

HEIDELBERG.

Students, Studies and Advantages of the Old University.

The Odium that Attaches to American Dentistry—A Gigantic Jubilee.

German Corps—Students with Canes and Canes, Japanese Parasols and an Air of General Crankiness—500 Anniversary of the University—Magnificent Festivity.

HEIDELBERG, August 6th, 1886.

EDITH NEWS-HERALD.—There were in attendance at the university, this Summer Semester, ten hundred and thirty-six students. Of this number eight hundred and ninety-nine were residents of the Empire, the remainder foreigners or non-residents. Of the former, the two States of Baden and Prussia sent more than three-fourths—two hundred and ninety-seven and three hundred and fifty, respectively. Thirteen countries join to furnish the non-residents. Of these America comes first with thirty, Russia and Poland, twenty-nine; Switzerland, twenty-six; Austria, twenty-six; Great Britain, seven; France, five; Turkey, two; Japan, three, and Africa and Australia, each one. As to studies they were divided as follows—Theology, seventy; jurisprudence, three hundred and fifty-five; medicine, two hundred and sixty-six; and philosophy, three hundred and forty-five. Here, the time of attendance or number of semesters required is not specified with that degree of exactness which characterizes American colleges, literary as well as medical. The students life of severe discipline ends with the seven or nine years spent at the Gymnasium.

At the university, when he has attended a certain number of semesters, six or seven or more, and thinks himself capable of passing the faculty examination, he notifies the various members, calling in carriage and dress suit at their office or residence, stating when it is his pleasure to be interviewed by them.

The examination is oral, conducted in the presence of all the members of the faculty, and lasts two or more hours. The result, whatever it may be, is given before leaving the house, after a few minutes private consultation. The examination fee is four hundred and fifty marks (\$112). These examinations in the medical department are not much more difficult than in the best American colleges, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, for instance, and in the other departments I have been told by students in those departments that the examinations for the same degree in Harvard, Yale or Princeton compare favorably with them. In the medical examinations that of the faculty is regarded with little trepidation; it is the so-called state examination which gives them the legal right to and protection in the practice of medicine that the aspirant hesitates to encounter, and, which fear, keeps him in attendance at the lectures and clinics sometimes several semesters after the faculty certificate is obtained. It is in character like the examination required of the successful candidate of the Cincinnati Law School by the State Board of Examiners, in Ohio. Until similar laws elevate the standard of medical education in America by the appointment of a properly qualified State Board, with rigid and severe examinations the "Lead of the noble free" will continue to mean the lead of charity and quackery as well as the lead presided over by a man of the people's selection. This reflection on American professions seems to reach its acme with dentists, which, if the word American, precede it, is synonymous with swindler; and this, in spite of the fact that the United States is the birth-place of dentistry, and the genius and skill of its devotees has attained nearest perfection.

Very few of the lectures are delivered in the university building, indeed none of the medical. These are given in the well-appointed Academic Hospitals, erected ten years ago and consisting of ten large, three-story, stone structures, furnished with every convenience and improvement, thoroughly ventilated, located in a lot of twenty acres which is filled with carefully tended shrubbery, and traversed by innumerable gravel walks.

The Chemical, Anatomical and Physiological Institutes occupy separate buildings as also does the Botanical Institute. Lectures and practical work are conducted in each. No other University possesses better advantages for microscopic work, either normal or abnormal, but especially the latter. Neither instructor nor location could be improved on elsewhere. Professor Arnold's Pathological Laboratory, where we speak most of our time, is located in the edge of town, on the banks of the Neckar, and the clear, bright light from the north is perfect—in winter of course it is not so good. The students, as a body, may be divided into two classes, natives (residents of the Empire) and foreigners. The former may be divided into corps, and non-corps, students. The corps students, of which there are five, designated in addition to their names, by the red, white, blue, green and yellow caps which they wear, possess certain peculiar

privileges; among which are dogs, canes, glasses, Japanese parasols etc., but as they are the same at all the universities I may sometime have more to say of them, their habits, duels, etc.

