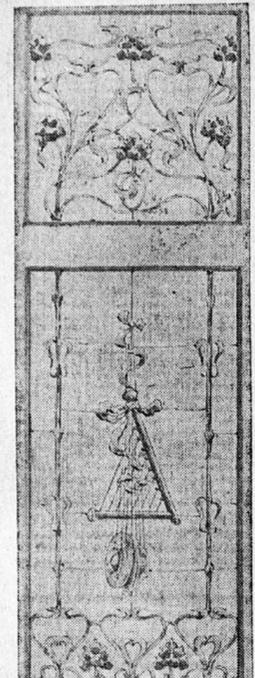


ART GLASS IN MINNEAPOLIS

SOME NOTABLE EXAMPLES OF STAINED CLASS WORK IN MINNEAPOLIS HOMES—LOCAL CHURCHES BEAUTIFIED BY MEMORIAL WINDOWS OF ARTISTIC WORTH.

An eminent student of stained glass once said: "You must give your soul to it or it will never give up to you the secret of its charm."

The history of art glass in Minneapolis covers only a score of years. In 1883 Young & Hays of Boston established a branch house here. Now there are three manufacturing enterprises. The first piece of domestic glass of importance for Minneapolis was made in New York in 1886 for the Lowry residence. It was designed for the large space above the broad landing in the hall and is distinctly pictorial. The subject, "The Apple of Life," was



MUSIC ROOM WINDOWS. In the home of George C. Christian. Designed by L. S. Buffington and Made by Forman, Ford & Co.

taken from one of Grimm's "Fairy Tales." The woman is offering the apple to a man whose outstretched hand is ready to receive it. The coloring is rich and clear, making the beautiful sky and dense foliage of the climate. There is a peculiar restfulness about this composition. Two medallions in this room are very beautiful. One is a picture of a beautiful dark-haired woman, with a blue background, the other a man with a pose strongly resembling that of the Angel of Death in descending to claim him. On the right a mature figure walks in solitude—breast to breast, the blue hills and vivid sky make a broad, delightful landscape that is simple and harmonious in its beauty. Made by Herter Brothers, New York.

The windows on the opposite side are the Tuttle memorial, the memorial to Harriet M. Tuttle, the infant daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Tuttle, and the Rand-Coykendall and Frederick Gibson memorial. The Donaldson window is a work of art, but a pale color seldom shows up satisfactorily in stained glass, no matter how fine it may be. The work of the Redeemer is rich in beautiful art glass. The Waaburn-Herick memorial is skillfully executed. It is pictorial and unlike the usual ecclesiastical window. A young warrior has fallen asleep on the ground while the Angel of Death is descending to claim him. On the right a mature figure walks in solitude—breast to breast, the blue hills and vivid sky make a broad, delightful landscape that is simple and harmonious in its beauty. Made by Herter Brothers, New York.

There are several beautiful Tiffany windows in the home of Clinton Morrison, those in the hall being particularly attractive.

designed in Minneapolis especially for the room. A number of canals are crossing the desert and are close to water. The riders wear the vivid raiment of the tropics. The setting is the beautiful sky and dense foliage of the climate. There is a peculiar restfulness about this composition. Two medallions in this room are very beautiful. One is a picture of a beautiful dark-haired woman, with a blue background, the other a man with a pose strongly resembling that of the Angel of Death in descending to claim him. On the right a mature figure walks in solitude—breast to breast, the blue hills and vivid sky make a broad, delightful landscape that is simple and harmonious in its beauty. Made by Herter Brothers, New York.

A delicate art glass landscape design is the window in the home of S. H. Davis. Looking through a high window, a landscape of overhanging vines and purple flowers, an Italian water scene with a distant city is pictured. This scene is the center piece in a frame of glass.

IN THE CHURCHES

Many Beautiful Memorial and Other Windows to Be Seen.

A tour thru some of the Minneapolis churches would afford a lover of art or art glass much pleasure. Westminster church has such a wealth of art glass that several fine windows are placed under the gallery, where little or no light ever penetrates. This is unfortunately because these windows, especially the De Vinci Christ, are of rare color and beauty. An elaborate and exceptionally beautiful window in Westminster is the rose window erected "To the Memory of William Stuart Culbertson by his daughter, Annie Culbertson Temple." The chief beauty of this window, aside from that of its color, is the fact that it is entirely intelligible, which is rarely the case with the last of windows. Each medallion is a complete and well-considered composition. Then there is a solemnity in the beauty and fervor of those upturned, angelic faces. The symbols between the groups and the heavy border of each medallion in royal blue make the treatment distinctive and impressive. This window and the window in the McKnight home, designed by the artist, are the work of W. E. Bateman residence. It is circular in shape, twenty feet long and three feet wide. It is placed at the top of the room and joins the ceiling to the side wall. It was made and

