

Two Costumes



HOME DRESS.—For a dress of this description, Nankin-blue cashmere would look very nice. The high-waisted skirt is trimmed with black silk cordings put on in twists. It also trims the material part of bodice. The vest and sleeves are of silk, finely tucked. The over-sleeves are cut in with the material zouave.

Materials required: Seven yards cashmere 46 inches wide, 1 1/2 dozen yards cord, 3 1/2 yards silk.

WALKING COSTUME.—A rough tweed is employed for this costume; the skirt is trimmed at the foot by a six-inch band of velvet, either black or the predominant color in the tweed might be used.

The coat has a waistcoat of velvet, it is also used to edge the revers, and for the cuffs and pockets. A button is covered and sewn on either side of front.

Hat of felt, trimmed with ribbon and flowers.

FASHIONS IN BABIES' CLOTHES.

Styles Closely Follow Those Adopted by the Grown-Ups.

Perhaps the young mother may think that when she comes to make clothes for her baby she won't have to worry her head very much as to what's the fashion of the day. Perhaps she thinks that baby clothes are always the same. If she does, she is a very mistaken little lady, for clothes for the little folks show from time to time many of the innovations which make the garments for grown-ups in the mode. This is especially so this spring. Even the long dresses for infants show the princess and empire lines, and sleeves have diminished greatly in size. The vogue for hand embroidery is also emphasized in baby clothes; not only is it used on the little dresses, but on the long cloaks and the dainty little flannel wrappers and saques.

It goes without saying that if baby's mother is the sensible little woman that she is quite sure to be, baby will have no frills and furbelows on his clothes. Simplicity is the fashion today. And baby clothes reflect the trend of the modes. Generally speaking, the distinction between baby's every day clothes and his dresses for best wear is merely in the quality of the fabric. When baby is expected to look his finest his dress is of the sheers of nainsook, lawn or long cloth, and sometimes washable cotton chiffon.—Woman's Home Companion.

THE LATEST HAT.



In plaited taffetas, in a deep shade of "taupe," wreathed with silk roses in faded tones of pink and blue.

Morning Glory of Gauze for Hair. As a rival to the cloth of gold rose with its beaded center, and the black gauze rose with its gold rim, comes the morning glory of gauze.

This is to be worn in the hair as an ornament of the Grecian knot. It is also to be used, as the other flowers are, in the front of the corsage for all social and evening affairs.

It is in perfect coloring and gives a charming touch to filmy gowns of white or cream or pale blue.

If a girl wonders just what little new touch she would like to have she should get one of these flowers. The morning glory goes with youth better than the black or the gold rose.

TREATMENT OF CUT FLOWERS.

Simple Methods by Which Freshness May Be Preserved.

Few persons know that violets, carnations, etc., after they are cut require different care if they are to be kept alive and fresh. Violets, for instance, after being worn become soft and wilted. They may be made like new by clipping a short bit from the stems and putting the flowers into a glass wherein the water reaches the blossoms. The bouquet should not be cut apart. Over the flowers and glass itself a piece of wax paper should be placed and twisted down tightly and the whole set in the refrigerator or out of doors if the weather is not too cold—freezing. With this treatment the violets, unless dead, become fresh.

A girl who wears these flowers frequently has adopted an even simpler method of freshening. For as soon as she takes them off she plunges the heads into cold water, and then puts the bunch back in the box in which it came, covering the flowers with the wax paper always used as a lining. The box is then put out on the window sill, and in the morning the blossoms are usually like new.

Producing Sweet Sleep.

The girl who sleeps as though she was suffocating will waken the next morning with tired lines in her face and with circles beneath her eyes.

The room must be cool and sweet and the bed clothing must be just warm enough.

To lull the tired one to slumber there is nothing like the odor of lavender flowers.

The sheets and pillow cases should be kept in lavender, and on very stifling nights the strongest of the sheets, those that have laid directly upon the lavender pads, should be brought out and spread upon the bed.

Reducing Flesh.

Whatever else fashion hints there is not the slightest rumor that flesh is to be stylish in the near future.

Therefore women who are not thin are keeping up all kinds of methods to make them so.

Live on noodles, is the cry. Consequently this diet is strictly kept by women who are willing to sacrifice anything to be thin.

The latest remedy, however, is to drink camomile tea without sugar, an hour after eating.

This is said to cure the most rebellious case, and turn one of barrel-shaped proportions into sylph-like lines.

To End Magazine Worry.

One family has solved a magazine controversy very cleverly.

The men in the family complained that the women loaned or gave away the magazines before they had all finished with them. So this plan was devised: As the men and women finish reading a magazine, they put their initials on the first page. When each one has added his or hers to the page, that gives permission to loan or give the book away.

