

HOT DINNER FOR THE MEN IN THE TRENCHES



Ration party of the King's Liverpool regiment about to take to the men in the trenches in France a hot meal prepared by the traveling kitchens.

GETTING READY TO CHOOSE THE NEXT PRESIDENT

Political Parties Beginning to Look Over Material for Campaign of 1916.

MANY HAVE SOUGHT HONOR

History Shows That Two Hundred and Eighty Names Have Appeared Before Conventions or in Electoral Returns, Among Them Those of Two Women.

Washington.—Who will be the next president of the United States? The political incubator is already being stocked with eggs for the 1916 hatchling, but no soothsayer can tell just how what ones are fertile enough to produce even a candidate.

During our hundred-and-forty-year career as a republic 27 Americans have held the exalted office which gave them more power than most kings have in modern times. Since the days of 1776 no less than 50 political parties have sought supremacy and have named candidates for the biggest job in the land.

Men now generally forgotten or unknown, but big in their day, had votes in the electoral colleges or in presidential nominating conventions as representatives of these parties. Their disappearance from public notice and memory is evidence of the fleeting nature of fame.

The following list of about 280 names of those who have been before conventions or in electoral returns includes those of two women. This list is supposed to be complete. It is alphabetically arranged and gives the home state and party in most cases, of candidates and the year in which the name of each was considered. Asterisks indicate winners.

- Adams, Charles Francis (Lib.-Rep., Mass.), 1872.
Allen, William (Dem., Ohio), 1872.
Allen, William V. (Rep.), 1872-84.
Allyn, Russell A. (Rep., Mich.), 1888.
Ally, Edward P. (Rep., Pa.), 1880-84.
Allison, William B. (Rep., Iowa), 1888-90.
Armstrong, James (Ga.), 1788.
Arthur, Chester Alan (Rep., N. Y.), 1884.
Baldwin, Simon E. (Dem., Conn.), 1812.
Barker, Wharton (Pop., Pa.), 1860.
Basson, H. Clay (Pop., N. Y.), 1860.
Bates, Edward (Rep., Mo.), 1880.
Bayard, Thomas F. (Dem., Del.), 1872-76.
Bell, John (Union, Tenn.), 1860.
Bentley, Charles E. (Neb.), 1860.
Bidwell, John (Cal.), 1862.
Birney, James G. (Liberty, N. Y.), 1840-44.
Black, James (Pa.), 1872.
Black, Jeremiah S. (Dem., Pa.), 1872.
Blackburn, Joseph S. C. (Dem., Ky.), 1868.
Blaine, James G. (Rep., Me.), 1876-80-84-88.
Blind, Richard P. (Dem., Mo.), 1868.
Boles, Horace (Dem., Iowa), 1882-86.
Bragg, Edward S. (Gold Dem., Wis.), 1868.
Breckinridge, John C. (Dem., Ky.), 1860.
Bristow, Benjamin H. (Rep., Ky.), 1876.
Broom, Jacob (Pa.), 1862.
Brown, B. Grant (Lib.-Rep., Mo.), 1872.
Bryan, William J. (Dem., Neb.), 1896-1900-06-12.
Buchanan, James (Dem., Pa.), 1844-48-52-56.
Burr, Aaron (Dem.-Rep., N. Y.), 1800.
Cackrell, Francis M. (Dem., N. Y.), 1804.
Cahoon, John C. (Dem., S. C.), 1844-48.
Cameron, J. Donald (Rep., Pa.), 1868.
Cameron, Simon (Rep., Pa.), 1860.
Cannell, Alexander (Rep., Ill.), 1860-64.
Campbell, James E. (Ohio), 1880-86.
Cannon, Joseph G. (Rep., Ill.), 1908.
Carey, James F. (Mass.), 1868.
Carrist, John G. (Dem., Ky.), 1884-88.
Case, Lewis (Dem., Mich.), 1844-48-52-56.
Chaffin, Eugene W. (Prob., Ill.), 1908-12.
Chase, Salmon P. (Rep., Ohio), 1860-68-72.
Chase, Rolan (Pop., Me.), 1860-64.
Church, Sanford E. (N. Y.), 1860.
Clark, Champ (Dem., Mo.), 1880.
Clay, Henry (Whig, Ky.), 1824-28-40-44-48.
Clayton, John M. (Dem., Del.), 1848.
Cleveland, Grover (Dem., N. Y.), 1884-88.
Clinton, DeWitt (Fed., N. Y.), 1812.
Clinton, George (Dem.-Rep., N. Y.), 1788-92-96-1800.
Cockrell, Francis M. (Dem., Mo.), 1904.
Coker, Bird B. (Dem., N. Y.), 1804.
Collamer, Jacob (Rep., Vt.), 1860.
Conkling, Roscoe (Rep., N. Y.), 1876-80.
Cooper, Peter (Greenback, N. Y.), 1876.
Corriean, Charles H. (N. Y.), 1864.
Cowdrey, Robert H. (Ill.), 1860.
Coxey, J. S. (Ohio), 1888.
Crawford, W. H. (Dem.-Rep., Ga.), 1824.

