## AUCTION SALES.

TOMORROW.

C. G. SLOAN & CO. (INC.), AUCTS., 1407 G ST.

The Entire Contents of Residence No. 1621 Connecticut Avenue at Absolute Public Auction (at the House), Monday, February 19, 1912, at 10 A.M.

Embracing, in part, Persian Rugs, Mahogany-case Fischer Upright Piano, Sets of Books in fine bindings, Mahogany Hall Seat and Mirror, Brass and Enamel Beds, Draperies, Wardrobes, Domestic Rugs, Parlor Suites, Oak Dining Room Suite, Roll and Flat Top Desks, Bentwood Chairs, Office Tables, Bureaus, Couches, Clocks, Folding Chairs, Pictures, Large Palm, Preserves and Jellies, Blankets and Bedding, Toilet Ware, Mattresses, etc.

On Exhibition (at the House) Saturday, February 17, 1912.

Terms cash.

fe15-3t C. G. SLOAN & CO. (Inc.), Aucts.

C. G. SLOAN & CO., (INC.), AUCTS., 1407 G ST.

Large Sale of Household Goods, Office Furniture, Personal Effects, Etc., by Order of U. S. Marshal, Storage Concerns, Private Owners and Others, All at Absolute Public Auction, Within Our Rooms, 1407 G St., Saturday, February 17, 1912, at 10 A.M.

Comprising Aeolian Organ with music, Roll-top Desks, Brass Beds, Walnut and Oak Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites, Bric-a-Brac, Trunks, Books, Pictures, Costumers, Bookcases, Extension Tables, Mirrors, Enamel Beds, Rugs and Carpets, Hall Racks, Odd Chairs and Rockers, Bureaus and Chiffoniers, Toilet Ware, Cooking Utensils, Folding Beds, Gas and Oil Stoves, etc., etc.

AND AT TWELVE M.,

Automobiles, Horses, Carriages, etc.

Terms cash.

fe15-2t C. G. SLOAN & CO. (Inc.), Aucts.

ADAM A. WESCHLER, AUCTIONEER.

Household and Office Furniture, "Bradbury" Upright Piano, Pennsylvania R.R. Freight, Carpets, Rugs, Automobiles, Etc., by Order of Washington Storage Co., U. S. Marshal and Others, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, At Weschler's, 920 Pa. Ave. N.W., SATURDAY, COMMENCING AT 9:30 A.M.,

Including Upright Piano, All-brass and Enamel Beds, Dressers, Chiffoniers, Parlor Furniture, Mahogany Antique Pieces, Sideboards, China Closets, Buffets, Dining Room Chairs, Hall Racks, Pier Mirror, Davenports, Leather Library Suite, Ladies' Desks, Phonograph, Roll-top Desk, Typewriter Desk, Office Chairs, Pictures, Hair Mattresses, Iron Springs, Sanitary Couches, Morris Chairs, Carpets, Rugs, Stoves, Ranges, Showcases, two Iron Safes, two Lombs-Manning Filing Cabinets, also lot Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Wax Figures, Metal Display Racks and Window Fixtures, etc.

ALSO

Penna. R. R. Freight, including Boxes, Barrels, Packages, Household Furniture, etc., by order Washington Storage Company.

At 12 O'Clock Noon, Ford Taxicab and Maxwell Runabout, by Order U. S. Marshal; Other Autos, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Etc.

Terms cash. ADAM A. WESCHLER, Auct.

fe13-2t

ADAM A. WESCHLER, AUCTIONEER.

Unclaimed Freight by Public Auction, to Pay Storage and Other Charges.

Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY SEVENTEENTH, 1912, COMMENCING AT HALF-PAST NINE O'CLOCK A.M., within the salesrooms of Adam A. Weschler, 920 Pa. ave. n.w., we will sell by public auction, to pay storage and other charges, all goods stored with us by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, upon which one year's storage is due, in the following names, to wit: Alex. B. Co., Amer. Acct. System, Inc., Army and Navy Magazine, H. S. Atwood Bros., E. A. Brand, Thos. A. Cannon, jr., H. P. Carlin, Wm. C. Chase, Costango Cirimello, M. M. Coleman, F. Curicci, R. E. Delbridge Commy Co-op. Soc., W. P. Fant, M. De Genaro, Y. De Genaro, Globe Mug Co., G. S. Glasscock, L. N. Gournay, Geo. M. Griffith, Paul Halyard, Harris & Co., W. S. Harris, E. J. Hauffman, Wm. Hempstead, J. Hill, A. L. Johnson, A. Johnson, Max Kammerow, Keystone Furnace Co., A. C. King Co., J. H. & H. J. Klein, Lavinia Leonard, Phil Leyrith, Hip Chin Lung, Modern Post Card Co., N. Rosenblat, Matt Myers, Chas. E. Myers, T. Nelson, Moses Pach, R. B. Phelps, Pittsburg House, Frank Poore, Mrs. G. C. Raymond, Jos. Richards & Co., A. Sholl, G. C. Schafer, W. H. Shyard, Freeman Smith, H. A. F. Thompson, Mrs. B. Thompson, Union Storage and Trf. Co., Va. Peanut Co., M. F. Walsh, S. Wolters, Washington Co-op. Drug Co., A. Whaples, J. M. White, H. Whitship, E. E. Wood.

Terms cash.

WASHINGTON STORAGE COMPANY (Inc.),

fe1.9,16 Nos. 401 to 409 S. Capitol st.

FUTURE DAYS.

ADAM A. WESCHLER, AUCTIONEER.

Bankruptcy Sale of Valuable Drug Business at the Northwest Corner of 13th and G Sts. N.W.

By virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a Bankruptcy Court in re Samuel T. Stott, Bankrupt No. 787, the undersigned trustee will sell by public auction, within the above premises, on MONDAY, THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A.D. 1912, COMMENCING AT HALF-PAST ELEVEN O'CLOCK A.M., the valuable drug business, including stock in trade, consisting in part of Patent Medicine, Chemicals, Toilet Articles and Preparations, Rubber Goods, Fluid Extracts, Perfumeries, Essential Oils, Soaps, Brushes, Sponges, Stationery, Confectionery, Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc.; also Handsome "Green" Soda Fountain, with mirror, carbonator and appurtenances; Hire's Root Beer Fountain, Handsome Mahogany Wall Fixtures and Cabinets, Prescription Floor Display Cases, National Cash Registers, Prescription and Counter Scales, Shelf Bottles, Roll-top Desk, Iron Safe, Metal-frame Chairs and Tables, Window Fixtures, Electric Shaker, Ceiling Fan, Mahogany Table and Bench, Window Bottles, Mortar, Pestles and Graduates, Magazine Rack, Awnings, etc.; also Prescription Files.

The above stock and fixtures will first be offered as an entirety, and if a satisfactory bid is not obtained will be immediately sold in detail.

Terms: Cash.

ROBERT S. HUME, Trustee.

fe14-d&dbs.eSu&fe22 452 D st. n.w.

ADAM A. WESCHLER, AUCTIONEER.

RECEIVERS' SALE OF VALUABLE SALOON BUSINESS AT NO. 1213 PA. AVE. N.W.

By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed in Equity Cause No. 30668, wherein Frank X. Stonestreet is complainant and Arthur B. Lohr et al. are defendants, the undersigned receivers will sell by public auction, within the above premises, on MONDAY, THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A.D. 1912, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A.M., the valuable saloon business, including stock in trade, valuable mahogany fixtures, mirrors, furniture, retail liquor license and lease of said premises.

Terms: Cash. A deposit of $500 required at time of sale. Terms of sale to be complied with when liquor license and lease are ready for transfer, otherwise the receivers reserve the right to resell at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser, after five days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C. All conveyancing and transfers at cost of purchaser.

ROBERT L. MONTAGUE, Receiver,
Bank of Commerce and Savings Bldg.
ANDREW A. LIPSCOMB, Receiver,
No. 406 5th st. n.w.

fe13-d&dbs.eSu&fe22

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY TWENTY-FOURTH, 1912, COMMENCING AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M., we will sell by public auction, within and in front of our salesrooms, Nos. 468 10th st. and 1001 D st. n.w. (facing Pa. ave.), all the household goods and chattels, useful or ornamental, to pay storage charges, etc., stored with us in the following names: Mrs. Louise F. Bellmore, Miss Mary Hamilton, Mr. Henry E. Thomas, Mr. Samuel Lewis, Mr. George E. Epoes, L. Saul. Those interested please take notice. Terms cash.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
fe8,15,22 10th and D sts. n.w.

## AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

THOS. J. OWEN & SON, AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust, duly recorded in Liber No. 2479, folio 206 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on FRIDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1912, AT FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., original lots 8 and 9 in square 654, the said lot 9 being improved by three small frame dwellings, on Half street between O and P streets southwest, in the city of Washington, D. C.