No comparison scarcely can be made between the American students and the Germans that would be derogatory to the former. It has been said (by Mark Twain, I believe) that the American comes here to add a mansard roof to his education while the German, who already has that, comes to add a steeple in the way of some special qualification. As a rule, this is untrue. The majority of Americans here are graduates of the best American colleges, literary or medical or both; their early education has been just as thorough and their later, in its very nature, is better adapted to teach them self reliance, independence and the ability to deal rationally with their fellow-men. The German university student is a genuine boy, out of school. Apparently, he has not a thought in the world above (or below) pleasure for the present moment. And he obtains it; whatever his life may have been in the Gymnasium the shackles are broken while adding the steeple (?)

I do not think now that there can be another such town—one that combines such splendid advantages for study and so many opportunities for innocent amusement. The diverse and complex factors which go to make up the society of Heidelberg and the varied and striking features presented by the scenery of the district are calculated to produce no slight effect upon the life of the students. Here is not the place for day to follow day in one continuous round of dullness. The student is not a pedant, a fine day tempts him into the fresh air; accompanied by a troop of jovial companions he roams over the surrounding hills, or pays a visit to some moss-grown ruin, returning in the evening with renewed vigor, his eyes drinking in the beauties of the landscape as it glows in the sunlight; or, the softer picture of lengthening shadows and twilight. Excursions of this kind, whether near or distant localities, are seldom without influence in forming and stimulating the mind and disposition. The noble character of the scenery turns the mind from common subjects to the contemplation of loftier themes. Therefore, it is that in after years the memories of the pleasant days passed in Heidelberg become doubly dear to the student; he loves to take refuge in these thoughts when overwhelmed by the serious business of life, and to recall those days of youthful enthusiasm, ideal aims and unselfish devotion to a circle of like-minded friends. In this consists the great charm of student life at Heidelberg, doubtless this is the kernel which often remains concealed from the superficial observer by the seemingly frivolous exterior shell. If, in addition to the gay social elements existing among the townspeople and students, we take into consideration the constantly ebbing and flowing tide of visitors of every nationality, we shall be able to understand the charm exercised by these constantly shifting scenes, and how they, in conjunction with the impressions produced by the romantic surroundings, the majestic monuments of the past, and the intellectual stimulus proceeding from the university, must quite preclude anything like stagnation in the life of residents in Heidelberg.

THE JUBILEE.
That Heidelberg was to celebrate the five hundredth anniversary of its university the first week in August, 1886, has long been a public fact; but on those within its limits it has been doubly impressed and daily. It was the excuse for asking exorbitant prices for everything. Desirable, single rooms, brought for the week, one hundred, one hundred and fifty and two hundred marks, which correspond to the same number of dollars in America. The charges for board was increased in a similar ratio; while reasonable enough before, an increase of one hundred per cent. is a very perceptible change.

On the streets and in all the public buildings, including the university buildings, churches and private dwellings changes, repairs and improvements were being made.

The Festhalle was well under headway in its construction, on our arrival four months ago. It is about five by two hundred feet in extent and the entire enclosure seated and tabled. In front of the building was a court, a hundred feet square which was divided by a wide gravel walk leading from the gates to the hall. On either side of the walk was a strip of grass-covered lawn, on which at night, divers shaped figures were outlined with colored lights. The entrance was marked by three high arched doorways on each side of which was a square tower. Below, these towers were adorned with gilded lions, above, with portraits of rulers and historical paintings. The top was dome shaped, and far above arose the flag staff. Immediately above the middle entrance was a portrait of the founder of the university. The ceiling of the main hall was an arch and skillfully made to represent, with its dark-blue ground and myriads of stars, the firmament. The end opposite the entrance was raised and fitted for the choir and orchestra, and just beneath this elevation was the bar and restaurant.

The festivities began on the second of August or rather the evening of the second. For two or three days before, workmen were busy cleansing and gliding the statuary in various parts of town,

hanging wreaths, circles and festoons of evergreen, flowers and artificial fruits, above doors, from window to window and from house to house. The lion, the emblem of the Palatinate, found frequent display.

