

The Bee's Home Magazine Page

Read It Here—See It at the Movies.

The Goddess

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Synopsis of Previous Chapters.

After the tragic death of John Amesbury, his prostrated wife, one of America's greatest beauties, dies. At her death Prof. Stilliter, a student of the latest kidnap, the beautiful 3-year-old baby girl and brings her up in a paradise where she sees no man, but thinks she is taught by angels who instruct her for her mission to reform the world. At the age of 18 she is suddenly thrust into the world where agents of the trust are ready to pretend to find her.

Tommy, one to feel the loss of the little Amesbury girl, later she had been spirited away by the interests, was Tommy Barclay.

Fifteen years later Tommy goes to the Adirondacks. The interests are responsible for the trip. By accident he is the first to meet the little Amesbury girl, as she comes forth from her paradise. Tommy and Celestia recognize each other. Tommy finds it an easy matter to rescue Celestia from Prof. Stilliter, and they hide in the mountains, later they are pursued by Stilliter and escape to an island where they spend the night.

That night, Stilliter, following his Indian guide, reaches the island where Celestia and Tommy, but did not disturb them. In the morning Tommy goes for a swim. During his absence Celestia attempts to steal Celestia, who runs to Tommy for help, followed by Stilliter. The latter at once realizes Tommy's predicament. He takes advantage of it by taking not only Celestia, but Tommy's clothes. Stilliter reaches Four Corners with Celestia just in time to catch an express for New York, there he places Celestia in the hands of her father, who is proven by the authorities. Tommy reaches Bellevue just before Stilliter's departure.

Tommy's first aim was to get Celestia away from Stilliter. After they leave Bellevue Tommy is unable to get any hotel to take Celestia in owing to her costume. But later he persuades his father to keep her. When he goes out to the taxi he finds her gone. She falls into the hands of white slavers, but escapes and goes to live with a poor family by the name of Douglas. When their son Freddie returns home he finds right in his own house Celestia, the girl for which the underworld has offered a reward that he hoped to get.

Celestia secures work in a large garment factory, where a great many girls are employed. Here she shows her peculiar power, and makes friends with all her girl companions. By her talks to the girls she is able to calm a threatened strike, and the "boss" overhauling her is proved to be a great wrong he had done one of them. Just at this point the factory catches on fire and the workmen are soon a blazing furnace. Celestia refuses to escape with the other girls, and Tommy Barclay rushes in and carries her out, wrapped in a big roll of cloth.

SEVENTH EPISODE.

Though Celestia spoke with great gentleness Miss Blackstone was for a moment greatly taken aback. But, recovering, she laughed good-naturedly and said:

"You are not only beautiful but clever. You read me like a book. And this being so, you must be just as clearly as I that it wouldn't do."

"But suppose—"

"Think of his future, my dear girl. Let him off."

"Of course he won't want to be let off—till afterward."

"Why couldn't I make him a good wife?"

"You are too sensible to ask questions like that. You couldn't expect his friends to—"

"Receive me? Perhaps not. And yet I speak a number of languages; I have your word for it that I have good looks. At table my chief weapon is a fork. I am young and healthy, and I haven't been long enough in this world to have a past. Am I so utterly different than from other people in society? Is it against me that I work hard, and feel that I have a mission in life?"

"Perhaps."

"If I am to let him off you must give Heavens in July

Heavens in July

By WILLIAM F. RIGGE.

