

GOSSIP OF THE BOROUGH BROOKLYN SOCIAL CHAT

GOSSIP OF THE BOROUGH
May Have New High Explosive—
Park Trees Out of Danger.

O. Ivan Lee, of No. 184 44th street, Borough Park, is said to have discovered a new and powerful explosive which can be subjected to heat or concussion without danger, but which produces great results when placed in water. Lee is a graduate of the Manhattan High School and is now a junior at the Polytechnic Institute. The explosive was accidentally formed in his laboratory while he was experimenting. The substance is white and porous and may be moulded into cakes. When a small particle is thrown into water it explodes with a gazing flame and a deep detonation. Lee has named the explosive "hydrolyte." He will not explain its composition before he has tested it compared with other explosives. He has great hopes for its future use in marine warfare.

For the first time in years the trees of Brooklyn are free from the caterpillar scourge. Park Commissioner Kennedy announced a few days ago that the caterpillars have been practically exterminated through the campaign waged against them last year by the park employees. There were plenty of the little pests about last fall, but the employees of the Park Department not only waged war against them, but sought out and destroyed the eggs that would have produced millions of other worms this spring. The efforts were so successful that the department has not found it necessary even to spray the trees this year.

The little people who have been in the habit of looking through the fence that surrounds the grounds set aside for the elk, near the Farmhouse in Prospect Park, would probably be surprised if they knew that they might have purchased some of the animals themselves with the contents of their banks if they had been at the auction which occurred in the neighborhood of the greenhouses recently. Think of buying one of those mysterious and interesting creatures and keeping it in your back yard!

Twenty of the animals were sold on Friday morning, and the buyers were William H. Smith, an Elk himself, but a different sort from the elk that he sold. Smith is somewhat of an expert in his element when he tackles the sale of animals, for his chief occupation is selling real estate at the exchange in Montague street. He got through all right, though he was occasionally being lapped into the real estate "lingo."

Several of the elk went to a real estate man of Long Island, while others went to the owners of country places. To judge from some of the purchasers had no particular reason for buying. These are the first elk to be sold at the park, but the Commissioner found that he would have to get rid of some of them, because the herd was increasing too rapidly. The twenty brought \$18.25. Heretofore the elk have been given away when it was deemed necessary to decrease their number. Five of the animals that were sold brought almost as much—\$1.25. Thirty lambs brought from \$2 to \$4.50 each, and twenty-five pairs of ducks brought from \$1.50 to \$1.25 each. Three horses, several cords of wood and a quantity of junk were also disposed of. The entire sale netted the department \$41.

The Marchioness McLaughlin, widow of Hugh McLaughlin, returned to Brooklyn a few days ago from a trip to Rome and other places in Europe. While away she visited the Pope and, with her friends, was permitted a private audience. There were ten in the party, including Monsignor Kennedy, head of the American College. The Marchioness presented the Pope with a white cap which she had made for him. He placed it on his head, and gave her the one which he was wearing.

BID FOR IMMIGRANTS. Brooklyn Would Offer Inducements to Garment Workers.

Uncle Sam, not being interested in municipal elections and city governments, does not utilize Brooklyn as a port of immigration. The thousands of men, women and children who first touch American soil when they set foot upon the piers that line the South Brooklyn waterfront are merely so many units in the tables set aside for the Port of New York, in Immigration Commissioner Williams' report, and no credit goes to Brooklyn for the work of handling them.

Naturally, the Brooklyn Board of Trade and certain civic organizations would like to see the borough get some credit in this connection. In normal years the number of future Americans who land at the local piers amount to close on to 150,000, and even the low water mark year, 1908, showed a total of 200,000. So it is not surprising that up to the end of June, over 60,000 immigrants have been landed in Brooklyn this year.

One of the principal reasons why it is deemed desirable to have the borough's immigration records kept separate lies in the fact that the number of recently arrived aliens, who settle in Brooklyn is increasing every year, and the organizations would like to establish a bureau to take care of the increase or decrease in immigration and the growth of sections which almost entirely depend upon the overflow from Manhattan's congested district.

