

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

E. Julius Williams writes in the Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald as follows:

"In the message sent out by the governor of our great state, he said, 'Let us save the white boy and girl by stamping out ignorance.' Did he mean that we infer that their salvation depended largely upon the extent of consideration given 400,000 Negroes of school age in this state?"

"Two races cannot live in the same state, under the same law, enjoying the same pursuits of happiness and life, if one race's interests are advanced at the sacrifice of the other."

"Our state superintendent of education has not as yet found time to say much in behalf of the Negro children."

"Our county superintendents have not spoken out in loud tones; maybe after a while they will be heard from."

"When we think of it, we are not pleasantly reminded; the education of my people started at the head but not at the foot, because it is at the bottom of life's ladder one must begin life's journey. We were first taught to make a living, when our first lesson should have been to make a life."

Here is the remarkably practical and workable suggestion of this man who so feelingly writes of his race.

This matter should come to the attention of every man, woman and child in the state:

"If in every home where my people are employed as servants they are given one-half hour—every quarter of an hour—each day by the third or fourth grade child in that home teaching these servants to spell, read and write their own names, what a great school we would have through this medium for the Negro, and how much it would mean to your children. Many of the cooks live in the yard and not a few have children. In spite of all you do, your children will learn from them by association."

"What is true of your cook and children is true of your washerwoman and children, nurse and children, your driver and children, and even the men, women and children of my race that pass your home. Your children go on the street to and fro from school in this way form habits through observation."

"Will it pay? Will it be worth while striking out ignorance among the 400,000 in our state?"

"We need more laws of human kindness and less laws of civil punishment."

We cannot but realize the justice of this man's plea; we know when the Negro woman has been properly educated, as is being done in a comparatively small way by the institutions of learning for the Negro in this state; the tired mother may not be subjected to the diet of underdone or overdone food, the child will not so often be the victim of disease and careless nursing, through the companionship of an ignorant nurse maid.

Because the South still considers the Negro in the light of a domestic necessity, the occupation of house servant becomes their vocation. If we desire efficiency in our Negro help we must at least grant them education along the lines of work they have been placed in.

Fire losses and the expense of fire prevention cost the United States more each year than the total value of its production of gold, silver, copper and petroleum.

The fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the Negro Business league, of which Booker T. Washington is president, will be celebrated in Boston August 18 to 20. The organization was formed for the discussion and solution of business and economic problems peculiar to the Negro race. The coming sessions will be devoted to a consideration of the progress made since 1900 and to practical suggestions for new business methods and for general co-operation.

According to figures compiled by the league, since 1900 the number of Negro business enterprises in the country has increased from 20,000 to 45,000; the number of Negro banks from 2 to 51; the number of drug stores from 250 to 695; Negro-owned undertaking establishments from 450 to 1,000; wholesale businesses from 149 to 240; retail stores from 10,000 to 25,000.

Since the organization of the league, as revealed by the federal census for 1910, farm property owned by Negroes has increased 177 per cent in value—from \$177,404,688 to \$312,892,218. The value of domestic

The list of the British and Foreign Bible society at the present time includes versions in 456 tongues—the complete Bible in 112 languages, the New Testament in 111 more, and at least one book of Scripture in 233 other languages.

Many public bequests are contained in the will of William H. Swasey of Newburyport, which was filed at Salem. Among them is one of \$10,000 to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial school.

A woman will labor hard all day shopping for her friends, just for the pleasure of spending the money.

Before going courting, get acquainted with the neighbors and hear their opinion of the girl.

When we don't go to simple things in a complex way, life is less a picture.

Women who associate with men from the lowest ranks of the community are

The fact brought out by Dr. William C. Woodward, health officer of Washington, D. C., before a Negro health conference in New Orleans, that the high death rate among Negroes is not wholly due to hygienic conditions, but to racial ones as well, serves only to increase the concern with which the entire subject is being viewed. The Negroes, according to this authority, are, for physical and racial reasons, not so well prepared as the whites for the conditions of climate and mode of life in this country. To add the handicap of the racially unfit to the already heavy burden shouldered by the Negro is to increase the load of responsibility for the white man.

When Houston, Atlanta, New Orleans and other large southern cities began to investigate the sanitary and living conditions in their Negro quarters recently the communities were shocked at the revelation. In a state of segregation the thing would have been bad enough. But colored nurses, cooks and servants of the white people lived amid these conditions and came daily from them to wash, dress and nurse the children of white people, serve their meals and clean their houses. This fact, needless to say, struck residents of those cities with considerable force.

Protests had been made to the census bureau for not separating the whites and blacks in the mortality figures for southern cities, the contention being that the high rate was unfair to charge against the white people. But after the first flush of indignation wore away and people gave the subject sober second thought it was realized that perhaps the white people were in part responsible for the high death rate among Negroes, inasmuch as they had done little or nothing to decrease the figure.

The determined effort on the part of the white man to know in broader terms the life of the southern Negro has been remarked by Dr. W. D. Weatherford of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. "This is no morbid curiosity," he said at Memphis last spring, "nor is it a passing fad. There are fewer magazine articles, perhaps, and less agitation, but a book written by a southern woman passed the 20,000 mark within eight months after its publication, which is a marvelous sale for any book dealing with a social problem. I make bold to say that there have been more volumes on the Negro read by southern whites in the last five years than were read in all the 50 years preceding."

This same authority cited also the determination by the best element in the South to share in the religious and social improvement of the Negro race. Farm demonstration agents are helping from one to a dozen Negroes to become better farmers. County superintendents throughout the South are holding institutes for colored people with much thoroughness and enthusiasm and visiting Negro schools as never before.

A wounded soldier who was operated on in Paris was found to have suffered from 68 separate wounds. Most of them were from bullets and pieces of shell. A remarkable fact is that the man will probably recover.

With English engineers doing the work, the Russian city of Baku will obtain a new water supply from mountains 120 miles distant.

animals from \$85,216,337 to \$177,273,785, or 107 per cent; poultry from \$3,788,792 to \$5,113,756, or 36 per cent; implements and machinery from \$18,586,225 to \$36,861,418, or 98 per cent; land and buildings from \$69,636,420 to \$272,501,665, or 293 per cent.

Officers of several affiliated organizations, among which are the National Negro Press association, the National Negro Bankers' association, the National Negro Funeral Directors' association, the National Negro Bar association and the National Association of Negro Insurance Men, will tell the members of the league the results attained in their several lines. Besides the business meetings a social program is being arranged.

A special train will carry the Southern members of the league to Boston, and arrangements are being made for other trains to bring delegates from Chicago and further west. Emmett J. Scott of Tuskegee, Ala., is in charge of these details.

A Paris scientist is trying to collect phonograph records of all forms of speech.

The amount of whiskey distilled in Kentucky fell off two-thirds last year, the decrease in Pennsylvania was 33 per cent and that in Maryland more than 40 per cent. Prohibitionists say that since whiskey is kept from four to eight years before consumption, a corresponding decrease in usage is expected in that length of time.

Cape Cod, the peninsula of Massachusetts, is no longer a cape. It has been made an island by the completion of the Cape Cod canal.

The joke about finding a long hair on a man's coat is the oldest one in the world, and the poorest.

It is hard for a woman to realize there was a time when there were only two lies in the world.

If you can tell whether it is old whiskey the probabilities are that you drink too much of it.

The whale's progress through the water is limited to ten or twelve miles an hour.

GERMANS BURN A RUSSIAN TOWN



In the German advance toward Libau, the Teutons retaliated for the incendiaryism of the Russians in eastern Prussia by setting fire to many of the towns and villages in their path. The picture shows the Russian town of Szawle going up in flames as the poor inhabitants flee with their scant goods. German officers and soldiers are observing the effects of their work.

NATIONAL WEALTH SHOWS BIG GAIN

Increase of 75 Per Cent Is Record Made in Eight Years.

FEDERAL DEBT ALSO GROWS

Interesting Facts Brought Out in Decennial Report of Wealth, Public Indebtedness and Taxation by the United States Census Bureau.

Washington, D. C.—The decennial report on wealth, debt and taxation, issued by Director Sam L. Rogers of the bureau of census, department of commerce, and compiled under the direction of Mr. Starke M. Grogan, chief statistician in charge of the inquiry, will show an increase in the national wealth of 75 per cent in eight years; in net federal indebtedness, 6 per cent in 11 years; in net state indebtedness, 44.5 per cent in 11 years; in net county indebtedness, 59 per cent in 11 years; in net municipal indebtedness, 114 per cent in 11 years; and in the general property tax levy, of 86 per cent in 10 years.