Terms of sale: All cash within fifteen days. A deposit of $100 on each lot will be required at time of sale. Terms of sale to be complied with within fifteen days from day of sale, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser, after five days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM E. EDMONSTON,
500 5th st. n.w.,
WILLIAM H. SAUNDERS,
Southern building.
fe16-d&ds,eSu Trustees.

ADAM A. WESCHLER, AUCTIONEER.

U. S. Marshal's Sale of Household and Hotel Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Etc., Contained in the "Washington Inn," No. 224 North Capitol Street N.W., BY PUBLIC AUCTION, Tuesday, February 20, 1912, Commencing at 10 O'Clock A.M.,

Including Brass and Enamel Beds, Dressers, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Mahogany and other Rockers and Chairs, Davenport, Bookcases and Secretaries, Books, Sanitary Couches, Iron Springs and Cots, Hair and Felt Mattresses, Sideboard, Bentwood and other Chairs, Extension and other Tables, Table Linen and Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Carpets, Rugs, etc.

Terms cash.

ALICK PALMER, U. S. Marshal.

fe13-d&dbs.eSu

ADAM A. WESCHLER, AUCTIONEER.

Trustees' Sale of Three-Story-and-Basement Brick Dwelling, No. 1466 Rhode Island Ave. N.W.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust, duly recorded in Liber No. 3285, folio 440 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, THE NINETEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A.D. 1912, AT FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: Lot 22 in Joshua Waltney's subdivision of original lot 9 in square 211, as per plat recorded in the office of the surveyor for the District of Columbia, in Liber R. W., folio 6, together with the improvements thereon.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, the balance in two equal installments, payable in one and two years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, from day of sale, secured by deed of trust upon the property sold, or all cash. A deposit of $200 required at the time of sale. All conveyancing, recording, etc., at cost of purchaser. Terms to be complied with within fifteen days from day of sale, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser, after five days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in the city of Washington, D. C.

G. DONALD MILLER,
fe14-d&ds,eSu JEREMIAH I. O'CONNOR, Trustees.

ADAM A. WESCHLER, AUCTIONEER.

Trustees' Sale of Valuable Improved Real Estate Known as the New Fredonia Hotel, Located at Nos. 1321 and 1323 H St. N.W., Washington, D. C., Also Desirable Furniture, Equipment, Etc., Contained Therein.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust, duly recorded in Liber 3541, folio 151 et seq., of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the parties secured thereby, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed in Equity Cause No. 27857, the undersigned trustees will sell by public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, THE NINETEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A.D. 1912, COMMENCING AT FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: All of original lot 5 and part of original lot 4 in square 230, together contained within the following metes and bounds, viz.: Beginning for the same at the southwest corner of said lot 5 and running thence east on the north line of H street 52 feet 11 inches; thence north 144 feet to an alley 20 feet wide; thence west with said 20-foot-wide alley 52 feet 11 inches to a 15-foot alley, and thence south with said last mentioned alley 144 feet to the point of beginning, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a five-story brick hotel building, recently remodeled and improved; subject, however, to a first trust of $50,000, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, and maturing June 20, 1915.

IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER,

All the furniture and household effects now on the premises, used by the owners thereof in operating the said building as a hotel, or for hotel purposes.

Terms of sale: For the equity in the above described real estate the purchaser will be required to make a payment of $20,000 in cash, or as much more as he may elect to pay, the balance to be represented by the note of the purchaser to the order of the said trustees, payable one or before twenty years after date, with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and secured by a second deed of trust upon the real estate sold subject to the aforesaid first trust of $50,000, or any renewal thereof or substitution therefor. A deposit of $1,000 will be required at the time of sale.

Terms of sale as to the personality: All cash. A deposit of $500 will be required at the time of sale.