This seems to be a vacation month in the heavens as well as on the earth. There are no planets at all to be seen at a reasonable hour. Venus and Saturn are too near the sun, and Jupiter rises on the 15th at 10:56 P. M., and Mars at 1:54 A. M. The days are getting 41 minutes shorter during the month, being 15 hours 3 minutes long on the 1st, 14 hours 48 minutes on the 15th, and 14 hours 22 minutes on the 31st. On the 24th the sun enters Leo. The standard times of the rising, meridian passage or setting, and setting of the sun and moon at Omaha for this month are as follows:

SUN.		MOON.	
Rise	Set	Rise	Set
1. 4:56	12:27	11:03	4:18
2. 4:57	12:27	11:25	5:00
3. 4:57	12:28	11:47	5:43
4. 4:58	12:28	12:09	6:26
5. 4:58	12:28	12:30	7:07
6. 4:59	12:28	12:52	7:50
7. 4:59	12:28	1:01	8:37
8. 5:00	12:28	1:35	9:25
9. 5:01	12:28	1:57	10:18
10. 5:02	12:28	2:05	11:07
11. 5:02	12:29	2:01	11:59
12. 5:03	12:29	2:02	12:50
13. 5:04	12:29	2:07	1:38
14. 5:04	12:29	2:14	2:24
15. 5:05	12:29	2:20	3:07
16. 5:05	12:29	2:25	3:54
17. 5:07	12:30	2:32	4:38
18. 5:08	12:30	2:41	5:26
19. 5:08	12:30	2:50	6:11
20. 5:09	12:30	2:58	7:00
21. 5:10	12:30	3:06	7:50
22. 5:10	12:30	3:14	8:40
23. 5:11	12:30	3:22	9:30
24. 5:12	12:30	3:30	10:20
25. 5:13	12:30	3:38	11:10
26. 5:14	12:30	3:46	12:00
27. 5:15	12:30	3:54	12:50
28. 5:16	12:30	4:02	1:40
29. 5:17	12:30	4:10	2:30
30. 5:18	12:30	4:18	3:20
31. 5:19	12:30	4:26	4:10

The dot or period between the hours and minutes signifies P. M. times. The times not so marked are A. M. The sun is slow the whole month on sundials, the exact amount in minutes being found by subtracting 14 from the minutes given after 12 in the "moon" column. The moon is in last quarter on the 2d at 11:54 P. M., new on the 15th at 3:21 A. M., in first quarter on the 15th at 3:09 P. M., full on the 29th at 12:11 P. M. It is in conjunction with Jupiter on the 2d and 26th and with Mars on the 24th.

For Your Own Dressmaker

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THIS dress requires 5 yards of taffeta (\$7.50), 1 yard of batiste (50 cents), and 2 1/2 yards of ribbon (\$1.25). Materials cost \$9.25, and in handkerchief linen, \$5.50. Made to individual measurements the taffeta dress costs \$30.00 and the linen \$25.00.

THIS dress requires 5 yards of organdie (\$7.50), 10 yards of frilling, \$2.50, and seven-eighths of a yard of ribbon for the girle (70 cents). The materials, therefore, can be bought for \$10.70 and the dress, made to individual measurements, costs \$30.00.

Prof. Stilliter had been telling of some recent experiments in hypnotism of which he had just received the account from an Arabian correspondent. As Kehr entered he caught the word "hypnotism" and snorted.

After this he shook hands with Barclay and the others, last of all with Stilliter. "You don't believe in hypnotism," said Stilliter, "because you don't know anything about it. I've got something here, though, that you do know about, none better."

What If the Sun Went Out?

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

"If the sun should go out, how long would it be before darkness would appear on the earth?" asks a reader.

Eight minutes, eighteen seconds and five hundredths and sixty-one thousandths of a second. At the end of that brief interval of time the blue curtain of day would disappear as if an all-mighty hand had snatched it off, and the dome of night, spangled with stars would instantaneously arch the earth.

At first the disappearance of the light would be the thing most troublesome to us, but as time went on a chill would begin to creep over the sunless earth, and out of the dark and frozen air, all around the globe, a pallid snow would descend as the atmospheric moisture condensed. When days and weeks had elapsed the awful cold of outer space would chill the atmosphere down to the earth's surface and animal and vegetable life would alike perish in the endless winter of universal night.