Three-Piece Costumes.

Many of the tailor-made costumes being brought in for advance spring trade are of the three-piece kind. Bodices, even those intended for wear with linen suits, are of net dyed the color of the costume.

AS TO THE "SPOILED" CHILD.

He May Really Be Receiving the Best of Training.

Often, writes Woods Hutchinson, in the Success Magazine, the spoiled child is the one really best trained for life. Real life, that is, not the sham travesty upon it so carefully played in the nursery and the schoolroom and termed "education." The difference between a spoiled child and a well-behaved one is chiefly a matter of frankness of expression. The spoiled child says right out just what he happens to think and feel, and you hear and are pained by his expressions of skepticism, of resentment, even of rebellion. Nine times out of ten the "model" child feels exactly the same sentiments—but refrains from expressing them. When the spoiled child has expressed himself—it may be even impudently or rebelliously—the matter is all out, the subject is fairly on the carpet, and you can argue the case with him on its merits, or if it be beyond his grasp, assert your authority and ask him to trust your superior experience, which he usually will, nine cases out of ten, if he is appealed to in this way. In any case, you know the worst that is in him and can govern yourself accordingly. Your model child may submit in silence, without discussion or remonstrance, but you may depend upon it that he will discuss the question on its merits with the nurse, or the cook, or the hired man, or the bad boy in the next street; and that, whatever feeling of resentment or injustice he may smother in his own little interior, so far as expressing them toward you is concerned, he will pass on with interest to his puppy, his kitten, or his younger brothers and sisters, or playmates.

Travel in Persia.

In great contrast to the extraordinary progress made in transportation in Africa is the backwardness of Persia, one of the oldest countries of the world. Its transportation facilities are much the same as they were in the days of Alexander the Great and Marco Polo. There are only six miles of railroad in the whole country and often these are not under operation. There are only three or four good dirt roads, and almost all transportation is done by pack trains. Camels, horse, mules, donkeys and men are used as beasts of burden. The traveler can usually ride the post horses, but these are rather poor animals and it is customary to buy or hire horses and pack animals. This costs a native about 20 cents a day, but no foreigner can hope to travel so cheaply. It would be prodigal, however, for anyone to pay more than five dollars a day for two servants, four or five animals and their feed.—Travel Magazine.

Advice to the Middle-Aged.

An English physician declares that persons of middle age or more should not assume an upright position immediately upon awakening from a night's sleep. The danger from jumping out of bed at once upon becoming conscious is a disturbance of the circulatory apparatus. At such a time, he says, there is undoubtedly a severe strain upon the heart and blood vessels. The blood pressure at such a time and under such circumstances is intense, and is calculated to further damage a weakened heart or arterial system. Lie quiescent for ten to twenty minutes upon awakening. By doing so, he says, persons will not suffer from vertigo, a sense of fullness in the head or a staggering gait—all evidences of a profoundly disturbed circulation.

Innocent by Deduction.

"Speaking of the coolness of the average Englishman," said he. "You know these little compartments they travel in over there? Well, an Englishman was smoking his cigarette in one alone with a young woman, who all at once sprang up with a shriek and pushed the button that stops the train in case of accidents and that sort of thing and bring everybody to the compartment that has done the stopping. "When they got there the young woman was tearing her hair and crying out that the Englishman had insulted her. What did he do? Why, nothing. Just quietly went on smoking his cigarette, which was enough. The ash on it was about an inch long, which showed conclusively that he had not moved out of one position for ten minutes at least, possibly 15."

Submarine Ball in Vienna.

A submarine ball is the latest attraction devised by the Princess Metternich. Every year the Princess opens the Vienna season with a ball at her palace. This year she sought the assistance of well-known scenic artists, and the result was a scene rivaling in splendor and ingenuity the most gorgeous scene at a pantomime. Every guest in devising their costumes had to borrow something from the flora and fauna of the sea. The salons represented a gigantic aquarium, or more correctly, the bottom of the sea. There were enchanted grottoes, strange rocks, peculiar plants and beds of coral. The dancers appeared in costumes decorated with sea roses, corals of the most delicate shades and all sorts of shellfish, including lobsters.

No Resentment.

"You modern women," said the professor sternly, "have in some form all the habits of the savage female." "Oh, now, professor," responded a matronly individual, "surely you are mistaken. Why, if a jungle lady were so grossly insulted by a big, overbearing bully she would be certain to resent it, and see how calm we are."

PETER DELIVERED FROM PRISON

Sunday School Lesson for April 11, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 12:1-11. Memory verse 7.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them."—Psalm 34:7.

