

# A CHILD'S REMARKS

## YOUNG AMERICA TOO MUCH IN THE FOREGROUND.

Children Are Wont to Blurt Out Tactless Bits of Truth—Parents Are Often Loath to Check These Inopportune Speeches—Well-Bred Children Must Be Taught Not to Interrupt Conversation—American Children Too Much in the Foreground—Impertinent Questions Should Never Be Allowed—Hotel-Bred Children Likely to Be Precocious.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.  
Everybody is familiar with the infant terrible. Dr. Maurier occasionally drew him for our amusement, and he figures in many jests and anecdotes.

This sometimes uncomfortable specimen of childhood is not necessarily disagreeable or scolded. He simply at his best state has a habit of appearing on the scene when he is not wanted, and of blurring out bits of truth that more tactful elders know enough to suppress. A child of this variety was one day sent by his mother to carry an extremely beautiful pair of slippers to a gentleman living in the neighborhood. She wrapped the gift in tissue paper and placed it in a box with her card, addressing it carefully, but she forgot to tell her little messenger to leave the box at the door, and return directly. The boy had his own friendliness toward the neighbor, and waited to see how he would receive the gift. "Your mother is wonderfully good," said the gentleman. "These slippers are just what I wanted most. It was lovely in her to make them for me."

"Oh," exclaimed the child, "mother didn't make them for you; she made them for my father, and as they did not fit him she was so vexed she did not know what to do. At last she thought she would send them over here, and she wouldn't need to bother about buying you a Christmas gift." This rather dulled the edge of pleasure in the case, and made the recipient's thanks a trifle perturbed.

"Ask your father," said Bobby's mother, "if he does not want to come to the library and see dear Aunt Fanny, who is soon going away." Off rushed the child, to be back in a minute, saying: "Father does not care about coming in to see Aunt Fanny. He says she is an old cat." When a little later, with an air of gentle bonhomie, Aunt Fanny's nephew by marriage presented himself, the situation was awkward and the old lady's manner a little strained.

At a table where several friends of the family were gathered, a young lady remarked to little Percy, eight years old, "If you won't play games with me I shall not come again."  
"I hope you never will," frankly answered the child. "I don't like you, and I shall be glad when you go away."

There lives in a southern family a tradition that soon after his famous duel with Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr was a guest beneath its hospitable roof. Duelling was not in those days regarded in southern households as necessarily disgraceful, if preliminaries had been duly arranged, and the affair of honor had been conducted according to the code. Nevertheless, a good deal of comment of an unkind nature followed Burr after that fatal ending of his duel with the popular Hamilton. The survivor was less fortunate than the victim. A child of the house wandered into the guest's room and, seeing there a silver-mounted pistol, possessed himself of it and, entering the drawing room abruptly inquired: "Is this the pistol, Col. Burr, with which you killed Gen. Hamilton?"

One may imagine the confusion and dismay of the older people at the innocent and inopportune remark.

Conscientious parents are often puzzled what to do with the infant terrible. He would be less formidable if they remembered two time-worn and homely adages, namely, Little pitchers have big ears and, Children should be seen and not heard.

Well-bred children do not interrupt conversation, say disagreeable things, or repeat what they should early learn will wound the feelings of others. American children are far too much in the foreground. Their place is not where it should be in the happy privacy of the home, for foolish parents trot them out and make them show their faces until they are puffed up with vanity and importance. The pendulum in its swing from the severity of an earlier time, has gone too far in an opposite direction. Children are not happier for having unlimited liberty of speech. Unless a child be exceptionally stupid, and the infant terrible as a rule is exceptionally clever, he does not put himself in evidence when he ought to be silent.

The parent in whose eyes truth is to be cultivated at any cost, rather prides herself on the candor of her offspring, when he tells a visitor that she has a wart on her nose or asks her why she wears such a queer bonnet. "Do your teeth come out at night?" inquires one of these little terrorists, to the annoyance of a bashful man, who does not wish attention called to his looks. And the child goes unrebuked, because his mother is afraid that reproof may tend to make him deceitful.