Terms of sale as to both realty and personality to be complied with within twenty days from day of sale, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell said real estate and personal property at the cost and risk of the defaulting purchaser or purchasers, after five days' previous advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in the city of Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM H. SHOLES, Trustee,
HAYDEN JOHNSON, Trustee.
Columbian building, No. 416 5th st. n.w.

fe6-d&ds,eSu

THOMAS J. OWEN & SON, AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY KNOWN AS BELLEVUE HIGHLANDS, D. C., CONTAINING ABOUT 41 ACRES, LYING AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE GIESBORO AND MAGAZINE ROADS.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust, dated January 3, 1906, and recorded in Liber 2981, at folio 231 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY TWENTY-THIRD, 1912, AT FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described land and premises, situate in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, and designated as part of a tract of land known as "Bellevue," and being particularly described in deed from I. Fenwick Young, trustee, et al. to George H. Baldwin, recorded in Liber 1543, folio 127, one of the land records for said District, said tract of land containing 49 acres, more or less; said property having been subdivided by an unrecorded subdivision into 34 lots, of which lots 1, 9, 13, 14 and 28 have been conveyed and released from the terms of said deed of trust to us as per deeds in Liber 2956, folio 135, and Liber 3023, folios 6, 8 and 9, all of said land records, where a more particular description of said released portions of said tract will be found, the remaining portion of said property to be sold containing 41 acres, more or less. Subject to a prior deed of trust recorded in Liber 2981, at folio 326, upon which there is now due the sum of $2,406.13, with interest from January 3, 1911.

Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase money payable on day of sale, or within fifteen days thereafter, one-third in one year and one-third in two years thereafter, with interest at the rate of six (6) per centum per annum on such deferred payments from day of sale until paid, payable semi-annually. The deferred payments are to be represented by the promissory notes of the purchaser, secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the purchaser's option. A deposit of $250 to be made at the time of sale. All conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost. Terms to be complied with within fifteen days from day of sale, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser.

RALPH P. BARNARD,
GUY H. JOHNSON,
Trustees.
fe12.14,16,19,21,23 Columbian building.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF LOT ON EAST SIDE OF 33rd STREET NEAR CANAL, IMPROVED BY A BRICK BUILDING.

By virtue of a deed of trust, duly recorded in Liber No. 2999, folio 85, one of the land records of the District of Columbia, we shall sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1912, AT FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, situated in the city of Washington, in said District, namely: Part of lot 40 in square 1186, fronting 38 feet 10 inches, more or less, on the east side of 33rd street, by a depth of 93 feet 2 inches, more or less, and bounded on the north by Market alley, on the east by land formerly owned by A. H. Boucher, on the south by the land of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and on the west by said 33rd street, together with the improvements, etc.

Terms: One-third cash; residue in two equal payments at one and two years, 6% interest, payable semi-annually, secured by the notes of the purchaser and deed of trust on the property, or all cash, at option of purchaser. $100 deposit required. All conveyancing, recording, etc., at purchaser's cost. Terms to be complied with in 15 days, or trustees reserve the right to readvertise and sell at cost and risk of defaulting purchaser.

CHARLES H. CRAGIN, Trustee.
CHARLES H. C. McCARTHNEY, Trustee.
THOS. J. OWEN & SON, Auctioneers.
fe10-d&ds,eSu

## FOREIGN RESORTS.

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## TUGS TO THE RESCUE.

### Effort to Save Barges Stranded Off Great Point, Mass.

Beyond the fact that barges No. 7 and No. 16 were ashore on the shoals off Great Point, Mass., the Southern Transportation Company, at Baltimore, has heard nothing regarding the stranding of the big ships. Under orders from Baltimore a wrecking firm at Boston has been employed to save the vessels if possible and tugs Commissioner and R. J. Anderton has been dispatched to their aid.

While the vessels are aground in heavy ive and have been abandoned by their crews, there is a probability that they will not prove a total loss, as was first expected, as the wreckers may succeed in getting them afloat and taking them to a shipyard, where they can be repaired and restored to service. No. 16 was here a half dozen times in the past summer, but No. 7 made but one visit to this port—for a cargo of coal, which she took to Boston.

The vessels are of the best type of wooden-hull barges employed in the coastwise trade, being built to withstand hard knocks. This fact makes it more probable that the wreckers will be able to save them.

### The Career of Sun Yat Sen.

To the Editor of The Star:

If you will grant me a small space in your valuable paper I would like to say a few words regarding the first president of China, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and to offer a few corrections to the article published in The Star last Monday concerning Dr. Sun's life and citizenship.

He was born in Canton, China, in 1866, instead of Hawaii, 1870, as stated, making him forty-six years old. At an early age he was taken to Hawaii by his parents, where he attended the Iolani College, under the instruction of Bishop Willis, and where he was converted to Christianity. He then returned to China, but was so mistreated and even persecuted on account of his Christian faith that he very soon, in 1883, returned to Hawaii.