Until a few years ago, cases of immigrants who settled in Brooklyn immediately after landing were rare. With few exceptions they stayed for some time in the East, and returned to the States only when some turn of fortune brought them across the bridges. Now, however, the number of those who settle in Brooklyn within a day or so after their arrival in this country is steadily growing larger.

When the commission appointed by Governor Hughes to investigate the immigration problem in its relation to the State of New York made its report to the last Legislature it was generally expected that something definite would result from its recommendation for the establishment of a state department of industries and immigration, and many men of prominence in Brooklyn strongly favored the participation of the state authorities in an effort to direct attention to sections where there is a large and increasing number of immigrants who are not doing as well as they should. The report was pigeonholed, however, but it is believed that it will be resuscitated at the next session for the purpose of serving as a basis for wider agitation.

Among those who are deeply interested in the question is Irving T. Bush, the president of the Bush Terminal Company, who said the other day: "It is unfortunate that the aliens arriving in Brooklyn have not a better opportunity to learn at the very start of the advantages which this borough offers as a home for working people. Property values are lower here, the apartment houses are newer, and the general living conditions for the working class are both better and cheaper. I know of one large manufacturer of silk garments who has recently moved his factory to Brooklyn, and gave as the controlling reason for so doing that the working people in Brooklyn live under more cleanly conditions, and the damage to the delicate fabric which he uses in his business is much less, as he obtains cleaner and more self-respecting help. The federal government has done much in the past to point out to immigrants the best locations for settlement, but it is not likely that it will extend its labors to pointing out the most desirable sections in our cities. It may not be generally known, but I think that statistics will prove that a majority of our immigrants find employment in the garment making foothold in Brooklyn. It was not many years ago that the work was carried on in what were known as sweatshops. These are being gradually abandoned, and the manufacturers are centering their work in factories or jobs at convenient distances from the particular interest which this holds for Brooklyn is that the high rents and high insurance in Manhattan and the lack of shipping facilities are making the manufacturing costs in that borough so high that the trade is becoming restless, and is turning its eyes large to Brooklyn in the hope of finding better conditions.

BROOKLYN SOCIAL CHAT Summer Travellers and Stay-at-Home Weddings.

A noteworthy engagement just announced is that of Miss Oriana A. Zabriske, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Zabriske, of No. 846 Carroll street, and Herbert Scoville, of Manhattan. Miss Zabriske made her debut three seasons ago, and was graduated from Smith College last year. Mrs. Zabriske and her daughters are spending the summer at Nirvana, Stamford, Conn.

Miss Alice Halleck, who is to be married to Lieutenant Robert Stanley Donaldson on Wednesday, July 25, will be attended by Lieutenant Van Deussen who will act as best man. It will be a quiet ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Halleck, No. 46 Marlborough Road. The invitations have been limited to relatives and a few friends. Lieutenant Donaldson has been ordered to Fort Meade, South Dakota.

To-morrow at noon Miss Jeanne Tobin is to be married to U. Monroe Roberts at the Hotel Evelyn, No. 31 West 57th street, Manhattan, where Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Roberts Tobin, parents of Miss Tobin, make their home. Miss Rose Chantal Maxwell, of Brooklyn, is to be the maid of honor and only attendant of the bride and Clarence A. Pratt will act as best man. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Roberts, of No. 84 Jefferson avenue. The engagement was announced early in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair McKelway are to sail Saturday on the Carmania for a brief trip abroad. They will return early in September, as Mr. McKelway is interested in the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

Mr. and Mrs. David Franklin Manning will, as usual, spend part of the summer abroad. Mrs. Manning is to sail Tuesday for Bremen on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

Mrs. George W. Chauncey, Miss Adelaide Chauncey and A. Wallace Chauncey sailed on Wednesday by the Oceanic. When they return about September they will camp at the Karmachene Club, Rangeley Lakes, Maine.

Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, jr., sailed for Liverpool on the Caronia yesterday week. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. James F. Fargo, of Manhattan.

Mrs. Emma Richardson-Kilser, director of the Chamaine Club, sailed yesterday on the Koenigin Luise for an extended tour, which will include London, Paris and Vienna.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. Douglas Adam were among the passengers on the Celtic, which left port on Wednesday.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Spencer S. Roche started last week for their cottage at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The Rev. and Mrs. Charles Daniel Trexler, who are spending their honeymoon abroad, were in Paris last week. Mrs. Trexler was before her marriage last month Miss Christine Sieffe, of Bay Ridge.