MRS. ROBERT MAXWELL



Mrs. Maxwell is the bride of Professor Maxwell of Princeton university. She is daughter of John Grier Hibben, president of the university. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Francis Lindley Patton, former president of Princeton.

those days it was a difficult matter to get a minister at the time of a death, and the funeral services were often preached later at a convenient time. A few days after the death of his mother, young Lincoln wrote to Mr. Elkins, who was a neighbor of the family in Kentucky, requesting him to come and preach his mother's funeral sermon. Mr. Elkins started on horseback for the Lincoln home to comply with the request of Lincoln. The minister traveled nearly 100 miles.

- Crittenden, John J. (Ky.), 1860.
Cummings, Albert B. (Rep., Iowa), 1912.
Curtis, Andrew G. (Rep., Pa.), 1852.
Curtis, James Langdon (N. Y.), 1888.
Dallas, George M. (Pa.), 1848.
Davis, David (Rep., Ill.), 1872-84.
Davis, Garrett (Ky.), 1858.
Davis, John (Dem., Miss.), 1860.
Day, Horace H. (N. Y.), 1872.
Dayton, William L. (Rep., N. J.), 1860.
Debs, Eugene V. (Socialist, Ind.), 1896-1904-08-12.
Demorest, W. Jennings (N. Y.), 1892.
Depew, Chauncey M. (Rep., N. Y.), 1888.
Dickinson, Daniel (N. Y.), 1860.
Dillaye, Stephen D. (N. Y.), 1860.
Donnelly, Ignatius (Peoples, Minn.), 1896-1900.
Doollittle, James R. (Wis.), 1868.
Douglass, Stephen A. (Dem., Ill.), 1852-56-60.
Douglass, Frederick (Rep., D. C.), 1858.
Dow, Neal (Prob., Me.), 1880.
Edwards, George F. (Rep., Vt.), 1880-84.
Ellis, Seth W. (Ohio), 1900.
Ellsworth, Oliver (Conn.), 1788.
English, James E. (Conn.), 1868.
Everett, Edward (Union, Mass.), 1860.
Fairbanks, Charles W. (Rep., Ind.), 1908.
Field, Stephen (Cal.), 1858.
Fillmore, Millard (Amer., N. Y.), 1852-56.
Flak, Clinton B. (N. J.), 1888.
Fisher, E. H. (Pa.), 1888.
Flower, Rowell F. (N. Y.), 1884.
Floyd, John (Anti-Mason, Ga.), 1822.
Foraker, Joseph B. (Rep., Ohio), 1888-92.
Foss, Eugene N. (Mass.), 1912.
Fremont, John C. (Rep., Cal.), 1856-60.
Gaynor, Wm. J. (Dem., N. Y.), 1912.
Garfield, James A. (Rep., Ohio), 1880.
Gillhaus, August (N. Y.), 1908.
Goggin, William L. (Va.), 1860.
Gorman, Arthur F. (Dem., Md.), 1882-1894.
Graham, William A. (N. C.), 1860.
Grant, Frederick D. (Rep., N. Y.), 1888.
Grant, Ulysses S. (Rep., Ill.), 1862-72-80.
Graves, John Temple (Dem., Ga.), 1908.
Gray, George (Dem., Del.), 1904.
Greeley, Horace (Lib.-Rep., N. Y.), 1872.
Gresham, Walter Q. (Ind.), 1888.
Grosbeck, William S. (Ohio), 1872.
Guthrie, James (Union, Ky.), 1860.
Hale, John P. (Liberty, N. H.), 1848-52.
Hancock, John (Mass.), 1788.
Hancock, Winfield S. (Dem., Pa.), 1868-72.
Harmon, Judson (Dem., Ohio), 1912.
Harper, Jesse (Ill.), 1864.
Harper, R. C. (Md.), 1816.
Harrison, Job (Cal.), 1900.
Harrison, Benjamin (Rep., Ind.), 1888-92.