Through the assistance of some American and Chinese friends he was enabled to return to China, where he was soon baptized. He then studied medicine at the American Presbyterian Mission, and in 1892 obtained a diploma from the College of Medicine in Hongkong. Thereupon he began practicing in Macao.

It was here that his political career commenced; he became associated with the Young China party, which, at first peaceful, soon became revolutionary. He became so active indeed that he was threatened with arrest and fled to Honolulu in 1896, and immediately from there he went to San Francisco and on to London.

When he arrived there, October, 1896, he was enticed into the Chinese legation and held a prisoner, with the intention of secretly deporting him to China, where there was a reward of $50,000 for his capture.

He was kindly assured that even should the legation be unable to deport him they could behead him there, as he was on Chinese soil.

After failing to bribe the legation servants to secure his escape, he got into communication with a friend, Dr. Cantlie, by throwing a message, written on a piece of newspaper, into the street, where it was picked up by a passerby.

Lord Salisbury, secretary of foreign affairs, upon being notified of his imprisonment, immediately secured his release, in spite of Sir Halliday Macartney, secretary of the legation, proving Dr. Sun's Chinese citizenship. He made his home with his old friend, Dr. Cantlie, for some time and then traveled in England and the United States.

As he was not born in Hawaii and was not a Hawaiian citizen, the annexation by the United States of Hawaii did not affect his citizenship in any way, and he still remained a Chinese subject. Even if he had taken an oath of allegiance to a foreign country his acceptance of the presidency would, ipso facto, make him a Chinese subject, or, to be strictly up-to-date, a citizen of the United Republic of China.

ROBERT LISTER MACNEIL.

Judge Henderson, at Cumberland, Md., Wednesday reduced the verdict of $3,500 found against the Cumberland Evening Times by a jury in the suit of Anna Neff and her husband, making it $2,000. If the plaintiffs will not accept this he will grant a new trial.

# LIBRARIES AND THEIR WORK.

## IX—CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

No feature of the modern library movement has been more criticised and no feature has proved itself of so much practical value as the children's department of the public library. The need of this was recognized in the middle west before it was in the east, but now every modern library in the country includes a children's room, and the little folks make out their slips like the adults and often present them at the same desk, although the separate room for the children is most in demand.

Less than a generation ago the existence of juvenile literature was not recognized by the librarian. The shelves would contain plenty of history, travel, biography and fiction for the grown-ups, but the children who desired to read were forced to buy their own books or depend on the few which were given them at Christmas and Easter. And because children's purses are never opulent, the books they purchased were usually of the dime novel class. The enormous falling off in the percentage of dime novels read by the schoolboys of the present is due largely to the development of the children's library.

Aside from their value in creating a desire for good reading among the children themselves, the children's library has been largely instrumental in reaching adult members of the home. A little girl last year went into a library with an illegibly written card. "You won't mind the looks of this card, I know," she said, confidentially, to the lady at the desk. "You know father's broke his leg, and has to stay in bed, so I took him this card to sign and brung it back for you to give me some books for him. He likes books about how to make things." The child was given several books on light cabinetmaking. These supplied the man with ideas for making several small articles, he could work at with his hands and thus lessen the tedium of his confinement. Upon his recovery he became one of the regular readers at the library and derived much practical benefit from it.

* * *

**Aids Children in School Work.**

The children's library aids children in preparing their work for school, and for this reason the successful children's librarian is often an ex-teacher. If not, she doubtless has had special training in psychology and child study as well as in library work if she is successful in meeting half the demands made upon her. A high school girl who does not know even the meaning of the word "atom" will come to the librarian for a book that describes the "atomic theory," and a boy who knows nothing of French history will ask for arguments supporting the question, "Resolved, That Gen. Grant did more for the United States than Napoleon did for France." If the librarian has the proper spirit each will go away satisfied with the help received and each will have acquired a supply of knowledge imparted in a fashion agreeable to memory.

The children's libraries supplement the work of the schools in many ways. In Green Bay, Wis., the story-telling department of the children's library began the telling of folk-lore stories regarding the early history of Wisconsin. This aided the local history class which had been lately started in the public school, and by means of knowledge gained from historical archives in the state library the children's librarian was able to create interest in an important study which had been unpopular in the beginning.

