



✦ FIFTH YEAR ✦



An Illustrated  
Monthly.

*Continuation of  
The Effort*



# THE YOUTH'S EFFORT.



✦ JANUARY NUMBER ✦



PUBLISHERS

✦ Farrand H. Borgman & Co., ✦

228 HOWARD ST., DETROIT, MICH.



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of my customers and send for one or more of the following unsurpassed packets:

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- No. 1—Contains 75 varieties from Chili, Egypt, Hamburg, Japan, Mexico, etc., some unused. A splendid bargain, only 10 cents.
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(For sets and single stamps see last column, this page.)

## FREE.

A complete set of Austrian Italy, 1863, unused, with first order over 50 cents. A complete set of Mexico, 1872, unused, with the second order over 50 cents. 3 varieties Peru, envelopes, unused, (cat. 40c) with third order over 50 cents. 3 unused foreign stamps FREE with all orders.

## Agents Wanted.

to sell stamps from my fine approval sheets.

**A. H. CRITTENDEN,**  
101 Leverette St., DETROIT, Mich.

(Mention THE YOUTH'S EFFORT.)

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Do you place your advertising to good advantage? If so, you should include THE YOUTH'S EFFORT when making your contracts.

It is an excellent medium, especially for those who do a mail order business.

One of our advertisers writes:

"I received over 30 replies from my small advertisement in The Youth's Effort. A profitable investment. Continues same 3 months longer. Find payment enclosed.

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Here are our rates:

- 10 cents per line, each insertion.
- \$1 00 per inch, each insertion.
- \$7 00 per column, each insertion.
- \$18 00 per page, each insertion.
- 10, 15 and 25 per cent. discount on contracts of 2, 6 or 12 months, respectively.

Copy must be at our office not later than the 20th of the month preceding date of issue.

**FARRAND H. BORGMAN & CO.,**  
DETROIT, MICH.  
228 Howard Street.

## DONT BACKWARD

but order; first come, first served.

### SETS.

*Austrian Italy, 1863, 5 var., complete, only \$	.30
Belgium, 1851, (watermarked L. L.) 3 varieties, complete,.....	.45
*Guatemala, 75, 4 varieties,.....	.20
" " 78, 4 varieties,.....	.28
*Heligoland, wrappers, 3 var., complete,.....	.06
*Honduras, 1890, 1c to 1 peso, 11 var., comp.,	.50
" " " official, 1c to 1p, 11 var., "	.25
" " wr'prs, " 1c to 10c, 4 varieties, comp.,	.10
" " env'p's, " 5c to 35c, 8 var., complete,.....	.28
Hungary, 1888, 1k to 50k, 7 varieties,.....	.12
*Mexico, 1864, 1r to 4r, complete, 4 varieties	.10
" " 1872, unperforated, 6c to 100c, 5 var.,...	.30
*Nicaragua, 1890, 1c to 10 peso, comp., 10 var	.50
*Peru, envelopes, 1875, 3 varieties,.....	.20
*Salvador, 1890, 1c to 1 peso, 9 varieties,.....	.35
Sweden, official, complete, 11 varieties,.....	.15
" " unpaid, " 10 varieties,.....	.15
Spain, 50 varieties,.....	.50

### SINGLE STAMPS.

*United States, 1868, 3c rose,.....	.10
" " 1870, 1c blue, grilled,.....	.16
" " " 2c brown, ".....	.06
" " " 3c green, ".....	.03
*Confederate States, 5c green, 1861,.....	.30
" " 10c blue, used,.....	.04
" " 10c light blue,.....	.12
China, 1875, 5c yellow,.....	.06
*CHILI, entire envelopes, 1872, 10c blue, W.P.,	.30
" " " " 15c pink, ".....	.40
" " " " 20c green, ".....	.75
" " " " 20c " blue papr	.80
*French Colonies, 1879, 25c bl'k on red, rare	3.00
Great Brit'n, I.R. official, '82, 1/2 penny gr'n	.05
" " " " " 1 " lilac,.....	.02
" " " " 1885, 1/2 " slate,.....	.08
*Hayti, 1891, 1c, purple,.....	.03
Mexico, 1888, 10c lilac on ruled paper,.....	.03
" " 187, official, brown,.....	.03
" " 188, " seal brown,.....	.06
*Philippine Islands, '90, 1/2c, brown,.....	.02
" " " " 1m, dark violet,.....	.02
" " " " 8c, yellow green,.....	.05

\* means unused.

Postage extra on orders under 50 cents.

(For packets see first column, this page.)

### Free.

A set of Austrian Italy, 1863, 5 varieties, complete, unused with first order over 50 cents; with second order, complete set Mexico, 1872, unused; with third order, 3 varieties, Peru, envelopes, unused, (cat. 40 cents). Three unused foreign free to all answering this advertisement and mentioning this paper.

### AGENTS WANTED.

to sell from my unsurpassed approval sheets at 33 1/2 per cent. commission.

**A. H. CRITTENDEN,**  
101 Leverette St., DETROIT MICH.

# The Youth's Effort.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Vol. 5. No. 1.

DETROIT, MICH., FEBRUARY, 1892.

Whole No. 49.

## DICK.

BY EDWARD S. ELLIS.

### CHAPTER III.

DICK'S hatred of so-called practical jokes was settled. It was more than two years later, when he was home from college on his vacation, that he and a friend took a couple young ladies out on the river in a boat. It was a lovely summer afternoon and Dick was using the only two oars, for they had no sail, when his friend said in an undertone:

"Let's give the girls a scare."

"Why do you want to do that?"

"O, just for fun; it won't hurt them."

And without explaining what he meant, he began rocking the boat from side to side. The frightened ladies crouched down and begged him to desist, but he kept on, laughing and shouting:

"It won't hurt us to take a bath."

Dick ordered him to stop, but he paid no heed, whereupon Dick quickly drew in his oars, and, by exerting himself in the opposite direction from the young man, so neutralized his efforts that the craft was held comparatively stationary.

"What's the matter with you?" demanded the fellow angrily; what business have you to interfere?"

"Do you think it fun to frighten anyone?"

"Where's the harm? You know I wouldn't upset the boat."

"Do you think it would be fun to take a bath in the river?"

"Of course it would on such a nice day—"

"Then try it!"

And with a quick shove he sent him overboard.

The action of the fellow in rocking the boat was all the more foolhardy, because he did not know how to swim himself. Of course he had no intention of overturning it, but was merely indulging what he considered fine sport.

He struck the water with a loud splash and went under, while the terrified girls held their breath in suspense. Dick quickly saw he could not swim, and he did not mean he should drown, but he was resolved to teach him a lesson.

When he came up gasping and half strangled and was on the point of sinking again, Dick seized him by the hair.

"Save me! Save me!" plead the young man grip-

ing the gunwale.

"If I let you in will you promise not to rock or scare the girls again?"

"Gracious, Dick," said one; "we can't possibly be scared any more than we are now; don't let him drown."

"Of course; of course; I won't bother them any more."

"Will you promise never to rock *any* boat to frighten the persons in it?"

"Yes, yes; I'll promise anything. Help me in; I can't hold on any longer; do you want to be my death, Dick?"

"Well, I guess you'll remember this," observed Dick, who with a few vigorous tugs helped the dripping fellow out of danger. "It's all well enough to have sport, provided it is sport to all who take a share in it."

It is safe to say that the young man never forgot the lesson of that afternoon. He was not so appreciative of the benefit done him as the lawyer whom Dick saved from falling. He cut Dick dead, but, inasmuch as the young lady who was in the boat and to whom he was paying assiduous attention served him in the same manner, and inasmuch, too, as she was one of the most lovely members of her sex, and is now the wife of Dick Van Winkel, it cannot be said that our friend was the loser by the slight.

(THE END.)

## Not Up on Society.

There are many kinds of people to be found in Washington, and most of them want to see all the sights. One Wednesday recently two or three, very evidently from Wayback, attended the usual afternoon reception at the postmaster-General's. They never thought of stopping to speak to Mrs. Wanamaker or the ladies receiving with her, but dashed right in and finding a young lady who seemed to be at home, they tackled her at once.

"You've got a picture gallery here, ain't you?" inquired the spokesman.

The young lady said the pictures were in the next room.

"Got any catalogues to show what's what?" was the next inquiry.

The young lady said there wasn't any, but that she would be glad to tell them all they cared to know about the pictures. Her services were gladly accepted, and after half-an hour spent in the gallery, the visitors thanked her and started away. She watched them as they went out, and in the hall they stopped and held a consultation. Then one of the party returned and offered the young lady a quarter with apologies for not doing it sooner.

She declined, but is sorry now she didn't take it as a souvenir.—Life.



## DIAMONDS IN METEORIC IRON.

Report Made Before the Association for the Advancement of Science.

Notices of the discovery of diamonds in meteoric iron have appeared in most of the journals of the United States. Professor Foote, of Philadelphia, in a paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science and reported in *The Journal of Science and Arts* in full, announced this discovery, and gave many in-



DIAMONDS IN METEORIC IRON.

teresting facts in relation to it. From his paper we learn that the diamonds are small but plainly visible. They are the hardest variety known—the black diamonds used for pointing diamond drills. A small white diamond was also found. Why has so much interest been shown in this discovery which has been anticipated for many years?

Because, Professor Foote claims, it confirms the theory advanced by Sir William Thompson twenty years ago, that the first germs of life were brought to this globe by meteors. Diamonds, like coal, are supposed to result from changes occurring in vegetable matter; and if plants existed, then there may have been animal life—and so we may have approached one step nearer the solution of the question to which the wisest brains have given so much thought for ages.

The geological source of diamonds themselves has never been satisfactorily explained. They are scattered all over the world in unexpected places without any apparent reason. It was suggested by the Washington geologists that they came from decomposed meteors that had been falling on the surface of the earth for unknown centuries, and that even the great deposits at Kimberley were due to enormous masses that had fallen there, producing curious sink holes similar to the "crater" on the side of which Professor Foote found the most of the pieces at Canyon Diablo. We hardly suppose that this theory, supported even by the visible diamonds, will cause another excitement in Arizona, says *The Popular Science News*, from which the accompanying cut is reproduced.

### Soapstone Paint to Prevent Rust.

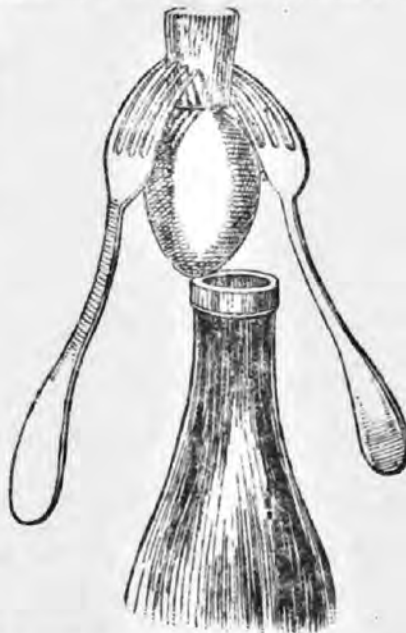
The Industrial World calls attention to

soapstone, a material which possesses extraordinary qualities in withstanding atmospheric influences, such as those which have so much to do with the corrosion of iron and steel, and from experiments made it is said that no other material is capable of taking hold of the fiber of iron and steel so readily and firmly as this. In China, it is told, soapstone largely used in preserving structures built of sandstone and other stones liable to crumble from the effect of the atmosphere, and the covering with powdered soapstone, in the form of paint, on some of the obelisks in that country composed of stone liable to atmospheric deterioration, has been the means of preserving them intact for hundreds of years.

### A Scientific Trick.

To balance an egg on the neck of a bottle, as illustrated in the cut, insert into an ordinary cork, one on either side, two forks of exactly equal weight. Hollow slightly the lower end of the cork, so that it may adapt itself with tolerable exactness to the larger end of the egg. Place the opposite extremity of the egg on the edge of the neck of a bottle, holding it as upright as possible. After one or two attempts you will find that the combination rests in equilibrium. In this instance equilibrium is obtained by lowering the center of gravity.

The nonscientific reader may be glad to know of a practical method of finding the center of gravity of a given object. If the object be freely suspended by a string and allowed to come to a state of rest, its center of gravity will be in a line extending verti-



BALANCING AN EGG ON NECK OF BOTTLE. cally downward from the point of suspension. In order to ascertain its exact situation in such line we once more suspend the object, attaching the string to some other point of its surface. The center of gravity will again be in the vertical line extending downward from this point. Note the point of intersection of the two lines and the situation of the center of gravity will be exactly determined. It should be borne in mind that the center of gravity is not always situated within the substance of the object. Thus in the case of a pair of partially opened compasses

their center of gravity will be some between the two arms, varying in position according to the angle which they make.

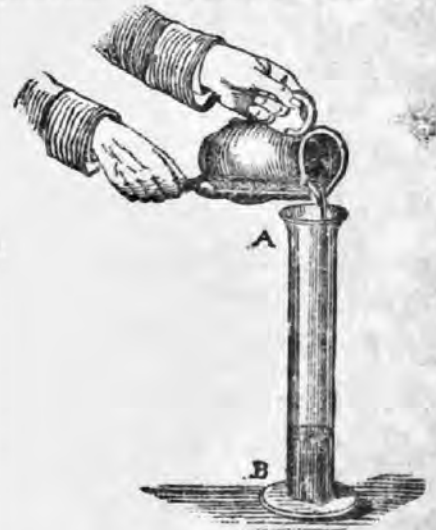
### A New System of Wood Paving.

Science says that a new system of wood paving that is now being tried in Paris makes use of pieces of oak about four inches long, split up similarly to ordinary kindling wood. The sticks are laid loosely on end in fine sand on a bed of gravel from four to four and one-half inches thick. A layer of fine sand is spread over them, and they are alternately watered and beaten several times. In about forty-eight hours the water has completely penetrated the wood causing it to swell into a compact mass, which is capable of supporting the heaviest traffic, according to reports.

### THE RESONANCE OF AIR.

The Manner in Which a Mass of Air Responds to and Strengthens a Sound.

There are a number of interesting experiments which make clear the fact of the sonorous vibrations of the air. One of these is here illustrated. A B is a glass cylinder about 8 inches in height and 1 to 1½ in diameter. If now an ordinary tuning fork be made to vibrate its sound is very faint, and if it is held over the empty cylinder probably no alteration will be experienced. When, however, water is slow-



### SOUND VIBRATIONS INTENSIFIED.

ly and noiselessly poured into the cylinder, on reaching a certain height the previously faint sound is far louder. Any other tuning fork which yields a different note if held over the cylinder will not have its note strengthened. Reverting now to the original tuning fork, if while it is still sounding and its sound is being strengthened by its nearness to the cylinder we continue to pour in water, the sound becomes as faint as it was originally.

If now the excess of water be again removed until the tone of the fork is once more strengthened, and if, removing the fork, we sound the column again by blowing into it, we find that the column of air emits the same note as the tuning fork. Hence then the tuning fork could set a column of air of a particular length in vibration so as to produce the same note, and this adding itself to the original note strengthened it.

The rushing sound heard when certain

shells are held near the ear is caused by the fact that the mass of air in the shell ponds to certain sounds and strengthens them.

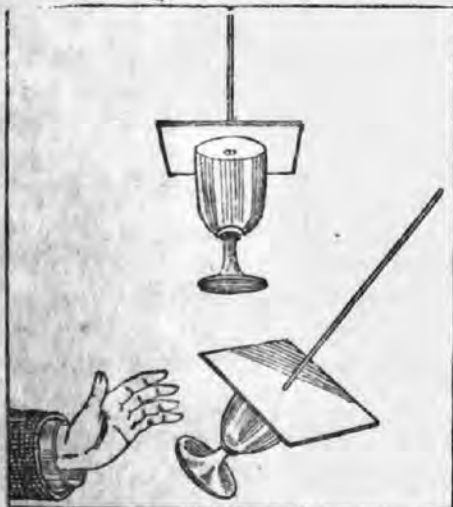
#### Cleaning Cars with Compressed Air.