The fact is that virtues and good qualities are relative and that in training children we must not lay the emphasis on one point more strongly than on another. What we need to do is to teach children the art of speak-

ing only the truth at all times, while at the same time they must learn the lesson that all truth is not always to be spoken. Neither has anybody, child or adult, the right to ask impertinent questions or make impertinent comments. Truth is one item in home training, a foundation-stone in character. Charity and courtesy are foundation-stones equally as indispensable in preparation for the intercourse of the family, of business, and of society.

One of the greatest misfortunes that can occur in a child's life is the loss of a sweet and simple home-life. When children are brought up in hotels and boarding houses, are more or less noticed by strangers, and accustomed to publicity, or when they are very much left to the care of servants, they are likely to develop the traits that make childhood unlovely. We say of such children that they know too much that too soon the exquisite veils of childish innocence have been torn away. When parents are forced to bring their children up in the glare instead of in the shade, in hotels instead of in quiet homes, extra pains should be taken to keep them modest, shy and silent in company. Certainly they should never be permitted to push themselves and their affairs to the front, while their parents and friends await their convenience before going on with their own proceedings.

Another specimen of the infant terrible seems to have inherited the traits of the savage. This child is far worse than the other, for he is cruel to cats and dogs and takes a barbarous delight in killing or maiming squirrels and birds. This child is a degenerate, and is taking the initial step on the road that leads downward to the criminal court. A less hateful but not less unwelcome specimen is the child with a passion for hacking and destroying whatever comes in his path. He tears books, breaks furniture, uproots flowers and leaves the mark of his little hatchet wherever he goes. Happily, his energy being only misdirected, may be turned into safer channels; for him manual training is a boon, and he will probably emerge from his present state of vandalism into useful and attractive boyhood later on.

The cruel child must be taught in the only way that will appeal to him; if need be, he must suffer in his own person that he may learn what suffering means. No parent is without blame who does not take the infant terrible in hand and reduce him as soon as possible to good order.

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## FASHIONABLE PRINCESS.

### Slender Figure Must Make Use of the Little Fancy Coats Designed for Princess Gowns.

No slight figure should attempt a princess with a yoke that covers the entire top of the shoulders. If she wears a princess skirt only, that is a different matter, but a full frock should have the fabric carried well into the shoulder seams. This gives a chance to fill the ugly hollows at the side of the arms, which are far more fatal to a good figure than a lack of bust, though many women do not think so.

The women for whom the princess is still too severe should always wear a loose jacket of lace or embroidery.

These are the last smart things in clothes. They can be made at home or bought at the shops. Some are in precious Irish weaves, or even duchess, but you can also get them in the cheaper makes.

The trouble is that one is apt to get them too patchy when made at home. Still if you have fine bits of lace or embroidery, here is your chance to use them. They are nothing more or less than shortened peleries—just what we always have called zouaves.

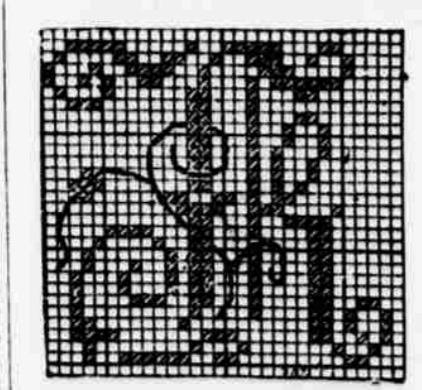
The sleeves make them different from a bolero. These are wide and short, usually cut circular. They are made in chiffon velvet, by the way, which seems a queer choice for spring unless one sees the remarkable amount of velvet used this season. Taffeta gowns are heaped with it. But there is nothing new in clothes, really, for this was a dominant fashion many years ago.

These little jackets are worn over so many various kinds of frocks that one would be a good investment for any woman. Over all white and pastel colored lingerie frocks they are charming and afford just that amount of warmth needed on summer evenings.