* * *

**Co-Operation of Teacher and Librarian.**

The teacher and librarian co-operate in aiding the children to familiarize themselves with the methods of library work. In one town all seventh and eighth grade pupils are able to compile bibliographies upon subjects connected with their school work. The library contains bibliographs of Lincoln, Washington, Longfellow, Whittier, Eli Whitney, Samuel B. Morse and a number of other noted Americans, which have been compiled by the school children and are yet of practical value in the library. Other schools have made bibliographs of the national holidays, of events in American history and similar subjects. In all of which the school children have gained a broader knowledge of books and their use than could have been secured in any other way.

It is a matter of regret that children of foreign parentage are so frequently unacquainted with the literature of their parents' countries, and this is something that the children's library hopes to overcome. As the public libraries now carry on their shelves the classic and standard literature of most foreign nations, the children are encouraged to take these books home to their non-English-speaking parents and to learn to read them as they read the English books at school and in the library. To further this interest, the library story teller frequently will tell the children the folk-lore stories of other countries, at the same time intimating that those who have an opportunity to learn to read them in the original language should do so. Thus the children's library helps to develop the linguistic resources of the child, and at the same time inculcates respect for the fatherland of the parents, sometimes so painfully lacking in immigrant children after two or three years in public schools with American schoolmates.

* * *

**Tells Advantage of Owning Books.**

While the children's library loans books freely to children, it also suggests to them the advantage of owning books themselves. Lists of books constituting "The Child's Own Library" have been compiled, and a New Jersey librarian recently had an exhibit of a number of these book collections put up in neat cases designed and made by the children in the manual training department of the public school.

This same library is versatile in many of its methods of attracting the interests of the children. It lately issued a circular entitled "How to Form a Snow Club." The snow club is an organization of boys who undertake to see that the sidewalks in a locality are kept free from snow and thus earn their own spending money. The circular gave suggestions as to the price asked for doing this work, the method of approaching property owners and the best means of dividing the money among the club members. Other suggestions for money making have been given at different times, and always with gratifying results.

Many children prefer books which tell them how to do things rather than those which are merely entertaining or intellectual. A small volume entitled "How to Dress a Doll" was so greatly in demand in an Ohio children's library that it had to be reissued a number of times within three months. A similar book telling how to construct an electric machine was almost equally as popular with the boys during their summer vacation.

* * *

**Importance of Story Telling.**

No work of the children's library is more important than story telling. It reaches the children at their earliest age and attracts them to the library. The "story telling lady" generally is looked upon by the children as more of a personal friend than the school teacher, because there is more informality and freedom in their relationship. It is the story telling which comes nearest to the home, and many a family of adults has been brought within reach of the library and been benefited by it through the interest the children took in the stories told. Many mothers' clubs have been formed as adjuncts to the story-telling programs of the public library, and through these have been circulated books from the adult department, and in many instances home libraries have been arranged as a result of the interest the children took in the stories they heard at the library.

Another indirect good is done by the children's library through the habits of personal neatness required. Many of the children who are most appreciative of book privileges come from homes where little attention is given to personal cleanliness. Most libraries are equipped with washrooms, and no child with dirty hands is permitted to handle a book. In a New England library mounted pictures are given as rewards to the children who keep their library cards clean and unpossessed for three months. This small beginning of cleanliness in almost every case results in children who have first wandered into the library, dirty and unkempt, showing much improvement within a few months. It is often surprising to the librarian that untidy looking children will take so much care to avoid soiling a book.

* * *

**Librarians Are Good Guesses.**

Children show much ingenuity in describing a book when they are not quite sure of the title. It would not take an experienced librarian to think of "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" when a child asked for "The kidnaper book. First he drove all the rats away and then he stole the children," but "How to keep it when you get it," the way a schoolboy asked for "To Have and to Hold," which his mother wanted to read, was more puzzling. "The pound of flesh book" is often asked for. Its other name is "The Merchant of Venice."

A number of children's libraries have been partially established or supported by special contributions, but the largest bequest on record for this object lately came to the public library of Providence from Nicholas Sheldon, who left $10,000 to develop the children's department of that library. Like the traveling library, the children's library is an institution that is being much copied by other nations. At one time the English characterized juvenile literature as foolish and unnecessarily extravagant. Now, all the larger libraries are adding it to their collections. A late report from Auckland, New Zealand, states that a juvenile department containing 10,000 volumes has been added to the Wellington Public Library of that city. This department will not be absolutely free, however. An annual fee of two shillings and sixpence is charged for its privileges.


Bank Advertising By An Acknowledged Authority.