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Window in the Home of Mrs. F. C. Pillsbury. Made by Tiffany.

son memorial. The Rand-Coykendall window starts one into admiration by its absolute realism. There is a delicacy in the expression of the maiden in her happiest form—butterflies and flowers. The perfect coloring gives full scope to the qualities of the glass, making a most charming picture. There are two Tiffany windows in Plymouth church placed there by the late C. A. Pillsbury in memory of his children, George A. and Margaret Pillsbury. They are the Quarry windows, with a medallion at the top of each, picturing two lovely children. Foliage and flowers supply the warm decorative motif below. Next to the Pillsbury memorial is a window made by Tiffany, the

gift to the church of John S. Bradstreet. The Tiffany window in the new Christian Science church on Eleventh street is the gift of the Sunday school children. It is a grand composition—splendidly placed. The central figure is the commanding form of the Good Shepherd, staff in hand. The background is a landscape of deep blue sky and more delicate blue hills. Two luminous windows in the First Congregational church were placed there "In loving memory of Susan Pillsbury, daughter of John S. and Mahala F. Pillsbury." They were designed from Burne Jones' "Hope and Faith," and are also with light and color. The backgrounds of these windows are similarly carried out in green and bronze. While the draperies and pose of each figure are distinctly Hope gazes at the glowing light in her hand; Faith, with her downcast head, is sad and reconciled. The flesh tints are delicate and natural. The background is prominent in both compositions. These windows were made in New York by Walter James.

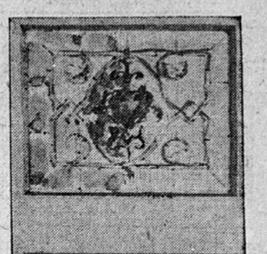
A delicate color and iridescent work by Tiffany on the same side as the Pillsbury memorial. It was erected "In loving memory of Marie Marie Decker." There is no more exquisite ecclesiastical window in Minneapolis than the Decker window; the full figure of a beautiful golden-haired girl standing with her arms upraised, holding a scroll with a quotation from the Scripture. Her flowing drapery is in the colors of the dainty Tiffany vases so much admired. The background is a variegated blue. From a close view this window strongly resembles a beautifully painted canvas of a young girl in the distance, as with all light-colored art glass, the effect is not so good.

The emblem windows in the new Reformed Hebrew synagogue are radiant in light and color. They are unlike the regulation ecclesiastical window owing to the fact that even the Reformed Hebrew clings faithfully to the commandment: "Thou shalt have no other God beside me. Thou shalt not take unto thyself any graven images in the likeness of man, heaven above or the earth beneath." The emblems in the center of each of the three large windows are the "Shield of David," the "Seven Lights" and "The Burning Bush." No human figure is ever used in decorating or ornamenting a Hebrew place of worship. These windows were made in Minneapolis.

There is a fine window picturing Christ and Gethsemane in the Fowler Methodist church, and a number of fine figure windows in the new Ascension church. The windows in this church are the most beautiful of any Catholic church in Minneapolis and were made in Minneapolis.

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WINDOW IN HOME OF O. C. WYMAN. Made by Forman Ford & Co.

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ORIENTAL DESIGN IN THE HOME OF W. E. BATEMAN, 2724 IRVING AVENUE S.—Made by Pittsburg Glass Company.

Around the Samovar



HELENA was completely enveloped in a thick atmosphere of gloom when we gathered around the samovar this week. Generally, she is quite past my comprehension, but I am unobtrusively assure yourself that they are comfortable and then make merry without appearing aware of their lack of responsiveness. So we all adopted the "letting alone" plan, and as the sharp air had given us an added appreciation of Patricia's delicious tea we were soon in the midst of a babel of talk.

The talk, while decidedly kaleidoscopic, showed a tendency toward a discussion of clothes, as we are or have all been in the clutches of milliner, dressmaker or tailor. Ursula had just been saying: "Don't you think it is rather odd that a woman who would be horrified if their husbands should take to wearing ready-made clothes, or even store shirts, seem to think that they may go to a shop and clothe themselves from head to foot and that no one will think of criticizing them for doing so?"

At this Helena emerged and said tragically: "That any woman should choose to wear ready-made clothes any more than a man is quite past my comprehension, but I am fully alive to the reason that actuates some of them—perhaps most of them—and that is the initial outlay for garments is less, much less, if you don't look at things closely."