TIME.—The Passover feast ("the days of unleavened bread," verse 3), April 1-3, A. D. 44. Herod had left his capital, Caesarea, and was in Jerusalem for the feast.

PLACE.—Jerusalem—the fortress of Antiochia, and the home of Mary, the mother of John Mark.

FIGURES.—Herod Agrippa I., king of all Palestine, the realm of Herod the Great, his grandfather. He was 54 years old. Claudius, Roman emperor, A. D. 41-54.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

During our last lesson and this from four to six years have elapsed. During that time have occurred the founding of the great Gentile church at Antioch and the calling thither of Barnabas from Jerusalem and Paul from Tarsus. The famine, and the famine relief sent to Jerusalem from Antioch.

V. 1—He "vexed" the church. The Greek means to torment, oppress, which is the meaning "vex" bore in old English. As a climax, "he killed James the brother of John with the sword," by beheading, "a mode of death regarded as very disgraceful among the Jews."—Expositor's Greek Testament.

V. 4—"When he had apprehended him." There had been some delay and difficulty in arresting Peter. "Probably Peter had concealed himself after the execution of James, but ventured forth to the feast relying on the sacredness of the season, and so gave Herod's officers opportunity to arrest him."—Rendall.

The power of prayer, that "was made without ceasing" (stretched out, either in time or intensity—either ceaselessly or earnestly, as the R. V. translates it) of the church unto God for him." The central meeting place (v. 12) was the house of Mary, the mother of John Mark—that Mary who wrote the gospel, and went on Paul's first missionary journey with his cousin Barnabas. "He may appear, nameless, in Mark 14:51."—Prof. H. P. Forbes. There the Christians, going in relays during the Passover, kept up a continual supplication for the release of their beloved leader, and, doubtless, that he might be upheld in his sufferings, and the cause of Christ prospered whatever might be the outcome.

Intercessory prayer—"How happy that in all extremities, and when every other expedient is precluded or unavailing, the greatest of all still remains!"—John Foster. We do not use this power half enough, or believe in it half as strongly as we should.

Peter was in prison till near the close of the Passover, "when Herod would have brought him forth."

Peter was not released earlier by the angel for the same reason that often causes a delay in the answer to our prayers—to test our faith and strengthen our characters by the endurance of affliction. This waiting, and the bearing of trouble, teach us patience, courage, hopefulness, cheerfulness and faith. What school has a nobler curriculum?

Peter was sleeping quietly, like David (Psa. 3:5) when Absalom and all his foes pursued him. "For so he giveth his beloved sleep," or "in their sleep" (Psa. 127:2.) It was in the last watch of the night, between three and six o'clock, for Peter was not missed at three, when the guards were changed again. In this "darkest hour which is just before the dawn" an "angel of the Lord came upon him" (stood by him)—a brilliant presence radiating light which filled the cell. Peter was sleeping so soundly that the light did not wake him, and the angel "smote Peter on the side." Kieble, in his poem on the subject, suggests that Peter may have been dreaming of his coming execution, and may have thought this stroke was his summons to it. What a blessed change! Probably the same stroke served also to strike off the chains that bound Peter to the soldiers, who were held in a profound slumber.

V. 8—He was bidden: "Gird thyself," that is, bind his tunic (long undergarment) with the girdle; for orientals do not change their dress when they go to rest, but merely loosen it. Over this tunic he was to throw his "garment," the outer cloak or mantle. He was to bind on his "sandals," or wooden soles, "the shoes of the poor." Then he followed the angel, but "wist" (thought, from the same root as wise) it was all a dream. "Peter's incredulity as to the occurrence witnesses to its reality."—Burrell.

Note that Peter was bidden to do what he could; it was not all done for him. Thus it was human muscles that rolled the stone from the grave of Lazarus. "In the heart of every miracle we find these human powers employed. That is the spiritual side of the old proverb, that God helps those who help themselves."—Rev. G. H. Morrison.

The guards (wards) were asleep, or were kept by supernatural means from preventing them. The first guard may have been placed outside the cell door and the second at the gate leading into the street. "The iron gate," perhaps of wood heavily plated with iron, though it was locked and barred, of course, opened seemingly of its own accord, probably moved by unseen angels. The angel led Peter "through one street," to give a feeling of security, and then, because angels always help men only to the point where they can help themselves, he departed from him.

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Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.25 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring; 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

Winter and Spring terms together, one payment, \$49.00.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On Incidental Fee, when one leaves before the middle of the term, a certificate is given allowing a student to apply one-half the fee for term bills when he returns, provided it is within four terms.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.
The first day of Spring term is March 25th, 1909.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

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