One of those simple inventions which makes every body wonder why it had not been thought of before is the new device for cleaning railway cars adopted by the Union Pacific railroad at its shops at Portland, Or., says the Industrial World. Compressed air, at a pressure of fifty pounds to the square inch, is carried to the cars by means of a flexible rubber hose with a small nozzle. The apparatus is used in precisely the same way that a water hose is used, the only difference being that a compact stream of air instead of water does the cleaning work. The results achieved by this device are said to be extraordinary. Not only is the work more thoroughly done than by beating with a stick and by the use of brushes, but the car is cleaned in an exceedingly short time. The effect on the plush cushions is said to be particularly good, the compressed air being, in fact, not only a beater but a brush as well. There is not a crack or a cranny in the car that is safe from the searching current of the compressed air.

#### A Singular Pendulum.

If you fill a claret glass to the brim with water and cover it with a card or piece of stout paper so as to exclude every particle of air, the paper will adhere, as everybody knows, by reason of the pressure of the atmosphere, to the edge of the glass, and this so closely that the glass may be turned upside down and the liquid will not escape. Here is another application of the same principle.

Attach a piece of thread to the center of the card by passing it through a pinhole and securing it by a knot on the other side.



#### ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE ILLUSTRATED.

then cover the hole with a pellet of wax so as to make it air tight. Hang the glass, by means of the thread, to a hook fixed in the ceiling and you will thus have a pendulum which you may set swinging pretty smartly, according to a writer on scientific amusement, without any fear of the glass falling. But the neophyte must bear in mind to grease the lip of the glass with suet that it may adhere the more closely to the cardboard, and (at any rate in his

earlier attempts) he will do well to use toughened glass for the experiment.

#### News and Notes.

A London journal tells of a method of purifying water, invented by Dr. William Anderson, and now employed at Antwerp with success, consisting in passing the water through a revolving cylinder containing metallic iron in the form of scraps or filings. The estimated cost of purifying 1,000,000 gallons in this way is about \$1.50.

The Engineer recommends permanganate of potash as a test of the purity of alcohol. If there is the least water in it the alcohol will be discolored.

It is stated that two per cent. by weight of borax or alum will delay the setting of plaster of paris.

Dextrine is the best substance for gumming labels, says Science. It is mixed and stirred with boiling water until it obtains a consistency like ordinary mucilage, then applied to the back of the printed matter with a wide camel's hair brush (care being taken to use paper that is not thin or un-sized), after it becomes dry it is fit for use, being rendered exceedingly adhesive by a slight wetting.

#### Has Given Up the Battle.

How age cools the blood of enthusiasts once ready to die for an idea! It is not so many years ago that Louise Michel was the female leader of French and European agitators. Now she lives quietly in London and passes her time perusing books at the British museum. Her beliefs have not changed, but she has learned by bitter experience that the "established order" is a hard thing to fight.

#### Pronunciation of Foreign Names.

The proper pronunciation of foreign names is often a puzzling matter. De Maupassant, the French author, whose first name is spelled "Guy," gave it the sound of Gwee before he lost his mind. He probably has forgotten it altogether now. It is said that there are about as many pronunciations of the title khedive, the most recent bearer of which is dead, as that ruler is entitled to wives—though he really had only one spouse. But it seems to be admitted by the experts that the word should be pronounced khed-ee-vee, with the accent on the first syllable.

#### Illiteracy in Peru.

A recent census of Lima, the capital city of Peru, discloses the startling fact that about one-third of the total population of 100,000 is unable to read or write. These figures have alarmed the Peruvian authorities, and the advisability of introducing a compulsory education bill, appropriating an enormous sum of money for public schools, semifree academies, etc., is being seriously discussed.



#### SAINT VALENTINE.

I am Saint Valentine:  
Not the old Roman saint,  
Battling the pagan taint,  
Scourged to the red,  
Losing his head,  
To a Claudian jay,  
In the Flaminian Way!  
Not much, sir, I shide  
In a different line.  
Does this Valentine!  
Out among the little birds,  
Nesting soon or late,  
You may see my skillful hand  
Helping them to mate.  
In the spring,  
When they sing  
Solos sad and lonely,  
Then I call  
And leave them all  
Singing duets only.  
Then I shake that little stupid  
God, whose other name is Cupid,  
And I make  
The kid awake  
To a proper sense of duty;  
So  
He takes his little bow  
And arrows, don't you know.  
To go  
Gunning after youth and beauty!  
I am posted on Love's rackets,  
And I fix up pretty packets  
Of hearts and doves and clinging vines  
And designate them valentines!  
Just a plain and cheap one here,  
Something fine and costly there,  
But meaning nothing less.  
Whatever be their dress,  
To the richest in the state  
Or the poor without the gate;  
For Love is Love,  
Below or above,  
And I am his Saint  
From the ages quaint  
To this very day.  
When I say my say,  
And I draw no line,  
For I am the whole world's Valentine.  
WILL J. LAMPTON.

#### Lightening the Burden.



Cleverton—Are you going to send a valentine to Miss Summit?

Dashaway—No, I think not. Her grandfather, you know, was a postman, and it always makes her feel badly when she sees one overworked.

## PHILATELY.

A. H. CRITTENDEN,

EDITOR.


101 LEVERETTE ST., DETROIT, MICH.

## SARAWAK.

THE country bearing this name, is on the north-west coast of Borneo. It has a population of 200,000. It is governed by a Rajah, Charles Brooke by name. He is an Englishman, and succeeded his uncle, Sir James Brooke, the first Rajah, in 1868. The inhabitants are mainly Malays. The capital and chief city is Sarawak, population 25,000, located at the mouth of the Sarawak river.

You are probably desirous of knowing how it came about that this country is governed by an Englishman, while it is under the domain of the Sultan of Borneo. James Brooke was yachting in the East Indies and in 1838, visited Sarawak and liking the country remained there. In 1840 he assisted the ruling Rajah, Muda Hassim, in putting down a rebellion among the natives. In 1841, Muda Hassim, who was also heir to the Sultan of Borneo, resigned the Rajahship in favor of Brooke, who succeeded him on September 24th, that year. The Sultan shortly afterward confirmed this. His rule was a prosperous one. The only stamp issued by him, was a three cent, brown on yellow, which appeared in 1868. It contained his portrait in the centre, and in the corners, the letters, J. B. R. S., signify James Brooke, Rajah Sarawak.

His successor issued another three cent stamp in 1871, same design and color, except the portrait, which was of himself, and the letter "J" in the right hand corner, changed to "C" for Charles. Five more values, same design, appeared in 1874. 2 cents, mauve; 4 cents, brown; 6 cents, green; 8 cents, blue; 12 cents, rose. In 1887, the 3c brown, was surcharged two cents. In 1889 another set was issued in two colors, as follows: 2c purple and red; 3c purple and blue; 4c purple and yellow; 6c purple and red brown; 8c green and red; 12c green and blue; 25c green and brown; and in 1891, a 5c blue and green and 10c red and green appeared. In 1889, the 8c was surcharged 2c, and in 1891, the 12c was surcharged 5c.


  
Notes.

Any items and clippings of interest to collectors will be thankfully received.

Through the letter box, any question relating to Philately, will be answered to the best of our ability.

Publishers are invited to send me copies of all

publications relating to Philately. Everything relating to this department should be addressed to the editor.

The Philatelic Era is coming to the front very rapidly. The editor desires to congratulate the publisher on the fine appearance of the January number. It contains 32 pages and cover, with many interesting articles.

The Eastern Philatelist is another fine paper, which is also growing very rapidly. Its December number is very entertaining.

The stamps of Cashmere and some other Indian States are printed from ivory blocks, which accounts for their indistinctness.

Ecuador has fallen into line with Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, etc., and its stamps will hereafter be furnished by Mr Seebeck, of speculative fame. Eight varieties postage stamps, 1c to 5 sucres, with full face portrait of San Jose Flores, have appeared, also 7 varieties of official stamps, 1c to 1 sucre, same design as regular issue, surcharged "Franques Official," in red. Also 2 varieties, each, envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards. The entire issue can probably be bought for \$1, in 1893.

All honest collectors are invited to join the Michigan Philatelic Association. You will secure the benefit of a splendid Exchange Department, etc. Dues only 50 cents a year. The officers are; Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich., President; C. J. Van Valkenburg, Manchester, vice-President; A. H. Crittenden, Detroit, Secretary; H. W. Boers, Detroit, Librarian; and Henry McConnell, Clarion, Exchange Superintendent. For application blanks, and any information desired, address the Secretary, A. H. Crittenden, 101 Leverette street, Detroit, Michigan.

The Detroit Philatelic Society is a rapidly growing and enterprising society. It now has 30 members, and includes nearly all the prominent Detroit collectors among its members. It has permanent quarters at room 2, Heineman building. Meetings every alternate Monday evening. Next meeting February 15th.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News is always a welcome visitor and its arrival is eagerly awaited. It contains the latest news regarding all matters of interest to Philatelists.

A bill has been presented in the house of Representatives, by Congressman Crosby, of Mass., admitting postage stamps, stamped envelopes, post-cards, letter cards, telegraph stamps and revenue stamps, both unused and used, free of duty. This act is to take effect upon its passage, which, it is hoped, will be very soon.

# ETIQUETTE

## SOCIAL NICETIES.

### Trifling Amenities of Fashionable Life Which Are Their Own Excuse for Being.

Many small amenities which the unaccustomed regard as among the fads of fashionable life, altogether whimsical and absurd, will really be found established upon reason, if once looked into with any scrutiny, says Harper's Bazar, which illustrates this theory as follows:

Where the loud speaking woman is stamped as vulgar, for example, it is not only because the association connects her loud voice with the fish women of Billingsgate, but because the loud voice is unsuited to dwelling rooms, hurts the ears of the hearers, allows every one to know all the speaker's business and often that of other people, and betrays, if not a coarse nature, at least an untrained and uncultivated manner, while, bad as it is within doors, it acts a greatly worse part without, where it attracts attention and invites insults; but without and within it is unwomanly, and it being generally admitted that the part of refinement, good breeding and good feeling is to excite as little remark as possible upon the street, the loud tone is then at once recognized as a vulgarity.

As much contempt is showered upon the system of visiting cards as upon anything else in the line of social niceties, but when it is remembered that the card represents the individual, as the bank bill represents the gold coin, it will be seen that the card is sent out on an embassy and plays a useful part in social diplomacy. Bit of paste-board as it is, it pays compliments, acknowledges attentions, serves in place of its owner, invites, declines, apologizes and does the work of a factotum so well that, like beauty, it has its own excuse for being. And if we looked into the matter still more at length, without doubt we would find that in almost every instance the thing criticised is a valuable usage.

### How to Deliver a Letter of Introduction.

The person to whom a letter of introduction has been given should leave it at the house of the person to whom it is addressed, together with his own card, on which is his address. His part is then done, except to await the pleasure of the one whose acquaintance he seeks. The latter ought, according to good form, to extend (within twenty-four hours, if possible) some kindly attention, such as a call, a note of invitation, etc.

## SOME GUESTS AND THEIR WAYS.

### The Formal Guest, the Slipshod Guest, the Person Whose Temper Is Thin, Etc.

It would be hard to find two guests who behave in precisely the same manner when they stay at another person's house. Some are too formal for comfort and some are too familiar for dignity. Some are so exacting there is no pleasing them, do what you will, and some are so slipshod in their easy content you feel as if any extra effort

was a work of supererogation and so much energy thrown away. We hardly know what to expect when we ask a friend to come and stay with us for a fortnight—a friend whom we think we know pretty well and unaffectedly admire. As a dinner guest, a caller, a companion to the theater, etc., this friend is all we could desire. She is pretty, intelligent, well dressed and has apparently an inexhaustible fund of amiability. Surely she will be a delightful guest for a week or fortnight.

Your charming friend comes to stay. She is not an early riser; you are. When she does come down she is slipshod, taciturn and half alive. She picks at her breakfast in a way maddening to a hostess; is convinced that there is chicory in the coffee or that the water boiled when the tea was made. In short, she is "crusty," and not till afternoon does she "shell off" her ugly husk and begin to appear somewhat as you have known her.

The formal guest is something between an iceberg and a poker. She comes into the drawing room with a bit of fancy work, and sits tight, expecting to be amused and attended to. She keeps military time. If you are a couple of minutes late she makes you understand your crime by a significant glance at the clock, which you weakly affirm is too fast. "I think not," says your friend, coldly and severely accurate. "It is exactly the right time—five and twenty minutes to 8." You dine nominally at the half hour, and you understand the commentary.

Then there is the breezy person who treats your house like a hotel; is out for a long walk before breakfast and comes back when the toast has turned to leather, the coffee is lukewarm and the whole meal unenjoyable. She has her favorite sauces and dishes unknown to your cook and makes no scruple to ask for them. She tells you how you ought to do this and that, and will rearrange you from garret to basement, if you will but consent. Though good natured, she has not a thought for the convenience of the household and is a truly dreadful guest.

Then there is the guest whose temper is thin. She snubs you when she can; she argues with you and always takes the other side; does not agree with you on church matters and hates your favorite authors. She is all spikes after a short time of wear, and you are glad when the day arrives which sees her leave your door.

The guest who follows you about the house as if she were a little dog is again not one of the most desirable kind. Nor is she who comes to the country so finely dressed that you feel she ought to have a glass case over her. Nor is she who comes from country to town so soiled and frayed as to provoke comments from your servants and astonishment from your intimates.

To be a good guest demands a certain amount of training added to grace and natural instinct. The ideal guest is the one who strikes the exact point between formality and informality, who understands what she may do and what she may not do in her friend's home, and that delightful person is more common than might be imagined.

### Notables and Literature.

All the notables seem to be drifting into literature. Books are now threatened by Langtry, Patti, Mary Anderson Navarro and Bernhardt. The fashion seems to have been set by the self-constituted censor of "society" eligibility, Ward McAllister.



## THE SPREAD OF INFLUENZA.

### The Disease Caused by a Microbe Arising from Marsh Lands in Central Asia.

A recent writer has considered at length the conditions which give rise to influenza and permit it to spread, and he arrives at substantially the following conclusions:

Influenza is a disease caused by exceedingly minute microbes, arising from extensive areas of marsh or sodden land in central Asia, China, or Siberia. The minuteness of the microbes or their spores is shown by their easy transmissibility, and the large number of persons capable of being infected by a single case in a large room, most persons probably requiring many virulent organisms to be inhaled in a short time before the resistant power of the blood is overcome. This microbe, like that of cholera, multiplies with great rapidity, and probably soon produces sufficient poison to terminate its career in the body, but not before multitudes of spores or microbes have been given off by the breath. Given the original conditions of rainfall, soil and high temperature, the certain result is the development of inconceivable multitudes of microbes and spores. One species of these is capable of planting itself and living in the tissue and blood of man, of which the temperature is probably near that to which it has been accustomed under the summer sun in wet and drying ground. The somewhat rare and occasional visitations of influenza may be due to at least two or three causes—first, the occurrence of unusual rainfall and favorable summers; second, the prevalence of air currents from the drying area toward inhabited places; third, adequate communication between these infected places and the towns of Russia, whence progress is rapid toward western Europe. The wind has no influence that can be verified in the transportation of influenza.

Writing of wrinkles, red noses, etc., Miss Mantalini says: "Wrinkles are produced by facial expression. If you have merry laughing merry eyes you can't help having lines at the corners of them. Girls who wish to avoid getting wrinkles early in life are advised to practice the art of laughing with the lips only, keeping the eyes perfectly still. Those who have any sense of fun in their composition will find it difficult to do this.

"Wrinkles are not half so bad as a red nose. Very often they give character to a face. It is cold, dignified women—women with very little heart—who have the fewest wrinkles. I learn that it is an easy matter to cultivate a shapely nose. All that one has to do is to wear a clothes peg padded with soft leather during the hours of sleep. A red nose can always be cured if taken in time. It is caused by excessive irritability, intemperance and in a few cases by indigestion. Every woman should take particular care of her eyebrows, for it is impossible to get false ones that do not look false. Eyelashes may easily be injured by wearing a tight veil."



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## THANK YOU.

WITH THIS ISSUE we present our readers with another enlargement of The Effort and the promise that the paper shall continue to merit the patronage it has received, by the interesting material it will contain in the future; our aim being to make it the YOUTH'S FAVORITE MAGAZINE.

We now have increased facilities for doing the work of the paper, and the next issue will demonstrate that more fully than we are able to now. What we say is in every way true to the letter, and when we say that we are highly elated at the success thus far attained we barely express our feelings of gratitude for the encouragement received, and as we shall continue in our endeavor to interest the readers of The Youths' Effort, we feel assured that our friends will stick by us in the future as in the past. We again say, THANK YOU.