Harrison, R. H. (Md.), 1788.
Harrison, William Henry (Whig, Ohio), 1838-40.
Hartnett, John F. (Rep., Pa.), 1878.
Hawley, Joseph R. (Rep., Conn.), 1864-68.
Hayes, Rutherford B. (Rep., Ohio), 1876.
Haymond, Creed (Cal.), 1888.
Hearst, William R. (Ind., N. Y.), 1904-08.
Hendricks, Thomas A. (Dem., Ind.), 1888-92-00-04.
Henry, John (Md.), 1788.
Hill, David E. (Dem., N. Y.), 1882-86.
Hiscox, Thomas L. (Mass.), 1860.
Hoadley, George (Ohio), 1864.
Holtcomb, Austin (Pa.), 1864.
Houston, Samuel (Dem., Texas), 1860-64.
Howard, Charles H. (Mass.), 1864.
Howard, James E. (Md.), 1816.
Howard, M. W. (Ala.), 1900-08.
Hughes, Charles E. (Rep., N. Y.), 1908-12.
Hunter, R. M. T. (Dem., Va.), 1860.
Huntington, Samuel (Conn.), 1788.
Iredell, James (N. C.), 1788.
Ingalls, John J. (Rep., Kan.), 1888.
Jackson, Andrew (Dem., Tenn.), 1824-28.
James, Ollie M. (Ky.), 1912.
Jay, John (Fed., N. Y.), 1788-96-1800.
Jefferson, Thomas (Dem.-Rep., Va.), 1788-96-1800-04.
Jenkins, Charles J. (Ga.), 1872.
Jewell, Marshall (Rep., Conn.), 1884.
Johnson, Andrew (Rep., Tenn.), 1860-68.
Johnson, John A. (Dem., Minn.), 1908.
Johnson, Richard M. (Ky.), 1844.
Johnson, S. (N. C.), 1788.
Kern, John W. (Dem., Ind.), 1912.
King, Rufus (N. Y.), 1816.
Knox, Philander C. (Rep., Pa.), 1908.
Knox, Abraham (Rep., Ill.), 1860-64.
Kyle, James H. (Pop., S. D.), 1882.
La Follette, Robert M. (Rep., Wis.), 1908-12.
Langdon, John (N. H.), 1808.
Lane, Joseph (Ore.), 1858.
Law, George (N. Y.), 1858.
Leonard, J. F. R. (Ohio), 1900.
Levering, Joshua (Md.), 1894.
Lodge, Henry (Rep., Mass.), 1860.
Lincoln, Abraham (Rep., Ill.), 1860-64.
Lincoln, Benjamin (Fed., Mass.), 1788.
Lincoln, Robert (Rep., Ill.), 1880-82.
Lockwood, Belva A. Mrs. (D. C.), 1884-88.
Logan, John A. (Rep., Ill.), 1864.
Lyon, Reuben R. (N. Y.), 1908.
Madison, James (Dem.-Rep., Va.), 1808-12.
Malloney, Joseph Francis (Mass.), 1900.
Mangum, Willie F. (Whig, N. C.), 1838.
Marry, William (Dem., N. Y.), 1852.
Marshall, James (Va.), 1816.
Marshall, Thomas R. (Dem., Ind.), 1912.
Matchett, Charles H. (N. Y.), 1886.
Mathews, Claude (Ind.), 1898.
McClellan, George B. (Dem., N. J.), 1864.
McClellan, George B. (Dem., N. Y.), 1904.
McDonald, Joseph E. (Ind.), 1884.
McKinley, William (Rep., Ohio), 1888-92-96-1900.
McLean, John (Ohio), 1848-56-60.
McLean, John R. (Ohio), 1886.
Miles, Nelson A. (Rep., Mass.), 1904.
Miller, Samuel F. (Iowa), 1888.
Milton, John (Ga.), 1788.
Monroe, James (Dem.-Rep., Va.), 1816-20.
Morrison, William R. (Ill.), 1880-82.
Morton, Levi F. (Rep., N. Y.), 1894.
Morton, Oliver A. (Rep., Ind.), 1878.
Norton, S. F. (Ill.), 1880-1900.
Nicholson, Samuel T. (Pa.), 1900.
Oney, Richard (Dem., Mass.), 1904.
Packer, Asa (Pa.), 1868.
Page, Mann (Va.), 1862.
Palmer, John M. (Ill.), 1888.
Parker, Alton B. (Dem., N. Y.), 1904.