## PRETTY INITIAL LETTER.

### Every Good Housewife Likes Her Linen Nicely Marked and We Show an Attractive Model.

The Initial K shown here is worked in cross-stitch with a scroll of long



ATTRACTIVE LETTERING.

stitches running through. It is suitable for marking house linen, and should be worked with flax thread, washing-silk, or ingrain cotton.

French Commodity.  
Potato starch is used in France to sweeten sour grape juice.

## PROSPERITY INCREASING.

### Will Continue Unchecked for Years If Discontent Does Not Creep In.

A bulletin just issued by the department of commerce states that American exports for eight months ending with February exceeded, in value those for eight months ending with February, 1905, by \$190,000,000. Of this increase \$133,000,000 was of agricultural products, while \$45,000,000 was of manufactures.

By themselves, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, these figures mean little but considered in their proper relations they give a striking indication of our national prosperity. And to understand what these relations are we must remember that there are four great groups of articles of foreign commerce, three consisting of both imports and exports and a fourth of imports alone. The progress of foreign trade with respect to each of these groups is here summarized on the basis of the figures of each for the first seven or eight months of the last three fiscal years—the months ending with January or February.

1. Foodstuffs, agricultural exports, and food imports. This is still our largest class of exports. Its value was \$709,000,000 for the period ending with February last, as against \$567,000,000 and \$658,000,000 for the same periods ending with February in 1905 and 1904. It grows, but irregularly, from year to year, according to the harvests here and abroad. Food imports are practically stationary, now ranging around \$80,000,000 for the period. But for our failure so far to develop as we might sugar and coffee growing in our new possessions these imports would decline rapidly.

2. Materials, raw or partly manufactured, of industry. Our mine and forest exports are practically stationary and tend to decline. We are using these products more and more at home. But our imports of materials are increasing steadily. They were \$199,000,000 in the eight months ending with February, 1904; \$231,000,000 for the period ending with February, 1905; had already reached \$221,000,000 by the end of last January, and by the end of the year will doubtless break all records.

3. Manufactures. Imports practically stationary, ranging now around \$12,000,000 for the period and tending to decline. Exports growing steadily and rapidly, and increased from \$288,000,000 for the period ending with February, 1904, to \$342,000,000 for the period ending with February, 1905, to \$387,000,000 for the period ending with last February.

4. Luxuries; imports only. They were \$6,000,000 for the period ending with February, 1904; \$9,000,000 for the period ending with February, 1905, and about \$12,500,000 for the period ending with last February.

These figures show prosperity all along the line. Those of the second and third groups are particularly interesting. The prosperity of our agricultural interests requires no argument. These figures show that not only is this nation one of the world's great food storehouses, but that it is also becoming its greatest workshop.

We are selling to other countries less of our materials and buying more of theirs. We are buying less of their manufactures and selling them more and more of ours. We are strengthening our position as increasers of the value of commodities by industry. And our increasing purchases of luxuries show that not only are we doing more work, but that it is also profitable work, giving us money to spend for things not necessary.

There is no question about our great and increasing prosperity. And, while all things human are transitory, there is no question that this exuberant prosperity will be unchecked for some years, if we do not become discontented with it and spoil it by failing to treat the conditions and institutions under which it has been attained with common sense.

## POINTERS AND OPINIONS.

☞ The average ad valorem rate of duty on dutiable imports for the fiscal year 1905 was 45.24 per cent, less than any preceding year under the Dingley tariff.—American Economist.

☞ Petitioning the present congress to revise the tariff is a manifestation of the faith that moves mountains without disturbing the scenery.—Milwaukee News.

☞ Ex-Senator David B. Hill says he is content to be a looker-on in politics. This is a good year undoubtedly to have a safe seat in the upper gallery.—N. Y. Tribune.

☞ With William Jennings Bryan gaining strength daily in congress as a conservative leader of the Democracy, the only thing that Judge Parker can do is to stand aghast.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

☞ Germany will not enforce her high tariff schedules against imports from America because there would be retaliation, and in a tariff war she would be heavily the loser.—Buffalo Commercial.