"How much should be spent on bank advertising? Based on a canvass which I recently made among a number of banks in seven different cities, large and small, I should say that a fair amount would be Fifteen Hundred Dollars on Each Million Dollars of deposits annually."

The above is food for thought for any bank director or official. It is quoted from Fred W. Ellsworth, Publicity Manager of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. There is no better authority on the subject.


## THE HEART OF A WOMAN

—BY—

BARONESS ORZCY

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### CHAPTER XVI.

#### And the Puppets Danced.

And so he went to meet Louisa and Col. Harris at the Danish legation, and found them a taxicab and generally saw to their comparative comfort.

There was no restraint between the three of them. It was as natural to them all to avoid speaking of important matters on the doorstep of a neighbor's house, as it was to eat or drink or breathe. So Luke asked if the dinner had been enjoyable and the reception crowded, and Col. Harris comfortably complained of both. He hated foreign cooking and society crushes, and had endured both tonight. No doubt the terrible events of this night, as yet mere shadows—hardly admitted to be real—were weighing on the kind old man's usual hearty spirits.

But so versed were they all in the art of make believe that each one individually was able to register in the innermost depths of an anxious heart the firm conviction that the other "had not heard."

Luke was convinced that the gruesome and sordid news could not have penetrated within the gorgeous mansion, where Lou in an exquisite gown had sung modern songs in her pure contralto voice. He felt sure that neither Lou nor Col. Harris had heard that Philip de Mountford had been murdered in a taxicab, and that police officers had thought fit to speak to him—Luke—in tones of contemptuous familiarity. Nay, more! now that he himself sat thus opposite good-natured, prosy, sensible Col. Harris, he began to think that he must have been dreaming, that the whole thing could not have occurred, but that he had imagined it all while leaning against the garden railings, trying to strain his ears so that they should hear the soft, faint echo of that pure contralto voice.

Perhaps the wish had been father to the thought; while gazing up at those brilliantly illumined windows, he might in his heart of hearts have wished the non-existence of Philip—not his death, but the annihilation of the past few months, the non-advent of the intruder; and, thus wishing, he may have imagined the whole thing—the murder in the cab, the police officer on the doorstep of the old home in Grosvenor Square.

A sense of supreme wellbeing encompassed him now. Lou sat opposite to him. He could not distinguish her face in the gloom, only the outline of her head with the soft brown hair, perfectly dressed by the hand of an accomplished maid: Lou, the personification of modernity, of ordinary commonplace life, but exquisite—just the woman whom he loved with every fiber of his heart, every tendril of his being and every sense within him. A soft perfume of sweet peas clung to her gown and was wafted to his nostrils. He closed his eyes and drew in a long breath of supreme delight. Now and then as the cab gave a jerk his knee came in contact with hers, and down on the ground, quite close to his own, there rested a small neatly shod foot, the sole of which he would have given his heart's blood to kiss.

Oh, yes; he was quite, quite happy; this was reality—his exquisite Louisa, the outline of her perfect head, the touch of her knee, the scent of sweet peas, which intoxicated him and whipped his senses to madness and to dreams. It was reality, and the other was only the wild phantasmagoria of a wild imagination—the insane thought born of insane desire. In the darkness which enveloped him and Lou, he could, you see, give free rein to himself. The world was not gaping; conventionality held no sway within these four narrow walls; the puppet could loosen the string which had forced it to dance, it could lie placid for awhile, dead to the world, but enjoying its own existence and its own vitality.

And Lou, watching him in that same darkness which concealed him entirely, save to her eyes of watchfulness, believed that he had heard nothing as yet. She vaguely combated the desire to tell him everything then and there, so that he should hear the worst and the best from her lips rather than through indifferent channels later on.

But with that subtle perception peculiar to her—the modern, commonplace woman of the world—she divined that he was living for the moment in a world of his own, from which it was sacrilege to try and drag him away.

Just then the cab drew up outside the Langham Hotel. The everyday world had returned with its flaring electric lights, its hall porters, its noise and bustle, and chased away the illusions of the past few moments. Luke jumped out, ready to help Lou down—a happy second that, for her hand must needs rest in his.

The glare of the electric lamp above fell full on his face, which was serene, placid, the usual mask of supreme indifference; only Louisa read beyond the mask, and as her hand rested in his for just a thought longer than conventionality allowed, she realized that he knew everything—the murder, the horror and the suspicion which had touched him already with the tip of its sable wing.