We were a little surprised at her specification of "initial outlay," for we all found it limited. But Helena's ideas unfolded itself as she went on: "I am simply in despair over the clothes question. It's hard enough to decide what you want and what will give you the best service, without having it complicated with difficulties in getting the right thing, and to cap the climax, having to argue it out with your conscience."

"I was quite sure that I had settled it a long time ago that in the long run it paid better to buy the best materials and to have your clothes made to order by the best workman. I had always figured that a good suit, having a cleaner made for me, would not exceed twice what an ready-made one I would wear comes for. I never saw a store gown which had given a year of good service that I would be willing to put on for anything but roughing, while my year-old tailor suits are plenty good enough for any purpose the second year, showing practically no effect of wear and having been the latest but simple models, are not noticeable different from the newest conservative styles which would choose. I have never tried wearing the same suit the year around

in business dress such as is suggested by suits. A coat like that would answer with slight alterations for years, for it would last in proportion, but if this investment is to be for use in future years, why don't you do like they do in making clothes improve and wear it a year or so, and apportion it out to the years you think the coat ought to last. In that case, if you expect to wear it say five years, one-fifth of the cost ought to be reckoned out of this year's income and that wouldn't seem extravagant, would it?"

This sophistry seemed so utterly foreign to our dear other worldly little artist that we all enjoyed a big laugh at her expense and this seemed to clear up the last of Helena's. She exclaimed: "Who'd ever have thought of you, dear? I don't believe you really approve of my extravagant ideas, do you?"

"I suppose you really do," I replied, stretching your conscience a little to relieve mine. An angry gasp of indignation, however, and I responded for upholding me in it."

WISE PARROT

Called a Dog and Saved Himself from Being Kidnapped.

Colorado Springs Gazette.

There is a parrot over in Colorado City that knows his business. He is a yellow-headed fellow with green underparts and red cap. When at home he receives visitors in a little confectionery and luncheon where hot tamales and other chili con carne are served to tourists and tenderfoot.

A big cage serves as the boudoir of the bird, but on semi-occasional intervals his mistress perches him on the back of a wooden chair in the apiece and span little shop. As for Mr. Parrot himself, he can whistle, sing, talk, passers-by and do most everything but a song and dance. It is this versatility that perhaps saved him from kidnapping the other day.

He was perched on the back of a chair when four colored men entered the shop to make a purchase. They spied the bird, hanging with its feet in a claw to the top of the chair, and two of them made a break for him. In that instant Mr. Parrot realized his danger.

Now, it so happens that the owner of the parrot is the owner of a black shepherd dog, and the dog and parrot are very friendly. The dog, as a dog and a parrot can be.

As the colored men approached Mr. Parrot gave a shrill cry of "Boo!" "Boo!" echoed out to the back yard, where Boy, the shepherd dog, was snoozing in the sun. He followed the whistle with a shrill cry of "Boo!" "Boo!" and an instant the dog was in the shop, and realizing the danger to his friend, planting himself squarely in front of the chair, with head erect, let an ominous snarl come thru his white teeth. The men slunk away and the owner of the place, returning at the same moment, prevented what might have been a crime in the animal kingdom.

ROCK RIVER DRYING UP BECAUSE FORESTS ARE CUT

Example of Effects of Forest Destruction on Water Supply Found in Wisconsin—Government Bulletin Says Solution Is to Be Found in Reforesting Portions of Cut Areas.

The friends of forestry in Minnesota will be interested in the bulletin just issued by the bureau of forestry of the government on the "Diminished Flow of the Rock River in Wisconsin and Illinois."

The river rises just south of Green Bay and flows southward and westward into Wisconsin and on into Illinois. There are a good many mills and manufacturing plants along the river depending for their power upon its flow, and the gradual diminishing of the flow is the moving cause for the government inspection.

Sometimes in summer the upper tributaries of the river have run dry altogether in recent years, and should this continue, much damage must result to the various industries dependent upon the river. The bulletin shows, also, that the agricultural interests of southeastern Wisconsin, including extensive pasture and cultivated lands, rely to some extent upon these sources for sustained moisture of the soil, particularly during seasons of scant rainfall.

About sixty years ago the region surrounding the headwaters of the Rock river and extending down its course was covered with a thick growth of hardwood timber. The area of the region was, approximately, 75 per cent forest, 20 per cent prairie and marshy meadows, and 5 per cent water. To-day the forest covers only 30 per cent, the cultivated land 57 per cent, swamps, water and uncultivated meadows 13 per cent. Since the year 1885 the rainfall of the region has steadily decreased, the fluctuations in the flow of the river having been caused largely by changes in the forest region.

Evaporations in Forests.