Pattison, Robert E. (Pa.), 1882-84.
Payne, Henry B. (Rep., Ohio), 1880.
Pendleton, George H. (Dem., Ohio), 1868.
Pennoyer, Sylvester (Ore.), 1894.
Phelps, William W. (N. J.), 1888.
Pierce, Franklin (Dem., N. H.), 1852-56-60.
Pinckney, C. C. (S. C.), 1788-1800-04-08.
Pinckney, Thomas (S. C.), 1788.
Polk, James K. (Dem., Tenn.), 1844.
Pomeroy, Samuel C. (Kan.), 1864.
Preston, Martin R. (Nep.), 1828.
Quay, Matthew S. (Rep., Pa.), 1850-54-62.
Randall, Samuel J. (Dem., Pa.), 1880-84.
Reed, Kenneth (N. C.), 1868.
Reed, Thomas B. (Ga.), 1882-84.
Reimer, Arthur C. (Mass.), 1912.
Rives, William C. (Va.), 1860.
Roosevelt, Theodore (Rep. Prog., N. Y.), 1896-1912.
Ross, James (Pa.), 1816.
Rusk, Jeremiah M. (Rep., Wis.), 1888.
Russell, William E. (Mass.), 1882-86.
Rutledge, John (S. C.), 1788.
Scott, Winfield (Whig, N. J.), 1840-48-52.
Seward, William H. (Rep., N. Y.), 1860-64.
Beymour, Horatio (Dem., N. Y.), 1864-68-80.
Sharkey, William L. (Miss.), 1860.
Sherman, John (Rep., Ohio), 1880-84-88.
Sherman, William T. (Rep., Mo.), 1864.
Simons, A. M. (Ill.), 1908.
Smith, Gerrit (Liberty, N. Y.), 1848.
Smith, Green Clay (Prob., Ky.), 1854.
Stanford, Leland (Rep., Cal.), 1892-96.
Stevenson, Adlai (Dem., Ill.), 1892-96.
Stewart, Gideon T. (Ohio), 1892.
Stewart, Commore (Pa.), 1844.
St. John, John P. (Prob., Kan.), 1884.
Streeter, Alon J. (Prob., Ill.), 1888.
Suizer, Wm. (N. Y.), 1912.
Summer, Charles (Rep., Mass.), 1868.
Swallow, Rev. Silas C. (Prob., Pa.), 1800-04.
Taft, William H. (Rep., Ohio), 1892-12.
Taylor, Zachary (Whig, La.), 1848.
Telfair, Edward (Ga.), 1788.
Teller, Henry M. (Colo.), 1860.
Thompson, Carl D. (Wis.), 1908.
Thurman, Allen G. (Dem., Ohio), 1878-80-84.
Tilden, Samuel J. (Dem., N. Y.), 1876-80-84.
Tillman, Benjamin R. (Dem., S. C.), 1896.
Toucey, Isaac (Conn.), 1860.
Towne, Charles A. (N. Y.), 1904.
Troup, G. M. (Ala.), 1828.
Trumbull, Lyman (Dem., Ill.), 1872.
Turpie, David (Ind.), 1888.
Tyler, John (Whig, Va.), 1844.
Underwood, Oscar W. (Dem., Ala.), 1912.
Van Buren, Martin (Dem., N. Y.), 1850-64-68.
Walker, James B. (Ill.), 1876.
Wallace, Wm. J. (N. J.), 1912.
Wall, Edward C. (Wis.), 1904.
Washington, E. (Rep., Ill.), 1880.
Washington, George (all parties, Va.), 1788-92-96.
Watson, Thomas E. (Ga.), 1804-08.
Weaver, James B. (Pop., Iowa), 1880-82.
Webster, Daniel (Whig, Mass.), 1838-42.
White, Hugh L. (Whig, Tenn.), 1838.
Whitney, William C. (Dem., N. Y.), 1882.
Wigington, P. D. (Cal.), 1884.
Williams, John S. (Miss.), 1904.
Wilson, Woodrow (Dem., N. J.), 1912.
Windom, William (Rep., Minn.), 1880.
Wing, Simon (Mass.), 1882.
Wirt, William (Md.), 1832.
Woodbury, Levi (Dem., N. H.), 1844-48.
Woodhull, Victoria Claflin Mrs. (N. H.), 1872.
Woolley, John G. (Prob., Ill.), 1900.
Worth, Hendrick B. (Tenn.), 1848.
Wright, Hendrick B. (Pa.), 1880.