Other Brooklyn people in Paris last week were Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Kennard, Miss Kennard, Miss Anna Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart, Mrs. John C. Faulkner and George H. Streeter.

George A. Harden, Chester Palmer and Austin Palmer prior to their arrival in Paris last week spent a fortnight in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt will be absent from Glen Cove during August. They have taken the camp of the late Charles Barney on Upper St. Regis Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Jones will leave Sayville this week to spend a month or six weeks at their camp at Indian Island, Sebago Lake, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Makin are spending the summer at Manchester, Vt.

The James L. Taylors are also settled at their cottage, Lone Pine, Manchester, Vt., for the season.

Mrs. Edgar Williams is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Clark Burnham at Elm Oer, Manchester, Vt.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Lewis Hopkins and Miss Bessie Hopkins are spending the summer at the Hampton Inn, Westhampton Beach, Long Island.

Mrs. Camden C. Dike will spend the summer with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Boocock, of Keswick, Va., at Watch Hill, R. I.

The Brooklyn contingent at Westhampton, Long Island, is unusually large this year. Among the people from this borough are Colonel and Mrs. William C. Beecher, who have had as their guest Charles Parks, the fiancé of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Roxanna Beecher; Mrs. Augustus Valen; Mrs. Marckwald; Miss Adele Marckwald, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ladd Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cousins, Mr. and Mrs. James Guthrie Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace Marshall, who had as their guests last week Mr. and Mrs. George Switzer and Mr. and Mrs. Larkins; Mrs. George Switzer and Mr. and Mrs. Larkins; Mrs. E. Elliot Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gair and Miss Lucy Gair.

Mrs. John Francis is, as usual, spending the summer at Shelter Island Heights. Her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. William Harrison Price, are with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick De Mund Mackay and John French are settled in their cottage at Shelter Island. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Newton, jr., the latter formerly Miss Florence French, are spending the summer at the Whittier Inn, Sea Gate.

A large party of motorists stopped at the Equinox House, Manchester, Vt., early in the week. It included Judge and Mrs. Almet F. Jenks, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Frank and Miss Etta Frank. They had come from Lake Champlain, having been at the opening of the tercentenary celebration. Mr. and Mrs. Brown and their daughters, Miss Bertha Shults and Miss Isabel Shults, will spend the summer at Algonak Cottage, Manchester, Vt. They have been motoring for the last fortnight.

Of interest in this borough was the marriage in St. Louis yesterday week of Miss Cecilia Agnes Smith and Philip Harvey Broadhurst, son of Mrs. John T. Broadhurst, of No. 329 Greene avenue. The bride, who is the daughter of Michael E. Smith, was attended by Miss Mary Angela Smith, Miss Ruth Broadhurst and Miss Geraldine McGinnis. W. Channing Broadhurst was his brother's best man and the ushers were Walter Stind and Walter Heibuecher. It was a home ceremony, with the Rev. Father Peter J. O'Rourke officiating. The decorations were in pink.

THE JAPS AND SUICIDE. The Japanese system of philosophy teaches that death is the easiest means of escaping from the troubles of life, and, from statistics published in a French economic journal, it is seen that suicide is something appalling, as far as numbers are concerned, in the "Land of the Chrysanthemum." From 1890 to 1897, 7,000 cases were recorded; from 1898 to 1902 there were 8,000. In 1903 the number exceeded 9,000, and in 1904 it was 10,000. Sixty per cent of the victims were men, and 40 per cent women. A comparison is made with other countries. From 1887 to 1901 Denmark showed 233 to the million people, France, 218; Switzerland, 218; Prussia, 197; Italy, 184; Austria, 139; Mexico, 122; Sweden, 119; Scotland, 118; England, 80; Norway, 80; Holland, 83; Bavaria, 55; Italy, 52; and Ireland, 24. In the majority of cases in Japan the age of the victim is fifty and over. The principal causes are mental breakdown, difficulties of life and chronic ill health. May and September show the highest number of these deaths.—Dundee Advertiser.