It is shown in the report that at Nancy, France, outside of a forest five times as much water is evaporated during the summer months as is evaporated in an open field. The evaporation in the forest is equalizing stream flow. Snow melts more slowly in the woods than upon open ground, and the water-holding capacity of forest soil retards the runoff of both rain and snow water. The reduction which has taken place in the forest area of the Rock river has therefore had an unfavorable effect on the stream and its tributaries.

In addition to this, the government experts find that the character of the forest has changed, cutting and pasturing having left many more open places, resulting in greater evaporation. Also, there has been deterioration in the character of the arable soil itself, a consequent loss of moisture-holding capacity, and the introduction of weeds.

The bulletin suggests that one way of overcoming the present unsatisfactory situation would be to construct large reservoirs to catch and hold for future use the rains and the melted snow accumulating where there is yet forest. The bulletin does not discuss the cost of such reservoirs, but calls attention to the attendant expense, and says the question is whether the pecuniary benefit which

region drained by the Rock river, in southeastern Wisconsin.

Influence on Distribution.

On the point of the influence of the forest on water distribution, the bulletin says:

"It is well known that forests economize the distribution of rainwater, the constantly decaying mold and the freshly fallen leaves and branches form a perpetual reservoir for the storage of a large amount of moisture, which is allowed to drain off gradually instead of flowing rapidly into the valleys. Not only does moisture evaporate slowly from the forest, but the leaves being packed in horizontal layers, but the leaves also clothe and protect the underlying soil, which is crumbly and porous, and which, under ordinary conditions, would be liable to holding a large supply of water. Part of this water is gradually given off to the lower layers of the soil, another part infiltrates the soil to serve in the processes of growth, some of it being ultimately given back to the air by transpiration thru the leaves; the remaining part of the original supply is evaporated from the soil and mold. Water distribution, as well as evaporation, has therefore been affected by the reduction in forest area in southeastern Wisconsin."

"The changes that have taken place in the character of the forest, the forests that remain standing at the present day have likewise had an effect upon the water flow. Nearly all of the present woodlands have been culled over and are often entirely of second growth, so that their crown cover is probably more open than that of a mature primary forest. Conditions, while the mold which has been exposed to wind, rain and sun, is scant and thin as compared with the former rich, deep soil cover. In the more open spaces of the forest grass and weeds have replaced the protective mantle of shrubbery and saplings, and the soil beneath has lost its porous, crumbly consistency, and has become more compact."

"A large proportion of the smaller woodlots are now of second growth, the result of pasturing. It is difficult for the rain to penetrate the dense, intricate root system of this new surface growth and to enter the compact soil. Much of the rain is caught in the grass and herbage and afterwards evaporates, while the vegetation absorbs with avidity what moisture it finds in the upper layers of the soil. The forest suffers under these adverse conditions; the trees begin to dry at the top and prematurely drop their leaves."

Woodlot Possibilities.

Considerable attention is paid in the bulletin to the productive possibilities of the woodlot. In order to show that the owners of lands in the Wisconsin region would reap good benefits from extending the forest area on their property. The bulletin has a word of sound advice to the farmer who has a large tract of land to sell. It is often said that trees growing on a large tract of land are a good investment, which abound in clay. Into the form in which it is found in soil by a chemical change, the injection of carbon into it, in an inexpensive manner. The Arizona College of Mining has indorsed the invention as having also the chemists at the Smithsonian Institution."

The preparations are poured into a top can and it is left on the clay, which has also the chemists at the Smithsonian Institution."

William Mackay, who entered the United States army in 1817 on the frigate Constitution, celebrated his one hundredth birthday recently.

COMMON CLAY

Turned Into Fine Anthracite by Extracting the Aluminum.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

For the purpose of interesting Milwaukee capital, Homer F. A. Warkentin, Chicago, yesterday afternoon turned sticky red clay from Cudahy into smokeless coal.

The metal pots or pans and a porcelain dish, surrounded by mysterious-looking bottles and glass apparatus, and put in separate pans, and one kind went into the dish, with a board over it. Then he poured something into the pan out of a large bottle, following it with a deluge of something out of a graduate. "This mixture was permitted to 'work' awhile, and then came the application of the newly invented chemical agent, which turned into smoke as soon as the air struck it. The pots of clay were permitted to remain untouched for some time, and when they were finally opened there was a shiny, black, crisp substance, that looked like anthracite coal, which the demonstrator said costs but \$1.05 a ton.

This is what is claimed for it: With fifty tons of clay, forty-one tons of coal can be made thru the chemical change. There also drips out of the percolated mass about twenty-nine pounds of aluminum. The chemist at the Smithsonian Institution."

The preparations are poured into a top can and it is left on the clay, which has also the chemists at the Smithsonian Institution."