In this report are brought together in two bound volumes all the statistics pertaining to the general subject of wealth, debt and taxation which have been issued from time to time during the past year in a series of bulletins.

The National Wealth. The bureau estimates the total value of all classes of property in the United States, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions, in 1912 at \$187,739,000,000, or \$1,955 per capita. This estimate is presented merely as the best approximation which can be made from the data available and as being fairly comparable with that published eight years ago. The increase between 1904 and 1912 was 75 per cent for the total amount and 49 per cent for the per capita. Real estate and improvements, including public property, alone constituted \$110,677,000,000, or 59 per cent of the total, in 1912. The next greatest item, \$18,149,000,000, was contributed by the railroads; and the third, \$14,694,000,000, represented the value of manufactured products, other than clothing and personal adornment, furniture, vehicles and kindred property.

Public Indebtedness. The net public indebtedness in 1913 amounted to \$4,850,461,000. This amount was made up as follows: National debt, \$1,028,564,000, or \$10.59 per capita; state debt, \$345,942,000, or \$3.57 per capita; county debt, \$371,528,000, or \$4.33 per capita; and municipal debt, \$2,884,885,000, or \$54.27 per capita. Thus the average urban citizen's share of the net federal, state, county and municipal debt combined was \$72.76; and the average rural citizen's share of the net federal, state and county debt combined was \$18.49.

The total federal debt in 1910 was \$2,916,205,000, of which amount \$967,368,000 was represented by bonds, \$375,682,000 by noninterest-bearing debt (principally United States notes or "greenbacks"), and \$1,573,157,000 by certificates and notes issued on deposits of coin and bullion. Against this indebtedness there was in the treasury \$1,887,641,000 in cash available for payment of debt, leaving the net national indebtedness at \$1,028,564,000, or \$10.59 per capita. The increase in the net indebtedness between 1902 and 1913 amounted to 6 per cent, but for the per capita figure there was a decrease of 13 per cent. The burden due to the national debt is thus very light in comparison with that imposed by the indebtedness of other great nations. The state debt, however, rests still more easily on the shoulders of the average citizen, being only one-third as great as that of the nation. The total state indebtedness in 1913 was \$422,797,000, and the net debt—that is, the total debt less sinking-fund assets—was \$345,942,000, or \$3.57 per capita. The net debt increased by 44.5 per

cent between 1902 and 1913, and the per capita net debt by 18 per cent.

The only two states in which the per capita state debt in 1913 exceeded the per capita national debt were Massachusetts, with a net debt of \$79,551,000, or \$22.78 per capita, and Arizona, with \$3,065,000, or \$13.28 per capita. In these states, however, the large per capita debt is due principally not to the state debt proper but to the considerable amount of contingent debt assumed by the state in the name of the metropolitan districts in Massachusetts and the counties and municipalities in Arizona.

The total county debt in 1913 amounted to \$371,528,000, of which amount \$371,528,000, or \$4.33 per capita, was net debt. The net indebtedness increased by 89 per cent between 1902 and 1913, and the per capita net indebtedness by 55 per cent.

By far the greatest item of indebtedness in this country is that of municipalities. This amounted in 1913 to an aggregate of \$2,884,885,000, of which \$2,884,885,000, or \$54.27 per capita, represented net indebtedness. The rate of increase in net indebtedness between 1902 and 1913 was 114 per cent.

The total levies of taxes on real estate, personal property and other property subject to ad valorem taxation, by states, counties, municipalities, school districts, and other civil divisions, increased from \$734,737,000, or \$9.22 per capita, in 1902 to \$1,349,841,000, or \$13.91 per capita, in 1912, the percentages of increase being 86 for the total amount and 51 for the per capita.

Levies for state purposes increased from \$80,402,000 in 1902 to \$155,643,000 in 1912, or by 94 per cent. During the same period the levies by counties, municipalities, school districts, etc., increased from \$644,335,000 to \$1,184,253,000, or by 84 per cent. The county levies in 1912 were \$288,932,000, and those of municipalities, school districts, and other minor civil divisions amounted to \$895,321,000.

Thus it appears that an increase of 75 per cent in 8 years—indicating a gain of 115 per cent in 11 years—in national wealth has been accompanied by an increase, during 11 years, of 6 per cent in net federal indebtedness, 44.5 per cent in net state indebtedness, 89 per cent in net county indebtedness, and 114 per cent in net municipal indebtedness. In connection with the growth in municipal indebtedness, however, it should be borne in mind that the proportion which urban population represented of the total was materially greater in

PRETTIEST GIRL IN AMERICA



Hoboken, N. J., has come into its own again, for the prettiest girl in America was once called the "belle of Hoboken." That was before Miss Justine Johnston won the \$5,000 prize for being the most beautiful girl in America. "If I were not a pretty girl," says Miss Johnston, "I might still be living in Hoboken, instead of New York. If I had my choice between being the prettiest girl in America and the most talented girl, I would unhesitatingly choose the latter."

Parents of Triplets Sixty-Five. Cookeville, Tenn.—Triplets were born recently to Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Moore of Rickman, 15 miles north of

this city. They are all girl babies and are healthy, normal and vigorous infants. The proud father is sixty-five years old, while the mother is thirty.

Sent Her by Parcel Post. Savannah, Ga.—Wearing a placard, on which were her name and destination, and 15 cents in parcel post stamps, Edna Neff, six years old, passed through the terminal station here on her way from Pensacola to Christiansburg, Va., where her father awaited her.

ON NEW PRINCIPLE HAVE QUEER POWER

Windmill That Is Not at the Mercy of the Wind.

Diagram Shows the Working of the Plan—Complete Machine Can Be Placed in Position at Small Cost—High Power Made.

When the wind strikes a surface inclined at an angle to the direction of the wind the latter tends to displace the surface in a direction that depends upon the degree of inclination. Upon this well-known principle sailboats, windmills and aeroplanes are built. When the wind comes in a diametrically opposite direction—that is to say, strikes the surface on the other side—it tends to displace it in the opposite direction. It would seem, then, to be impossible so to place a surface that it shall always move in the same direction, no matter whence the wind that moves it comes.

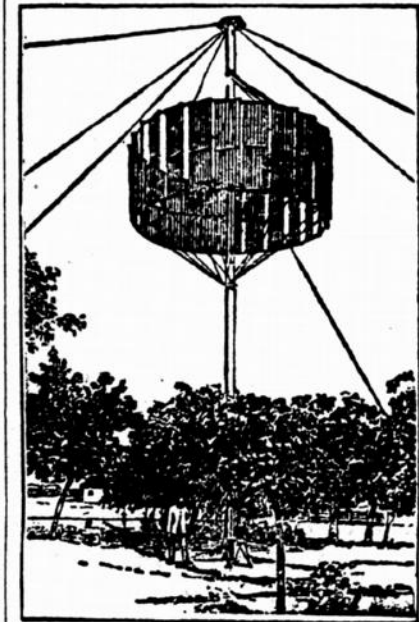
A French windmill maker has, however, succeeded in solving this apparent paradox, and his device is described in detail by R. Villers in La Nature. He makes a horizontal windmill with perpendicular vanes and axis revolved by the vanes without gearing.

The wind is utilized "going and coming." When the vanes are properly inclined the power produced by this strange windmill is quite high, and the wind that reaches nine-tenths of the wheel's diameter is set to work, no matter from what direction it is blowing.

The firm that is making these mills delivers one, complete, in France, with mounting, pipes, pump, etc., for 600 francs, or about \$120.

The wheel may be raised or lowered on its axle by pulleys, and the upper socket is self-lubricated on a covered tank of oil at the very top.

The turning wheel operates the pumps through an eccentric at the bottom of the mast. This eccentric is a most ingenious but simple device for regulating the speed of the pump according to the strength of the



The windmill with horizontal wheel on its mast. At the top is the receptacle for oil, protected from the weather by a hood. Below is seen the variable eccentric that transmits the power to the pump.

As the wind increases, the eccentricity increases automatically, so that when the wind is high the pump works at great speed and quickly fills large reservoirs.

In a Name.