"AD." OF NEXT CENTURY IT WILL DISPLAY NOVEL FEATURES.

Samples Prepared by a Writer with an Eye and Pen to the Future.

Advertisements of to-day do not usually make very thrilling reading, but those of to-morrow, if we could read them now, would be compact of sensation and romance. The following is a forecast of the advertising scheme of a magazine of the future, a glimpse of the coming age, deduced from present actualities:

HELICOPTERS.—We have left a few dozen, model of 2002, which are being disposed of at bargain rates. Magnificent machines which shoot up at the rate of fifty miles an hour, oxygen tanks, safety vacuum suits and other gear attached. Physicians say there is no better appetizer for breakfast than a ten-mile shoot into blue space and sunshine. Every commuter ought to have one in his back yard, for his own health and the pleasure of his children. Send us a wireless call and our representative will fly to your home or office. SLARBS & SAGGS, Five-Mile Building, New York.

IT IS ALL VERY WELL to be up in the air, but the human system needs protection against the terrible cold of space—no clothes and blankets so much as fuel to keep the body warm. One tablet of our predigested Ohio petroleum (solid) contains not only the scientific product with the cheap mineral fuel, not suited to the human stomach, and only good for lubricating machinery. WARMO COMPANY, 28 Broadway, New York.

FLIES.—Everything from individual wings to levitation planes and dirigibles, 500 feet long. Our hunting planes are just the thing for polar bear, elephants and condor. For mining prospectors we have an attachment which instantly reveals the presence of precious ores within one mile and a half of the plane; the ground can be staked and claim recorded without leaving the air. Our shooting plane is for the convenience of ladies who live between New York and Chicago, say, and wish to visit those cities every other morning; a conservative machine, which travels at 140 miles an hour; easy to drive and control. AEROBELLE COMPANY, Staten Island and everywhere.

RUBBER EARS.—It is reported that 10,000 commuters flying to work last month lost their ears on account of the blizzard. Can we supply you with a pair of handsome substitutes? FACIAL PARTS SUPPLY COMPANY, Union Square, New York.

ON THE GROUND.—Once in a while you must touch earth, even though you don't hit the high places in travel. Our steel landing stages and air cranes cost from \$36.54 to \$50,000. (Special noiseless roof platforms for married men who want to break into their homes after lodge meetings.)

TOURS.—Personally conducted excursions circumnavigating the earth across the poles, with three-day stops at the North and South poles. Our passengers are housed in first class hotels in Arctic and Antarctic, and have the privilege of hunting, with free equipment. Chaperons provided for moonlight trips and the lecturers' guides to explore mysterious caverns; able lecturers to tell the wonders of the Aurora Borealis. See the earth! Investigate the poles as the coming health resort, residence section and real estate proposition. Circular free. WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS, N. Y. Est. 1871.

WANTED.—Information of the whereabouts of Elias S. Phinney, who last answered a wireless "phone call from equatorial Africa and said he was bound for Northern Siberia; this was March 25; no answer since. His vibration number is

Brooklyn Advertisements.

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUSS. BROOKLYN

Another Sensational Sale of Summer Waists

\$2.25 to \$3.50 Waists, 98c. \$3.25 Lingerie Waists, \$1.98 \$1.25 Lingerie Waists, 69c.

\$2.25 to \$3.50 Sample Waists, 98c.

Lingerie Waists in fine lawn and batiste, prettily trimmed with embroideries or laces.

\$3.25 Lingerie Waists, \$1.98.

Attractive model in fine sheer batiste, elaborately trimmed with combination embroidery and lace; front, back and sleeves trimmed; pretty-lace collar; buttoned in back.

\$1.25 Lingerie Waists, 69c.

Buttoned in back; yoke and panels of eyelet embroidery separated with fine insertion; tucked back and sleeves, full length; high fancy collar.

White China Silk Waists, \$4.98.

Made of excellent quality silk, front, back and sleeves elaborately trimmed with combination Val. and imitation crochet, collar to correspond, button in back.