THE YOUTH'S EFFORT, if applied to an honest avocation is sure to be successful. Although for a while it may seem like up-hill work, persistency will certainly get you there. The many millionaires in the United States who started life with out a dollar is sufficient evidence of that fact, therefore if you don't at first succeed, try, try again and never lose your grip on the Effort.

VARIOUS ALPHABETS.—The Sandwich Islands alphabet has 13 letters; the Burmese 19, Italian 20, Bengalese 21, Hebrew, Syrian, Chaldee, and Samaritan, 22 each, French 23, Greek 24, German, Dutch and English 26 each, Spanish and Sclanvonic 27 each, Arabic 28, Persian and Coptic 32 each, Georgian 35, Armenian 38, Russian 41, Muscovite 43, Sanscrit and Japanese 50 each, Ethiopic and Tartarian, 202 each.

## SERVING THE FLAG.

### When Gen. Sherman Doffed His Hat and Bowed Low

W. J. Henderson in St. Nicholas.

No doubt the boys and girls have met with the words "serving the flag," but I dare say that few of them know how literally the phrase expresses the sentiments of army and navy officers. They do not talk much about it, usually; but they have, away down in their hearts, a deep veneration for their country's colors; and they do what they can to impress the feeling on the men who serve under them. I read in a newspaper not long ago an interesting anecdote of that old soldier and gentleman, Gen. Sherman. An officer at West Point told the newspaper correspondent that when he was a cadet Gen. Sherman visited the post and reviewed the battalion. "I was in the color-guard," said the officer, "and when the general, passing down the line, came to the flag, he uncovered his head, bowed low, and his face wore an expression of deepest reverence. This act of veneration by the stern old soldier taught us cadets a lesson that we can never forget." Boys who have attended military schools will know what the color-guard is, but perhaps some of my young readers will not know. The color-guard never leaves the flag, in action, and never does any fighting until the last reserves are called upon. Their business is to stand by the flag and prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Aboard ship one of the things that used to be done in the good old days of wooden frigates was to nail the colors to the mast. Hauling down the colors in a naval fight is the sign of surrender. When they are nailed to the mast they cannot be hauled down; the mast must be shot away or the vessel sunk before the colors can be lowered.

### Large Panes of Glass.

The largest plate of glass in this city and in the State is in the Eleventh Street window of Robert J. Thompson, at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Chestnut Streets. The size of the plate is 8 feet 4 inches by 16 feet 8 inches, and it was manufactured at Kokomo, Ind. The firm which had the contract for furnishing the glass first placed its order with a Pittsburg company, which was unfortunate enough to break two plates of that size in preparing them for transportation. There are several others which nearly equal this one in size. There is one 194 by 100 inches, another 140 by 144, and one which was recently replaced, an infuriated bull having gone through its 198 by 98 in. The largest plate of glass in the country is in stock at Kokomo, and is 16 feet 8 inches by 11 feet 8 in.—PHILADELPHIA RECORD.



## ENGLISH SURNAMEN.

### Their Orthographical Mysteries—Few of Them Are Pronounced as Spelled.

It is an oft repeated accusation against the English tongue that spelling cannot be called a matter of "rule," for even in commonplace words "ough" has half a dozen sounds separate and distinct; but when it comes to surnames, as pronounced in England, confusion becomes worse confounded. Where would one find an average intellect who would pronounce Abergavenny Abergenney, and why should the "classic race" of the world belie its letters and be called "Darby?"

It will require a sweeping reform before Brougham will have become, as it should be, "Broom," and it is a question why the scions of noble houses should be so careful as to the pronunciation of their names, but where is the Cholmondely or Marjoribanks who is satisfied with anything longer than the clipped "Marshbanks" and "Chumley?" How the Colquhouns and Wemyss' arrived at "Cahoon" and "Weems" will be a riddle to orthographers for ages to come. Of course, a large number of British houses claim Norman descent, and naturally demand a pure or half pure French pronunciation. So the "Beaucierks" and "Willoughby De Eresbys" become in polite circles "Willoughby De Erebys" and "Beauciarcs;" but to account for "Waldegrave" being "Walgrave," "St. John" "Sinjin," or "St. Leger" "Silleger" is a harder matter.

A large number of well known names change their o's into u's, such as "Conyng-ham," "Monson" and "Ponsonby," while "Blount" becomes "Blunt" and "Duchesse" becomes "Ducane." Most surnames beginning with "Beau" alter their pronunciation considerably, for instance: "De Beauvoir" changes to "De Beever" and the famous "Beauchamps" are all "Beechams." Indeed, to take the peerage through those names which spell themselves are the exception, and the intellect is stunned to find that "Charteris," "Glams," "Bethune," "Geoghegan" and "Ruthven" are respectively "Charters," "Glams," "Beeton," "Gagan" and "Riven." And reason totters on her throne when society demands that "St. Clark" is "Sinclair" and "Gower" "Gore." However, the average Englishman has now got so used to the peculiarities of aristocratic patronymics that their misspelling or mispronunciation are like a second nature, and he would be ready to knock down the first man who contended that his favorite diarist was Samuel Pepys instead of Samuel Peeps.

### The Language of Colors.

In the language of colors, green is emblematic of hope, for the vernal regeneration of nature is typical of life after death; blue denotes faith, for it is the hue of heaven; white is the color of innocence and red is chosen to represent love, because the heart's blood is of that color.

### College Colors.

All colleges have distinctive "colors" as well as "cries," and they are much more useful. In football matches and rowing races the college colors afford an easy and pleasant method of distinguishing the contestants when the cries would only confuse. Below is given a list of the colors worn by all the principal colleges in the United States, as compiled by Golden Days:

New York university, violet.  
Yale, blue.  
Dartmouth, dark green.  
Rutgers, scarlet.  
Harvard, crimson.  
Brown, brown and white.  
Williams, royal purple.  
Bowdoin, white.  
Wesleyan, cardinal and black.  
Hamilton, rose pink.  
Kenyon, mauve.  
Michigan, blue and maize.  
California, blue and gold.  
University of Virginia, cardinal and gray.  
Swarthmore, garnet.  
Maulson, orange and maroon.  
University of Vermont, old gold and green.  
C. C. N. Y., lavender.  
Wooster, old gold.  
University of the South, red and blue.  
Vassar, pink and gray.  
Bates, garnet.  
Union, garnet.  
Colby, silver gray.  
Columbia, blue and white.  
Trinity, white and green.  
Princeton, orange and black.  
Amherst, white and purple.  
Lafayette, white and maroon.  
Cornell, carnelian and white.  
Boston university, scarlet and white.  
Syracuse, blue and pink.  
Rochester, blue and gray.  
Tufts, blue and brown.  
University of Pennsylvania, blue and red.  
Dickinson, red and white.  
University of South Carolina, red and blue.  
Rensselaer Polytechnic, cherry.  
Ohio university, blue.  
Alleghany, cadet blue and old gold.  
Adelbert, Bismarck brown and purple.  
University of North Carolina, white and blue.  
Robert, orange and purple.  
Bucknell, orange and blue.

### Transmogrification of Words.

Some interesting instances of the manner in which words become transformed are met with in children's "counting out" rhymes; one of the most amusing transitions is in connection with the rhyme:

One is all, two is all, zick is all zan,  
Bobtail nanny goat, tittle, talk, tan;  
Barum scarnum, Virgin Mary,  
Singleum, sangleum, jolly, oh, buck.

Here we have a very good illustration of the evolution theory of modern scientists. The first form of "bobtail nanny goat" changes to "bobtail billy goat," "bobtail dominicker," "bobtail vinegar," and at last, through course of time and altered conditions of existence, the despised "bobtail nanny goat" ultimately develops into the highly respectable form of "Baptist minister."

### CAUSE OF SHAKESPEARE'S DEATH.

#### Did the Illustrious Bard Die of Pneumonia?—A Plausible Theory.

Americans and English alike are entranced with Shakespeare. They love the man and all belonging to him, and now they are discussing the question, "Of what did Shakespeare die?" Following up this inquiry a writer in the New York Medical Record communicates the theory that the poet died of some respiratory lesion, probably pneumonia. The evidence on which this theory rests is worked out somewhat as follows:

The age of the poet at death (fifty-two) is connected with a period of life when the mortality from pulmonary diseases is definitely increased in proportion to other causes. His death occurred during the month of April (the 23d), which "in England is a month of treacherous changes in temperature and in weather." Some time prior to his death, it is urged, he passed an interval of excessive conviviality, "and quite likely of deep intoxication, in the companionship of convivial friends." That means that he placed himself in a situation from which reckless personal exposure would naturally arise. Here are three factors which favor the development of pneumonia, and the legend runs that at the last drinking bout he contracted a fever from which he died. "Fever," says the writer, "do not come in this way; pneumonias do."

The writer supplements his argument by referring to the casts from the mask of the face taken after death, from which the sculptor has copied the face of the great man. The mode of death leaves something of the character of the fatal disease on the dead face. "Sudden, violent death arrests the muscles in their last contraction. From the soldier's half parted lips the oath or battle cry seems just to have sped. The brakeman, gone to immediate death in a crush, bears upon his face the imprint of his last thought—of duty, of home, or what? The expression of lingering or wasting disease touches the physiognomy differently; death stands near so long that the body becomes accustomed to his presence, and he is not unwelcome. At the end his hand is often gentle, and the features of the dead simply betoken placid rest."

On the other hand the course of death in pneumonia "is laborious." "Toward the end the expression of the face becomes like that of one who is toiling under a burden, breathlessly and without rest. The close of life is the first pause from utter weariness and exhaustion," and "the characteristic pneumonic expression remains after death." On comparing the Shakespeare death mask with the face of the dead of his time of life from pneumonia the identity, the author thinks, can scarcely be mistaken. "That which Mr. Carpenter has described as a look of ineffable sadness is the true pneumonic physiognomy—the look of one who has been tired—painfully tired unto death."

#### Be Sure to Put the Sugar in First.

If a young lady adds milk or cream to her tea before putting in the sugar, it is a sign that she is in danger of being crossed in love.

## A BLIND SCULPTOR.

**His Small Statue of Washington Irving to Be Enlarged in Bronze.**

A truly remarkable work is that of Mr. John Marchant Mundy, known as the blind sculptor of Tarrytown, N. Y. With the aid of powerful opera glasses he can see a very little in the middle of the day and can but distinguish light from darkness the rest of the time. In fact, most of his work is done in the night, yet he has produced a life size statue of Washington Irving which is a perfect likeness and of superior merit in pose, finish and expression.

Mr. Mundy is fifty-nine years old and a native of northern New York. He worked in a marble yard in early life, and in 1863 set up for himself as a sculptor and crayon artist. At the age of fourteen his eyes began to show the effects of what is called retina pigmentum, and he was soon totally blind in the night. A little later his hours of seeing began to be contracted mornings and evenings by slow degrees till nothing was left him but the brightest part of the day, and since 1885 he has only been able to see a disk of about five inches diameter by the aid of glasses and in the best light.



SCULPTOR AND STATUE.

Idleness was insupportable and he has learned to model by touch, being able only to see a small portrait of Irving as aforesaid. His touch, however, is wonderfully acute. The statue represents Irving seated and conversing with a friend. The head is of clay, the remainder of plaster. The work is so excellent that the citizens purpose to have it reproduced in bronze for the Tarrytown park. It is the first full length statue of Irving ever made and will be a rare addition to the region he made so famous.

### Investigating the Oyster.

The oyster is in had repute in England. In fact, he is said to be leagued with typhoid fever for the purpose of killing off fashionable London. The disgrace into which the luscious bivalve has fallen is due to the fact that Prince George of Wales, the present heir presumptive to the British throne, was taken ill with typhoid symptoms just prior to the fatal illness of his brother, the Duke of Clarence. It was alleged at the time by the wise physicians

that Prince George's sickness was directly attributable to typhoid germs taken into his system through the medium of the seductive and succulent oyster. Many of the English oysters are taken near the places where the sewage of the cities is emptied, and it was believed that the shellfish of which the prince partook had become infected. At any rate, an investigation is in progress which must result in good. Meanwhile fashionable London is not eating oysters.

### The Last of the Shinnecoeks.

Very few people know that there is a tribe of Indians still on their reservation at the east end of Long Island. Strictly speaking, there are no Indians there now, for William Bunn, the last full blooded member of the Shinnecock tribe, recently died of the grip.



WILLIAM BUNN.

It is not easy to decide whether Indian, negro or Aryan predominates in the average Shinnecock blood at present, but they have their reservation and other rights as Indians. When the town of Southampton celebrated its 240th anniversary in June, 1890, William Bunn was the only Indian who could construct a wigwam. He set one up in the center of the town and he and his cousin occupied it as the last representatives of the Long Island aborigines.

The Shinnecoeks were splendid sailors, and a few years ago about half of their men were drowned by the sudden breaking up of the steamer *Circassian*, which had stranded on the beach off Southampton. Chief Bunn was a true conservative and a direct descendent of the early aboriginal rulers. He kept alive the traditions of his forefathers and maintained his independence as a true Indian.

### The Cheapness of Alaska.

It will be realized how cheap Alaska really was when it is stated that last year alone the exports from that territory were more than a million dollars in excess of the price paid for it to Russia by the United States, and this, too, despite the fact that even casual visitors recognize that the resources of the country are still largely undeveloped.

### A Well Mated Couple.

Mr. Herbert Ward is said to sustain much the same relation to his literary wife, formerly Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, that a husband "manager" does to an actress wife—that is, he attends to all her literary contracts, gets the books she needs, takes care of her manuscript, etc.—illustrating that beautiful fitness of things by virtue of which great men and women usually marry good, plain and serviceable persons. If one were disposed to philosophize he might liken the reasons for such choice to those which make the eye, when wearied by bright tints, turn with such pleasure to a green sward or a dull, gray object.

### Two Girls with Lively Tongues.

Miss Ada M. Crawford, eighteen years old, and in the employ of the E. C. Howe company, directory publishers of Philadelphia, is put up by her acquaintances as the champion stamp lick

er of the world. When she first tried her hand at stamping envelopes for the company she did 1,500 in an hour, and she can now do 3,000. It is all done with her tongue, too, as she uses no sponge, and an odd fact is that when business is slack she gets dyspeptic, but the more stamps she licks the more she eats and the better she feels.

When this story was published in New York most of the young women in the offices declared the thing could not be done, but Miss Estelle Gardiner, of a large business house in University place, declared she could beat it. She had never run for an hour at a stretch, but could lick and stick seventy stamps a minute. "New York doesn't knock under to Philadelphia in anything," she said, "and I will meet Miss Crawford in a match at stamp licking for any amount at any time and place." She is now in practice, and so the world is likely to have a stamp licking match.



ESTELLE GARDINER.

### Stormy Waters.

The China sea and the Bay of Fundy are said to be the two roughest seas in the world.

### Rosa Bonheur.

In an interesting sketch of the mode of life of the famous French painter, Rosa Bonheur, a recent writer says: "That Rosa Bonheur dresses in male attire has often been commented upon by her biographers. The idea commonly obtains that it is her usual costume. But if you should meet her in the streets of Paris you would see a large, elderly lady, rather plainly dressed, in black, her gray hair tucked under a close bonnet; and unless you were attracted by the peculiar strength of her face and by her piercing, attentive eyes, you would not notice that she differed from any lady in the passing crowd, except that she wears the red ribbon of the Legion d'Honneur. But Rosa Bonheur at work in her home does wear male costume.

"Years ago, when she was a young woman and a student, she adopted it because it gave her more freedom in her studies at the menageries and cattle yards. Dressed as a boy she attracted less comment and attention from the hangers on of the stables than if she had gone among them in petticoats. Rosa Bonheur appreciates the good qualities of the blouse, and at work now she still keeps to this easy garment, having added to it the ordinary man's trousers, which make her feet appear very small, and also a wide brimmed felt or straw hat. In this dress she appears of much lower stature than in woman's apparel, and looks like a remarkably well preserved middle aged man."

# THE HOUSEHOLD

## FANCY WORK NOTES.

### New and Charming Flower Doilies—A Dainty Ball for Little Folks.

Novel and beautiful are the "flower doilies." The foundation is of fine white linen; this is shaped as a poppy, for example, and outlined, veined and shaded with silk. Any flower can be represented, and the color chosen to suit the table decoration.