War which transforms noble cathedrals into shapeless masses of broken stone, which spoils the farmers' innocent fields with trenches full of burrowing human beings bent on blowing each other to pieces, which turns kings' palaces into barracks and gentlemen's country houses into hospitals, makes its own uses also of places dedicated in time of peace to the amusement of the populace. For instance, it was in a certain town in the Auvergne that a number of German prisoners were lodged in the hippodrome or circus. Some care was taken to make things as comfortable as possible for the involuntary inmates, but the persons "in charge" refused to remove a sign—thoughtfully put up the previous year by a humane society. The sign said: "Be good to the animals."

Kitchen Calisthenics.

"You ought to take a little exercise every morning before breakfast, Jobson."

"Um. What sort?"

"Oh, dumb bells or Indian clubs."

"That's out of the question."

"Nonsense! It's sheer laziness on your part. Get up, go through a few brisk movements and then sit down to your breakfast."

"That's exactly what I do. I cook my own breakfast while Mr. Jobson sleeps."

Quite Suitable.

"Do you think string instruments make a good accompaniment for the voice?"

"They ought to go all right with vocal cords."

Old Associations.

She-I suppose our quarrel makes you draw comparisons with your own home.

He—Yes, this is just like the rows mother used to make.

His Transit.

Lawyer—Did the defendant go home in the interim?

Witness—Now, he didn't. He went to the hospital in a ambulance.

Getting Nowhere.

"What a lot of energy you expend without making any actual progress!"

"Yes! Especially since the dancing craze set in!"

But a Seasoned One.

"Did you see the statement that Spain last year consumed 300,000,000 pounds of onions?"

"My, but that's a strong statement!"

Extraordinary Electric Qualities of Many Plants.

One in India Has Movement Very Similar to the Hand of a Watch—"Vegetable Octopus" of South America.

All plants are electric batteries. Some are weak, others are strong. According to Royal Dixon, author of "The Human Side of Plants," who has an entertaining article in the Edison Monthly on the extraordinary electric qualities of plants, the strongest is the well-known sensitive plant (Mimosa pudica), but the Iris, nicotiana, nasturtium and practically all the meat-eating plants produce a current of from .005 to .02 volt, which can be measured with a galvanometer.

"A very peculiar plant," writes Mr. Dixon, "and one which has tremendous



East Indian Telegraph Plant.

electrical powers, is the 'telegraph plant' (Desmodium gyrans). It is a native of India, and each of its leaves is composed of three leaflets; the larger one stands erect during the day, but turns down at night, while each of the smaller leaflets moves day and night without stopping. They describe by means of jerking motions complete circles, not unlike the smaller hand of a watch."

Then there is the Utricularia, or fishing plant, which lures small fish "into its capacious mouth and suddenly, as if an electric button were secretly pressed, closes in upon its helpless prey. In other words, it fishes with a net electrically wired!"

Near Lake Titicaca in South America and in the interior of Nicaragua is found a really terrible plant, a sort of vegetable octopus. This was first discovered by the naturalist Dunstan, who heard his dog cry out as if in agony. Running to his relief, Mr. Dunstan found the animal "enveloped in what seemed to him a perfect network of what seemed to be a fine, ropelike tissue of roots and fibers." He cut the fleshy fibers of the magnetized plant only with great difficulty. The dog was covered with blood. "The twigs curled like living sinuous fingers about his hands and it required terrific force to free himself from the plant's electric grasp, which left his hands red and blistered."

"How's the Wind, Sergeant?"

Every British soldier at the front is said to have become a close observer of the wind since the Germans began the use of gas; if it veers to the north and east it is an almost certain sign of attack. The respirators, or "muzzles," as the soldiers call them, are declared to give little protection from the gas. "Just get some one to throw a handful of chloride of lime in your face," says an officer in describing the gas. "That will give you a fair idea of the preliminary stages of the gas trouble."

Of the Second battalion of Lancashire Fusiliers, 403 men are reported to be "suffering from gas poisoning."

Scientists are believed to have discovered a means of combating the gas. It is planned to squirt hypophosphite of sodium in the air as the gas reaches the lines, thus destroying the deadly effects of the fumes.

No Hanoverian Orders.

The duke of Cumberland, struck off the roll of the Garter, cannot retaliate by striking Englishmen off rolls of his own as "rightful" king of Hanover. Hanoverian orders ceased to be conferred half a century ago, when Prussia extinguished the kingdom of Hanover, and the duke of Cambridge was the last surviving British Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order. This order was established in 1815 by our prince regent, afterward George VI. After Hanover and Britain parted, King Ernest Augustus I established the Order of St. George, in 1839. But in 1844 we found Queen Victoria refusing permission to her subjects to accept Hanoverian orders, explaining to Lord Aberdeen that "it would not be expedient to give to the king of Hanover a power which the queen herself does not possess, viz., that of granting orders as favors, or for personal services."—London Chronicle.

Always on the Job.

Dubwaite believes in taking a day off whenever the opportunity presents itself.

"If Dubwaite still believes that he's one of the most hopeful men I have ever met."

"Why so?"

"To my certain knowledge he's been waiting twenty years for an opportunity to present itself."

A Consoling Thought.

"Dubkins is a great comfort to me. I don't see how you can say that. He's the most tiresome chump I have ever met."

"That's just it. Although I don't amount to much, it's true, every time I look at Dubkins I feel that I could amount to less."

THE HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubs
Their Care and Cultivation



Francis Scott Key Rose, Named After the Author of "The Star Spangled Banner"—The Flowers Are Usually Large and Double.

IN THE HOME GROUNDS

By EBEN E. REXFORD.

This month will be a busy one for the gardener. There will be plants to put out, weeds to pull, insects to kill—quite enough to keep one at work most of the time.

I do my transplanting on cloudy days, if possible, but if the weather persists in being sunny, I do the work after sundown. Before lifting a seedling, I apply enough water to thoroughly saturate the soil in which it is growing. If this is done, the young plant can be moved without exposure to the roots, and it will receive no check whatever, but will keep on growing as if nothing had happened to it. But allow its tender, delicate roots to be exposed to air for ever so little a time and you run a serious risk of losing your plant.

If this does not happen, it will receive a check from which it will take a long time to recover.

One cannot be too careful with anything as delicate as a seedling plant. In bright weather newly transplanted seedlings will require shading for a day or two. I cut out a circle of coarse brown paper, about a foot across, make a slit to the center on one side of it, and fold the paper over two or three inches, running a wire out and in through the folded part. This wire serves to hold the paper together and acts as a support for the little brown paper umbrella.

It should be at least twelve inches long—long enough to insert in the ground close to the seedling, and hold the paper close well above the plant. It is designed to protect. This kind of a covering keeps the sun away from the plant, but does not interfere with free circulation of air about it.

What kind of a support are you going to give your gladioli? Trying their stalks to sticks gives them such a stiff and prim appearance that I always feel sorry for the poor plants. A stick in the center of a clump does not furnish a really satisfactory support to the stalks on the outside of it, and a hoop supported on sticks is open to the objection of being only a little better than nothing.

Here is my plan—and one that works well, and can be easily carried out. I take a strip of coarse mesh wire netting of the size of the bed



"Queen of the Belgians" Orchid.

\$1,000 FOR AN ORCHID

One thousand dollars has been bid in the auction for the famous "Queen of the Belgians" orchid; the proceeds of the sale went to the Belgian relief committee of the American Red Cross. This beautiful orchid, cultivated by Clement Moore, was one of the features of the recent International flower show.

The orchid, which is the only one of its kind in existence, and which connoisseurs have pronounced the most beautiful variety of Cattleya Schroederiae, is being cared for like a young baby. Following the English custom,

As He Saw Them.

He went to dine with a bachelor friend who prided himself that his few pictures were gems. After having enjoyed themselves well—too well, in fact—at dinner, they adjourned to the picture gallery, where the host pointed out to his guest a landscape, saying: "What do you think of that, my boy—eh?" The following reply was hiccupped, rather than spoken: "Beautiful, old chap—very fine—awfully good! Trees were 'bout so nah-shally."

Important "Dont's."

Adam Smith, who, regardless of all criticisms by subsequent political economists, is still quoted by those who are in the history of economic thought, was born June 5, 1723, in Kirkcaldy, by historians that he was the founder of political economy as a separate branch of human knowledge, and that he was the subject in any language failed to draw on that Scotch fountain of reasoning.

EASY WAYS TO AVOID WASTE

Many Methods by Which the "Left-Overs" May Be Converted Into Appetizing Dishes.

Of course, in using "left-overs" something new must be added. Tough steak may be finely chopped, seasoned with salt, pepper and onions, and fried in little cakes.