BLACK TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, \$3.98. Entirely new model. Handsomely taffeta silk, with trimming of jet buttons and silk soutache; tucked back, sleeves full length, pointed collar of tucking.

CHINA SILK WAISTS, \$2.98. Black or white, yoke back and front of Val. insertion and fine Venice medallions; body of waist trimmed, also sleeves, with tucking and lace; pretty lace collar; buttoned in back.

WE WISH we had thousands more of these Waists, so that we could fill even the orders from out of town friends—they are such splendid values—but we cannot fill mail or phone orders and can send none C. O. D. Come early or send your friends to get some of the most desired Waists at fractions of real value:

White Linon Middy Waists, 75c. Collar, cuffs and pocket of navy blue galatea, buttoned in front with large pearl buttons.

Tailored Lawn Waists, 98c. Buttoned in front; front tailored in wide and narrow side plaine back to correspond; full length sleeves; fancy embroidered laces collar.

White Lawn and Madras Waists, 49c. Lawn Waists, yoke of fine tucking, buttoned in back; madras Waists, tailored model, buttoned in front.

White China Silk Waists, \$4.98. Circular yoke back and front of lace insertion, front of waist panel of heavy crocheted separated with tucking and lace; tucked back, full length sleeves deep fancy cuffs.

WOMEN'S NORFOLK SWEATERS. Splendid variety in all new, smart, up-to-date models, ranging in price from \$1.98 to \$7.50.

Women's \$12.00 to \$20.00 Linen Suits, \$5.00 Phenomenal Underpricing in Clearance Sale.

SUMMER SAVING SALES

MAKERS have sent us these Suits, and entirely disregarding the prices they were made to sell for turned them over to us, and to-morrow we offer full \$12.00 to \$20.00 values for \$5.00. The lot is limited, and we cannot send any C. O. D.

125 BEAUTIFUL TAILORED LINEN SUITS, French and imported Rame linens and Rep, made to sell regularly at from \$12.00 to \$20.00, now \$5.00.

A maker's clearance of strictly tailored worsted Suits, all coats high and 7 feet broad, value \$22.50, at \$6.98

A group of fine worsted and serge Summer Suits, beautifully made and lined, from one of Manhattan's leading makers; values from \$18.00 to \$27.50, at \$7.98

A maker's clearance of plain and fancy linen Suits, two and three piece styles; value \$12.00 to \$25.00, at \$5.98

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A maker's clearance of plain and fancy linen Suits, two and three piece styles; value \$12.00 to \$25.00, at \$5.98

Radical Reductions in Suits for Clearance.

In addition to these sales our own stock of highest class Spring Suits is reduced to these prices for quick selling—\$15.00, \$18.50, \$24.75 and \$29.75. Values range up to \$80.00.

LINEN SUITS, \$6.75, \$7.50, \$8.95, \$9.75, \$11.75 and up.

Women's Separate Skirts.

150 PANAMA SERGE AND WORSTED SKIRTS, value \$4.00 to \$7.50, at \$2.98

THE GREATEST STOCK OF WASH SKIRTS in the city all styles and prices.

TO READ ALOUD AGAIN

WAS ONCE CORNERSTONE OF HOME PLEASURES.

Improved Literary Taste One of the Benefits Which Participants Derived Therefrom.

By M. W. Mount.

That trite old saying, "Blessings brighten as they take their departure," has never had a more apt illustration than in the decadent custom of reading aloud. Those who once enjoyed this form of entertainment mourn its loss as though the pleasure were one impossible to revive.

It would appear as if reading aloud had been abandoned more through force of circumstances than through the necessity for a form of entertainment to their needs, and so arose minstrels and poets in the past who were wont to attune history, fable and epic to the measure of music. The first record we have of the power of recitative poetry and music to calm unstrung nerves and soothe mental disorders is contained in the story of David, when mad King Saul was won from his melancholy mania by the psalms and songs of his rival, David.

Under the inspiration of leaping flame and an intimate audience awaiting entertainment some of our greatest poets have developed. Lines that bore the test of vocal expression and held the interest of hearers have borne the test of time.