The time mentioned above as that which would elapse after the extinction of the sun before the earth would be plunged in darkness depends, of course, upon the speed of light, combined with the distance from the sun to the earth. According to the table of astronomical constants used in the calculations of the American Nautical Almanac office, the mean distance of the earth from the sun is 92,947,267 statute miles, while the velocity of light is 186,324 miles per second.

Dividing the first number by the second, we get, for a quotient, 498.5, which represents the number of seconds and thousandths of a second the light requires to pass from the sun to the earth. Dividing this by 60 gives us the same period in minutes and parts of a minute.

But it must be remembered that a slight degree of uncertainty exists in regard to the figures representing the distance of the sun and the velocity of light. The sun may be a hundred thousand miles nearer, or farther, and the velocity of light may be twenty-five miles per second greater, or less, than the figures adopted above. Still, this would make but an extremely small change in the time required for the passage of light from sun to earth. A quite perceptible difference, however, arises from the variations in the earth's distance from the sun, due to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit.

We are about 3,000 miles nearer the sun at the beginning of January than at the beginning of July, from which it follows that if the sun should be put out in summer, the cosmic night would be about sixteen seconds longer in reaching the earth than it would if the extinction occurred in winter. In the southern hemisphere exactly the opposite state of affairs exists, for there winter occurs when the earth is farthest from the sun. The fact that light requires a measurable time to traverse long distances

makes it an agent, or instrument, of astronomical research of inestimable value. As Prof. Young has remarked, when we observe a celestial body we see it not as it is at the moment of observation, but as it was at the moment when the light left it.

If, then, we know its distance in astronomical units (the astronomical unit here spoken of is the earth's distance from the sun), and also know how long light takes to traverse that unit, we can at once correct our observation by simply dating it back to the time when its light started from the object. This correction is called the "equation of light," and the time required for light to traverse the astronomical unit of distance is called the "constant of the light-equation," amounting, as stated before, to 498.500 seconds.

To understand the application of this suppose that we take some star which attracts our attention by its beauty or its brilliance. We say to ourselves, with a glow of intellectual enthusiasm: "Behold that mighty sun, whose golden rays are so much richer than our daylight! Can anybody doubt that there are worlds around it enjoying its genial warmth?" Whereupon an astronomer may correct us with the remark: "What you say about that magnificent, but distant sun is very probably true, but you should speak in the past tense, for the light by which you see it left its surface long years ago, and, though it still appears to be shining in the sky, it may in reality have ceased to exist."

Regarded in this way, the starry heavens exhibit a perspective of time. When we look at the nearer stars we see backward one, two, three or four years; when we look deeper, we see backward in time ten or twenty years, and when, with the aid of the mightiest instruments yet devised, we plunge into the profoundest depths of the universe, we behold the starry hosts as they existed thousands of years ago. For all that we can tell, those stars may have "fallen like leaves in wintry weather" long before the pyramids of Egypt were erected, but the light that left them while they were yet alive with radiance has speeded steadily on, unconsciously of their fate, and bringing us an assurance of their continued existence.

Advice to Lovelorn

By BEATRICE FAIRBANK

Be Considerate.

Dear Miss Fairfax: I am a young man 20 years of age and I live with my folks. I am a hard laborer, working almost every week, and I could say that my sister and I support our family. On Sundays I usually go out with my friends to have some enjoyment, and my parents are trying to deprive me of that kind of freedom. And whenever I go out with a girl friend they criticize her to such an extent that I lose my sympathy and courage to go out with her next time. Finally I had a quarrel with them and decided to leave the house. HOPELESS.

Be considerate of your parents. If they are old and in need of your support, can you not see how natural it is for them to dread your getting into wild or extravagant company and contracting bad habits? Tell them very gently that you do your work better for a little relaxation in your free hours and that they can trust you to seek only innocent enjoyment and worth-while friends. Don't leave home, I am sure that if you are fair to your elders you can win them over to a more generous viewpoint where you are concerned.

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