A nice stew can be made of the pieces of cold beef. Cut them in small pieces and cover with water, boil till tender, add an onion, carrot, potatoes, a little turnip, a spoonful of rice, pepper and salt. Serve with slices of toasted bread.

Scraps of veal, mutton, lamb or lean pork, alone or all together, make a fine meat pie, or, finely chopped up, may be heated in tomato sauce.

Remnants of fowl of any kind can be served with cream sauce; hashed with a dash of mustard and served on toast; used as sandwiches. The bones of fowl slowly simmered in water for a long time give the foundation for a rich soup.

Chop pieces of cold ham finely, season with onion and mustard and use for sandwiches, with scrambled eggs or in hash. Horseradish makes a good seasoning for this.

Cold potatoes may be fried, mashed, creamed and used in salads.

Other vegetables may be used in hash or stews, or as a vegetable salad.

Cold beans and corn warmed up in milk make a fine succotash.

Cold rice can be made into a pudding or used in muffins and griddle cakes.

Make hash and balls with left-over fish. Chop cold oysters finely and add to poultry dressing. Dry and pound all stale bread and use for rolling croquettes and fish in.

Fry cold oatmeal or wheat in butter and serve with cream and sugar.

"Waste not, want not," is the motto which should be hung in every kitchen; every kind of food left over can be utilized in some way.

MAXIMS FOR HOUSEWIVES

Don't forget to close the refrigerator door each time you use the box; the ice will last much longer.

If the aluminum cooking utensils turn black, try boiling tomato parings in them and they will brighten.

It is best not to serve the same dish twice a week unless it be a vegetable, as everyone likes a variety.

The bone should be left in a roast; it will help to keep the juice and will add flavor and sweetness.

To clean finger marks on doors, rub with a piece of flannel dipped in kerosene oil. The marks will disappear like magic. Afterward wipe with a clean cloth wrung out of hot water to take away the smell, as it does not destroy the paint. Paraffin oil is also excellent for cleaning varnished hall doors.

Kumiss.

This dish is of great value in the sickroom, as it is one form in which milk seldom fails to be retained by the patient. Kumiss made at home in the following way is most satisfactory:

Heat one quart of milk to 75 degrees Fahrenheit, add one and one-half tablespoons of sugar and one-fourth of a yeast cake broken in pieces and dissolved in one tablespoonful of lukewarm water. Fill sterilized bottles to within one and one-half inches of the top. Cork and shake. Place bottles, inverted, where they can remain at a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit for ten hours; then place in icebox for forty-eight hours, shaking occasionally to prevent cream from clogging mouth of bottles.—Woman's Home Companion.

Southern Biscuits.

Sift together two cups of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Then rub in a tablespoonful of lard. When the flour looks like meal, stir into it the white of one egg beaten to a stiff froth, and mix with a cupful of milk. Beat with a spoon, then turn out on a floured board and knead very lightly. Roll out about one-fourth of an inch thick, brush with melted butter and fold. Press together lightly, but do not roll again. Cut in small rounds and bake in a very quick oven.

Codfish and Cheese.

Soak a pound of codfish six hours in tepid water, then let it come to a boil. When cold, pick into flakes with a fork and season with pepper. Heat a cupful of milk to a boil, stir into it a teaspoonful of butter rolled in two of prepared flour. Mix with the picked fish and pour into a baking dish. Strew grated cheese thickly on top and bake in a quick oven to a delicate brown. It is yet nicer if you add a raw egg before cooking it. Something real new.

Tomatoes and Bacon.

Prepare tomatoes as in the preceding recipe, omitting the sauce. Keep them hot while you broil or fry thin slices of bacon to a delicate crisp. Arrange the tomatoes on a dish, lay a slice or two of the bacon on each piece of the tomato and serve. This is an excellent breakfast dish.

If for any reason it is not convenient to broil the tomatoes, they may be fried in butter or in olive oil, drained dry and served in the same fashion.

Sausage Bundles.

Roll out plain paste in six-inch squares, rather thin. Cut frankfurters in thin slices, rejecting the skin, and lay the slices in two rows in the center of the piece of paste; double, pinch ends together and fold as you would do up a bundle, wetting the edges to make them stick; then set away on ice until ready to bake. Bake in hot oven 15 minutes and serve hot with French or German mustard.

Soap Economy.

Soap should be stored some time before using in order to get the best value out of it. Remove wrapper, put the soap on a tin and place in a hot oven until moist, but be careful not to leave it too long or it will run out of shape. Remove and place in a cool spot. In a few hours it will be found hard and will last twice as long.

BUNGALOW HAS COME TO STAY

Type of Building in Greater Demand Than Ever, and With Good Reason.

PLANS FOR IDEAL RESIDENCE

Arrangement of Building and Grounds Makes Use of Every Foot Available—Excellent Cellar Basement Provided For—Splendid Light in Kitchen.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 187 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Neat, attractive, five-room bungalows are in great demand in towns, villages, and in the outskirts of large cities.

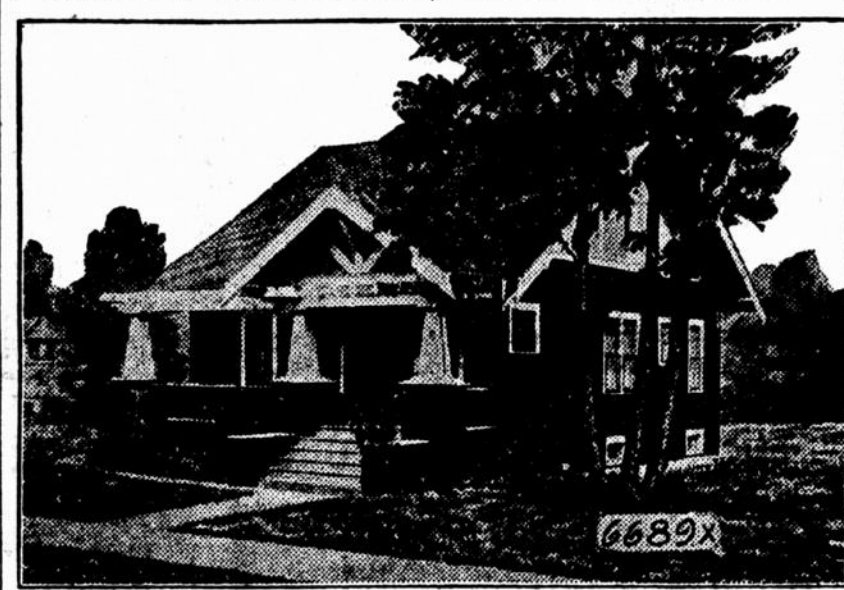
American ingenuity has met all difficulties and adjusted this type of building to the satisfaction of builders and owners and the public in general, with the exception only of covetous neighbors who are not fortunate enough to own bungalows.

The perspective and floor plan here illustrated shows a bungalow type of residence intended for a comparatively narrow lot that has considerable depth.

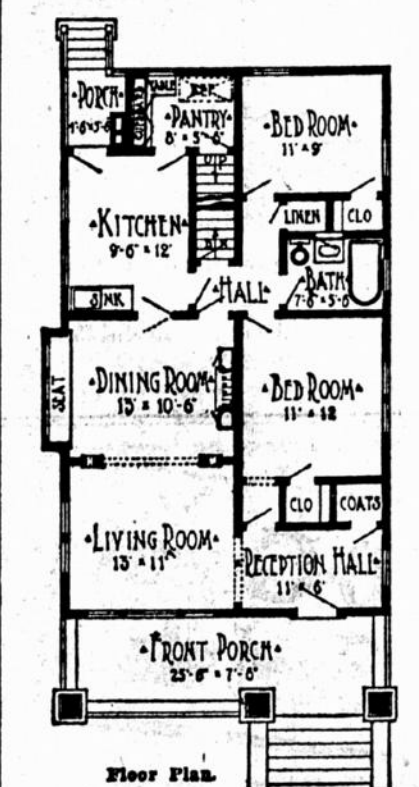
The general arrangement is to place the house about twenty feet back from the street to look well on the lot. The depth of the house is 41 feet 8 inches, which brings the rear of the building about sixty feet from the street line.

A bungalow setting requires considerable garden at the back and a neatly kept grass plot in front to carry out the idea of cozy home comfort. A pretty house needs beautiful flowers and handsome shrubbery to complete the picture.