From the fireside story teller to the reader at the living room table has been a natural progression. Families had fewer outside interests, fewer hours of conversation and fewer books and magazines some years ago, and their reading lamps and heated rooms were fewer also. Then, too, people who read owned individual libraries. Circulating libraries were very few. Books were costly and not so easily procured, so that the purchase of one meant obtaining something that all the members of a family might enjoy and that it would be worth while to keep in a library. Even when paper-covered novels were to be had through subscription libraries these were often thrown away or placed in the garret after they had been read aloud. Distinctions were made between books suitable for library shelves and those used merely to while away an evening.

EFFORT TO REVIVE CUSTOM. With the realization that reading aloud has become almost a lost accomplishment has come an endeavor to revive the art of story telling, and with it the custom of reading books aloud. At certain Adirondack camps this form of entertainment is being insisted upon. Columbia University has nurtured among its friends two circles whose duty it is to read aloud and to narrate stories at their meetings. There are sporadic attempts here and there to revive a custom which meant a great deal more than the pleasure afforded to listeners at the family fireside by the tale being read and discussed.

Poetry, especially, was formerly always read aloud. Governors' frat, parents and grandparents afterward, were wont to read aloud to children, both small and big, volumes of poetry, biography and travel. They looked upon this habit as a duty to the children. During school hours considerable time was given to training children to read aloud, and they were early made to take their part in reading to the family circle. Usually this was an ordeal that children dreaded. To them were intrusted the lines of poets with whose work it was considered necessary they should form acquaintance. We betide the child reader of that day if he stumbled over the lines or failed to give accepted and acceptable value to them; he fell under a concert of criticism as severe as it was frankly expressed.

History, too, was handed him to read, and on rare occasions, if boy or girl had reached his or her teens, a novel was permitted. This was all.

"Rep," said the farmer, in a kindly voice, "I'll give ye a meal if ye'll chop that there cherry log into kindlin'."

"I'd like to 'bilge ye, boss," he said, "but it ain't for the likes of me to try to foller in the footsteps of the great and good George Washington."—Los Angeles Times.

TOO PATRIOTIC.

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SMOKY FIREPLACE

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE. Examinations and Estimates Free. References—Wm. W. Adler, Jos. H. Chalk, Wm. Reid and many other prominent men.

JOHN WHITLEY, Engineer & Contractor.

215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1033

ways matter for both rejoicing and fear in child, who knew that an impatient, "Hurry me book!" accompanied by unfriendly comment upon his attempt at reading aloud was ways impending. The most dire consequence followed upon faulty reading was dismissal from the room. It always seemed that this could befall when the most interesting epic or novel were being read.

Many persons contend that to read well is a matter of exercise. One woman who was willing to allow her accomplishment to be through want of practice frequently reads to herself. Thus occupied, she has been almost by unexpectant, sapient comments upon her reading by a little tot of four years, who, she imagines could not possibly understand the meaning of the words she uttered. In some way the words seemed to convey their full sense to the child.

SOURCE OF BENEFICENT INFLUENCE. The custom of reading aloud had much to do with character building. Reading for pleasure involved usefulness and a willingness to be pleased on the part of the reader. When a book passed from hand to hand as one after another, each exhibited a cheerful readiness to perform his or her part in contributing to the general entertainment. Children were drawn to the pleasures of the family circle, and, in so doing, learned the proper pronunciation and meaning of words, the music and force of good poetry and rhythm and beauty of good prose. A taste for literature conceived in this manner has been known to degenerate into a taste for the printed matter as finds readers among those trained to recognize and appreciate the value of well ordered sentences inspired by masterful communities of interests and a willingness to share books that were of special interest to each of the reading circle. The nature lover's book is shared by all; tales of adventure brought breath and bated breath to others besides the boy whose sake the book was read. In this connection the pleasures of the family circle, and, in so doing, learned the proper pronunciation and meaning of words, the music and force of good poetry and rhythm and beauty of good prose. A taste for literature conceived in this manner has been known to degenerate into a taste for the printed matter as finds readers among those trained to recognize and appreciate the value of well ordered sentences inspired by masterful communities of interests and a willingness to share books that were of special interest to each of the reading circle. The nature lover's book is shared by all; tales of adventure brought breath and bated breath to others besides the boy whose sake the book was read. 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