500-Pound Bear in Fight. La Grande, Ore.—Twenty bullet holes were bored into the body of a 500-pound bear, killed on Beaver creek, near the La Grande water supply, according to word brought here. The bear, of unusual size, has been a menace to sheepmen, and a band of stockmen organized to kill it. When cornered the bear gave battle and it took 20 bullets to kill it.

Is Grandpa of All Wolves. Rhineclaver, Wis.—The largest timber wolf ever seen in the county was trapped by Deputy Sheriff Andrew Anderson near Twin lakes.

IN GRAY AND YELLOW

INDIRECT LIGHTING GIVES PLEASANT EFFECT IN ROOM.

Silk and Lace Sage Incense Lights Giving Mellow Glow That Brings Out the Color Scheme of Apartment.

If you walked into a certain room I know, you would think it belonged to the lady Alice Meynell must have meant in her shepherdess poem, she with the flock of white thoughts. This room has a pale silvery gray wall. But it doesn't shine. The woodwork is gray, too. And so is the furniture. But the furniture has delicate yellow cane insets. And they give the keynote for the color in the room.

The windows have curtains of the finest white silk crepe. These are hung to the sill. The window draperies are of the Chinese cretonne, in yellow and ivory. The window shades, the draw curtains, which hide behind these, and which take the place of the ordinary window shades, are of corded blue silk, matching the blue in the rug.

Two of the chairs have upholstered seats, which are covered in the cretonne, the backs (by which is meant the rear upholstery), are covered with a light old-blue velour.

But just wait until I come to the lights! On either side of her dressing table this lady has two bags. In these bags the lady keeps her lights—or, at least, two of them. Someone made these bags for her, without so very much trouble, too.

First of all, the wire frame must be made to order. It will cost fifty cents or seventy-five cents, according to the size. In this particular case the wire was covered with yellow silk. Then yellow silk was used for the bag's outside. One strip was pulled on the top rim of wire, then pulled down straight and pulled on the middle horizontal wire. Another piece of yellow silk was pulled on to the middle wire and then pulled back to the bottom on a line with where the wall would be, when it is bunched into quite a small space. All the yellow silk is covered with white lace. The top part is of lace edging. The lower part may be tacked on separately or pulled in with the silk.