Some new photograph frames are covered with watered silk.

Fashionable tea cloth designs are the Marie Antoinette, whereon are bunches of flowers tied up with ribbons, and the Louis XV, with its combination of scrolls in gold with bright colored flowers.

A pretty sponge bag is of fine butcher's linen embroidered in linen floss, lined with rubber sheeting and gathered on draw strings.

One of the best styles for a table runner that will wash is to choose the damask with a graceful design woven in it—either in cream and white or all white. Outline this pattern in the usual crewel stitch with in-grain flax thread, lightly filling in the design here and there with fancy stitches.

A lady tells of an attractive ball for children. It is composed entirely of soft silk, and is elliptical rather than round. The silk is tucked all over and the tucks drawn in on the thread, and the interior is either down or something equally light. It could hardly hurt the most delicate piece of china, and a small child might be allowed to play with it almost with impunity in any room.

Any one who happens to have by her one of the old reticules her grandmother and great-grandmother used to carry in the days when the skirts were so scanty there was no room for pockets will do well to reproduce its shape, as it can often be made exceedingly pretty. The favorite form is the sack, made of velvet, lined with satin of a contrasting color, and often covered with small spangles to match. Some of the newest have a deep, wide heading edged with fur; others, again, are either worked all over in beads or embroidered with sprigs.

An example of the growing fancy for green is seen in a table cover that has a center of quiet green damask—a green that has a dash of gray in it. This is bordered with soft cream silk decorated with scrolls worked in bronze and green, gold and lilac shades of silk.

### Gelatine Charlotte Russe.

Gelatine charlotte russe is made of one pint of cream whipped light, one-half ounce of gelatine dissolved in a gill of hot milk, the beaten whites of two eggs, one small teaspoonful of powdered sugar and any flavoring preferred. Mix the cream, eggs and sugar; flavor and beat in the gelatine and milk last. The milk should be quite cold before it is added. Line a dish with slices of sponge cake or lady fingers and fill with the mixture. Set upon ice to cool.

### A Handsome Screen.

Many and various are the forms in which screens are fashioned nowadays. Our cut gives a very handsome example of a style



TABLE OR FIRE SCREEN.

which is much liked. It is light, convenient to move about and sufficiently steady when properly made.

The screen has a frame of ebonized bamboo, the drapery is of silk powdered with embroidered ferns, sprays, butterflies, etc., and is edged with a multicolored silk fringe. The drapery is gracefully looped up with tasseled cords and bows of plain silk. The lining is in a bright contrasting color.

### Chicken Croquettes.

For chicken croquettes use one solid pint of finely chopped cooked chicken, one tablespoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of pepper, one teacupful of cream or of chicken stock, one tablespoonful of flour, four eggs, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, one teaspoonful of onion juice, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one pint of bread crumbs and three tablespoonfuls of butter. Put the cream or stock on to boil, mix flour and butter and stir into the cream; add chicken and seasoning. Boil two minutes and add two of the eggs well beaten. Take from the fire immediately. When cold, mold, cover with egg and bread crumbs and fry.

## DECORATIVE NOVELTIES.

### Tasteful and Artistic Furnishings for Dining Room and Drawing Room.

The handles of table knives are now made in china to match the plates. There are sets of china knife handles for each course. Those for poultry have heads of the victims and little fluffy chicks and ducks upon them. Those used with the game course have tiny flights of partridge and miniature long legged snipe painted on them.

The jeweled or filigree picture frames are exquisite and beautiful. Those which are heart shaped are newest, and a pretty face, surrounded by a heart line of sparkling rhinestones, is a very desirable factor in the odd bits of a room.

If the top of your ornamental mantel forms a deep shelf, arrange it in this way: In the center of the shelf set a small palm. In front and on each side of this place smaller plants, ferns, geraniums or anything you prefer. Bank it into a glowing mass of color. Then around the edges, front and side, train small, dainty vines to droop over the mantel mirror or to climb upward on invisible wires. The effect is one of which you will never tire.

Manufacturers of curtain poles are now furnishing them in tints from the palest and softest of the rose hues and cream to the deep olive greens. We are becoming impressed with the propriety of having things harmonize.

Services of gilt are beautiful. They cost less than one-quarter the amount of solid silver and are equally imperishable. They are highly ornamented and engraved in the most exquisite designs or elaborated with the most highly polished relief work in fruit or flower pieces, with the leaves and stems in the rough work. The Decorator and Furnisher, in which the foregoing notes are found, describes a beautiful cake basket in the gilt style. It was square with a slightly fluted rim. A cluster of apples upon a branch rose in relief from the gold lined bottom. The fruit was burnished brilliantly, and the leaves in varying shades, among which was faded green and dull pink. The handle was a continuous cluster of fruit, leaves and knotty stems, arranged in open work and wrought in the tints of the center design.

### A Parisian Knickknack.

There are many pretty notions in photograph holders of various sorts, and among them the following pretty arrangement from Paris.

This is a triangular panel covered with old gold plush and framed and divided



A HANGING PHOTOGRAPH HOLDER.

into two sections by a Louis XVI galon, with bows and loops of satin ribbon. At the back of the top one is inserted a loop of gold cord to suspend the frame to the wall. A bunch of artificial flowers is fastened lightly at one side.

## His Valentine.



The boy stood on the front doorstep,  
Whence all but he had fled;  
And little dreamed he of the eyes  
That peered from overhead.

Alas! if ere he rang that bell  
He had not paused, who knows!  
He might have missed the hand of fate  
And saved a suit of clothes.

Yet bright and beautiful he stood  
Before the coming storm—  
His comic valentine in hand,  
A proud, though childlike form.

Then came a swift and rushing sound!  
The boy—Oh, he was there,  
But oh, how mighty wet he was  
As he fell down that stair.



TOM LANSING.

## London's New Fire Chief.

Civil service reform "goes" in England, and the new chief of the London fire brigade has served eleven years as second in command to the late chief, Captain Shaw. Chief Simonds is a native of London, son of Professor Simonds, late principal of the Royal Veterinary college, but now retired. He was educated in England, France and Germany as an engineer, and after some



CAPTAIN SIMONDS.

years' work in that profession in Ireland was appointed second officer of the Metropolitan fire brigade on the 25th of January 1881, out of 105 candidates.

In the subsequent eleven years he has been present and active at every great fire in London, and for considerable periods has been in full charge of the fire brigade. His summer holidays are usually passed in

sailing, for which he has a passion, and his physical condition is unusually good. The office he holds is in the appointment of the county council and is of supreme importance and responsibility.

## THE OLD AND THE NEW.

## Something About the "Baby" Territory's Two Governors.

For three months the territory of Oklahoma was virtually without a governor. On Oct. 7 Governor George W. Steele resigned



GEORGE W. STEELE.

after a year and a half of service, and a few days later returned to his old home in Marion, Ind. The reason given for his resignation was that private business interests demanded his attention in the east. He has since been elected president and general manager of the large Krupp gun plant recently established in Marion.

It is generally believed, however, that Governor Steele has further political aspirations, and it is regarded by his friends as reasonably certain that he has been promised the pension commissionership in the event of the resignation of General Raum.

Abraham J. Seay, the new governor of Oklahoma, is fifty years old, stoutly built, and a six footer. Though born in Virginia, his life since early youth has been spent in southern Missouri, and he is a typical westerner. When he attained his majority he started out for himself, equipped with good health, the ability to read and write and a well developed ambition. By daily labor he earned the money to pay his way through the academy at Steelville, Mo., and also to pay his expenses while reading law in the same town.

Soon after his admission to the bar news came of the firing on Fort Sumter, and all thoughts of his profession were driven from his mind. Most of his neighbors and relatives sided with the Confederacy, but young Seay joined the Union army. For four years he fought valiantly on many battlefields, marched with Sherman to the sea, and was mustered out a colonel.

He returned to Steelville and began the practice of law, winning in his profession the same success he had achieved in the army. He was successively county at-

torney and circuit attorney, and from 1873 to 1887 he was circuit judge.



ABRAHAM J. SEAY.

Governor Seay has long been regarded as a leader of the Republican party of his state. When the territory of Oklahoma was organized in May, 1890, he was appointed one of the associate justices of the supreme court, and since then has so won the hearts of the people that they almost unanimously asked for his appointment to the governorship.

## Sylvester Night.

Sylvester night, as the night preceding New Year's day is called in Germany, is an occasion for family gatherings and rejoicings. The evening hours before the clock strikes midnight are devoted to a musical family entertainment, which is followed by the brewing of the New Year's punch, while the cakes are placed on the table. With the first stroke of the midnight hour glasses are clashed together and good wishes for the coming year exchanged.

## Conservative London.

London, largest city in the world as it is, is nevertheless "away behind the times." The police patrol wagon, so common in the United States, is unknown in London, although the city council is now considering the advisability of adopting this valuable aid to the police department. Telephones are not as generally used in London as in the United States, and it is but a short time since that they were rather uncommon sights in ordinary business offices.

## A Fatal Breach.

Winkle—I understand that Miss Poplin and young Melton have had a falling out.

Nodd—What is the trouble?

Winkle—He sent her his photograph, and he saw it among her collection of comic valentines.

## The Price of Love.

Melton—You say this valentine is only \$1.50? It is marked \$7.50.

Clerk—Yes, sir. That's for the benefit of the young lady.

# PUZZLE · E.M.

NUMBER XIII.

CONDUCTED BY CASTRANOVA.

Contributions and solutions welcomed from every reader of THE YOUTH'S EFFORT. Address everything pertaining to this department to:

S. CASHMAN,  
Box 42. New Chester, Pa.

## ANSWERS TO NO. XII.

No. 49.—ABODES  
BEMIRE  
OMAGRA  
DIGRAM  
ERRATA  
SEAMAN

No. 50.—D—rafts.

No. 51.—ZANONIAS  
AZURINE  
NUBILE  
ORIEL  
NILL  
INE  
AE  
S

No.—52.—Act! Act in the living present!

No. 53.— A  
AB  
AARONIC  
BOVATE  
NAMER  
ITEMED  
CEREOUS  
DU  
S

## NEW PUZZLES.

## NO. 54.—CHARADE.

The TWO, as she went over her ONE each day,  
Looking for dust and dirt.  
Often found a great deal, which caused her to  
Words which were sharp and curt. [say

For as a good WHOLE, her duty it was  
To see that all things were neat,  
And many and many a step she took  
With tired and weary feet.

White Plains, N. Y.

LOUISE.

## NO. 55.—HEXAGON.

1, derived from fat; 2, derived from isatin; 3, bleak plateaus in South America; 4, pertaining to an acid obtained by decomposing

aconitic acid; 5, clayey minerals, of a grayish white color; 6, a part of the orchestra of the Greek theater; 8, The bitter oak; 9, a sluice or lock. (Obs.)

Malden, Mass. V. I. OLIN.

## NO. 56.—CHARADE.

The quondam follower—not of PRIME—but of Mars,

In armor WHOLE, to guard him from his foes,  
To ward off weapons and protect from blows,—  
Went forth, a doughty champion, to the wars.  
To gain, with victory, heraldic bars  
On his Esecuteon—which with glory glows,  
(To change the tense) when it high-raised he shows.

His trade, LAST well, with honor brought him  
So be, like Hercules, one spot alone. [scars;  
A little heel, was unprotected. Then,  
TWO valiant champions, you felt the smart  
Of lance or poisoned arrow, thrown  
By other Knight (if Knight there lived)—or men,  
As brave as you—possessed of lion heart.  
Dubois, Ill. ASPIRO.

## NO. 57.—A STAR.

1, a letter; 2, tellurium, (abbr.)  
3, directed to the side; 4, a genus of small mites; 5, weeds that grow among wheat; 6, cylindrical (bot.); 7, read; 8, while; 9, a letter.

Waterman, Ill.

COLUMBIA.

## NO. 58.—A SQUARE.

1, manila hemp; 2, a broom;  
3, apart; 4, to parboil; 5, an Arabian military commander or ruler of a province. (Obs.)

Waterman, Ill.

SOLON.

## SOLVERS.

Incomplete lists have been received from Aspiro, Bill Arp, Remlap, Louise, H. S. Nut, R. O. Chester and V. I. Olin.

Prize winners: V. I. Olin, Aspiro and Louise.

## PRIZES FOR SOLUTIONS.

For the first three complete or largest lists of solutions to this month's puzzles the following prizes will be given:

1st. Three numbers (1892) of Cassell's Family Magazine.

2d. A fine picture.

3d. Thirty-two complete stories

The contest closes March 20th, and solutions must be received by that time to be acknowledged in the April YOUTH'S EFFORT.

## CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS.

V. I. Olin will probably notice a few changes of definition in his hexagon. This was done in order to shorten and also to have them conform to the International, which has been made the standard for this department.

A new department is announced to appear in *Twice a Month*, of New York City, to be conducted by Sesom.

Louise has also become an editor; "the more the merrier." We hope to see the day when there will be "three puzzle papers to each puzzler."

Aspiro's charade, although not difficult of solution, will delight the heart of the professional puzzler.

Please send us a few cons. with your solutions; and send solutions even if you get but one. We would like to see our list of solvers get a boom.

CASTRANOVA.

## WHO MAKES THE PAPER?

Who is dot dot gets der news,  
Don't have time to get der blues,  
Und generally drinks, schmokes, und chews?  
Dot's der Reporter.

Who is dot dot uses der "blue,"  
Marks der copy through und through,  
Und tells der boys, "Do as I do?"  
Dot's der City Editor.

Who is dot dot curses der vires,  
Likes good news, but hates der fires,  
Und has no use for any liars?  
Dot's der Telegraph Editor.

Who is dot dot knows id all;  
Has every one at his beck und call;  
Und doesn't feel der least bit small?  
Dot's der Managing Editor.

Who is dot dot sets der type,  
Has a nose dot's fully ripe,  
Und schmokes a nasty, stinkin' pipe?  
Dot's der Printer.

Who is dot dot make men schvear,  
Und would do it if they did but dare  
Climb his frame und pull his hair?  
Dot's der Proofreader.

Who is dot dot cashes "strings,"  
Pays der bills und oder things;  
Makes der boys all feel like kings?  
Dot's der Cashier.—Journalist.

## Letter Box.

**DICK.**—The Columbian Exposition, or World's Fair, will be held in 1893, from May until October. 2. No.

**A. B. C.**—The first number of THE EFFORT was issued in February, 1888. Very few back numbers can be supplied. The first serial story was published in the March number, 1891, and entitled, "Golden Idol," by Edward B. Heineman.

**INQUISITIVE.**—You may get the blanks and information by writing to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. 2. The letter "M" found at the bottom of every head on the dollar of the U. S., is the initial of the designer, Morgan.

**YOUTH.**—It is very difficult to tell the name of the *best* magazine published for young people. To begin with, we do not discuss such things in this column. 2. The denominations of the 10, 25 and 50 cent pieces have been circulated. They are somewhat similar to those of Canada. 3. Exchange column is free to subscribers, providing they obey the rules, which will be found at the head of that column.

**STAMP AND COIN COLLECTOR.**  
—1. The coin is not worth over face value. 2. You can procure a price-list or catalogue of stamps, etc., by reading over our advertising columns, which contain the addresses and cards of the leading dealers in this line in the world. 3. The salary paid is from \$13 to \$17 per month. 4. Six years.

## Exchange Department.

Free to our regular readers. Anything offered for cash, "best offer," unused current stamps, or the like, will not be given a position under this heading. Each exchange is limited to 35 words.

Foreign Correspondents wanted in all foreign countries, especially South and Central America, West Indies and Australia. I especially desire consignments of new issues, provisionals, etc. Cash or exchange. A. H. Crittenden, 101 Leverette St., Detroit, Mich.,

I have about \$8.00 worth of good U. S. and foreign stamps, books, papers, cigarette and tobacco cards, and various other articles, for type suitable for advertising purposes, etc. List free. Send yours. Howard Rigdon, 9 Air Hill St., Dubuque, Iowa.

I want to buy or exchange for the novel, "Red Dog," "Blue Horse" and "The Ghost that Lies in the Woods." Correspondence solicited. F. W. Jillson, Beaver Dam, Wis.

5000 varieties of stamps for Match, Medicine, Revenue, Tobacco, Snuff, Beer, Lock Seal, State Revenues, etc., pairs, strips and blocks wanted, or anything in the U. S. line. James Jay, La Hoyt, Iowa.

