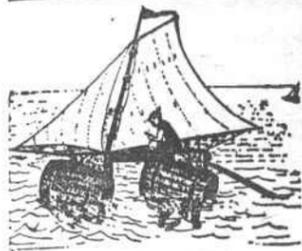


Boys And Girls

Little Stories and Incidents that Will Interest and Entertain Young Readers

A Sailboat from Barrels.
More than half the fun of owning and sailing any boat lies in the understanding, to some extent at least, why it sails; why, under certain conditions, it tips over; why it sails faster than the boat belonging to A or B, or why it sails more slowly than the boat belonging to C or D.

Ability to answer these and other questions cannot be gathered from books, but must be learned from actual experience, and the best teacher possible is the experience of building a boat, coupled with that of sailing it. To build even the simplest form of cut-boat or sloop is a good deal of an



THE BOAT UNDER WAY.

undertaking, and is likely to prove extremely expensive.

It is impossible, therefore, to do much experimenting.

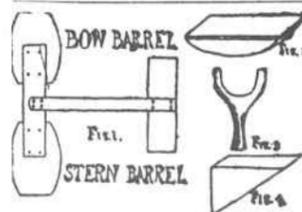
After a hull is once made it is well-nigh impossible to reshape it without pulling the boat all to pieces, which is, practically, building a new boat.

The barrel-boat can be put together in one day, and the only part of the boat which needs to be bought is the material for the sail.

Hence it is possible to build several boats, to try first one scheme and then another, until most of the philosophy of sailing is mastered.

Figure 1 shows the hull of a barrel-boat. It consists of a bow barrel and a stern barrel, joined together by one strong plank and a simple outrigger which extends from the plank.

In order that the barrels may not present a flat front, which would be difficult to push through the water, they are, as shown in the illustration



THE PARTS NECESSARY FOR THE SHIP.

depicting the completed boat, fastened to the plank at an angle.

The angle is made by placing between each barrel and the plank a triangular-shaped brace, such as shown in Figure 4.

Both barrels must be covered with tar, and painted so that they will be absolutely water tight.

The outrigger, shown in Figure 2, is a small scow-shaped affair, about two and one-half feet long and one foot wide.

An ordinary oar or paddle is used for steering.

A notched stick, such as shown in Figure 3, or an iron rowlock, can be fastened over the stern barrel to hold the steering oar.

The barrel-boat, consisting as it does of two large airtight compartments, is, of course, absolutely nonsinkable and because of the outrigger is very difficult to tip over, hence it is safe to carry quite a large spread of sail.

In a stiff breeze the barrel-boat is more seaworthy than rapid, because the waves slap against the ends of the barrels; but in a light breeze when the water is smooth the barrel-boat compares favorably in point of speed with the ordinary small sailboat.

What the People Eat.

If you could see the things that the people in some countries have for dinner and the way they eat them you would laugh indeed, and then if you should visit those countries and do as the other boys and girls do you would laugh still more.

I believe you would like Japan best. True, you would not have any chair to sit on, nor any knife, fork or spoon, but then you would have two dainty little sticks, which the Japanese children call "chopsticks" and which they use very cleverly. Then, besides, there is always such a lot of candies and other sweets, and what you could not eat you would be not only allowed but expected to take home with you. Think of that!

Often, at grand feasts, the guests bring their servants, who carry baskets and whatever is left from dinner is packed in these baskets and taken home.

In China you would have the same "chopsticks," but very different dishes. One especially, I believe, you would not like at all. That is live crabs and very thin ones, too.

Just as dinner is ready the crabs are put in a dish of vinegar. This makes them quite lively. Next they are re-

moved to a covered dish and placed upon the table.

Then, when everyone is ready, the cover is taken off. Those crabs don't hesitate a second, but scramble out and run for their lives.

But the guests are in a big hurry, too. They seize them with both hands and filling their mouths as full as they can, they swallow the wriggling things as though they were the daintiest bits imaginable. I do not know whether they are better or worse than roasted spiders. These you would get in New Caledonia—and some people who have eaten them say they taste like nuts and are very nice.

In India they would serve you roasted worms instead of fruit at dessert, and in Burmah locusts, stuffed and fried. In Siam you would be treated to ants' eggs and some of our own Indians think they can offer a guest no greater delicacy than roasted grasshoppers. So you see there are many kinds of tastes.

Table manners also vary greatly. In Turkey you must sit cross-legged on a cushion and eat with your fingers from the same dish that everyone else uses.