At the University two life-size paintings representing Heidelberg and the University, were exhibited between the two entrances to the building. The former was a beautiful maiden whose countenance indicated the absence of all care, indeed the presence of perfect contentment. She was on the summit of a hill, and in the distance was pictured enough of a valley, town and river for any one who had ever seen them or a picture of them even, to instantly recognize as Heidelberg. The painting that represented the University could not be called the picture of a maiden, though no older than the other and not less beautiful, her face as well as attitude and surroundings gave her that dignity only possessed by the learned. The thin, closed lips, the lightly knit eyebrows, the intentness with which she is scanning a passage to which she points in an open volume before her, precludes the right to use a careless expression or comparison in describing her. The most striking feature of the decorations was the countless flags exposed. From every window, from the steeples and gable windows of the churches, and from hundreds of poles erected for the purpose, waved the black, white and red flag of the Empire. From the gable windows in the roofs of the churches, court house, etc., were flags thirty, forty, and fifty feet in length. The combinations of colors of the German and Baden flags, and the various colors of the different corps students, was perplexing to the extreme. The great number of flags made a veritable canopy for the narrow streets. The Church of the Holy Ghost, the University, and the Castle were prepared with special care, as the program indicated a part of the proceedings to be held at each of these places. The partition dividing the church into two parts, one occupied by Catholics, the other by Protestants, was removed; the University Aula was seated and the walls decorated and liberally hung with fine paintings, which together with richly frescoed ceiling, was a pleasing sight. The Castle court had at each entrance an arch of gas lights, and around each flag-staff was a chandelier. Seats and tables were scattered through the court, and the rooms on the first floor, throughout the buildings. Tickets to all of the exercises were given to all matriculated and ex-matriculated students, which would admit not only the bearer, but one or more ladies besides. In addition to those admitted under the above conditions, tickets to all the proceedings in the Festhalle, except the "Kommers" (drinking-bout) of the students, were sold at the door. At the "Kommers" a special ticket was required and only students or ex-students were admitted. On the afternoon of the 2d the ringing of bells and firing of cannon announced the arrival of the Crown Prince and wife, and the Grand Duke of Baden. In the evening a reception was held in the Festhalle and the following morning religious services in the Church of the Holy Ghost.

On the evening of the third, the exercises occurred at the Castle, where in one of the spacious old rooms a very informal reception was held by the Crown Prince and wife. The court facade of the Castle was lighted up by a double row of lights on the ledge of each row of windows. These were wax, red (made so by red globes) and white, and the gentle wind playing upon the thousands of jets, made a fuller and brighter light than the arches and chandeliers of gas jets in the court below. On this event the wine and beer was furnished at the expense of the Grand Duke. The torchlight procession of the students, in which two thousand took part, with several bands, resembled in more respects than one, a political display in a large American city. Friday morning witnessed the most interesting part of the entire program, viz: the historical procession. To some extent this was like the Mardi Gras or Cincinnatus, except it was quieter, and while not so imposing at first sight, was more complete in detail and better bore the eye of criticism. There was no music connected with it, unless the shrill piercing blasts of the trumpeters or a number of them could be so called. Eleven epochs in the history of the Palatinate were represented, not by figures that were difficult to comprehend, but in the picturesque dress and armor of the time. It is said that 120,000 people viewed this parade. Ropes were stretched along the sidewalks on each side of all the streets they traversed; seats were erected at every available space, and were sold as were windows, at exorbitant prices. In the evening occurred the memorable "Kommers." This was deemed of sufficient importance, and promised a peculiar pleasure in a degree to warrant a meeting of the American students and the appointing of a committee, who obtained a table to be designated by the stars and stripes, and to be reserved for the use of Americans alone. This was, as its name indicates, a "drinking-bout," and was a "Kaisep" of the German students on an enlarged scale. The illumination of the Castle and Old Bridge on Saturday evening closed the festivities. There were semi-official meetings and receptions at irregular times during the week; and the

displays already mentioned are deserving of a better description than has been given.

A variety of scenes past and present have been presented to the reader in these "Heidelberg" letters, and it may seem to him a portrayal of unimportant details; but a short stay in a town whose University ranks next to those of Vienna and Prague in point of age, and second to none in respect; whose Castle ruins rival the Alhambra, and whose every hill and house and valley is filled with historical interest, makes haste, carelessness and irreverence strange to the feelings.