For a Boudoir Light.

Itself. The upper part of the bag is garnished with small silk roses in various shades of blue and yellow. The lowest point is supplied with a heavy tarnished gold tassels ornament.

The bag, which, while rounded out semicircularly in the front, is parallel with the wall in the back, suspends on three wires from a brass hook in the wall. These wires may be, all three, electric wires, in which case three bulk lights may be within the bag, or just one of the wires need be electric, resulting in the use of one light. All wires are covered with tarnished gold bullion braid. The braid is twisted into a decorative bow or rosette as a top finish.

Now, can't you imagine how beautiful these bag lights are when all aglow? Some are made more plainly, without the lace. And of all the colors, I think deep rose is the very prettiest.

Taffeta Trimming.

White taffeta trims some of the most successful sheer white frocks, and this silk is often used very liberally in such combinations, without detracting from the simplicity of the frock. Little pinked frills of white taffeta are used in profusion on one model of finest white voile. Another sheer frock of net is trimmed in graduated bands of taffeta from hem to hip and has an odd sleeveless little overskirt of taffeta with a full narrow pleat below the cord that marks the waist line.

COLORS IN SKATING SUITS

Striking Combinations Favored—Corduroy and Velvet are Most Popular.

The vogue for colors continues to be stronger than ever, especially in suits for wear in skating, which, as we have stated ere this, is expected to be a popular sport this winter. Says the Dry Goods Economist. Some of these suits are made of corduroy and velvet, others of a combination of velvet and cloth. A few novelty suits just brought out have leather coat and cloth skirt. Striking combinations are favored for skating wear such as a coat of black, navy or dark brown with a skirt in stripes in a plaid or a large check or in some light plaid color, such as white, carter, Quaker gray, dark red, plum, purple or army blue. The coats of these suits are usually made very short. Some are in box effect, others flare, and some have the fullness in the pelplus. The skirts are very short, are made with a decided flare and are often trimmed with bands of fur around the bottom.

SKATING COSTUME



The coat is an angora texture with splashes of white resembling snowflakes. The sleeves are long and roomy, fitting snugly at the wrists. An angora throw-over scarf is effectively used to keep the cold away from the throat. A jaunty cap of the same material as that of the coat has a single black feather as its trimming. Gantlet gloves of angora with the white splashes. The skirt is of a heavy woolen texture and reaches below the shoe-tops.

CHARM OF FLOUNCED SKIRTS

Fluffy Appearance is Very Becoming to Some of the Females of the Species.

The flounced skirts are charming in this black, whether two, three or five tiered or composed of many rows of little ruffles. A rival of these models is the petal pointed skirt which, at first plain edged, now often has its points outlined with a narrow frill, sometimes plaited, sometimes gathered. A charming version of this idea was seen a few days since. At first sight it seemed to be composed of haphazard points and frills, but there was really a definite plan in the arrangement. There were three tiers of skirts, one over the other, cut into different shapes. The two top ones edged with ruffles. Their placing is very clever, and the dainty widening at the hips was insured by a bit of haircloth—origin braid it is now called—which was placed under the tulle.

Flannels for Wool.

Cutting and custom flannels are taking the place of woollens to quite an extent, for it is not the fact of its being wool that gives warmth, but that the flannel is a non-conductor of heat and cold.

One must not think that because material is a mixture of cotton and something else it is necessarily a poor investment. A suiting made of cotton and a good quality of wool would look and wear better than a suiting sold for the same price made entirely of wool, for the latter would necessarily be made of such an inferior grade of wool that it would soon become shapeless.

Chantilly Veils Worn.

Veils this year have come into their own. They not only drop from the top of the high-crowned hats and fall to the shoulders, but on the wide-brimmed hats, in a number of instances, the veil is finished with a broad band of black velvet, which may either be drawn in around the throat or allowed to hang, as is found becoming. Meshes, as a rule, are very light over the face with a delicate dotted design or a border. This is true even when worn extensively, as well as the simpler net meshes.