In Arabia you must use your fingers also and not be surprised if your host offers you a dainty morsel with his hands. Just open your mouth and allow him to put it in. In Abyssinia, if you wish to be polite, you must smack your lips while you eat.

Reading in Groups.

Isn't too little attention paid by you young readers to the order in which you read books? It is not difficult to obtain lists of books so arranged that each helps in the understanding and appreciation of the following one. In the reading of Scott, for example, wouldn't it be wise to take them—those you prefer—in the order of their time? First comes "Count Robert of Paris," then "The Betrothed," next "The Talleman" and "Ivanhoe," then "Castle Dangerous," "The Fair Maid of Perth," "Quentin Durward" and "Anne of Geierstein"—all of which are of times before the discovery of America by Columbus. Reading them in this order, one has a better idea of the early times, and appreciates each the more because of those before. If you are just beginning to read Scott, try taking them chronologically, in this way.—St. Nicholas.

Fun in the Garret.

We're having a lovely time to-day! We're all of us up in the garret at play! We have three houses under the eaves—Not real, you know, but make-believes. Two we live in, and one is a store. Where a little old screen makes a truly door.

Warren keeps store, and Joe is his clerk, And Betty and I stay at home and work Joe comes around and knocks or rings, And we order potatoes and steak and things; And sometimes we go to the store and buy.

Or send the children for ribbons or pie. It's lots of fun—just try it some day. When it rains too hard to go out and play.

—Youth's Companion.

Cream to Burn.

Two little girls were engaged in an animated discussion as to the merits of their respective homes.

"Well, anyway," said one little maiden in a triumphant tone, "you may have more bedrooms than we have, but we have more cream than you do. We have enough for our cereal every single morning."

"Pooh!" said the other, "that's nothing. We own a Jersey cow, and we get a whole cowful of cream twice every day."—Lippincott's.

Why He Fights.

John is aged 7. He has occasional trials of strength at school which he dignifies by the name of "fights." When asked, "What do you have fights for?" he replied, "Well, we get to quarreling about something, and then we feel mean toward each other, and then we fight, and then—we don't feel mean to each other any more."—Congregationalist.

A Lost Opportunity.

John Fox, Jr., author and strummer on the gentle guitar, is also an athlete of no mean prowess, though he does not look it. One day, on a train, with true Kentucky chivalry, he called a drummer down for annoying a lady. The drummer resented the interference. "For half a cent," he said, menacingly, "I would break your face." Fox looked him good and hard in the eye, went down into his pocket, came out with a cent, and, proffering it to the offender, said: "There's a cent; break my face if you want to and keep the change." Mr. Fox's face remained intact.—Collier's Weekly.

The Human Eye.

The eye of a young child is as transparent as water; that of the youth a little less so; in the man of 30 the eye begins to be slightly opaque; in the man of 50 or 60 it is decidedly opaque and in the man of 70 or 80 it is dull and lusterless. This gradual development of opacity is due to the increase of fibrous tissue and deposit of waste matter in the eye.

ROUGH, HAIRY GOODS.

THEY HAVE THE LEAD IN FALL FASHIONS.

Not So Simply Made Up as Was at First Expected—Costumes Composed Throughout of Same Material Not Advisable for Those of Moderate Means.

New York correspondence:

CHEVIOTS of the new crop of dressy stuffs are very rough and all the more stylish for it. The coming winter promises to be a time of stylishness for rough and hairy fabrics, hence these rough cheviots are to be viewed with special favor. They'll serve as a compromise, for women of quiet tastes, upon dress goods of advanced stylishness. In these, noticeably new stuffs, sibilines are away to the fore. This goods has improved very much both in appearance and quality. Those of last winter were not, on the whole, admirable for wearing qualities, but this defect has been remedied. It is claimed, and the appearance of many new weaves certainly is corroborative of the claim. The depth and softness of these sibilines is very attractive,



SIMPLE CLOTH SUITS.

and they will make up handsomely. Among the novelty weaves are some that seem too striking, but such always attend on new styles and either will be worn by few, or if chosen by many will then be seen so often that the impression they give at first soon will wear off.