I want all kinds of good U. S. and foreign stamps. Send me your duplicates and I will make you an offer for them. Good exchange from my sheets allowed. No continentals wanted. Correspondents wanted in all foreign countries. Consignments of good stamps solicited. A. H. Crittenden, 101 Leverette St., Detroit, Mich.

I will exchange about \$3.00 worth of story, amateur and philatelic papers, and books, for a \$1.50 stamp album, 10th edition. First write. O. H. Meyer, 422 S. 9th St., Saginaw, E. S., Mich.

I will give one pound of good reading matter for every 300 U. S. stamps of any kind sent me.

D. B. Crockett, 28½ High street, Newark, N. J.

**WANTED.**—Subscribers to make use of this column. It will cost you nothing. YOUTH'S EFFORT, Detroit, Mich.

### THE GOLDEN RULE.

Now in the past reposes bleak December;  
'Tis Leap Year, let the ladies all remember;  
And ever keep this famous rule in view:  
"Do as ye would that men should do to you."  
—Mixed Pickles.

Foreman—What did you get for your Christmas?

Editor—I got \$10.

Foreman—What a striking coincidence! I got thirty days.

### He Did.

Mr. Ardup (who has just told the bill collector to call again)—I had a presentiment you were coming this morning. Do you believe in presentiments, young man?

Bill Collector (putting the bill back in his pocket)—I do, sir. I had a presentiment before I came that I wasn't going to get a darned cent out of you.—Chicago Tribune.



**A MAGNIFICENT OPENING, BUT—**  
Spillon would rather not be in it, if he could have his own sweet will in the matter.



### VALOR'S BETTER PART.

Fido to Bowser—There's that greedy Raven stuffing himself with good things. Let's scare him away and help ourselves.  
Bowser to Fido—Agreed! Here goes!  
Raven—Get out, you scamps! What do you want here? Begone, at once!  
Fido and Bowser, in chorus—Er—er—we just called to ask what you season your hash with.

Stamps and Coins.

10 Big Novels, 12 cents.  
(12) Box 309, Great Barrington, Mass.

SEND 2c for 5 stamps and sheets at 40 per ct.  
Hewitt & Withington, 259 Wildwood Ave.,  
Jackson, Mich.

SEND for approval sheets and list, 30 per ct.  
commission N. B. RULE,  
Branch Hill, Ohio.

STAMPS on approval @ 33 1/2 per cent. com-  
mission. Price list of packets on applica-  
tion. J. C. Miller, Coal Valley, Pa.

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ITCHING PILES I will send an infallible  
cure postpaid for 50c. I  
was permanently cured in 3 weeks, after 5 years  
of suffering. H. KEPHART, Druggist,  
Berrien Springs, Mich.



Sample copy of "Missouri Philatelist" free.  
Collectors send for large retail list. Dealers  
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eign stamps wanted for cash or exchange.  
Stamp collections bought. No rub in the  
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228 Howard St., DETROIT, Mich.



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*Continuation of  
"The Effort"*



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• APRIL • NUMBER •

PUBLISHERS:

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| China, 1885, 3 var. Complete, only . . . . .                        | .15 |
| *Guatemala, 75, 4 varieties, . . . . .                              | .20 |
| " " 78, 4 varieties, . . . . .                                      | .28 |
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| *Nicaragua, 1890, 1c to 10 peso, comp., 10 var . . . . .            | .50 |
| *Peru, envelopes, 1875, 3 varieties, . . . . .                      | .30 |
| *Salvador, 1890, 1c to 1 peso, 9 varieties, . . . . .               | .25 |
| Sweden, official, complete, 11 varieties, . . . . .                 | .15 |
| " " unpaid, " 1c varieties, . . . . .                               | .15 |
| Spain, 50 varieties, . . . . .                                      | .50 |

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| " " 1870, 1c blue, grided, . . . . .                                 | .16  |
| " " " 2c brown, " . . . . .                                          | .06  |
| " " " 3c green, " . . . . .                                          | .03  |
| *Confederate States, 5c green, 1860 . . . . .                        | .30  |
| " " 10c blue, used, . . . . .                                        | .04  |
| " " 10c light blue, . . . . .                                        | .12  |
| China, 1875, 5c yellow, . . . . .                                    | .06  |
| *CHILI, entire envelopes, 1872, 10c blue, W.P., . . . . .            | .30  |
| " " " " 15c pink, " . . . . .                                        | .40  |
| " " " " 20c green, " . . . . .                                       | .75  |
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| Great Brit'n, f.R. official, '82, $\frac{1}{2}$ penny gr'n . . . . . | .06  |
| " " " " " 1 " " lilac, . . . . .                                     | .02  |
| " " " " 1885, $\frac{1}{2}$ " slate, . . . . .                       | .08  |
| *Hayti, 1891, 1c, purple, . . . . .                                  | .03  |
| Mexico, 1888, 10c lilac on ruled paper, . . . . .                    | .03  |
| " " '87, official, brown, . . . . .                                  | .03  |
| " " '88, " seal brown, . . . . .                                     | .06  |
| *Philippine Islands, '90, $\frac{1}{2}$ c, brown, . . . . .          | .02  |
| " " " " 1m, dark violet, . . . . .                                   | .02  |
| " " " " 8c, yellow green, . . . . .                                  | .05  |

\* means unused.

Postage extra on orders under 50 cents.

(For packets see first column, this page.)

### Free.

A set of Austrian Italy, 1863, 5 varieties, complete, unused with first order over 50 cents; with second order, complete set Mexico, 1872, unused; with third order, 3 varieties, Peru, envelopes, unused, (cat. 40 cents). Three unused foreign free to all answering this advertisement and mentioning this paper.

### AGENTS WANTED.

to sell from my unsurpassed approval sheets at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. commission.

A. H. CRITTENDEN,  
169 Twelfth St., - DETROIT MICH.

# The Youth's Effort.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Vol. 5. No. 3.

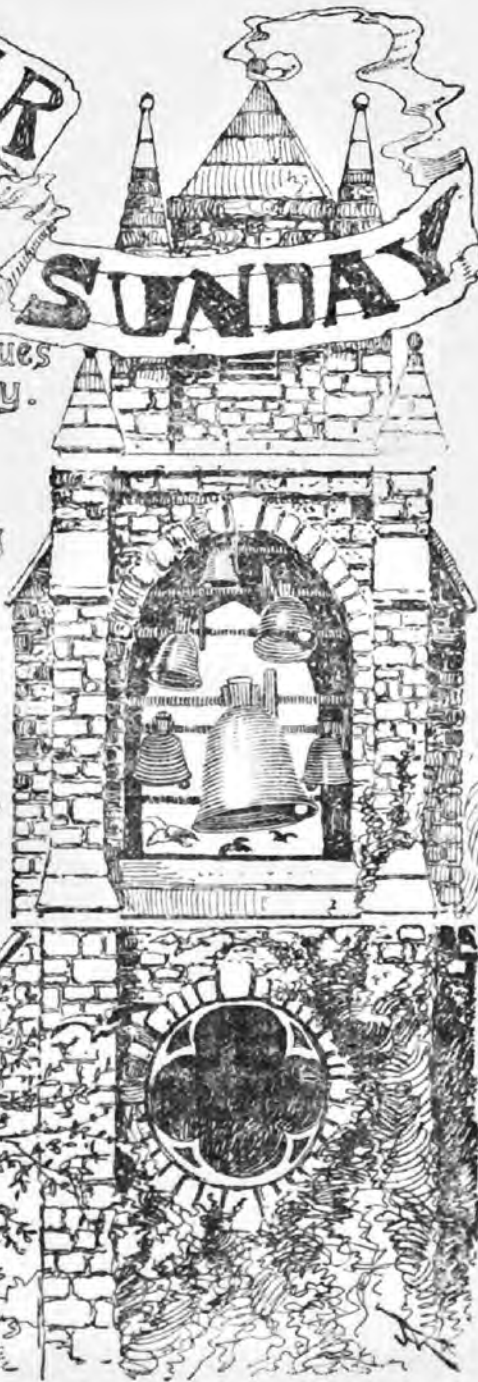
DETROIT, MICH., APRIL, 1892.

Whole No. 51.

**EASTER**  
APRIL 17<sup>th</sup>  
1892

Chime Chime Chime  
The vibrant bell tongues  
Chime Chime Chime

From near and far  
Through Country lane  
and city street  
Their trembling echoes  
softly meet—  
For Christ is risen  
to-day.



## DR. NORWOOD'S BRIDE

A STORY FOR THE EASTER TIME BY  
HELEN S. CONANT.

[Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.]



COMMERCIAL  
traveler sees and  
hears many queer  
things. I speak  
from experience,  
for I have been a  
commercial trav-  
eler for twenty  
years. The most  
touching bit of  
romance that

ever came under my notice is the love affair of Dr. Norwood.

Of late years my business has taken me to Europe frequently. Every sea traveler knows the pleasure of sailing in a familiar steamer. One chooses the same steamer year after year, as one goes to the same hotel, grumbling all the while at the small discomforts, and yet coming to regard them as old friends.

The steamer upon which I always traveled was a roller. We often wondered when she was at her tantrums if she would roll clean over and spill us out before she righted, but she never did.

I had gone back and forth on the ship so often that I had won the confidence of the captain, and he would at times unbend from his official dignity to tell me some yarn of the sea. The doctor and the purser were my intimate friends, but of all the ship's people Dr. George Norwood was my favorite. He was young, not over thirty, although he had been on the liner for three years.

I noticed that there was often a sad expression on his face. One night when the sea was calm under the weight of a heavy fog and the ship was feeling her way slowly and steadily I found him pacing restlessly up and down the deck.

"Hello, doctor," I said; "why are you tearing back and forth like a polar bear in a cage?"

He turned and looked at me. I had never seen the sadness on his face so pronounced before.

"Foolishness, rank foolishness! I ought to be ashamed of myself," he said. Then, smiling: "Come to the smoking room and have a cigar before we turn in. No use to try to sleep anyway with that foghorn blowing."

The smoking room was ablaze with electric lights, and as we sat down four bells sounded. For a wonder, at that early hour, the place was deserted.

"Doctor, nobody is seasick tonight, and there are lots of pretty girls in the cabin. Why don't you go down and make yourself agreeable? You look as if you needed a tonic of some kind, and there is nothing better than a pretty girl," I said.

He puffed rings of smoke from his lips, and I heard a long, deep sigh.



#### KNELT BY THE SIDE OF THE GIRL.

"Pretty girls are a delusion, Vincent," he answered, with an attempt to laugh. "I have no more use for them, and yet perhaps I do her an injustice." he added slowly, as if thinking aloud.

"Tell me about her, George," I said. "an outsider may help you with an impartial view of the case."

"If I were only sure the fault was hers I would force myself to forget her. It is the doubt that keeps up the pain," he said. "Yes, I will tell you about it, Vincent," he added after a pause: "it will be a relief to tell somebody."

"I have already told you that when I graduated from the medical college I had nothing in the world to begin life on except my diploma," he began, "but I graduated with honor, and I thought I had as good a prospect of success as any young fellow with plenty of pluck and energy and a solid profession to back him. I determined not to fall in love until I had a position secured, but I did, and that is how the trouble began. She was an American girl and her father was rich; very rich, I suppose, for he had taken a hunting lodge in Scotland for the summer and kept it filled with gay company. It was there I met Mary. My good old Scotch uncle has an estate near the lodge, and I went to visit him after finishing my studies.

"You know how young people are thrown together in a country place; there were rustic dances, hunting parties and moonlight picnics on the lake, and Mary and I were always together. I had but little chance to see her alone but what chance I did have I made the most of, for I was desperately in love. She was shy and shrinking, but still I thought she cared for me. I was sorely perplexed, for I had nothing but love to offer her, but youth is rash and confident, and one night when a happy accident left me alone with her I asked her to be my wife. She put her little hand in mine and we were very happy. Vincent, I have never seen her since that night. I went the next morning to ask her father's consent to our marriage, he refused to see me, and the next day the family was gone. Some weeks afterward I received a cold formal letter from her father stating that his daughter had told him of our interview; that she regretted her hasty acceptance of my offer and bidding me think of her no more.

"Now you know the whole story," said the doctor rising and walking nervously back and forth in the smoking room. "There is very little to it, but there is quite enough to break my faith in women. Life on shore became intolerable and I took this position."

"You are wrong, George, to talk about your faith in women being broken," I said. "you have no proof whatever that this girl was false to you. I can see, too, that you do not believe it yourself."

"I know nothing about it," he said moodily. "If I had a word, only one word, directly from her I should know what to think."

"How could she give it to you?" I asked. "If she was false and wished to break with you her father would encourage her to write you such a message but if she still clung to you he would prevent all communication of course."

"I never thought of that. You may be right," he exclaimed, his eyes lighting up.

"May I ask the father's name?" I said. "Don't tell me if you prefer to keep it a secret."

"Her name is Mary—Mary Mason," he replied, answering me indirectly and speaking the name slowly, as if he loved the sound of it. "The family lives in Baltimore," he added after a pause.

"Take my advice, George, and try not to brood over the matter. There is nothing so futile as regret," I said. "It eats up one's courage to go ahead and does nothing but mischief. Come, let us take a brisk walk on deck before we turn in."

The fog was lifting and stars were glimmering faintly. The ocean was beginning to heave in long swells and walking on the roller was not an easy matter. We soon gave it up.

In truth, I was not inclined to carry

the conversation further. Traveling on the Continent the year before, I had met the Masons of Baltimore, and had some acquaintance with them; enough to know the character of the people I had almost forgotten them, but it all came back to me now—the



THE DOCTOR STROVE TO CALM HIM. pompous, purse proud father, the ambitious mother and the pale, listless, silent daughter. I had no doubt that she was pining for her young English sweetheart. She looked like it, but that did not help matters any. At the time I knew the family it was reported that she was soon to marry a French count, who was always with her, and by this time she was probably beyond the reach of my young friend the doctor.

After that voyage I did not see George Norwood for months. The next time I crossed the water circumstances compelled me to start suddenly, and I missed my favorite steamer. But I did come home on her.

In the hurry and confusion of getting on board I saw the doctor for an instant only, but when the ship was well out to sea and the bustle of sailing day was over, I went to the smoking room to find him. He was not there; neither was he in his stateroom, and I sat down on the deck alone. The spell of the sea had fast hold of me, and I was lost in thought, when a hand fell softly on my shoulder.

"Come to my room, Vincent; I have something to tell you," said the doctor.

I followed him down the deck and below to his cabin. When he closed his door and nervously snapped up the electric light I saw that he was greatly agitated.

"Vincent, Mary is on board this ship," he said.

"Is it possible?" I exclaimed. I do not know what else to say.

"Yes," he went on. "she and her father and her mother and a maid are passengers, homeward bound. They have the two largest staterooms amidships. I saw their names in the passenger list."

The mechanical, hard way in which he stated these details was startling.

"Have you seen her?" I asked.

"No, I have not seen any of them. I do not intend to. It is easy enough to keep out of their way," he said, curling his lip.

"Do they know you are here?"

"Probably not. How should they? The name of the ship's doctor is not likely to interest them. I had to tell you, that you might understand my absence from the smoking room. Mason will probably spend his time there and I cannot meet him. You will always find me here, and if you see Mary I beg you tell me if she looks well and happy. Even to know that would be a consolation."

It was evident that the young girl was Mary Mason still, which was a point gained for the doctor, I thought.

The next morning I watched the faces that gathered around the breakfast table, but a stiff January gale was blowing and the boiler was up to her wildest pranks. Only a few hardened sea travelers were out. I spent considerable time with the doctor, but I had no news to give him, and he was moody and silent.

It was not until the third day out when the storm had passed and the sea was calm, that I saw Mr. Mason. He was sitting in the cabin. He did not recognize me, and I did not speak to him, but I noticed how old and worn and weary he looked. It was not the weariness of seasickness, but more as if some great anxiety was weighing heavily upon him.

That evening I was sitting with the doctor when a message came that he was wanted in haste in the cabin. He went immediately, and I followed him. I shall never forget the scene. They had brought Mary Mason from her stateroom and laid her on a lounge, but she was feeble and the exertion was too much for her. She had fainted. Her mother and the maid were bending over her, both weeping, and her father stood near, his strong old face working with emotion. As he saw Norwood he started violently, but the doctor paid no attention. He knelt down by the side of the fainting girl and examined her carefully. Then, looking up at her mother with an encouraging smile, he said:

"She has only fainted. It is nothing serious and she will be all right soon."