Very truly yours,
J. G. HINSON.

Why suffer the tortures of biliousness when Hood's Sarsaparilla will give you relief? Sold by all druggists. 100 Doses One Dollar.

The C. & N. Railroad Certain.

It is a source of high gratification to us to announce that the contract between the Columbus and Mayville Railroad Company and Messrs. Freeland and Mackin, of Pittsburgh, for building the road from Hillsboro to Ripley via Sardinia and Georgetown, was signed on the 25th ult., the required subscriptions and rights of way having been obtained or guaranteed. The road is to be a standard gauge, steel rail, and to be completed from Hillsboro to Ripley by January 1st, 1887. There is also a provisional agreement for extending the road to Mayville, and building a bridge across the Ohio River at that point; also for extending the road northward to Washington C. H., or some other point to be determined. The contractors have a large force of men at Hillsboro and were to commence last Monday. They first change the division between Hillsboro and Sardinia to standard gauge and expect to have trains running to Georgetown in ninety days, the grading and bridging being already finished, or nearly so, between Sardinia and Georgetown. The citizens of Georgetown, together with what they have hitherto done in transferring the road bed to the new Company, have also subscribed \$5,000 to the guarantee fund.

We hope and believe from this day onward there will be nothing to retard the work of constructing the road to its early completion to Ripley, and eventually to Mayville. The road, north of Hillsboro, at some eligible point on the Midland railroad, probably at Washington C. H., will be fixed on soon, and completed early in the new year, so that we will have an unbroken line of standard gauge from the Ohio River to Washington C. H., and to all the world besides. Then if the people of Georgetown can possibly induce someone to establish manufacturing here, on a large scale, there is a certainty of our town growing into a place of wealth and importance at no distant day. We shall have excess to coal and lumber, and shipping facilities equal to any interior point in the State.—Georgetown Gazette.

For sick headache, female troubles, neuralgia, pains in the head take Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pills. 25 cents a box.

Don't pour water into a sieve.

Old people suffer much from disorders of the urinary organs, and are always gratified at the wonderful efficacy of Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pills in banishing their troubles. \$1.00 per bottle.

Gather thistles, expect prickles.

File—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fee after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to all cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Real friendship is a slow grower.

Perfect digestion and assimilation produce disorders of the system which grow and are confirmed by neglect. Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cord and Blood Purifier, by its tonic properties, cures indigestion and gives tone to the stomach. \$1.00 per bottle.

Do not have to many irons in the fire.

In many localities Hood's Sarsaparilla is in such general demand that it is recognized as the "household name." People write "that the whole neighborhood is taking it." Particularly is this true of Lowell, Mass., where it is made, and where more of Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold than any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier. It is the great remedy for dizziness, acrofula, dyspepsia, biliousness, or any disease caused by impure state or low condition of the blood. Give it a trial.

The Spaniards have 365 ways of cooking eggs.

Consumption Cured.
An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Norman, 149 Foster's Block, Rochester, N. Y. B-509-100k

To remove mildew, soak in buttermilk and spread on grass in the sun.

Lard may be made perfectly sweet by boiling a raw pared potato in it.

Blankets for baby cribs made of elder-down cloth, are both light and warm.

The Savoy drumhead cabbage is one of the best late varieties ever cultivated.

If the oven is too hot when baking place a small dish of cool water in it.

Powdered orris root is a cheap and good tooth powder; it also purifies the breath.

TRAMP PRINTER

Turns His Proboscis toward the Occident,

And Writes of Maryland and West Virginia,

As Seen from the Windows of a Pullman Palace Car,

After a Few General Remarks Regarding His Impressions of the East.