The construction of this bungalow is concrete up to a few inches above



grade. Here the framework starts with a plank sill doubled, spiked and locked at the corners in the usual plank frame construction manner. The studs are toe-nailed into the sill in the usual way, and the main floor joists are supported by 2-inch girders gained into the studs at a height sufficient to give 7 1/2 feet of head room in the cellar. This height of head room is necessary for the proper setting of a warm-air furnace. From the joists up, the framework is built in the usual way, using 2 by 4 for studs and rafters, boarded over with common boarding and covered with building paper and shingles. The sides and roof are built alike, except that the shingles on the sides of the house are laid differently to get



a more pleasing effect. The spacing is made narrow and wide alternately as the layers go on.

There is a little variation in the outside finish in the pediments of the gables, which are covered with metal lath, paneled with wooden strips and plastered with stucco between. This is done to vary the outside finish and to give more character to the structure.

The front of this bungalow is rather more ornamental than usual on account of the pergola extension and general character of the porch design. Over the front door is a wide entrance way of rather heavy construction.

The floor of the porch, including the pergola end, is of concrete with a waterproof finish. It is made level across the front of the house, but is given a slope outward for drainage. This is especially necessary because of the unprotected character of the pergola. It will be noticed that the approach

to this little bungalow is made extra wide. The fashion of building wide front steps and a correspondingly wide concrete walk reaching to the street has been noticeable during recent years. One man after surveying his new bungalow porch remarked that the steps must have been stolen from some schoolhouse. At the same time, after thinking the matter over, he decided that schoolhouse steps are necessary to carry out the bungalow-expansion idea. Wide front steps seem to require rampart step borders, which are useful as seats, besides giving the necessary finish to the house porch.

In using this bungalow plan the contour of the lot was taken into consideration. The most attractive bungalows have rather a low appearance in front. A winter bungalow requires a cellar to be deep and well lighted. It is better to have a lot slope away to the back, because it permits the owner to bury his house in front and to have considerable exposure at the back.

Bungalow cellars are used a good deal for storage purposes. Accessories must be taken care of. For this reason a cellar basement becomes more important than the cellar under a two-story house. When the lot slopes away to the back it is easy to make an excellent storeroom under the front part of the house and to finish the rear of the basement in such a way as to partition off a splendid laundry and furnace room that is entirely separate from the storeroom department.

Every house built in the North should have a heating apparatus in the basement. Furnaces spoil a cellar for cold storage unless it is partitioned into rooms. It is customary to put larger and deeper windows in the back wall, for these reasons. A laundry room at the back makes a comfortable work room both in winter and in summer. It is never hot and it is never cold. It is easy of access by way of the stairway that goes down from the back hall.

The plan of this bungalow shows that the living room and dining room are so closely connected that the two rooms really make one large room, 13 feet in width by 21 feet in depth. It is a grand room with plenty of light from the front as well as the side.

Such a combination living room and dining room requires a uniform design in woodwork in both rooms. The floor is of hardwood and the woodwork from the baseboard to the crown molding at the ceiling is rather heavy, but severely plain; the only

difference in the general woodwork design of the two rooms is in the plate rail and built-in buffet.

Where the living room and dining room are used as one room the plate rail sometimes is left out. The dining table is placed in one end of the room next to the kitchen. All the furniture as well as the woodwork responds, so that an elegant room, comfortably furnished, results. It is much easier to furnish a large room than a small one, a fact that must be appreciated because there are so many large living rooms in the newer houses.

Special attention is given to the woodwork and general finish of the kitchen. The work of lathing and plastering is carefully done, and the woodwork is hard and smooth, and the whole surface of the walls and ceilings is given a smooth, glossy finish of pure white enamel paint. The kitchen is made light by two large windows and a glass door that opens on the back porch.

On the opposite side of the house, which usually is the north or east side, we have two comfortable bedrooms, with the necessary clothes closets, linen closet and bathroom.

All the rooms in the house are connected by a short hall that takes up very little space; an arrangement that is well liked in a house of this design.

In addition to the splendid basement, considerable storage is provided in the attic. A stairway is built leading up from the pantry, so that odd things may be put out of the way until needed. The attic has considerable size and is lighted from two large gables.

Easier to Spell.

Young Arthur, the pride of the family, had been attending school all of six weeks, and his devoted parent thought it was high time he should find out how things were running. So he asked, one afternoon: "And what did my little son learn about this morning?" "Oh, a mouse, Miss Wilcox told us all about mice." "That's the boy. Now, how do you spell mouse?" It was then that Arthur gave promise of being an ardent doggerel. He paused meditatively for a moment, then said: "Father, I guess I was wrong. It wasn't a mouse teacher was telling us about. It was a rat."—Harper's Magazine.

Hubby Wanted Meat.

"You see they tell us to use less meat," remarked the matron. "So I give my husband cheese and tomato fritters for his tea one day. Next day he'd cheese and macaroni. Then I gave him cheese and bananas. But men have no idea of making sacrifices. He looks at his cheese and bananas and says, 'Miasia, I'm over fifty, but if you don't stop this I'm off to the blooming war. You can get meat there.'"

THE KITCHEN CABINET

To be a worthy queen I trow Demands a host of things to know: It calls for clever choice and tact And much that many kings have lacked.

To be a cook one must command A thousand queenly gifts in hand: Crowned with the artist's pride in art And leavened with a mother heart.—Wright.

TOOTHsome COCOANUT DISHES.

When the fresh nut may be obtained there are so many delightful dishes which one may prepare for the family that the economical nut ought to be a common combination often served.

Curried Chicken or Rabbit.—Joint a well-dressed chicken or rabbit and fry a light

brown in butter; remove from the pan and fry a sliced onion, then add three tablespoonsful of grated cocoanut (the dry may be used if soaked in milk for an hour), a teaspoonful of curry powder, one teaspoonful of chutney, a half cupful of milk or stock, a teaspoonful of salt, then add the chicken and simmer 40 minutes. Add a tablespoonful of lemon juice and serve with plain boiled rice.

There are any number of confections that are delicious made with cocoanut, as well as cake fillings and puddings. A custard pie sprinkled with a generous handful of cocoanut is well liked.

Cocoanut added to a salmon salad is, perhaps, a little unusual, but is really most tasty.

Benares Salad.—Take two cupfuls of grated cocoanut, a pint of chopped apple, a tablespoonful of chopped red pepper, one of green and a teaspoonful of grated onion, seasoned well with salt and a dash of cayenne, if the red pepper is sweet, is a very good salad.

Cocoanut Cookies.—Take a cupful of cocoanut, a cupful of currants, two cupfuls of brown sugar, a half cupful of butter, one-half cupful of lard, one cupful of raisins, a teaspoonful of baking soda, a half teaspoonful of salt, two cupfuls of flour, two well beaten eggs and a half cupful of warm water, a teaspoonful of vanilla. Mix all together and let stand overnight. In the morning roll very thin, add more flour, if needed, but if well chilled they will roll and cut when very soft.

Cocoanut added to whipped cream as a filling for cake is most delicious. Grated cocoanut sprinkled over sugared slices of oranges is a pleasant dessert.

It's fun to dare in the face of despair when the last lone chance seems gone. And to see hope rise in the angry skies like a promise of rosy dawn.

For victory's sweet when it crowns defeat, and you learn this much is true: It's fun to fight when you know you're right, and your heart is in it too!

GOOD PEA COMBINATIONS.

Peas are one of our most nourishing vegetables, will take the place of meat and furnish a wholesome and filling dish.

Pea Soup.—Either canned or green or dried peas may be used for this dish. Take a pint of peas, add a teaspoonful of sugar, two cupfuls of cold water and cook slowly for twenty minutes. Drain, rub through a sieve, reheat and thicken with two tablespoonsful of flour, cooked with two tablespoonsful of butter, add a slice of onion to a pint of milk and, when scalding hot, remove the onion and add to the pea mixture, season with salt and pepper and cook until smooth. Peas that are too old and hard to serve as a vegetable make most satisfactory soups.

Green Pea Soup.—Take a pint of green peas, a quart of stock, six spring onions, a small bunch of mint, a bunch of parsley, a large handful of spinach, two tablespoonsful of butter and salt. Wash the peas, parsley, mint and spinach. Add a teaspoonful of salt to the stock, in which boil the peas, mint, parsley and onions until soft; five minutes before they are done add the spinach. Put all through a sieve and salt again. Season with butter and salt. Serve hot.