Sleeveless Gowns Pass.

Evening dresses are sleeveless! Sometimes the sleeves are mere waifs, 'tis true but yet they cover to an extent midday's pretty shoulders and makes them even prettier for the evening. A few evening dresses will be sleeveless, but they will be the exception. The 1860 drop shoulder is also forcing itself upon fashionable notice, and a few extreme evening gowns show its charming lines.

Substitute for Fur.

A curious and effective substitute for fur invented by an American designer is a cloth made of angora yarns crocheted into a fabric such as is often used for babies' caps. In soft gray this makes very effective banding, and the model for which it was first designed, a smoky gray Russian costume of heavy, soft silk, with high collar, cuffs, wide coat band and several narrower skirt bands, is exceedingly good looking and original.

When Sewing on Machine.

With very thin goods, if there is a tendency to pull or pucker, just lay a piece of paper under the goods and stitch through both. The paper may be torn away and the seam will be perfectly flat.

For Grease Spots on Taffeta.

Rub the spots thoroughly with talcum powder, so that they are entirely covered, and tann again the garment away for a day or so. This brush on the talcum powder and rub the stained places with a flannel cloth.

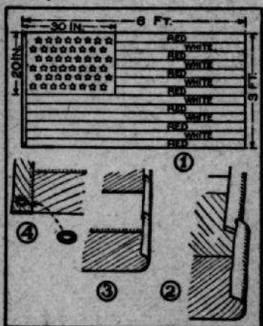
HANDICRAFT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

A. NEELY HALL and DOROTHY PERKINS. (Copyright by A. Neely Hall.)

The suggestion in Fig. 1 for a villa beside a lake can be elaborated upon by adding cottages, summer houses, paths and roadways, if you wish. First find a dishpan, washbub, or other receptacle to hold water for the lake. Set this in a hole several feet away from a corner of the yard. Then between the lake and the corner, pile up earth to form hills.



After cutting the stripes three inches wide, by the lengths shown in Fig. 1, sew them together, turning in their edge slightly, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and sewing with a double row of stitching. The top and bottom rod stripes should be cut from the selvage of the cloth, so their outer



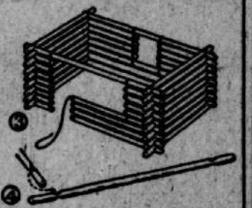
shows it completed, and Fig. 3 shows how the walls are built. Notch the stick logs an inch from each end, on two sides (Fig. 4), and place the sticks so the notched ends will come over one another (Fig. 5). Where there is a window or doorway, use shorter sticks, and bind together the ends next to the openings with string (Fig. 3). The stick logs between the doorway and window (Fig. 2) are tied at both ends with string.

There must be a windmill, and Fig. 5 shows one that is easily built. Make a paper pinwheel (C, Fig. 6), by creating a six-inch square of paper from corner to corner (Fig. 7), then cutting along the creases from the corners to within half an inch of the center, and then turning over one-half of each

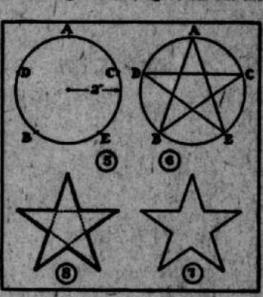
edge will not have to be finished off. Join the blue field to the stripes in the same way you joined the stripes.

With the field and stripes assembled, make a binding of canvas for the staff, edge, doubling this over the ends of the stripes and field, turning in the edges and sewing with a double row of stitching (Fig. 4). Then buy a couple of large iron washers at the hardware store, for grommets (Fig. 4), and sew these in the doubled binding edge, one at each corner, to the ropes to for fastening the flag to a pole.

Fluffy Appearance is Very Becoming to Some of the Females of the Species.