Her eyes and the pressure of her hand bade him "good night," and she passed on into the lighted hall of the hotel. He followed Col. Harris into the lobby.

"You have heard?" he asked, quickly and in a whisper, lest Lou should hear.

"Yes," replied the other.

"And Louisa? Does she know?"

"Gossip was all over the confounded place," was Col. Harris' muttered comment.

"But you've heard no details?"

"No. Have you?"

"Very little. Only what the police officer chose to tell me."

"Then," queried the older man, "it's an absolute fact?"

"Absolute, unfortunately."

"Him! As to that—have you seen your uncle?"

"No. I went round as soon as I knew, but the police had forestalled me and broken the news to him."

"But why didn't you see him?"

"He sent word that he would rather I come back in the morning. Philip's influence still prevalent, you see."

"Well, it's a confounded business," ejaculated Col. Harris, with hearty conviction, "but I'm not going to lament over it. After all's said and done it's a very simple way out of an impossible situation."

"A very horrible way."

"Bah!"

And the good-natured old man shrugged his shoulders with a gesture of supreme indifference.

"Well," said Luke, quietly, "it's late now, sir. You'll want to get to bed."

"Well," retorted the other, with quite a touch of joviality, "it's an ill wind—you know."

"Good night, sir."

"Good night, my boy. How will you get back?"

"Oh, a taxi is the quickest. Edie might have heard something and be anxious. I must hurry home now."

Louisa was standing in the hall at the top of the steps. Luke raised his hat to her, and, having shaken hands with Col. Harris, quietly turned to go, and was soon lost in the gloom beyond.

No one who had been standing in the lobby of the hotel would have guessed that these three people, who had talked and bowed and shaken hands so quietly, were facing one of life's most appalling, most overwhelming tragedies.

The world's puppets had been strung up again, because indifferent eyes were there to watch and gape, and in the presence of these modern bulls of Bashan the puppets danced to the prevalent tune.

### CHAPTER XVII.

#### And What of the Secret?

When Luke arrived at his uncle's house early the next morning, he was met in the hall by Dr. Newington, who was descending the stairs, and who gravely beckoned to the young man to follow him into the library.

"They called me in last night," he said, in reply to Luke's quick and anxious query. "The butler—or whatever he may be—told me that he was busy fastening up the front door preparatory to going to bed, when he heard a heavy thud proceeding from the library. He found his master lying full length on the floor—the head had come in violent contact, as he fell, with the corner of this table; blood was trickling from a scalp wound, and Lord Radclyffe himself was apparently in a swoon. The man is a regular coward and a fool besides. He left his master lying just as he had fallen, but fortunately he knew me and knew where to find me, and within ten minutes I was on the spot and had got Lord Radclyffe into bed."

"Is it," asked Luke, "anything serious?"

"Lord Radclyffe has not been over strong lately. He has had a great deal to put up with, and at his age the system is not sufficiently elastic, or—how shall I put it?—sufficiently recuperative, to stand either constant nerve strain or nagging worries."

"I don't know," interposed Luke, stiffly, "that my uncle has had either nerve strain or worry to put up with."

"Oh," rejoined the doctor, whose gruff familiarity seemed to Luke's sensitive ears to be tainted with the least possible note of impertinence, "I am an old friend of your uncle, you know, and of all your family; there isn't much that has escaped my observation during the past year."

"You have not yet told me, doctor," said Luke, a shade more stiffly than before, "what is the matter with Lord Radclyffe."

There was distinct emphasis on the last two words.

Dr. Newington shrugged his shoulders good humoredly.

"Your uncle has had something in the nature of a stroke," he said, bluntly, and he fixed keen, lig...-colored eyes on those of Luke, watching the effect which the news—baldly and crudely put—would have on the young man's nerves. He was a man with what is known as a fashionable practice. He lived in Hertford street, and his rounds were encircled by the same boundaries as those of the rest of Mayfair. He had had plenty of opportunity of studying those men and women who compose the upper grades of English society. They and their perfect sang froid, their well drilled calm under the most dire calamities, or most unexpected blows had often caused him astonishment when he was a younger man, fresh from hospital work and from the haunts of humbler folk, who had no desire or desire to hide the depth of their feelings. Now he was used to his fashionable patients and had ceased to wonder, and Luke's impassiveness on hearing of his uncle's sudden illness did not necessarily strike him as indifference.

"Is it serious?" asked Luke.

"Serious. Of course," assented the doctor.

"Do you mean that Lord Radclyff