Peas and Rice.—Put one cupful of rinsed rice and a fourth of a cupful of butter into a saucepan. Stir until the mixture is well browned. Then add a can of peas with the liquor, three cupfuls of boiling water, a little salt and sugar, if desired. Place in a baking dish and cook until the rice is tender.

Spanish Salad.—Cut up a cupful of chicken in small pieces, add a cupful

of cucumber cut in cubes, a cupful of broken walnut meats and a cupful of cooked peas; mix with a boiled salad dressing and serve on lettuce.

Peas, peanuts and chopped onion is another combination which is good; serve this on lettuce with a French dressing.

IN THE SICKROOM.

Many times, especially in the country, it is impossible to get a trained nurse when the means are sufficient to warrant one if obtainable, so that it is quite important that mothers and heads of households be intelligent as to the care of the sick.

The proper food is as important as medicine, especially in convalescence, and nutritious and appetizing food must be so served that the sight of it will create a desire to eat. The arrangement of a tray and the removal of the same as soon as the meal is taken is most important.

A small amount of food well arranged will often appeal to the appetite when a tray carelessly set and overloaded would be refused.

The home nurse should dress in a fresh, clean, washable dress, keeping as cheerful and good to look at as it is possible to be. Talk about cheerful things, don't discuss illness of others or allow the patient to talk of his symptoms too much. A cheerful, hopeful attitude of mind is most essential to recovery. The nurse who allows her patient to think he will not get well may as well get ready to make the funeral arrangements. Many nervous people die because they think it is expected of them.

If there was only one word to be used in describing a sickroom let it be one of cleanliness. Everything about the patient, the room and the nurse should be spotless.

Frequent bathing for cleanliness is necessary, as the pores of the skin have the important office to perform in the elimination of waste. When the patient has fever, frequent bathing keeps down the temperature. Rubbing with the hand wet with good alcohol is most refreshing after a cleansing bath. It cools the skin and rests the patient.

A rubber sheet or an oilcloth may be placed under the patient before bathing so that the bedding need not be dampened. Often the rubbing of the patient with a bath towel, when the bath seems too fatiguing, will be found most helpful.

SOME DELICIOUS CAKES.

A fine cake is an achievement, but one which may not be performed once a month or less often with very good results.

The good cake makers are those who make them often; they are perfected by practice. An old-fashioned pound cake is one which is usually enjoyed at any time by anyone. It is a cake which is simple to make, yet is too often not good. The butter must be beyond reproach, the eggs fresh and good flavored to have a tasty, appetizing cake.

Cream a cupful of fresh, sweet butter until soft, add 1-2 cupfuls of fine granulated sugar very gradually, beating constantly, then add five eggs, one at a time, giving the batter a vigorous beating after each. When the mixture is foamy add two cupfuls of sifted pastry flour, folded in lightly. Bake in a slow oven an hour. The tin should be lined with buttered paper.

Spice Cake.—A third of a cupful of soft butter is added to 1-3 cupfuls of brown sugar, when well mixed add two eggs, a half cupful of milk, 1 1/2 cupfuls of flour, sifted with three tablespoonsful of baking powder, one half teaspoonful of cinnamon, a quarter teaspoonful of cloves, a half pound of dates, seeded and cut in pieces, a half teaspoonful of nutmeg. Beat all together and bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes. The ingredients are all added together before mixing, making it a quick cake to prepare.

Orange Filling.—Mix a cupful and a half of sugar, with 2 1/4 tablespoonsful of flour, then add the grated rind and juice of an orange, a tablespoonful of lemon juice, one egg slightly beaten and a tablespoonful of butter. Cook until smooth and thick, stirring constantly. Cool and spread on the cake. Cover with a white icing.

Nellie Maxwell

Community Directed by Women.

One French community is directed by women, not by chance, but by custom and necessity. This is the rocky island of Ushant, dreaded by sailors, which breeds a hardy race of seamen engaged either in the French navy or mercantile marine or in fishing, the work on land being done by the women.

Courage.

Courage conquers all things; it even gives strength to the body.—Ovid.

To Avoid Taking Cold.

How shall we avoid taking cold? To begin with, lead the physiological life, in the advice of a well-known physician. Get up in good time; bathe well; eat three meals of wholesome food a day, and don't hurry about it. Be in the fresh air all the time, day and night; and get in the sunshine whenever you can, and it isn't too hot.

Training.

"Your parrot talks incessantly." "Yes, he used to belong to a woman's club."

Auntie Evidently Not a Venus.

A maiden lady said to her little nephew: "Now, Johnny, you go to bed early and always do so, and you'll be rosy checked and handsome when you grow up." Johnny thought over this a few minutes and then he observed: "Well, auntie, you must have sat up a good deal when you were young."

Optimistic Thought.

The whole of life is but a moment of time.

The Substantial Thing.

"The founders of the republic started a great nation when they pledged their sacred honor to its cause." "But that wouldn't have gone very far if they hadn't pledged their cash, too."

A Good Text.

"So you wish to become an aviator. Do you think your nerve is sufficiently steady?" "Well, I've been out in a canoe with a nervous fat girl."

IOWA CITY NEWS.

(Last Week's News.)

Rev. Hubbard and Mr. McDavis visited in Cedar Rapids, attending the Masonic grand lodge.

Mr. Eddie Kabe visited his sister, Mrs. S. McDavis, for over a month, and departed for the west Saturday.

Quite a few of our young students spent their vacations in the city getting ready for next term of school.

Mr. Bert Kabe and wife, who were here visiting his sister and relatives, departed for their home in Keokuk, Iowa. They spent over a week after the Fourth of July.

Mr. Willie Green was in the city Sunday from Cedar Rapids. He came after his baby, Mildred Green, who was with her grandma and relatives. He said he was lonesome without her.

(This Week.)

Mr. A. Reubenstein of S. U. I. and an active Y. M. C. A. worker, gave us a lecture on Sunday evening which was largely attended and very much enjoyed.

Miss Mary Perkins of S. U. I. school of music gave a recital in Fort Dodge, Iowa, which was very successful.

The Ladies' Home and Foreign Missionary society will serve dinner on the 22d of July from 5:30 to 10 o'clock p. m. at the church.

Well can anyone tell me, I wonder, where is Sweetie?

Mr. and Mrs. T. McDavis entertained a few friends at dinner in honor of their brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Tybo of Oskaloosa, Iowa.

CENTERVILLE NEWS.

Sunday was a rainy day. Though stormy, services were well attended, the evening services especially. Rev. Cooper preached two excellent sermons.

The Centerville colored band gave a social Monday evening, and rendered a splendid musical program, which was enjoyed by all. A large crowd was present.

Mrs. A. Cooper entertained for breakfast Thursday morning Miss Lenora Payne of Trenton, Mo., Mrs. Hazel Penston and Mrs. A. L. Crittenden.

Mrs. Hazel Penston entertained a few ladies at her home Saturday evening in honor of her aunt, Miss Lenora, and Mrs. Bernice Richmond of Aurora, Ill. All reported a nice time.

The members of the Art club gave a reception at the home of Mrs. Anna Lacy on Sunday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Bernice Richmond and Miss Lenora Payne. Each member had an invited guest. All reported a nice time.

Miss Payne left for her home in Trenton, Mo., Monday evening.

Mrs. Leonard Lewis still remains quite ill.

Rev. J. E. Smith still remains quite ill.

The Helping Hand will give a social Tuesday evening.

The Mission Circle will be entertained at the home of Mrs. G. Cooper on Thursday evening.

Madame Mary S. Williams arrived in this city, her former home, after a period of two years' stay in Oskaloosa, Iowa. While there she learned the Madame C. J. Walker hair grower trade and received her diploma and is now able to grow hair for all those who desire to take treatments.

Thirty-five friends of Mrs. Clara G. Jones went out to her home Monday evening, July 19th, and pleasantly surprised her. She received many beautiful and useful presents. Ice cream and cake were served. They departed at a late hour, wishing Mrs. Jones many more happy birthdays. All reported a nice time.

Help for Those Who Have Stomach Trouble.

After doctoring for about twelve years for a bad stomach trouble, and spending nearly five hundred dollars for medicine and doctors' fees, I purchased my wife one box of Chamberlain's Tablets, which did her so much good that she continued to use them and they have done her more good than all of the medicine I bought before. Samuel Boyer, Folsom, Iowa. This medicine is for sale by all dealers.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Mr. A. J. Hogg was called to Luther, Okla., by the illness and death of his father.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Arnold of New York are in the city. They are stopping at the J. W. Hudson home, 618 Sioux street.