Baltimore has missed me now for three days, and after a comfortable little jaunt westward of one hundred and twenty-eight miles, broken by stops at the quiet old towns of Hagerstown and Martinsburg I find myself at the "relay" of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Cumberland, Maryland. From innate laziness I failed to explore the ancient semi-southern city of Baltimore as the week spent there afforded me no opportunities, but the reason, good and sufficient, I mentioned in my last letter. The newer portions are clean and beautiful, but there are quarters of the city of which the same could hardly be said by one with a conscience. The "Old Town" is divided from the more modern quarters by a stream that looks fairly well when the rising tide of the Chesapeake Bay raises its surface so as to conceal the varied collection of old tin cans, boots, shoes, broken pottery and other bric-a-brac with which the bottom of the channel is ornamented, and which, at ebb-tide, are painfully visible to the naked eye. This stream may have a real romantic Indian name for aught I know to the contrary, but I can't describe it as an immense sewer without a cover.

The buildings of the "Old Town" are aged and many of them look as though sufferers from chronic *catarrh*; the streets are narrow and filled mostly with "cheap John" shops; while an occasional old fashion town pump or monument to some hero or heroes of long time ago is always ready to occupy any little space left by irregular turns of the streets; and reminiscences of the days of the Calverts are everywhere visible.

I went down to the docks and talked to the sailors and watched them unload water-melons and cask up leaks and scrub decks, etcetera. I thought I might perhaps, run across the skipper who took me a ride in his dory down at Biloxi, or the mate who learned me how to navigate a ship when in Mobile last winter, but they must have been elsewhere. And I tramped around the city trying to find out how high the Washington monument was, but nobody seemed to know; and now that my toes and proboscis are turned toward the Occident and I have covered one hundred and twenty-eight miles of the distance that divides Baltimore from Ohio I possess a feeling of genuine pleasure and satisfaction that I am done with the big cities for a few days and am out in towns not so large, but that I can see green fields and leafy trees and rural beauty, and inhale the pure, free air that breathes the blue knobs of the Appalachian system. This is why I can now sit down and scribble off line after line so easily without saying anything smart in particular. And after having spent nearly three months in the East I am inclined to

SEEK IT UP
as compared with our uncivilized West as follows: In many respects the East has improved the many years start she had before we began business out our way. Her farms are perhaps better fenced, and the fields less stumpy than those of Ohio, and in the country they pay much more attention to fruit. As for the cities I scarcely know how to go about instituting comparisons. I do not think any of them I have visited are kept as clean as our Western cities, but the public buildings are almost invariably elegant and substantially built, seemingly, regardless of cost. I just now happen to recall an anecdote I read once in regard to a young journalist who made a tour to Patagonia, or Senegambia or somewhere else with the intention of writing up the manners and customs of the people. It was recorded that after an absence of several weeks he wrote to the managing editor that the "natives hadn't any manners and their customs were too disgusting to write about." The application of this anecdote to the question under discussion is not exactly clear to me, but it helps fill up. One thing, though, I must say, even if I do have to hurt the feelings of thousands of your Eastern subscribers, and that is this: The street manners of the Eastern public are several notches below those of the West. I have very rarely seen a lady stand when gentlemen occupied seats in Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City or Denver street-cars, but in New York or Philadelphia it may be seen on any crowded car; and on two or three occasions that I surrendered my seat (with that bow that made me such a favorite with the Prince of Wales) I was looked upon by the other males in the car as though I might be a barbarian—and the females invariably forget to say "thank you." In these eastern cities it is continually bustle and push. If you ask a question of a gentleman on the street he will give you a short answer in a majority of cases, and the railroad officials—I mean train-men—are almost too lofty to be approached by a

THE HAWKEYE STATE.

An Interesting Letter from an Old "Highlander."

Many Changes—Drought—Crops—Prohibition Prohibits.

Extracts from a Private Letter to Mr. and Mrs. George Stevens, of Pricetown.

FAIRFIELD, IOWA, July 25.

Dear Brother and Sister:—This is Sunday, and the rest of the family have gone to Sunday-school.

It will be six years the 6th of September since we came here, and it appears but a short, very short, time to me. But the changes have been many—changes with the friends we left and changes in my own family. We have had two births and two deaths, and of our family of five little ones when we left Ohio three are now grown. Alas! time speeds away. Yet with all the changes we have a great many things to be thankful for. We have good health, contented minds, social and kind friends, plenty to eat, and on the whole, I am right down glad that I am alive, and that I live in this day and age of the world when there is so much to read, hear, see and enjoy. With the daily papers, access to one of the best libraries in the State, the privilege of attending any one of half a dozen churches, to say nothing of the noted lectures one gets to hear, the social gatherings and picnics to attend, quite over-balances the changes, troubles and trials with which we have to contend.