The early promise was that all these heavy rough goods would be made up with little trimming, but this is not to hold good, though the ornamentation will not be of conspicuous sort. It will be an especially stylish trick to trim fancy sibilines with bandings of plain sibiline, and quiltings of silk are another up-to-date trimming. Heavy braids and passementeries may be employed, too, so with the richness of the material itself, the results won't be marked by much severity. These weaves are going to be used largely for dressy afternoon gowns, for tailor suits and for wraps, from which it is evident that their place in the field of dress materials is an important one. The goods is employed even

better adapted to the wardrobe of the average size. In the small picture is a suit of rough brown cheviot trimmed with a braid showing gold and brown and having a vest entirely of this braid. At the left in the next picture is a blue cloth self-banded and trimmed with fancy braid. Its companion in the picture was a red cheviot trimmed simply with narrow braid and buttons, both black. Fringe may be used freely on such materials, but it should be restricted to gowns of dressy character.

A feature that economizers may profit by is the stylishness of fancy stocks and sets. Some of these are so elaborate and rich as to be very costly, but more moderate sets with their deep cuts, will deck out a waist nicely and not call for great outlay. Most of these are taffetas, but velvet is plentiful, too. Eastern colorings dominate most of these trappings. Laces continue as a much valued enrichment, though naturally there are more competitors now than there were in summer. Wool laces are to be had in colors, and in black and white. Cluny makes a large showing by itself, and one in which novelty is not lacking. Irish crochet, too, seems to keep its hold on women's liking. Some cluny has fringe on one edge, and other laces have like finish. Chenille is standard for pendants, which are indorsed for both gowns and head-gear. Buttons often will count as trimming, and may be a costly one. Gilt, steel, gun metal, pearl, jet and silver are favored sorts. The shape may be novel or conventional, the finish of the simplest or so elaborate or so rich as to make the button rank almost with high-class gems. Just now favor seems to be given to the use of many small buttons, rather

than fewer large ones, but the large buttons in the stores are so fine and ornamental that they're pretty sure to find many purchasers.

Separate waists are in good standing, in which fact skimpers should rejoice, especially as the new crop includes not a few comparatively simple garments. They're intended especially for dressy afternoon wear, yet may depend almost on freshness and jauntyness, rather than on complexity and richness. A group of these waists is pictured here. From right to left the upper three were dotted white silk trimmed with chantilly and fagoting; cream voile trimmed with red and white silk passementerie; and figured chaille with vest of white tulle silk. Below these are shown a shaded blue silk, a pale blue soft silk, with white embroidered collar, and embroidered and fringed crepe scarf. Gun metal shades are noticeably numerous in the silks offered for separate waists. These are especial-



SEPARATE WAISTS FOR AFTERNOONS.

in millinery. It is going to be a characteristic of the season with stylish dressers to have costumes that harmonize throughout, one part with another, and for such get-ups in sibilines, the one material may supply gown, wrap and hat.

Such tricks are not well suited to small wardrobes, because a woman with only a very few gowns can't afford to have any one of them so distinctive that she'll seem, through wearing it often, to be possessed of only one. The three dresses sketched in these first two pictures are

ly attractive in taffetas, a weave that now has much to commend it, whatever its shade.

The familiar Russian modes continue to hold first place in the small boy's styles. Those made with a band-neck finish and two separate collars, one a rolling shape and the other a sailor collar and abseid, are much liked.

Lay in a stock of gay buttons if you want to be up to date.

SPORT.



—Detroit Journal.

ROOF GARDEN CHURCH.

Chicago Is Soon to Have a Novel Religious Institution.

The corner stone of a most curious house of worship was laid in Chicago a few days ago, and a few months will see the realization

of the unique plan of Rev. Charles Reign Scoville, the evangelistic pastor of the Metropolitan Church of Christ. It is to embrace in his church, in addition to the usual features of worship, a roof garden, gymnasium, library and club.

When the People's Institute burned early in the summer the church congregation found themselves homeless. The misfortune seemed beyond estimate, but it inspired the young preacher to formulate the idea which he is now carrying into practice. Aided by his assistant pastor, a young woman, Miss Peri Denham, and by Miss Elva Abbott, who edits a weekly paper, the Metropolitan, for the church, he secured the financial aid of the wealthiest of the members of the congregation, and within three months has seen his dreamy project begin to take practical form. Women have been his chief helpers. Many of them were able to subscribe money of their own. Others went out and persistently solicited funds.

So the roof garden church is to be a fact. There is more than a name in the description. It is to fit. The roof garden will be on top of the church, and while it will be protected from the elements sufficiently to allow it to be used in stormy weather, it can be thrown open to the air on all sides. A steel skeleton construction will be used, the model being that of a pavilion. The space between the pillars will be shuttered so that if need be the airy auditorium can be closed up. At occasional intervals windows will take the place of shutters in order that the roof garden may be used on a rainy afternoon without artificial lighting.