Mrs. Priscilla Mack entertained a few friends Wednesday evening at the Victor Wright home, 614 Sioux street, in honor of Mrs. Phoebe Wright and Mrs. Mary Logan of Chicago.

Mrs. Phoebe Whittemore and Mrs. Mary Logan of Chicago were in the city last week. They were the guests of Mrs. Priscilla Mack.

The A. M. E. and Mt. Zion Baptist Sunday schools will hold a union picnic at Grabbie's park on Thursday, July 29.

The Hann Jubilee Singers will appear at the Swedish Baptist church Monday evening, July 19, under the auspices of the Mt. Zion and A. M. E. churches.

Presiding Elder S. B. Moore was in the city last week and conducted quarterly conference Wednesday evening at the Malone A. M. E. church. He departed Friday morning for Council Bluffs.

Mr. M. Aakew, delegate from Decatur lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., has arrived home from Cedar Rapids, where he attended the grand lodge. He was honored by being elected grand junior warden.

Mrs. Mattie Warlicks of Des Moines, district president of the normal institute of the Des Moines District Sunday School convention, visited in the city for a couple of days while en route home from Canton, S. D., where she had been called by the serious illness of her son. While here she was a guest in the F. A. Warlick home.

Prof. Richard B. Harrison, reader and interpreter, appeared in recital at the A. M. E. and Mt. Zion Baptist churches Monday and Tuesday

evenings. His readings both nights were splendid and were greatly enjoyed by the audiences. Those assisting and contributing numbers on the program Monday evening were Mrs. Priscilla Mack, piano selection; Mrs. A. Aakew, vocal solo, and Miss Anderson, vocal solo.

Mrs. J. Miller was hostess to the A. L. P. club Friday at her home in South Sioux City. Following a pleasant afternoon of visiting and needlework the hours were concluded by the serving of a two-course repast.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

A large number of the U. E. R. and S. M. T. will go to Kansas City next week to attend the triennial session of the national grand lodge of the U. E. R. and S. M. T. It is said that between 15,000 and 20,000 visitors will be in that city next week.

Mrs. Geo. W. Walker is in St. Louis this week attending the annual session of the Eastern Star.

Mrs. J. F. Lewis of Muskogee, Okla., arrived in our city last week to spend the summer.

The folk festival under the direction of Mrs. Hattie L. Buren given at the Lyceum theater on the 9th inst. for the benefit of the Ebenezer A. M. E. church was the most successful entertainment, and we congratulate Mrs. Buren for preparing such a unique program, and as we have said before, our people are beginning to patronize more liberally high class entertainments, and we must commend them for attending any program in which it takes time and education to prepare.

Mr. W. J. Irving, a railway mail clerk that lives in Horton, Kans., spent part of Tuesday in our city. He is now papa, as the stork has been a recent visitor at his home. Both mother and daughter are doing well.

The memorial for Bishop Turner was held at the Ebenezer A. M. E. church last Monday night. The pastor of that church, Rev. N. C. Buren, presided. A nice program was rendered and the resolutions prepared by the committee were unanimously adopted.

The Dressers club, a new organization, gave their first reception at the Sanitary cafe at 226 W. Missouri avenue last Tuesday night. After a short program by the members of the club those present were introduced to the guests of honor, who were the Misses Goodson of Carrollton, Barnett of Atchison, Kans., and Reed of Colorado Springs, Colo. Then a three-course menu was served, during which a few short speeches were made in the absence of Dr. Goodson, who was to have been master of ceremonies. The president of the club, Mr. Edward Barnett, presided. About forty guests were present to enjoy the reception.

Miss Arabella Payne, after about a fortnight visit with relatives and friends in this city, returned to St. Louis last Friday.

The union picnic of the Sunday schools will be held in the near future at Lake Contrary.

Miss Barnett, a graduate nurse of Provident hospital at Chicago, is the guest of her brother, Mr. E. Barnett, this week.

Traveling Man's Experience.

"In the summer of 1888 I had a very severe attack of cholera morbus. Two physicians worked over me from four a. m. to 6 p. m. without giving me any relief and then told me they did not expect me to live; that I had best telegraph for my family. Instead of doing so, I gave the hotel porter fifty cents and told him to buy me a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and take no substitute. I took a double dose according to the directions and went to sleep after the second dose. At five o'clock the next morning I was called by my order and took a train for my next stopping point, a well man but feeling rather shaky from the severity of the attack," writes H. W. Ireland, Louisville, Ky. Obtainable everywhere.

Madame Chapelle has just closed at the A. M. E. church a great revival. She had two conversions during her stay.

Rock Island has been greatly benefited by her stay. Sunday night she stirred her audience by her sermon. Some said it was the best sermon they had ever heard.

Mrs. Flen Bassett is recovering slowly from her recent accident. Mrs. Bassett fell and sprained her leg.

Mrs. Ollie Penn leaves soon for Gary, Indiana, where she will act as a delegate to the Chicago conference Mite Missionary convention. She is representing the Wharton Mite Missionary society.

Sol Butler, star athlete, starred at the tryouts for the Panama fair games held in Chicago. He broke the A. A. U. record for the running broad jump and he expects to shatter the world's record for this event at the fair games.

The McKinley Baptist church will give a barbecue at the exposition park August 4th.

The White Rose club of McKinley Baptist church met at an interesting session last week.

Mr. Moses King is back from a trip to Chicago.

OTTUMWA, IOWA.

Mrs. Fowler was in Des Moines attending the executive board of Iowa State Federation.

Mr. John Williams of Chicago was in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Green on Center avenue.

Mr. R. B. Harrison was a visitor for a short while at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Owens. He will give a recital at the A. M. E. church Friday evening, July 23.

The baby show given under the auspices of the M. M. S. Monday evening was a success. The baby receiving the most votes was awarded a prize of a silver dollar. Little Crystal Genevieve Long was the lucky baby. There were five babies, all very sweet and pretty, and many others absent on account of sickness.

Mr. G. McGill and Mr. A. Bibbs have purchased beautiful homes.

Mr. Dave Wilson and family are sick with a malady that has invaded several families.

Mr. Wendell Johnson is in Chicago where he went to seek employment.

Rev. M. I. Gordon is in the city greeting old friends.

Faithful Few met with Mrs. Ham on Center avenue. Large attendance. After business a program was rendered. During lunch each repeated a poem from Dunbar.

Rev. T. J. Carr, after an extended visit in the east, has returned and delivered two excellent sermons Sunday, with good attendance.

Rev. Rhinehart filled the pulpit at the A. M. E. church Sunday evening and delivered a powerful discourse.

A beautiful woman always has good digestion. If your digestion is faulty, Chamberlain's Tablets will do you good. Obtainable everywhere.

VIVIAN L. JONES
Funeral Director

The very best service guaranteed
Prices the lowest
Calls answered promptly day or night
No extra charges for distance—Reverse all phone charges

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Woman's Crowning Glory Is Her Hair

Why not grow your hair by using

Mme. M. Beard Hair Grower

It removes dandruff, stops itching of the scalp and makes it grow long, soft and beautiful. Price 50c a box.

Send stamp for pamphlet.

MME. M. BEARD

AGENTS WANTED

519 So. 16th St. St. Joseph, Mo.

Diarrhoea Quickly Cured.

"About two years ago I had a severe attack of diarrhoea which lasted for over a week," writes W. C. Jones, Buford, N. D. "I became so weak that I could not stand upright. A druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The first dose relieved me and within two days I was as well as ever." Obtainable everywhere.

A Chance for a Bargain.

An Irishman who had begun to prize his photograph went into a shop to purchase a small bottle in which to place some of his solutions. Feeling one he wanted, he asked the chemist how much it would be. "Twenty cents," said the chemist. "It will be twenty cents if it is but if you want anything in it, I won't charge you for the bottle." "Thank you," said the Irishman.

Finds Cure for Epilepsy After Years of Suffering

"My daughter was afflicted with epileptic fits for three years, the attacks coming every few weeks. We employed several doctors but they did her no good. About a year ago we heard of Dr. Miles' Nerveine, and it certainly has proved a blessing to our little girl. She is now apparently cured and is enjoying the best of health. It is over a year since she has had a fit. We cannot speak too highly of Dr. Miles' Nerveine."