☞ Northern papers are objecting that a southern man cannot be elected president in 1908 upon the Democratic ticket. Well, what difference does that make? We don't seem to be able to elect any other kind on the Democratic ticket.—Atlanta Journal.

☞ Although there is no doubt that Mr. Hearst is capable of such a deed, it would, as he himself suggests, be interesting to know how he managed to "put his feet under the mahogany of the Democratic national committee and then stab his host in the back." Isn't it up to Mr. De Lancy Nicoll to explain?—Boston Transcript.

## NOTHING LIKE A BARGAIN.

### This Country Will Continue to Control Its Tariff and Administration.

Although the concession is but for one year, it may be safely assumed that by next year at this time a permanent arrangement will be made, and that it will not be as the result of a fake reciprocity treaty or any other concession or agreement by virtue of which we lose control of the provisions of our tariff laws or the methods of their administration, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

Appearances indicate that the German government is about ready to accept in its dealings with us the American principle of impartial trade. We give to Germany in most cases and should give it all the benefit of our Dingley rates, which are our minimum rates. In return we expect Germany's minimum rates, and if we do not get them we shall have to create some maximum rates for the benefit of Germany and some other countries. A good many preposterous stories have got into print as to certain things which the "president" was to do for Germany "on the quiet" in return for the concession of her minimum rates to us. One was to the effect that the president was to instruct our delegates to the Algeiras conference to side with Germany against France. Another, equally absurd, was to the effect that the president was to instruct the treasury officials to shut their eyes to undervaluations of German commodities subject to ad valorem duties in this country. The president has no authority to do either of those things, and if he had the authority it is an insult to suggest that he would sell the American vote at a diplomatic conference, or order treasury officials to violate their official oaths. There has been no bargain made. Germany and the United States will remain two friendly nations and each will manage its revenue laws to suit itself. But, as we expect most favored nation treatment from Germany, we should give it to her in return, which means the abrogation of all treaties which prevent it.

## THE SHOE PINCHES THERE

### Point in Protective Tariff That Is Perfectly Plain to the Workman.

Suppose that to please Gov. Guild and ex-Gov. Douglas and our manufacturers of boots and shoes we should repeal the duty on hides, says the American Economist. We should also, of course, at the same time repeal the duty on boots and shoes. That having been done, our market would be open to the product of foreign countries, and in a very short time there would be an inundation of footwear into this country against which our own manufacturers would have to compete. In order to meet this importation and be able to sell boots and shoes in our own market in competition with those from abroad it would be necessary to make them as cheaply. The cost of material being the same in both countries, there would remain nothing to bring about equality in the cost of production except wages. The consequence would be, the wages of all the people in this country engaged in making boots and shoes would have to go down to the level of wages abroad, which is about half the amount now paid here. This result would be most unfortunate in itself, but there would be other effects to follow. There are at present considerably over 200,000 people engaged in making boots and shoes, and the purchasing power of these people would at once be cut in half. In many towns and villages boot and shoe making is the only occupation of a large portion of the people. To cut in half the wages of the people would mean the large diminution of their trade with all classes of the community. This would be reflected in buying the merchandise of others, so that the result would be far spreading. It would be well to consider seriously before taking the duty off from hides and boots and shoes—to estimate thoroughly this matter of reduction of wages.

## There Has Been a Change.

The disappearance of the German tariff war cloud upset many calculations regarding the congressional campaign of 1906. The free traders welcomed the prospect and the American Reciprocal Tariff league was preparing to go into every doubtful district in the middle west and convert the present protectionist majority in the lower house into a tariff ripping force that by a coalition with the Democrats would control action in favor of wide open reciprocity in competitive products and an all-round revision of the Dingley schedules. Germany's unwillingness to begin hostilities has changed the situation. It gives reciprocity a serious setback and leaves the revisionists short of ammunition. The country is to be congratulated upon the good sense of the standpatters in refusing to be scared by the German threat.—American Economist.