He worked over her tenderly and in a few moments she began to revive. Then, giving careful directions and begging them to call him if the attack was repeated, he slipped away.

"I could not stay until she recognized me, Vincent," he said, "the shock might have been too much for her. She is very much changed, so pale and so thin," he added sadly.

We were in his room and he had scarcely spoken when Mr. Mason appeared. He grasped the doctor's hand and held it for a moment in silence.

"Dr. Norwood, she is a very sick child," he began, his voice breaking in spite of his efforts to be calm. "For more than a year she has been losing strength. We have taken her everywhere in search of health, and every day she grew weaker, until at last she begged so piteously to be carried home that I determined to gratify her even at the risk of crossing the sea at this inclement season, but I am afraid—"

He broke down and sobbed like a woman.

The doctor strove to calm him.

"Do not be alarmed, my dear sir," he said quietly, although his own voice trembled, "I see no reason for despair. Such cases of weakness in a young girl are not uncommon, and they are not necessarily fatal. If you will kindly tell me what you know of her condition"—

The old man interrupted him.

"Save her, doctor, save her," he cried. "bring back the roses to my girl's cheeks and there is nothing I have to give that shall not be yours."

"I will save her, so help me God!" said Norwood solemnly.

I never saw George Norwood so alert as he was in the days that followed. An eager, determined look was on his face that showed me his professional skill was being taxed to the utmost. I saw very little of him, for he was rarely away from Mary's side. She did improve wonderfully during those few days. The morning we steamed up New York harbor Norwood took me to the cabin and presented me to Mary as his best friend. She was still very pale and weak, but as she greeted me her face was bright with smiles. After all, there is no medicine in the whole wide world like love!

"This is my last voyage, Vincent, but you will hear from me again," said the doctor as he left me at the pier, and I did hear before many days. First it was a glowing account of Mary and her returning health; then a request to be best man at the wedding, and early in April came the cards. The marriage was to take place during the Easter holidays.

I never saw a more brilliant wedding. Palms, green and waving, turned the stately church into a dream of the tropics, and the chancel was a solid bank of violets and azaleas, pink and white. But in all this perfume and beauty the purest, sweetest flower was the fair bride, blushing under her flowing veil.

The roses of happiness had come back

to her cheeks with the blooming of the Easter lilies.

#### A Practiced Arm.



Briggs—Didn't you think the organ was unusually loud during the Easter services?

Griggs—Yes. I understand they hired the village milkman to pump it.

#### HAIL TO THE EASTER MORN!

With quick'ning thrill the whole earth glows!

The gray clouds redden as the rose,  
The shy sky palpitates with day,  
The drowsy night tide ebbs away—  
Hail to the Easter morn!

Alleluia!

From prayer and fast and Lenten gloom  
Each soul is bid to find some bloom  
As sign of peace this blest day brings!  
To each who yearns all nature sings  
Hail to the Easter morn!

Alleluia!

On each thorn-crown and cup of gall  
The spicy Paschal dew doth fall,  
As nature promises to toll  
Its feast of wine and corn and oil  
Hail to the Easter morn!

Alleluia!

Come forth, ye glad with Christian faith,  
Hark to the word the Easter saith—  
No braggart sin can boast the soul  
Redeemed by him who maketh whole!  
Hail to the Easter morn!

Alleluia!

Unto each soul some joy is slain,  
Unto each heart comes woe and pain;  
No resurrection comes of strife  
Till sacrifice completes each life.  
Hail to the Easter morn!

Alleluia!

To ye who suffer dire despair,  
And want, and depths of gnawing care,  
With rapturous hope and faith new born  
Find yet some rose grown near the thorn,  
And hail the Easter morn!

Alleluia!

Hail to the day! Let each blest shrine  
Of church and home—by faith divine—  
Set signs of peace where altars bloom  
The Eastertide with sweet perfume  
Hail to the Easter morn!

Alleluia!

HARRIET MAXWELL CONVERSE.



### FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

#### Prehistoric Flints Known Over All the World as Thunder Stones.

A French scientific expedition has recently returned from Cochin China to Paris, bringing with it valuable collections. Among these were a large number of wrought and polished flint implements, some of the most interesting of which are illustrated in the accompanying cut, reproduced from *La Nature* and described as follows in *Popular Science News*:

These flints are finely worked and polished, and if found in Europe would have been attributed to the Neolithic period of the human race. At present there is no way of estimating their age, which may be comparatively modern as compared with that of the similar implements found in



#### POLISHED FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

Europe or America. It is very remarkable that the forms of these flint implements are practically the same in whatever part of the world they may be found. The prehistoric man of Cochin China worked the lumps of flint into the same forms, and probably by the same process, as did the men who settled in northwestern Europe after the melting of the glaciers, or those mysterious progenitors or predecessors of the American Indians, whose remains are so abundant in this country.

A still more curious fact is that all over the world the same origin is attributed to these stones by the people of the present day. The name of thunder stones is universally applied to them by the savage races of the East Indies, the South Sea islands, Africa and South America, as well as by the more civilized people of China and India, and the ignorant peasantry of Europe. In Italy alone a curious exception occurs in some localities, where the long, flat implements are known by the remarkable name of "the tongues of St.

Paul." All recollection of the people who made them, or the uses for which they were designed, seems to have been lost; and this would either indicate their great antiquity or that they were fashioned by another and different race before the immigration of the present inhabitants of the countries where they occur.

#### New System for Extinguishing Fire.

London Invention describes a new fire extinguishing system as follows: "The building is provided with a chemical reservoir, from which pipes lead to a jar of acid near the ceiling of each room. The jar also contains a cartridge, connected with an open circuit battery. The thermostat in each room is set at any desired point, say 80 degs., and, in case of fire, mercury rises to that point and closes the electric circuit. This explodes the cartridge, a valve drops, the chemicals are precipitated into the room, and the number of the room is signaled. This arrangement is supplemented by a series of dry pipes, and, in case the chemical fail to put out the fire, the room can be flooded with water by turning a cock on the outside of the building."

#### Curious Travelers.

Strange creatures indeed are these travelers (*Acrydium peregrinum*), called locusts, and this particular variety, illustrated and described in *Vick's Magazine*, is found in Asia and Africa. These locusts travel from one part of the country to the other, or from country to country. Their flight is from 40 to 200 feet in height and is sometimes even as high as 500, while the distance often exceeds 1,000 miles, as it varies according to the food they can procure along the journey, or the temperature they may have to encounter.



#### ACRYDIUM PEREGRINUM.

Remarkable as it may seem, they cross mountains and even seas in their flight, and have been known to swarm about a vessel that may have chanced in their way. So great sometimes is the number in a swarm that they have been said to darken the sun as would a cloud, and their wings produce a humming, rushing sound as if a heavy wind were blowing.

They are exceedingly destructive and will devour every atom of vegetation that comes in their way. The *Caloptenus sprefus*, or Rocky mountain locust, almost exactly resembles the *Acrydium peregrinum*, so much so that it seems scarcely distinct from it, although its habits are not migratory for it is principally found in the arid plains east of the Rocky mountains, and although of not very large size it is very destructive.

#### Gas at a Low Pressure.

When gas is burned at a low pressure as in ordinary burners, a good but sensitive flame is obtained, which is very liable to flicker when exposed to the slightest drafts. By reason of the cooling effect of the air the flame also loses brilliancy and becomes sooty. To prevent this and give steadiness *The Industrial World* advises that a shield of some form, such as a gas globe, be placed over the flame.

#### Small Engines Require Skillful Handling.

The safety valve calls attention to the fact that small steam engines often need more skillful handling than do large ones. If you use a steam engine of any description, you must have a first rate engineer else there is imminent danger of disaster.

## EASTER DAY LORE.

FANNIE EDGAR THOMAS WRITES CONCERNING ITS OBSERVANCE.

#### It Did Not Originate with Christianity.

Its General Observance Abroad—Some Old Time Customs—A Pretty Legend of the Easter Egg.

A wholly religious observance as Easter now is, it did not originate with Christianity. It was one of the four season festivals, dedicated to spring, named for the Saxon goddess Eastre and devoted to invocations in behalf of vegetation and festivals of rejoicing for the rebirth of the year. The poetic suggestion was adopted by the Christians in the First century, and as early as 163 was the source of ecclesiastical controversy as to its true time and mode of celebration. The Passover, as a feature of the celebration, was the first bone of contention. The decision to ignore it was given at the great council of Nice in 325. Not till the Fourteenth century was the Easter date fixed by the edict of Pope Gregory XIII, and even then it continued a "movable feast."

The earliest Christians kept the Friday following the Passover date as a peculiarly solemn crucifixion fast or vigil, representing the lying in the tomb of our Lord, and celebrated the Resurrection on the following Sunday, after which the festival was treated in manners diverse as the tastes of man. Primitive Christians were accustomed to greet one another with the words, "Christ is risen today," bowing to the response, "Christ is risen indeed."

By our forefathers it was continued till two weeks after the day when the "Hocktide" pageant was held. This festival, in consequence of its riotous tendency, was suppressed by order of Queen Elizabeth.

"Lifting" or "heaving," "rope binding" and "Easter eggs" are among the Easter customs alike in time and country. So universal was the first that

even kings and queens were not exempt from the humiliating conditions, and thousands of droll tales are extant of its effect upon grave dignitaries. Two men or women joined hands across each other's wrists, and the person was heaved across and lifted or often carried a long distance till the desired ransom was paid.



"HE IS RISEN INDEED."

Young beaux bore along the roads charming white chairs floating in flowers and ribbons, whereon pretty lasses were forced to sit, be lifted high as arms could reach and kissed freely on descent as ransom. Men were privileged to take off women's shoes also.

The celebration of Scriptural plays and "mystery" games, archery and ball playing were favorite Easter amusements. Even women engaged in Easter "football" in those days of feminine restriction. The celebrated "Pepper-gate elopement" is the story of the pretty daughter of a certain mayor, who, while busy with the sport, was borne off by her lover, while the unwilling parents-in-law were engaged in watching the game at the other end of the field.

Even clergymen played ball with the people on Eastertide for tansy cakes and puddings. (Tansy was largely used to signify the bitter herbs of the Paschal feast.) Bishops kicked Easter eggs over the communion with the boys and tossed the colored symbols among the choir youngsters in the church, after which bacon, which the Jews hated, was eaten. Clergymen also told funny stories in the pulpit to make the people laugh, to indicate the revival of merriment among them.

In Paris Jews were stoned through the streets and finally one of their number captured, borne to a church and beaten "for the deeds of his ancestors." Mohammedans slew animals in the streets letting the blood flow through the gutters, in which men and women waded, working themselves into a perfect frenzy. In Ireland, among the

better classes as well as the superstitious it is the custom to rise betimes to see the "sun dance" (the shadow of the sun dancing in water).

Faith she dances such a way  
No sun on Easter day  
Is half so fine a sight.

In England the Easter holiday is second in interest to Christmas. Schools and universities close, work ceases, courts adjourn, parliament rises. In Switzerland bands of Tyrolese musicians, with torches and guitars and flowers crowning their wide brimmed hats, traverse the country singing Easter carols, being rewarded by the tender courtesy of the villagers and the presentation of Paschal eggs bearing colored mottoes, landscapes, etc. In Japan the German Christmas customs are followed.

In all countries benevolence has been more or less associated with Eastertide. In Chester, England, exist the "Bread and Cheese lands," an endowment of several acres by two maiden ladies, twins for the furnishing of provisions to the poor on Easter day, the image of the twins and memorial figures being inscribed on the cakes. In some parishes the clerk on Easter morn carries white cakes and hot cross buns as offerings to households, to be reimbursed by a small gratuity. In one county yearly fairs are held, giving criminals free shelter for one month of probation.

Rome is the center of all Easter magnificence. A description of the pontifical mass and pageantry, and the illumination of St. Peter's, would read like a royal fairy tale.

The dyeing and cracking of eggs has ever been universal. Even in Scotland where pageantry is generally suppressed boys spend the day in kicking, throwing, dyeing and eating the gayly hued ovoids.

A pretty legend of the Easter egg is as follows:

In a tree near the tomb which was chosen as the place where Christ should be laid a beautiful bird built a nest like a mossen cup. Upon the day of the entombment it held four eggs of ivory white, upon which the bird with motherly faithfulness was sitting. Hearing the shuffling of feet and sounds of weeping in the narrow path beneath, startled she hopped upon the edge of the nest and peeping down saw the dear Lord in burial dress, with white, sad face and hands and feet cruelly pierced whereupon she set forth a loud and piercing wail, and all night long crooned a grief song like the weeping of lonely wind among firclad hills. But when the moon had risen and a glittering angel came and rolled away the stone and Christ came forth in living lustre from the cave's gloom, then the heart of the bird was so filled with delight that she burst forth into a song of joy that like spears of fire mounted and soared



WHEREON PRETTY LASSES WERE FORCED TO SIT.

and shot up even to the gates of heaven. The angel, hearing both songs, blessed the sweet bird, saying that hereafter at Eastertide her eggs should be changed in hue to the most brilliant red and gold and blue to remind her of the Lord's recognition for her sweet sympathy.

FANNIE EDGAR THOMAS.

**The Date of Easter.**

What fixes the date of Easter each year, and why isn't it, like Christmas the same date every year? Easter is the first Sunday after the full moon that occurs on or next after March 21, and if the full moon fall on the 21st Easter is the next Sunday. Of course, if the date were the same each year, the day would be Sunday only once in six years. Some of the early Christians did fix the date in this way, while others used the present way.

But in the year 325 the matter was brought by Constantine before the council of Nice, and it was evidently thought best that the anniversary of the event which changed the Sabbath from the seventh day of the week to the first should always fall upon the first day for they, deciding between the two days then in use, selected for the whole church the method which would bring Easter always on Sundays. Since that decision Easter cannot fall earlier than March 22 nor later than April 25 in any year. These dates are called the "Easter limits." Easter occurred on March 22, 1818, but cannot come again on that day until 2285.

**The Inventor of Mackintoshes.**

Up to the year 1820 india rubber was employed principally for small purposes, such as erasing pencil marks. One of the first persons to suggest its use in more important ways was Mr. Thomas Hancock, of Newington, England, who took out a patent in 1820. Three years later Mackintosh, of Glasgow, patented the fabric from which waterproof garments are made, now called by his name.



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April, 1892.

No. 3.

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The circulation of the "Effort" during the past four years has grown wonderfully. Below is a scale showing the growth in circulation since 1888:

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892

## PHILATELY.

A. H. CRITTENDEN,

EDITOR.

169 TWELFTH ST., DETROIT, MICH.

## Notes.

A SPANIARD going under the name of Rosondo Fernandez, was arrested in St. Louis, Mo., a short time ago, for selling counterfeit stamps. His stock was confiscated by the government, as he had brought it into this country without paying duty on it. The appraised value of the genuine stamps seized by the government was \$7723.10, and the duty amounts to \$1930.77. They will probably be sold at auction to reimburse the government.

IF ANY of our readers have stamps which they think are counterfeit, and will send them to me, enclosing return postage, I will endeavor to pass upon their genuineness. This offer is open to subscribers only.

Dr. Bernard Asmus was convicted on February 8th, in London, for obtaining money under false pretenses, by selling counterfeit stamps as genuine, and sentenced to three years penal servitude.

AS I have been asked a number of times to designate the difference between the Hartford and Philadelphia dies of the Centennial issue of United States envelopes, I will do so here. The former has a solid line under "postage," while the latter has open lines.

An amusing Philatelic love story comes from London. The biography of Mr. Giwelb, a well-known English dealer, was published by the P. J. of G. B., not long ago, and a copy fell into the hands of a young and beautiful lady, who was very much interested with this story. She procured an introduction to him, and the result is a wedding, which took place last month. Good luck to them.

The Detroit Philatelist has been made official organ of the Michigan Philatelic Association, and is sent to all members.

AS WEGO TO PRESS we learn that Messrs. Sarpay, Benjmin and Jeffries, who were on trial in London for counterfeiting, were convicted and sentenced; the first named to four months, the two latter each to six months imprisonment at hard labor.