Cutting and sewing on the stars neatly requires care and patience. For the forty-eight stars needed you must cut twice as many, because they must be fastened upon both sides of the field. To make a pattern for the five-pointed stars, first describe a circle four inches in diameter upon a piece of cardboard, and divide the circumference into five equal parts (Fig. 5); then connect the five division points with straight lines (Fig. 6) cut out the



corner and fastening with a pin through the corners and center. Drive a stick into the ground (A, Fig. 8), pivot a short stick on its top (B, Fig. 6), and to one end of this short stick drive the center pin of the pinwheel, and to the other end tack a cardboard tail (D). Four sticks driven into the ground several inches from the base of stick A, with their tops tied near the top of A, will complete the windmill.

Figure 9 shows how it is made of a clothespin (A), with a short peg (B) fastened in its slot for a spout, and a

pieces (Fig. 7), and carefully mark out the 96 stars upon muslin. Locate the centers for the stars by ruling lines horizontally and vertically across the field, so the positions will be the same as shown in Fig. 1. Then, in sewing the stars in place, stitch down the edges and around the centers, as indicated in Fig. 8.

Figure 10 shows a hand pump, and Fig. 11 shows how it is made of a clothespin (A), with a short peg (B) fastened in its slot for a spout, and a

A round rag-pole, nicely painted with a brass curtain-pole ball screwed into one end makes an excellent flag pole (Fig. 9). Screw screw-eyes into it at A and B, through which to run the ropes for hoisting the flag, another at C to attach the supporting stays to, and a fourth at D. Screw-eye D should be large, and two others of the same size (E, Fig. 10) should be screwed into the window sill or other ledge on which the flag is to be supported, and a peg (F) cut to fit the eye. By placing screw-eye D between screw-eyes



E, and slipping peg F through the three, the end of the pole will be held securely. But before this end is fastened, the stays (Fig. 9) must be tied to screw-eye C and to screw-eyes screwed into the sides of the window, as shown in Fig. 11, to carry all of the weight of the pole.

Plant branches and twigs for trees and shrubbery, make fences with stick posts connected with string (Fig. 1).

Starfish Fertilize Rice. The Japanese use starfish as a fertilizer, and it is said to give excellent results on rice. An analysis shows the fish to contain nearly 5 percent of nitrogen and a small quantity of phosphoric acid.

Man's Real Business. The great business of man is to improve his mind and govern his manners; all other projects and pursuits, whether in our power to consummate or not, are only amusements.—Plato.

Optimistic Thought. Why persist in importunity to ears that are closed.

Holdings Out on Sundays. I don't know how it is in your church, but I know that in mine if every member gave one-tenth of all he made to the Lord we could hire the finest preacher in New York city and build a church building 13 stories high and then have money enough left to save a whole army of heathens.—Kansas City Star.

Evening dresses are sleeveless! Sometimes the sleeves are mere waifs, 'tis true but yet they cover to an extent midday's pretty shoulders and makes them even prettier for the evening. A few evening dresses will be sleeveless, but they will be the exception. The 1860 drop shoulder is also forcing itself upon fashionable notice, and a few extreme evening gowns show its charming lines.

When Sewing on Machine. With very thin goods, if there is a tendency to pull or pucker, just lay a piece of paper under the goods and stitch through both. The paper may be torn away and the seam will be perfectly flat.

For Grease Spots on Taffeta. Rub the spots thoroughly with talcum powder, so that they are entirely covered, and tann again the garment away for a day or so. This brush on the talcum powder and rub the stained places with a flannel cloth.

Substitute for Fur. A curious and effective substitute for fur invented by an American designer is a cloth made of angora yarns crocheted into a fabric such as is often used for babies' caps. In soft gray this makes very effective banding, and the model for which it was first designed, a smoky gray Russian costume of heavy, soft silk, with high collar, cuffs, wide coat band and several narrower skirt bands, is exceedingly good looking and original.

When Sewing on Machine. With very thin goods, if there is a tendency to pull or pucker, just lay a piece of paper under the goods and stitch through both. The paper may be torn away and the seam will be perfectly flat.

For Grease Spots on Taffeta. Rub the spots thoroughly with talcum powder, so that they are entirely covered, and tann again the garment away for a day