☞ Nobody but a pessimist can believe that this country will be as bad as the socialists say it is.—Toledo Blade.

☞ Vesuvius should do all its spouting before Bryan gets around that way on his tour. Bryan is a dangerous rival.—Philadelphia Press.

☞ We have neither tariff nor shipping laws that drive American boats from the oceans. All shipbuilding material is free. Every newspaper of foreign leanings is against the pending measure. That is a matter of course.—Buffalo News.



## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

### Progress Which the Interchurch Conference Is Making in Its Work.

The Inter-Church Conference on Marriage and Divorce at its recent meeting in New York city ordered the preparation and publication of a third appeal to the people of the United States on the subject with which the conference has to deal. There is no new argument to present. The conference is committed to enforce by repetition, and to emphasize by reiteration, the great truth of the sacredness of marriage as not a contract lightly formed and easily broken, but an estate of life, first among the institutions of God for man, and foremost among the sanctities of human life. It needs guarding against the profanation of thoughtlessness, of mere passion, of worldly advantage or social advancement, of mercenary or any other low motives. It needs the protection of wise laws, of sound public opinion, and of religious sanction. The scandal of frequent and facile divorce, with the remarriage that follows, often as the accomplishment and with the accomplice of the separation, is really a by-word and reproach to our country, remarks the Christian Work; and the radical cure can only be reached by going to the root and cause, namely, the non-realization of the religious element in matrimony. First of all, then, the conference urges the recognition of the true intent and meaning of the marriage bond, "the union of one man with one woman for life." This the clergy ought to teach, "in season and out of season;" and this Christian men and women ought to impress deeply upon their own consciences, and to teach their children and their children's children, until the truth shall pervade society and prevail over the loose and low sentiments so common to-day. To this end a resolution was adopted by the conference at its last meeting declaring that it was "the sense of the conference that the Scriptural and most effectual way to meet and overcome the divorce evil is by education, with a view to elevating the moral sentiments of the people." Meanwhile the conference is encouraged by its own growth in membership; duly elected representatives from the Presbyterian church in the United States (South), and the Church of the New Jerusalem, having been present at its last meeting. Still more, both by its influence and by the increasing public conviction of the evil of divorce, the atmosphere seems to be clearing. This is noticeable in the public press, in the outspokenness of many clergymen, in the utterances of influential laymen, and in the serious consideration which the question is now receiving from the members of the bar.

## Difficulties of Missionary in Syria.

Dr. George T. Post, a missionary of long experience in Syria, writes:

"Missions in Turkey are embarrassed by the drain of emigration more than by all other drawbacks and hindrances. This is a factor against which energetic action is no antidote. Persecutions we can bear; opposition we can overcome; stubborn unbelief we can enlighten; stolid indifference we can interest; but what can we do with nothing? Multiplication of a minus quantity only increases the deficit. We have hoped for the reflex influence of the emigrants on their return laden with new ideas and inspiration, but with few exceptions we have had none of these offsets to the loss. Our only consolation is that he who sent us here is in some mysterious way at the bottom of this movement. His mill grinds slowly but it never closes and is never out of order. At least he can use the situation to exercise our faith in the infinite and far-reaching wisdom of God, who knows the end from the beginning."

## Revival Meetings by Telephone.

A unique feature of the Torrey-Alexander meetings at Philadelphia has been the use of the telephone to extend the circle of influence of the meetings. A telephone company installed a megaphone just above the speakers' stand at the armory, through which the singing of Mr. Alexander and the sermons of Dr. Torrey were transmitted over the wires throughout the city. It was not necessary for the people to leave their homes in order to listen to the revival services; they could do so by merely taking the telephone receiver from the hook and asking Central to connect them with the armory. For five cents they could listen for 15 minutes to the singing and preaching. The use of the invention was probably unique in the history of revival meetings in America.

## Good to Servants.

Lady Diana de Vere Huddleston, who died in London recently, left a will bequeathing \$90,000 to her servants and directing that her ashes after cremation should be placed in the oak shrine awaiting them at Coutts' bank and buried with those of her husband, which she had carried with her wherever she went for 15 years.