**WEATHER FORECASTS.**

**Primitive Portents That Are as True Now as in Virgil's Time.**

At the beginning of the Christian era, and before that time, the signs of the heavens and the behavior of animals and birds were noted with reference to changes of weather. If we read Virgil we shall find numerous references to these portents, and the translation usually quoted will furnish us with information which must be as true nowadays as it was in Virgil's time, for wild animals do not change their habits. Speaking of wet weather in the Georgics, the poet wrote:

The wary crane foresees it first, and sails Above the storm, and leaves the hollow vales: The cow looks up, and from afar can find The change of heaven, and sniffs it in the wind;

The swallow skims the river's watery face, The frogs renew the croaks of their loquacious race;

The careful ant her secret cell forsakes And draws her eggs along the narrow tracks. Huge flocks of rising rooks forsake their food, And, crying, seek the shelter of the wood.

The owls, that mark the setting sun, declare A starlight evening and a morning fair.

We might quote further selections respecting the signs in the heaven and earth mentioned, but the foregoing verses will be sufficient to illustrate our position, and to show us that weather forecasting is, at any rate, as old as the Christian era. The moon is generally supposed to influence the weather—a "Saturday's moon" being particularly objectionable, or when she appears anew at some hours after midnight thus:

When first the moon appears, if then she shrouds

Her silver crescent, tipped with sable clouds, Conclude she bodes a tempest on the main, And brews for fields impetuous floods of rain.

For generations, as today, a red sky foretells fine weather; a yellow sky changing into green means rain, or rain and wind; on the other hand, when the red rays appear, we may anticipate fine weather, as the atmosphere is becoming less and less moist.

A "low" dawn is known as a good sign; so when the first rays appear at or near the horizon we may anticipate a fine day, as we may when the morning is gray.

Evening red and morning gray are almost unerring tokens of fine weather.

**Suicides.**

In European cities the number of suicides per 100,000 inhabitants is as follows: Paris, 42; Lyons, 29; St. Petersburg, 7; Moscow, 11; Berlin, 36; Vienna, 28; London, 23; Rome, 8; Milan, 6; Madrid, 3; Genoa, 31; Brussels, 15; Amsterdam, 14; Lisbon, 2; Christiania, 25; Stockholm, 27; Constantinople, 12; Geneva, 11; Dresden, 51. Madrid and Lisbon show the lowest, Dresden the highest figure.

The causes of suicide in European countries are reported as follows: Of 100 suicides—Madness, delirium, 18 per cent; alcoholism, 11; vice, crime, 19; different diseases, 2; moral sufferings, 6; family matters, 4; poverty, want, 4; loss of intellect, 14; consequence of crimes, 3; unknown reasons, 19.

The number of suicides in the United States, five years, 1882-7, was 8,226. Insanity was the principal cause, shooting the favorite method; 5,386 acts of suicide were committed in the day and 2,419 in the night. Summer was the favorite season, June the favorite month and the 11th the favorite day of the month.

**Gleaned from Rich Richard's Almanac.**

Have many acquaintances and few friends.

Pay promptly; you will save interest thereby.

Never oppress the poor; even the poor have votes.

Never criticise your neighbor; he may be a fighter in disguise.

Lend your friend money at a fair rate of interest, but indorse for no man.

Associate with the rich; a man is mistaken for the company he keeps.

A haughty carriage concealeth an empty pocket often from impertinent curiosity.

Do not pay dear for your whistle, you may never have a chance to make it dearer to some one else.

If you must be charitable, be charitable in public. It sets a good example, and you get some return.

Be not over hasty to take offense at the doings of great corporations, for they generally own the legislature.

**The Right of Suffrage.**

The right to vote comes from the state, and is a state gift. Naturalization is a federal right, and is a gift of the Union, not of any one state. In nearly one-half the Union aliens (who have declared intentions) vote and have the right to vote equally with naturalized or native born citizens. In the other half only actual citizens may vote. The federal naturalization laws apply to the whole Union alike, and provide that no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the state confer the privilege upon him, and he may vote in one state (Minnesota) four months after landing if he has immediately declared his intention under United States law to become a citizen.

**The Oldest Mathematical Treatise.**

The oldest mathematical book in the world, says All the World Round, is believed to be the "Papyrus Rhind" in the British museum, professed to have been written by Ahmes, a scribe of King Ra-us, about the period between 2,000 and 1,700 B. C. This "Papyrus Rhind" was translated by Eisenlohr, of Leipsic, a few years ago, and it was found to contain a rule for making a square equal in area to a given circle. It was not put forth as an original discovery, but as the transcript of a treatise 500 years older still, which sends us back to, approximately, 2,500 B. C., when Egyptian mathematicians solved, or thought they solved, the problem of squaring the circle.



**AN AGREEABLE ANTISEPTIC.**

**A French Scientist Says No Living Disease Germ Can Resist Cinnamon.**

There would pretty certainly be a cinnamon boom if the experiments made with that spice by M. Chambelland in M. Pasteur's laboratory were generally known. The English it appears hit upon the best preservative from the infectious microbe when they used to drink mulled wines and other beverages in which strong doses of cinnamon were infused. M. Chambelland is reported as saying that no living disease germ can resist for more than a few hours the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon. He looks upon it as not less effective in destroying microbes than corrosive sublimate. Even its scent kills them, and it does no harm to human beings. A decoction of cinnamon is often good to drink in localities where typhoid fever or cholera is rife. To combat the approaches of influenza by adding ground cinnamon to puddings and tarts would certainly be a pleasant way of taking antiseptic precautions. Stick cinnamon burned in the sick-room has long been known as an agreeable deodorant, but in the light of the above it may very probably be that it was originally its real antiseptic use which suggested the idea.

**Removing Insects from the Ear.**

When living insects find their way into the external auditory canal, Dr. Hobart directs, in Popular Science News, that the ear should at once be turned to a bright light, an endeavor being thus made to induce the intruder to back out, in virtue of the attraction which the light has for these creatures. This failing, the ear should be filled with sweet oil or glycerin, which will kill the insect by occluding its breathing pores, and generally float it out. Sometimes, however, the syringe and warm water are necessary to remove it. In cases where these means are not at hand, as when hunting, blowing tobacco smoke into the ear directly from the stem of a pipe—the mouth being placed over the bowl and protected from it by the hand—will kill or stupefy the "earwig" and other insects which may enter the ear.

**The Progress of Cremation.**

The number of persons who approve of cremation seems to be steadily increasing in England. From the report of the Cremation society for 1891 it appears that in 1885, the first year the crematorium at Woking was used, only 3 bodies were sent there; in 1886 the number was 10; in 1887, 13; in 1888, 28; in 1889, 46; in 1890, 54, and during the past year, 99. Crematoria are being built in various parts of the country. At Manchester a crematorium is in the course of erection. A company has also been formed with the same object at Liverpool, and the city of London commission of sewers is taking steps to obtain powers to erect a crematorium.

# ETIQUETTE

## THE THIRD PERSON.

### A Relation Difficult to Maintain with Ready Yet Restrained Friendliness.

It is not given to every one to be master or mistress of a home, to be the chief or first person of a household, and it does chance often that one is the third adult under a family roof from motives and circumstances alike honorable to all, says Harper's Bazar. And perhaps in no domestic relation is it so difficult to maintain a well poised place as when one is the third person. The third person feels intuitively that he has a personal freedom, that he has a right to go or stay, according to agreement or as his own will may lead him—that he is virtually a free lance.

A home brings special cares and responsibilities which no one is more quick to perceive than the care free third person. But rare is the third person, man or woman, who will admit with anything like equal readiness that, having burdened themselves with building a household, its united heads have a right to certain privileges which are inherent in this same home founding. Establishing a household does give its founders a right to conduct it as seems best to them; a right to do whatever in their eyes seems most conducive to family pleasures—to be hospitable as they choose, to adjust their finances after their own method, to govern their children and direct their servants, to accept advice or not, to make mistakes, and to learn from them.

This does not mean that the third person has not part or lot in the family life. That would be an injustice to him, for having accepted him as a member, the family is bound to give him all that a seat at the hearthstone signifies. He has a right to be considered, respected and to be made a sharer of the family joys and pleasures whenever the latter are in the line of his tastes. But, on the other hand, he or she has no right to assume a critically superior attitude in the continually arising domestic problems. He has a privilege to be helpful, to be comforting, and often to be adviser and counselor, to the perplexed first person when they seek aid voluntarily.

To keep steadily on this neutral ground of ready yet restrained friendliness is difficult, but in no other way can the outcome of a three sided household be peaceful. The husband doubtless may be inconsiderate, careless or exacting, but although the wife knows this, she sees other qualities; and the third person will never find the key to the mysterious current uniting them if he be critical and severe. The wife may be wasteful, showy or lazy. No matter. The husband chose her. Criticism only angers him, and unsought advice or a lofty superior manner antagonizes any efforts on her side that gentle kindness might cause her to put forth. And when the wife is a thoughtful, judicious woman, she is yet human, and criticism is the more galling.

# THE HOUSEHOLD

## ATTRACTIVE FURNISHING.

### The Decorator and Furnisher Describes Some Clever Contrivances.

A pretty duchess table can be made of a wooden frame, cut in kidney shape, curving in at the center. It should be ample and low enough to enable the possessor to dress her hair sitting before it, if she desires. The frame should be padded on top and covered and the sides draped with white, yellow or pale pink silesia, over which can be put Swiss muslin, mull or any transparent material, decorated with flowing bows of ribbon the color of the silesia used. A good sized mirror is hung above it and draped with the sheer material tied with bunches of ribbons.

Corner cupboards made of two tall upright pieces of light wood, with triangular shelves at different intervals, glass doors shutting in the upper half and a pretty curtain on a rod below is a simple and inexpensive substitute for a buffet. Tack narrow strips of wood half an inch from the sides along the upper shelves and put the plates and saucers standing within these, so as to show the whole surface. Small gilt hooks are screwed firmly into the bottom of the shelves, a cup hung by the handle on each hook. Put the larger pieces on the lower shelves or use them for silver.

An old fashioned mahogany combination bookcase and writing desk, such as nearly every family owns and longs to get rid of, may be completely transformed by removing the glass doors from the upper and the drawers from the lower part and substituting therefor soft silk curtains of a dull bluish tint, which makes the best harmony with mahogany color. These curtains may be hung on brass rods, although slender bars of mahogany with square cut ends are more pleasing. If the drawers are removed from the lower part, shelves may be easily slipped into their places, and will be found valuable for the bestowal of bric-a-brac and art treasures.

An odd new bedroom suit is in shrimp pink, decorated with quaint Japanese pictures. The washstand is furnished with a couple of silk curtains. A Japanese table, fitted with shelves after the fashion of a cabinet, adds to the effect.

With the craze for antique furniture, candlesticks have come into vogue and they are distributed everywhere in the rooms. They are not used for illumination, but simply for decoration and the pleasing effect obtained from the light that they give.

### The Expert Waitress.

Good Housekeeping gives some useful directions in regard to the correct way of waiting at luncheon, from which the following practical items are selected:

At the foot of the table place a tray for the beefsteak platter, and lay the gravy spoon at the right of it.

At the head of the table place a stand for the cocoa pitcher, sugar bowl, with tongs, cups, saucers and teaspoons.

If carafes are used, place one for the use of every two people, and a salt cup and pepper box for every two persons, unless the individual salts are preferred.

Place a small luncheon plate for each person. At the right lay a luncheon knife, with the sharp edge turned toward the plate, a knife for butter, a small soup spoon for oysters, a tumbler for water, another for Apollinaris, and a glass for claret. At the left lay a luncheon fork, with the tines turned up, a bread and butter plate and a napkin.

Place your dessert plates, each with its fork, on the sideboard. On the sideboard have a water pitcher, extra glasses, knives, forks and spoons. Have on the sideboard, or at hand in the pantry, everything that may be asked for, as fine sugar, vinegar, Worcestershire sauce, mixed mustard and red and white pepper.

Butter must not be served so soon as to become soft and oily.

Bread must be freshly cut.

Glasses must be kept filled.

Everything which admits of choice must be passed at the left. Everything which does not admit of choice must be placed at the right.

In clearing the table food must be first removed, then soiled china, glass, silver and cutlery, then clean china, glass, silver and cutlery, then crumbs.

### A Unique Photograph Stand.

To carry out the original and effective design for a photograph holder here shown cut the three interlaced crescents out of stout cardboard and cover each with plush



### PHOTOGRAPH STAND AND POCKET.

of different colors, such as green, red and old gold, sewn in such a way as to leave, on the outside edge, free spaces in which to slip photographs.

Add all around a gold yandyked braid, with tassels for the lower half moon, which supports a circular pocket in red damask and green plush.

### Carpet Cleaning.

To remove spots of sugar, glue, blood and albumen from dyed tissues of wool, simply washing with water is generally sufficient, says The Housekeeper, which for varnish, resins, etc., recommends turpentine, benzine, then soap. For spots of grease, soap water or ammonia. For tallow, alcohol at 95 degs. For vegetable, wine and fruit stains and red ink, wash with warm soap-water and ammonia. For rust and black ink, repeated washings with citric acid, if

the color is well dyed; weak muriatic acid, if the wool is of the natural color. For lime, lyes or alkalis, weak nitric acid, poured drop by drop, and rub with the finger the spot previously moistened. For acids, vinegar, fruit acids or mold, ammonia, more or less weak, according to the tissue and color. For tar and wagon grease, rub with pumice stone, then soap, then let it stand; wash alternately with turpentine and water.

**Hot Rolls.**

Allow two teaspoonfuls of baking powder to one pound of best flour; mix and rub in quickly two ounces of butter and some salt; stir in half a pint of cold sweet milk; cut into fancy shapes, brush over with a beaten up egg and bake on a floured tin in a quick oven for fifteen minutes.

**Celery Fritters.**

Trim and thoroughly clean the celery, cut into pieces about three inches long, dip them in butter and fry them in plenty of butter a golden brown. Serve very hot with a garniture of fried parsley.

**Electric Light Properly Shaded.**

According to an eminent oculist the electric light in order to be harmless to the eyes should be guarded in one of three ways—either with frosted white glass, opal tinted covers or surmounted with colored fringe—so that the eyes can never see it, covers of cut or efflorescent glass being objectionable, even dangerous, to the sight.

**Garnets.**

The red varieties called almandine or precious garnets are distinguished from the duller common species by their clear color. Bohemia is the most productive oil for garnets.

**Amenities.**



Mrs. Muslin—I was really quite concerned for you this morning during the Easter sermon, Mrs. Poplin.

Mrs. Poplin—Indeed How so?

Mrs. Muslin—I was so afraid that you couldn't hear well. You see, your sitting is so far back of my pew.

**FASHIONS**

**NEW GOWNS.**

**A Revival of the Plain Princess and the Princess with Watteau Fold.**

Gowns seems to be gradually growing in length. The perfectly plain princess gowns of many years ago are reappearing and insinuating themselves into notoriety. They clothe the figure as closely as possible, and only spread out in fullness some inches below the waist at the back. They are lined with silk and have a silk balayuse, often of a decidedly contrasting color. For instance, a white satin, veiled with delicate black lace and trimmed with jet and black velvet, may be lined with pale pink and have a balayuse of the



**FRENCH AFTERNOON COSTUME.**

same. In that case a touch of pink would be introduced on the bodice and probably in the coiffure.

There is a great deal of lace used on evening gowns, and flouncing is gracefully arranged to form a fichu on a low bodice and sleeves all in one. It is gathered on the top of the arm and allowed to fall over, then drawn in and narrowed as it goes down the front and back of the bodice. Upright epaulets of velvet, attached to braces (composed of ribbon velvet), are to be seen on many ball gown bodices, the braces often ending in very long ends of velvet falling from a bow at the back of the waist. The fashion of carrying velvet over each shoulder, tying it in a good sized bow half way down the back and allowing the ends to fall to the edge of the skirt, suits some figures and has a graceful effect; and so has a back width of the skirt material taken up sacque fashion and apparently tied to the bodice by a bow and long ends. The velvet or ribbon is about four inches wide. This is more usually seen on tea gowns.

A large Watteau plait at the back figures upon imported princess house dresses, some in silk the same as the dress, others in black or white lace or embroidered tulle, which is lighter in effect, but not so stylish as the richer material.