MRS. FRANK ANDERSON, Comfrey, Minn.

Thousands of children in the United States who are suffering from attacks of epilepsy are a burden and sorrow to their parents, who would give anything to restore health to the sufferers.

Dr. Miles' Nerveine

is one of the best remedies known for this affliction. It has proven beneficial in thousands of cases and those who have used it have the greatest faith in it. It is not a "cure-all," but a reliable remedy for nervous diseases. You need not hesitate to give it a trial.

Sold by all Druggists. If the first bottle fails to benefit your money is returned.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Twenty-five Cents is the Price of Peace.

The terrible itching and smarting incident to certain skin diseases is almost instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Salve. Price, 25 cents. For sale by all dealers.

Protective Device.

When a telephone line is electrically charged the telephone acts as a condenser. The winding serves as one plate of the condenser, the frame of the receiver as the dielectric and the person who is holding the receiver to his ear as the other plate of the condenser. In order to prevent this condenser from discharging through the person a German inventor provides a grounded metal cover to be received in the capacity of which is greater than that of the

HAVE YOU BEAUTIFUL HAIR?

WE are the only Importers and Manufacturers of Real Colored People's Hair. Also Wavy Hair.

We absolutely guarantee our hair to stand combing and washing and to retain its color and crimp.

Wigs, Hats, Braids, Transformations and Puffs in stock or to order; all shades, none too difficult.

Straightening and Toilett Articles.

Send two-cent stamp for Price List. Mail Orders receive prompt attention.

The Old Reliable Mme. Baum's Hair Emporium

486 8th Avenue 11-16-216 Between 34th and 35th Sts. NEW YORK CITY



The New Thompson Hotel

A First-Class Modern Hotel European Plan Rates Reasonable

to Blocks from Union Depot

Corner of 9th and Park Sts.

The Public is Invited.



The Bell Telephone Relieves Anxiety

A word over the wire by long distance means a lot to the anxious ones at home.

The Bell Telephone and its connecting companies, with 21,000,000 miles of wire, reach every nook and corner of the land, giving the cheapest and best telephone service in the world.

"Bell Service—the Great American Triumph."

IOWA TELEPHONE COMPANY

Iowa State Bystander

Published every Friday by the Bystander Publishing Company, Inc., 1001 Main St., Des Moines, Iowa. Office in Chamberlain Building, corner Seventh and Main streets. Iowa phone, W. A. 889.

Official paper of the M. W. U. Grand Lodge of Iowa, A. F. & A. M., and International Grand Congress of Herodotes of Jericho of America and Western Baptist Association.

Entered at the postoffice as second class matter.

Advertising rates for display ads, 25 cents per inch, for each insertion.

Three to six months' contracts, 15 cents per line. Local advertising, counting seven words to a line. For churches and secret societies where admission is charged, one-half of the above-mentioned rates. For professional, legal and announcements, yearly contracts, etc., terms are given on application. All advertising is to be paid in advance.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One year \$1.50

Six months .75

Three months .40

All subscriptions payable in advance.

Send money by postoffice order, money order, express or draft.

The Iowa State Bystander Company.

We are prepared to do first-class job work at reasonable prices. A of our work is guaranteed.

Communications must be written on one side of the paper only and be of interest to the public. "Brevity is the soul of wit," remember.

We will not return rejected manuscripts, unless accompanied by postage stamps.

This notice applies to all writers, contributors, agents and correspondents. Sign all articles, write only upon one side of paper, write a plain hand and spell accurately. Do not send in names of persons at parties or receptions nor send in programs to be published before or after the event. Do not give an eulogy or write your personal comment upon the event. Simply tell the news or event in a brief, simple manner and let the readers of The Bystander comment.

Write the news of all classes, all societies, all religious denominations, irrespective of your personal whims or ideas.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. B.—Correspondents: Please mail your letters that contain news for publication not later than Wednesday to insure publication for the current week; and sign your name, not for publication, but that we may know who writes the news.

The Iowa State Bystander is the oldest Afro-American journal published in Iowa. It was established in 1894, and is read by nearly all the colored people of Iowa. We have correspondents in the following towns:

Albia.....Miss May Davis

Washington.....N. L. Rack

Burlington.....Mrs. L. M. Abel

Monmouth, Ill.....Georgia Norwood

Minneapolis.....Miss Stella Piersen

Minneapolis.....Mrs. R. L. Butner

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....Mrs. May Terry

Moline, Ill.....Miss Mamie Hickley

Buxton.....Miss Goldie Hackley

Sion City.....Miss A. A. Bush

Council Bluffs.....Miss Minnie Cave

Centerville.....Mrs. C. Reed

Mason, Mo.....Lucy Harris

Mason City.....Mrs. Maud Brewton

Quincy, Ill.....Mrs. Mattie Lillye

Clarinda.....Mrs. J. R. Lane

Bland, Miss Ruth.....Keokuk, Iowa

Ottumwa.....Mrs. H. Owens

St. Paul, Minn.....Mrs. Mattie Hicks

Scandia, Iowa.....Mrs. Jewell May Montague

Enterprise, Ia.....Mrs. Gertrude Brown

Rock Island, Ill.....Mr. Earle Reynolds

Davenport, Ia.....Mrs. D. J. Johnson

Oskaloosa, Ia.....Mrs. Cora Moore

Centerville, Iowa.....Crittenden, Miss Cora M.

Davenport, Ia.....Mrs. D. S. Johnson

NOTICE TO REDEEM FROM TAX SALE.

To W. H. Crooks, the person in whose name the real estate described below is taxed:

You are hereby notified that at a regular tax sale held in and for Polk county, Iowa, on December 2, A. D. 1907, the following described real estate, to wit: Outlot "B" in the town of Loring, Polk county, Iowa, was sold to F. H. Noble of the payment of the taxes for the year 1906, thereon, and a certificate of purchase was duly issued to him by the treasurer of said Polk county, Iowa, therefore, which certificate is now lawfully held and owned by W. H. Meredith.

That the time for redemption from said sale will expire and a deed for said lot will be issued to him by the treasurer of said Polk county, Iowa, unless redemption from said sale be made within ninety days from the completed service of this notice.

Dated July 7, 1915.

W. H. Meredith.

By J. C. Meredith, His Attorney in Fact.

NOTICE TO REDEEM FROM TAX SALE.

To W. H. Crooks, the person in whose name the real estate described below is taxed:

You are hereby notified that at a regular tax sale held in and for Polk county, Iowa, on December 2, A. D. 1907, the following described real estate, to wit: Outlot "A" in the town of Loring, Polk county, Iowa, was sold to F. F. Pease of the payment of the taxes for the year 1906, thereon, and a certificate of purchase was duly issued to him by the treasurer of said Polk county, Iowa, therefore, which certificate is now lawfully held and owned by W. H. Meredith.

That the time for redemption from said sale will expire and a deed for said lot will be issued to him by the treasurer of said Polk county, Iowa, unless redemption from said sale be made within ninety days from the completed service of this notice.

Dated July 7, 1915.

W. H. Meredith.

By J. C. Meredith, His Attorney in Fact.

L. E. Hanger

NEW
Elite Restaurant

New Reliable Place to Eat

Meals 15c and up.

Lunches or Short Orders Served

304 W. Grand Ave.

Des Moines, Iowa

Tenth Avenue Hotel

1 block from C. W. W. Ry.

All Rooms are Warm

Short Orders Chop Suey

Lunch Room Yockeme

In connection Chili Con Carne

F. F. JACKSON, PROP.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

Clinton, Iowa

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

The barbecue which was given Tuesday by the Pleasure club was well attended. The ball game between Rock Island and Moline was very exciting. The Moline players got to our pitcher with a fusillade of hits and later Moline's pitcher was treated likewise. The famous Gatewood of Chicago pitched the last four innings for Moline. Moline won, 12 to 11. Rufus Bassett won the fifty-yard dash.

Mrs. Julia Stoner is out of the city. She is visiting in Omaha.

Magic Hair Grower and Straightening Oil



The most wonderful hair preparation on the market. When we say Magic we do not exaggerate, as you can see great results in the first few treatments. We guarantee Magic Hair Grower to stop the hair at once from falling out and breaking off; making harsh, stubborn hair soft and silky. Magic Hair Grower grows hair on bald places of the head. If you use these preparations once you will never be without them. Magic Hair Grower and Straightening Oil are manufactured by Messrs. South and Johnson. We also do scalp treating.