On the 15th of April last we moved into more commodious quarters, and think we now have one of the nicest business rooms in the city. Our business has increased correspondingly, and on the whole we are well pleased with the change. I think we would have had an unprecedented good year for business if it hadn't been for the continued drought. We have had but one rain for ten weeks—that being a very light one—which is very discouraging to farmers, and which has a very perceptible effect on the merchants. There will be some corn on the level prairies if it rains soon, but on the hills and where it was not put out in good condition it has gone the way of all the earth—dried up. Oats and hay will be about one-half a crop. Fall wheat, which is but a small per cent. of the quantity sown, will be good; spring wheat gone up; potatoes not a half crop—we are buying at 75 to 80 cents and selling at \$1.00; no peaches, and about one-half an apple crop; rather plenty of small fruits, and there would have been an abundance of blackberries, but as it is they are dried on the bushes.

Prohibitionists plenty, and flourish best during dry weather. Saloon-keepers scarce and getting scarce—dried up in more ways than one. It would do your soul good to see the change in that respect in the last six years. The contrast is so great that the most obtuse whiskey-lover, beer-guzzler and I was going to say, Democratic high license promulgators can't help but see it, and are forced to admit it. No, sir, you tell everybody that prohibition does prohibit, and it is the only way to successfully deal with and crush out this devilish and most heinous of all occupations. Why, you ought to just come out here and see what a heaven below it is since we have closed up the saloons and the brewery. The battle has been a hard one—the people of Iowa have willed it, and the saloons must go.

I want to finish this in time to go to the temperance meeting this evening at 5 o'clock in the park. These meetings have been in progress since the 4th of July, and will continue until the first of September. They are under the auspices of the I. O. G. T.'s, of this city, of which I am a charter member. The pastors of all the churches are present at all our meetings, and alternately take their turns in conducting the exercises, there being no services in any of the churches on Sunday afternoon or at night. Everybody goes, ex-saloon-keepers and all, but the former do not enjoy themselves as well as do some. Dr. E. R. Hutchins, of Des Moines, will be here about the middle of August. He is one of the most noted and best lecturers in the State. We had him lecture here once last winter. And by the way, S. P. Leland, of Chicago, than whom there is no better in the West, lectures here the 11th and 12th of August. It would pay you to come all the way on foot just to hear these two lecturers. I have heard the latter once. He just fills you full, like a spring bubbling over, and you can't help but laugh, shout or cry, and when he has spoken two or three hours you will feel anxious to have him go on.

FERRY KING.

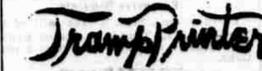
In a survey where all is life and laughter there is sure to be found Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, 25 cents.

All persons of coactive habits should keep a supply of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills, whose use insure safety against constipation. They are pure.

When the horse can't get green food in the winter Day's Horse Powder becomes a necessity.

Maidens sigh for Dandelion Ball Cologne. So

The first degree of folly is to think one's self wise; the next to tell others so.



Physicians recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, when all other medicines fail, as a certain cure for bronchitis, sore throat, and cough or cold of long standing. For sale by all Druggists. 25 cts.

"For there was never yet a Philosopher, that could endure the toothache patiently." Perhaps not—but there's little wit in enduring it as all, when one bottle of Salvation Oil will cure it.

Winchester Fair.
The twenty-fifth exhibition of the Winchester Fair Association will be held on the fair grounds at Winchester, Adams county, Ohio, on Sept. 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1886, under entire new management, who are putting the grounds in thorough repair, and are sparing neither labor nor expense in making them pleasant, comfortable and attractive. And they confidently expect to restore to it the old-time prestige when it was known as the "Fair of Southern Ohio." Everything is being done to insure the enjoyment of all who may come. Remember the date—Sept. 21, 22, 23 and 24.

Colored cheese cloth produce charming drapers at very small cost. When the edge of curtains are finished with fluffy tassels, a pretty effect is produced.