In the cut is depicted a princess gown, invisibly fastened, in blue velvet enhanced with tiny rows of chinchilla or curled silk trimming imitating feathers, and a cape with high shoulders to match.

**Spring Wraps.**

Jackets, whole back coats, visites and deep capes are furnished for spring wear. Military capes fastened on with suspenders, so that they may be worn open and thrown back carelessly from the front, will accompany spring and summer costumes. These are flat on shoulder.



**VENETIAN CAPE.**

The cape here illustrated is edged with a broad beaded galon, displaying a delicate mixture of dull gold and amber; the lining is in drab surah silk, surrounded with gold traeries. This stylish garment, with thrown back collar, is intended to be worn exactly as in the sketch, merely attached on the shoulders to show off an elaborate gimp and fringe trimming falling in front.

A heart shaped brooch of pink shell in a setting of olivines and small diamonds is a quaint novelty.

**The Newest Skirts.**

A new device of the dressmakers gives the effect of a long Russian blouse, and is what was formerly called a double skirt. It is simply a bell skirt lining covered with the dress material up above the knees and bordered at the foot with a ruche. Overlapping this from the belt down is a shorter skirt of the material, shaped precisely like the lining and bordered with a ruche like that of the foot. This upper skirt represents the lower part of the long Russian blouse, and is worn with a round waist with edges extending over the top of the skirt and concealing the join. It is extremely pretty when made of black India

silk, with a ruche of box plaited Brussels net or of velvet ribbon bordering the skirts.

Those who are tired of plain skirts may like the jabot skirt, which is made on a bell shaped lining. The outer material is not sloped away at the top of the back seam, but is arranged to fall in a jabot down the bias seam of the lining. There are also Wattean skirts made with a broad triple plait in the back, flaring widely at the foot and extending longer than the skirt at the top; this upper part gradually narrows to a point and is carried half way up the back of the corsage and attached there under a bow of ribbon or a passementerie ornament. Wider trimmings are being used on bell skirts, and new models have greater fullness at the top.—Harper's Bazar.

## OUR YOUNG FOLKS

### Philosophers at Play.

The love for play and fun is not after all the peculiar property of boys and girls, and it may amuse our young readers to hear how some very eminent men have diverted themselves. The famous Cardinal Mazarin is said to have been fond of shutting himself up in a room and jumping over the chairs arranged in positions varying according to the degrees of difficulty in clearing them. On one occasion, the story runs, when so employed he forgot to lock the door, and a young courtier entered and surprised the great man in his undignified pursuit. It was a difficult position, but the young man was equal to the occasion, for, assuming the greatest interest in the proceedings, he exclaimed with well feigned earnestness, "I will bet your eminence two gold pieces that I can beat that jump." He was wise enough to lose his two gold pieces, but before long he gained a miter.

Dean Swift used to relieve his tragic moods by harnessing his servants with cords and driving them up and down stairs and through the rooms of his deanery. On one occasion he insisted on harnessing his learned friend, Dr. Sheridan.

Equally innocent was the philosopher Dugald Stewart's attempt to balance a peacock's feather on his nose. One day, when a friend visited Woodhouse Lee, Stewart was found amusing himself with this exercise, while Patrick Fraser Tytler, the historian, was his competitor in this curious contest of skill.

### A Country Without Clocks.

We know that there must have been a time when timepieces were unknown, and that, even to this day, there are people in this country—Indians, for instance—to whom the sun is the only standard of time; but it is hard to realize that such people could be anything but barbarians. Yet Golden Days tells us there are civilized countries where a timepiece can be dispensed with conveniently. In Liberia, which is anything but barbarous in manners and customs, a clock is rarely seen in the farmhouses, and many of the town

residents have no timepieces of any sort. The reason is that the republic lies only 5 degs. north of the equator; therefore, the sun rises about 6 a. m. and sets about 6 p. m. all the year round, and at noon it is vertically overhead. Therefore, it is very easy to tell the hour of the day with reasonable certainty, and many people become so expert in telling time by the sun that they are rarely more than a quarter of an hour out of the way.

### Great Expectations.

Every little grape, dear, that clings unto the vine,  
Expects some day to ripen its little drops of wine.

Every little girl, I think, expects in time to be  
Exactly like her own mamma—as sweet and good as she.

Every little boy who has a pocket of his own  
Expects to be the biggest man the world has ever known.

Every little piggy-wig that makes his little wall  
Expects to be a great big pig with a very curly tail.

Every little lambkin, too, that frisks upon the green,  
Expects to be the finest sheep that ever yet was seen.

Every little baby colt expects to be a horse;  
Every little pup expects to be a dog, of course.

Every little kitten pet, so tender and so nice,  
Expects to be a grown up cat and live on rats and mice.

Every little fluffy chick, in downy yellow drest,  
Expects some day to crow and strut or cackle at its best.

Every little baby bird that peeps from out its nest  
Expects some day to cross the sky from glowing east to west.

Now every hope I've mentioned here will bring its sure event,  
Provided nothing happens, dear, to hinder or prevent.

—Christian at Work.

### GRANDMA'S CRITICISMS.

She sighs over nonsense and gives a  
New Reading of a Nursery Rhyme.

"Hi diddle diddle! the cat and the fiddle!"  
Read Doll in her Nursery Rhymes;  
But Grannie o'erheard as at knitting she sat,  
And cried, "Child! pray don't read such nonsense as that."

As she sighed o'er the very lax times.



BUT GRANNIE O'ERHEARD AS AT KNITTING  
SHE SAT.

But Dollie ne'er heeded, and onward she went—  
"The cow jumped over the moon."  
Quoth Grannie, "What rubbish! Hush, Dorothy, pray!  
Don't be so inaccurate! This you should say—  
"The cow jumped under the moon."

"The little dog laughed to see such sport,"  
Hummed Doll, with her book on her knee,  
But here Grannie's horror o'ercame her surprise—  
Cried she, "Child! your book is a tissue of lies,  
"The little dog barked," it should be!"



"THE COW JUMPED OVER THE MOON."

Alas, for poor Grannie! for Dollie went on—  
"And the dish ran away with the spoon."  
"Tis a bad book!" screamed Grannie; "I'll  
take it away,  
Child! the dish could not run with the spoon.  
You should say,  
"And the dish was placed near to the spoon!"

### Beneath Her.



Mrs. Spangle—Did you notice Mrs. Muslin's Easter bonnet?

Mrs. Baugle—Yes, I saw what it was but I wouldn't notice it.

### Conclusive Evidence.

"That young minister will never succeed; he is too easily rattled."

"I never noticed it."

"I did. At Emma Harkins' wedding he kissed the groom and shook hands with the bride."—New York Sun.

# PUZZLE · E.M.

NUMBER XVI.

CONDUCTED BY CASTRANOVA.

Contributions and solutions welcomed from every reader of THE YOUTH'S EFFORT. Address everything pertaining to this department to:  
S. CASHMAN,  
Box 42. New Chester, Pa.

## ANSWERS TO NO. XIV.

No. 60. House wife or chamber-maid.

No. 61. LIPIC  
ISATIC  
PARAMOS  
ITACONIC  
CIMOLITES  
CONISTRA  
SITTERS  
CERRIS  
SASSE

No. 62. Pan-o-pitted.

No. 63. P  
TE  
LATERAL  
ACARUS  
TARES  
TERETE  
PERVSED  
AS  
L

No. 64. ABACA  
BESOM  
ASIDE  
CODLE  
AMEER

## NEW PUZZLES.

### No. 71.—CHARADE.

The storm came up from the South-south-east  
A beating rain ONE TWO:  
The lightning flashed and thunder rolled  
And the sea made fierce ado.  
Next morning the sun shone clear and bright;  
The sea sobbed like a child,  
And all about the house we found  
The yard ONE TOTAL piled.

Washington, D. C. Waldemar.

### No. 72.—DIAMOND.

1 A letter. 2 Conducted. 3 Reads with steady perseverance.  
4 Sulphides of iron, copper etc.  
5 Cover with plates. 6 To endanger. (obs.) 7 Those who hold what rightfully belongs to another. 8 Long seats with high backs. 6 Withers. 10 City roads. (abbr.)  
11 A letter.

Ardmore, Pa. Remardo.

### No. 73.—MUTATION.

When street car strikes abound, of course  
The CITY CARS don't run;  
And people going to their work  
All have to walk. What fun!

In fact an ALL of cars you note  
As on your way you go,  
And all the wealthy maguates blame,  
And curse them high and low.  
Cleveland, O. H. S. Nut'

### No. 74.—PENTAGON.

1 A letter. 2 A wretch. 3 A Latin proper name. 4 To unravel. 5 A kind of eyewater. 6 A fossil sea-urchin. 7 An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms. 8 Influential. 9 Receptacles of numbers.

Albany, N. Y. Remlap.

### No. 75.—CHARADE.

The TOTALS in the tree-tops sang,  
And through the woods their glad PRIME rang,  
Making the woods seem more life-like  
For the birds you know never strike.

The bob-o-link called to the wren,  
And then the wren called back again:  
The oriole and small tom-tit,  
To the chorus added their bit.

A glad reunion of the PINES,  
Who in summer remake their shrines,  
And there elect their king and queen,  
Whose court, by us, is never seen.  
Malden, Mass. V. I. OLIN.

### No. 76.—SQUARE.

1 Discerns. 2 Narrow. 3 Dies.  
4 To introduce. 5 Eternal. (po-etic.) 6 Regular order.  
San Francisco, Cal. J. C. M.

### No. 77.—MUTATION.

What stone for MILESTONE is most fit  
If you look closely into it?  
Why FINE: 'tis a milestone true,  
When slight transposing comes in view.  
Eubois, Ill. ASPIRO.

### No. 78.—HALF SQUARE.

1 A kind of torpedo boat.  
2 The metallic base of alumina.  
3 Disturbed. 4 Moves easily.  
5 Certain measures of distance.  
6 Beards of grasses. (Worc.)  
7 A fresh-water European fish of the Carp family.  
8 First person singular of the verb BE. 9 A letter.  
Iowa City, Iowa. SHEENEY JAKE.

## PRIZES FOR SOLUTIONS.

For the first three complete or largest lists of solutions to this month's puzzles the following prizes will be given.

1st. The Cyclopedia of useful

knowledge.

2d. Views of Philadelphia.

3d. Three numbers of the Leisure Hour Library.

The contest closes June 1st. Solutions, solvers and prize-winners will be given in the July No. of the YOUTH'S EFFORT.

## SOLVERS.

Complete:—Sheeny Jake. In-completes:— Eugene, E. Lucy Date, Junius, Remlap, Aspiro, Calo, Remardo, Waldemar, Columbia, Ophir, R. O. Chester, Melanchthon.

Prize-winners: 1st. Sheeny Jake. 2d. Aspiro. 3d. Waldemar.

## ACCEPTED CONTRIBUTIONS.

Renlap, one pentagon, one star. Aspiro, two mutations. Calo, two diamonds, one hexagon, one pentagon and one invested pyramid. Remardo, two diamonds. Waldemar, two charades. Sheeny Jake, one diamond; one half square.

## CHAT.

This month make our best EFFORT to PUZZLE 'EM, and in order to give all an equal chance to solve and avoid late lists, we have extended the time for solution about two weeks.

Our list of solvers, although it failed to get the desired 'boom', is steadily enlarging, having seven new names this month. Will Sheeny Jake send a complete to Number XVI?

Why can't we hear from our Philadelphia posers?—Another fine charade by Waldemar for next month.—This issue is sent to a number of posers, who have never seen our column, with a view towards securing a lien on their support. CASTRANOVA.

## Letter Box.

*Numismatist.*—The half dollar of 1853 with arrows on each side of the date commands no premium.

*Reader.*—In this column we endeavor to answer any question we receive from our readers, and will recognize those only that will interest all.

*J. D. M.*—1. If subscription to any paper expires and the publisher is notified to discontinue sending it, all arrearages must be paid. 2. Yes. 3. They are much too heavy for your use.

*Jo-Jo.*—We accept one and two cent stamps in payment for subscriptions and advertisements to the amount of one dollar. Over that amount the most convenient way is to remit by Postal Note, Post-office Money Order, or draft.

*Cycler.*—1. William Martin, of Detroit, is the champion long distance bicycle rider of the world at the present time, having covered 1466 mile, 6 laps in a recent six-days race at New York. 2. There has not been any held for some time. 3. The exchange notice contains offers for unused current postage stamps and therefore cannot be inserted.

## Exchange Department.

Free to our regular readers. Anything offered for cash, "best offer," unused current stamps, or the like, will not be given a position under heading. Each exchange is limited to 35 words.

Confederate money, U. S. paper money, a fine Indian ax, and 1804 cent, "V" nickels, eagle cents, Colonial bills, and old books for U. S. coins and paper money. A. P. Wylie, Prairie Center, Ills.

Programmes of Detroit theaters to exchange for theatre programmes of other cities. All letters answered. Thos. J. Ingram, 517-15th St., Detroit, Michigan.

I will exchange novels for any of the following books: Phonographic Dictionary, Reporters Companion, Beyond the Gates, The Gates Ajar, Little Women, or any other good book. Send list. Belle Babcock, Malvern, Ark.

Wanted to exchange a double barrel breech-loading shot-gun and outfit worth \$14.00, a 32 rifle worth \$8.00 and two hundred spear and Indian arrow heads, for a turning lathe in first class order. M. W. Hughes, Wauconda, Ill.

Stamps, Minerals, Shells, Sea curiosities, Indian relics, War envelopes and stamp papers for stamp papers. Send list. 12 different stamp papers for every 12 send me. James Jay, La Hoyt, Henry Co., Iowa.

40 interesting numbers of the Leisure Hour Library and ten foreign coins to exchange for a variety of amateur and philatelic papers or stamps. Write for description. Robert R. Houstoun, Box 49, Savannah, Ga.

A fine pair of Elk horns, 5 points on each horn, 37 in length also a fine mounted mink on stand, fine specimens, will exchange horns and mink for fine Indian relics or old U. S. coins in good condition. C. E. Tribbett Thorntown, Boone Co., Ind.

What have you to exchange for a "Favorite" printing press? Size of chase 2 x 3½ inches. Just the thing to print cards, etc., on.

Send stamp for information. Frank Warren Jillson, Beaver Dam, Wis.

I want all kinds of good U. S. stamps. Send me your duplicates and I will make you an offer for them. Good exchange from my sheets allowed. No continentals wanted. Correspondents wanted in all foreign countries. Consignments of good stamps solicited. A. H. Crittenden, 169 Twelfth St., Detroit, Mich.

An Easter Fustion.



Who cares for the Easter girl? Not I.  
It's the Easter dude who passeth by!  
Him I would sing in these Easter lines,  
Walking along where the glad sun shines.  
Get on to his niblets, will you please?  
There is no bag to his trouser knees:  
But his trousers! Oh, what a wondrous thing  
For a painter's paint or a poet's sing!  
His coat's not in it, nor his new silk hat,  
Nor his necktie red, nor his eyeglass flat,  
Nor his dog-kin gloves, nor his heavy cane,  
Nor his patent leathers, nor high disdain!  
Oh, no! Not these. Not by any chance,  
But always, ever, his Easter pants!  
Pale gray, mauve tint,  
Old gold pants!  
Soulful, yearning,  
Restful pants!  
Sunkissed, just pressed,  
Paid for (?) pants!  
Wild and woolly Easter pants!  
WILL J. LAMPTON.

### A Difference of Opinion.

Dashaway--Hello! old man, aren't you back from the west sooner than you expected?

Billboard (the tragedian)--Yes, my manager and the audience didn't agree and I left.

Dashaway--What was the matter?  
Billboard--He wanted me to finish the act, and they didn't.—Truth.

Stamps and Coins.



Sample copy of "Missouri Philatelist" free. Collectors send for large retail list. Dealers and those wishing to go into the stamp business, send for wholesale list. U. S. and Foreign stamps wanted for cash or exchange. Stamp collections bought. No rubbish in the following. All genuine specimens containing many rarities. 100 stamps, all diff. 25c 150 stamps, all diff. 50c. 200 stamps, all diff. \$1. 300 stamps, all diff. \$2. 500 stamps, all diff. \$4. 1,000 stamps, all diff. \$10. Elegant large album with the 500 and 1,000 packages.  
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CARDS, 12 Look Through, 6c 12 Devil, 8c. Albert Leonard, Box 342, Carlisle, Pa. 63

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