## Don't let droppings accumulate under the roosts.

They throw off too much ammonia during warm days in winter.

## READ AND YOU WILL LEARN

That the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice endorse and recommend, in the strongest terms possible, each an every ingredient entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the cure of weak stomach, dyspepsia, constipation, "liver complaint," torpid liver, or biliousness, chronic bowel affections, and all catarrhal diseases of whatever region, name or nature. It is also a specific remedy for all such chronic or long standing cases of catarrhal affections and their results, as bronchitis, throat and lung diseases (except consumption) accompanied with severe coughs. It is not so good for acute colds and coughs, but for lingering, or chronic cases it is especially efficacious in producing perfect cures. It contains Black Cherry bark, Golden Seal root, Bloodroot, Stone root, Mandrake root and Queen's root—all of which are highly praised as remedies for all the above mentioned affections by such eminent medical writers and teachers as Prof. Bartholow, of Jefferson Med. College; Prof. Hare, of the Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Vinley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., late of Cincinnati; Prof. John M. Secor, of the Univ. of Cincinnati; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago, and scores of others equally eminent in their several schools of practice.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for like purposes, that has any such professional endorsement—worth more than any number of ordinary testimonials. Open publicity of its formula and the bottle wrapper is the best possible guaranty of its merits. A glance at this published formula will show that "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no poisonous or harmful agents and no alcohol—chemically pure glycerine, glycerine being used instead. Glycerine is entirely unobjectionable and besides is a most useful ingredient in the cure of all stomach as well as bronchial, throat and lung affections. There is the highest medical authority for its use in all such cases. The "Discovery" is a concentrated glyceric extract of native medicinal roots and is safe and reliable.

A booklet of extracts from eminent medical authorities, endorsing its ingredients, is mailed free of cost to each address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## The First Stage Coach into Denver.

On the 17th of May, 1859, Denver turned out to welcome the first through coach of what was destined to grow into the "Overland Mail," an enterprise which, for sheer American pluck and daring, must be forever linked with the fame of the "Pony Express."

Red shirts drifted to the outskirts of the hamlet and dotted the hills around. Hard-faced bartenders made ready for the "hottest night that ever tore the camp loose." The artillery of holster and saddle-boot was unlimbered for an ecstatic fusillade. There was a lively betting in dust and nuggets that the first through stage had been gathered in by Indians, with takers as eager to stake their faith that the scalps of driver and guard would come through intact. At length a swirl of dust showed far down the trail. It grew into a yellow cloud and crept toward the eager hamlet. Then six mules, stretched out on the gallop, emerged from the curtain and behind them was the lumbering, swaying stage come safely through, on time, and Denver was in touch with the world where men wore white shirts and lived in real houses. The cheers that roared a welcome to this heroic enterprise were echoed in every western town which hoped and longed for a link of its own with the home country, "way back east."—"The Story of the Overland Mail," in The Outing Magazine for April.

## Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When the tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nice cases of deafness are cured by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. Sold by Druggists. J. C. HALL & CO., Toledo, O. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## Safe.

An official in the land office at Washington relates how Dr. Whipple, for a long time Bishop of Minnesota, once undertook to hold religious services near an Indian village in one of the western states. It appears that the bishop's effects were scattered about the "lodge," and, when about to go out, he asked the chief if it were safe to leave them there while he went to the village for service.

"Plenty safe," grunted the Indian; "no white man in a hundred miles from here."—Harper's Weekly.

## Must Ask Aldrich.

"Senator," she asked, "do you believe in foreordination?"

"If you will pardon me," replied the statesman, "I prefer not to answer that question, as I have never had occasion to ask Aldrich about it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Why are you bowing to that man? Do you know him?" asked Madge in surprise. "Yes," said her chum, "he walked over me so many times getting out between acts at the theater last night that we got real well acquainted."—Detroit Free Press.

