and the lance are useful only in the closest hand-to-hand combat, while the revolver or the magazine pistol may be used at a distance of many paces. All nations are equipping their cavalry troops with these light arms, and it is probable that the day is not far distant when the sabre will be one of the things of the past in cavalry equipment.

It has been the claim for many years that the poorest marksmen in the world are to be found on the police forces of the urban communities. There has been much to justify this assertion. But during the last few years in many communities revolver practice has been required of the policemen and prizes given for efficiency. This has greatly stimulated interest among the blue-coated fraternity in the art of accurate shooting, and has led prominent police officials of the United States to believe that the day is not far distant when the gun of the average policeman will be less dangerous to the innocent bystander and more dangerous to the criminal.

BY FRANKLIN D. HAZEN. Tomorrow—The Irrigation Congress.

Daughters of Famous Men

Mrs. Elihu Root, wife of the senator from New York, is a daughter of a prominent New York journalist, Samuel Howe Wales. Daughter of one public spirited man and wife and helpmate of another, needless to say Mrs. Root is a woman of noble aspirations, wide sympathies and generous outlook.

mission. He was at one time vice president of the Union League club and had charge of the construction of the present building. In charitable work his was an enviable record. He was instrumental in founding the Hahnemann hospital and the New York Homeopathic Medical college. He was also a founder of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and director in the Bank of North America and the Hanover Insurance company.



Like her father, Mrs. Root has many charitable and philanthropic interests, and is a successful student of men and affairs, as is meet in the wife of the man who is prominent as a lawyer, as a leader in the republican party and as a statesman. For nearly thirty years Elihu Root has been the close personal friend of Theodore Roosevelt and his political adviser. He was secretary of war during the period subsequent to the close of the Spanish-American war, when that portfolio required a lawyer of great administrative ability. He was afterward secretary of state. Mrs. Root is a woman of great charm, a noted hostess and a tactful social leader. Her daughter is the wife of Ullyses S. Grant, Jr.

How She Keeps Her Garden in Bloom Later than Her Neighbors

A garden blooming two weeks later than those of her other country neighbors was an achievement last autumn of a woman who expects to repeat it this year by the same successful means. Coverings of cheesecloth kept off frost night after night, and she did not find it much work to stretch the cloth over in the late afternoon. The beds of her garden are of varying sizes and shapes, but most of them are oblong. At the four corners of each she had tall stakes driven, putting two extra stakes in the middle of those beds which were more than ten feet long. The stakes stood about a foot higher than the tallest growth in the beds. Some of the flowers were combs.

These cheesecloth covers were sufficient protection for all the first light frosts. To put them on, the end was dropped down, and the edges tied to the two stakes at the corners nearest. Then the length was stretched along, the other end to be similarly fastened. They could be put on by one person, the cloth being so light that it will do no harm if it drops upon the plants while being carried to the further end. Untying them in the morning is also the matter of a moment. The same cloths are useful for more than one season. An extremely useful and inexpensive protection for roots during the winter is old leaves, raked over to a depth of four or five inches, packing and putting old pieces of straw matting over them, not only to hold them down, but for added protection. Pine boughs laid over keep the leaves down, as a rule, but they contain no added warmth. Old barn manure, of course, is the best protection for roots, but care must be taken that it is well rotted first. A few leaves raked over the pine boughs on top of all, make a covering that is usually proof against the most severe cold.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE!



Types We Meet Every Day The School-ma'am.

Bronidia, in her daintiest gown, stands upon the platform, smiling down upon her pupils. "Children, dear, now that you've come for learning here, I mean to start a brand new plan. When my past childhood days I scan, remembering what in vain I sought, I'll teach you as I would be taught!"

"I used to hate my home work so I'm sure and I know Each little man in this, our class, And every clever little lass Will be delighted when I say We'll do our home work here each day, And, and it blithely, as we ought, I'll teach you as I would be taught."

"As for those pupils who are girls—I know each head with romance whirling—I'll teach them so they all shall seem As lovely as a poet's dream, I'll teach them how they should be dressed, How each should always look her best."

"One of my most interesting patients," remarked the doctor, "was a young man whose mind was falling. For a long while I thought I had effected a permanent cure." "What made you think otherwise?" asked his friend. "You see," replied the doctor, "he went away and forgot to pay his bill."—September Lippincott's.