At one end of the room will be a platform large enough for use as a stage for amateur theatricals and the public entertainments which are expected to be a chief factor in the life of the church. Back of this platform will be a great sounding board, patterned after those in use for orchestral purposes in summer gardens and parks.

The seats in the roof garden will be movable, so that on occasion the entire room can be used for receptions given by the minister or for the informal social gatherings of the young people of the church. In summer the roof garden will be the regular church auditorium.

The clergyman intends to place few restrictions upon the uses to which the roof garden can be put. He is willing that diversion should be supplied to his church members and their families by public entertainers of all descriptions, except the professional theatrical. He has laid down the law, however, that vaudeville players are not to be placed

upon the roof garden stage. Nor will he countenance any professional theatrical performances, though he expects that the younger persons of the Metropolitan Church may be glad to take advantage of the conveniences for the higher grade of amateur performances.

The club room privilege of the church will verge closely upon those afforded by the roof garden. In the winter time the club rooms will be situated on a lower floor—the building will have three floors, counting the roof garden—but in summer it is planned that a corner of the roof garden be partitioned off for a restful evening lounging place. Young women will probably be admitted to the club.

The gymnasium will be equipped as most gymnasiums are. Fencing and boxing classes will be a feature. Women and girls will be allowed to use the gymnasium two nights a week. The church doors will be open day and night and some one will be in constant attendance. Relief work of an organized kind will be carried on.

"The church," explains Mr. Scoville, "is to be institutional, not theological. It shall be open both to people within and without the church. The roof garden is regarded as a practical aid. If a roof garden is profitable for pleasure purposes and entertainments why not for places where during the hot summer months noble Christian men and women can be gathered to enjoy the

fresh breezes of heaven while they hear the gospel preached."

Miss Pearl Denham, the young assistant pastor, is an enthusiastic as Rev. Mr. Scoville. She will have charge of the women's department of the church. Rev. Mr. Scoville is 34 years old, and before he became pastor of the Metropolitan Church he was for several years an evangelist.

LOTTERY SCANDALS.

May End in Fending President Diaz Into Retirement.

A storm of indignation has been aroused in Mexico by the swindling operations of two lottery companies, whose operations have embraced not only the Mexican Republic, but Louisiana, Texas, California, New Mexico and Arizona. The two companies have been earning the enormous total of \$25,000,000 annually. Of this sum \$5,000,000 was paid to the Mexican government as a license for their existence. Probably \$2,000,000 more was expended for expenses and to pay the prizes awarded to persons in a position to advertise the lotteries, or under corrupt services. The balance—\$18,000,000—was divided among the lotteries' owners. It has been conclusively established that the drawings of both lotteries were made from tickets left



MISS PERI DENHAM.

unsold, so that those who had actually purchased tickets had not the ghost of a show of getting any return. In the cases where prizes were paid the companies arbitrarily selected the winners and even bribed people, for small considerations, to pose as winners of the grand prizes.

Twice during the year Mrs. Diaz, wife of the President, was awarded the grand prize of \$60,000. There is no doubt that Mrs. Diaz was permitted to win because of her husband's power as actual dictator of the republic and now Mexico is in a ferment over the affair. What effect it will have upon the political situation is hard to forecast, but it would not be surprising if it should force President Diaz to retire from public life.

Why He Wanted to Run.

The late Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook used to tell this story:

Some raw troopers were drawn up for their first battle. They were on marshy ground, under fire, and ankle deep in slush. One of the soldiers was noticed to be trembling, and his fear might communicate itself to his comrades. An officer approached him.

"Here, what are you trembling for?" demanded the officer. "Stop it or you will demoralize the company. You are in no more danger than any one else. Don't be afraid."

"I-I-I am not-t-a-a-fraid," chattered the soldier. "I-I-I had the ague last year, and—standing still in this m-m-m-d so long has brought it on again. W-w-wouldn't-t-t be a g-g-good idea to r-r-run a lit-little and get warmed up?"—Exchange.

A Shrewd Diagnosis.

A number of children in Geneva who partook in one hour of meat pies, jam tarts, ham, cherries, green apples, coffee, iced beer, iced water, red wine, raspberries, fruit ices and chocolates were suddenly overtaken by a mysterious illness, which the doctors are inclined to think must have been due to something they had eaten or drunk.

—Punch.

Height and Depth.

The deepest depression in the earth, ascertained by sounding, is five and a fourth miles; the greatest height, the peak of Mount Everest, five and three-fourths miles.

Sawdust and other mill waste is now used in paper-making in Texas.