



Little Stories and Incidents that Will Interest and Entertain Young Readers

**Little Pad and the Bumblebee.**  
A round little lad stuck his nose one day  
In a hollyhock big and red  
That leaned o'er the walk in inviting way  
Just over his curly brown head.  
He stood on his toes and poked in his nose  
To take a fit sweets a good smell,  
But quickly he stopped and on the walk dropped  
With a lusty and agonized yell.

Forth from the flower a big bumblebee  
Came booming and buzzing like mad,  
Resentful and angry mostly plainly was he  
At Pad Boy, the round little lad.  
To have a fat boy poke in and annoy  
A bee at a feast, I suppose,  
Arouses his ire, and so, all afire,  
He stings the fat boy on the nose.

And little Pad Boy, when his hurt was well  
And gone was the terrible pain,  
Remembered, and into a flower's cell  
His nose never ventured again;  
In fear he would flee at sight of a bee  
As fast as he could from the spot;  
And then he would say in very wise way:  
"At bug's little foot is too hot!"  
—Brooklyn Eagle.

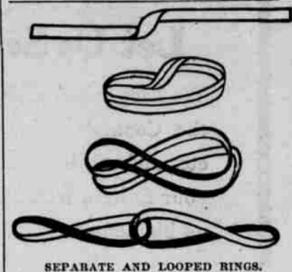
**Boys Are Great Apple Eaters.**  
What would the boy of to-day do  
without apples? Wherever you see a  
lot of apples there are sure to be boys  
around ready to devour them, and no  
boy considers life worth living unless  
his pockets are bulging full of the fruit.  
The fruit-eating proclivities of the  
boy has little reference to the state of  
his appetite. Whether he be full of  
meat or empty of meat he wants the  
apple just the same. Before meal or  
after meal it never comes amiss. The  
farm boy munches apples all day long.  
He has nests of them in the hay mow,  
mellowing to which he makes frequent  
visits. Sometimes old Brindle,  
having access through the open doors,  
smells them out and makes short work  
of them.

The genuine apple eater comforts  
himself with an apple in their season  
as others with a pipe or cigar. When  
he has nothing else to do or is bored  
he cuts an apple, sometimes several of  
them. When he takes a walk he arms  
himself with apples. His traveling bag  
is full of apples. He offers an apple to  
his companion and takes one himself.  
They are his chief solace when on the  
road. He tosses the core from the car  
window and from the top of the stage  
coach. He would in time make the land  
one vast orchard. He dispenses with  
a knife. He prefers his teeth shall have  
the first taste. Then he knows the best  
flavor is immediately beneath the skin,  
and that in a pared apple this is lost.  
If you will stew it by all means leave  
the skin on. It improves the color and  
vastly heightens the flavor of the dish.  
The apple is a masculine fruit, hence  
women are poor apple eaters. It belongs  
to the open air and requires an open-  
air taste and relish.

**New Wrinkles in Paper.**  
The great variety of articles, from  
car-wheels to candle-shades now manu-  
factured out of paper, has suggested  
the name "Paper Age" for the present  
time. One of the amusing and interest-

ing forms in which paper may be cut  
and folded is shown in the accompany-  
ing article from the Scientific Ameri-  
can.

If a flat strip of paper be taken, and  
its ends pasted together to form a ring  
and it be then cut along its center line,  
two similar but entirely separate rings  
will be formed, unconnected in any  
way. If, however, the paper be twisted  
as illustrated in the uppermost view,  
and its ends be pasted together to form  
a ring with a single twist in it, this  
ring, when cut along its center line,  
will form two rings, one looped within



SEPARATE AND LOOPED RINGS.

the other as shown in the third and  
fourth views.

Perplexing as this may seem at first  
glance, the explanation is quite simple.  
We may consider the upper edge of the  
paper strip as one ring, and the lower  
edge as the other. Now following the  
edges of the twist as shown in the  
second view, it is evident that one  
edge has been twisted completely  
around the other edge; or, in other  
words, one edge or ring has been passed  
through the other ring, which when  
cut apart form two interlocked rings.

**Immediate Results.**  
One day my little brother insisted on  
staying out in the rain. On being asked  
why he did not come in he said:  
"I have to get watered so I'll grow."  
Next day he said: "Yesterday I was  
only up to my nose and I've grown to  
the top of my head in the night, be-  
cause I stayed out in the rain."

**As He Was Called.**  
Our neighbor, little Arthur, aged  
three, was a notorious little runaway.  
On being asked his name, he always  
insisted that it was Baby. "But," said  
I one day, "what does mamma call  
you?"  
He replied with great earnestness,  
"Arfur tumbere!"

**Failed to Take the Hint.**  
One evening my aunt had company,  
and when her little boy's bedtime came  
she said:  
"Well, good-night, sweetheart."  
The child looked at her a moment and  
then answered:  
"Why, mamma, are you going to bed  
already?"

**A Populous Line.**  
Teacher in History, to Harry, who  
was not paying attention:  
"How was the 'Mason and Dixon' line  
settled?"  
Harry, sleepily: "Very thickly set-  
tled."

# FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

## Hints for Homemakers.

"In my one-servant establishment,"  
says a housekeeper, "I have discover-  
ed by experimenting that the weekly  
wash is lessened by the use of a bare  
table at breakfast and luncheon.  
Square linen plate dollies are at each  
corner, two larger ones, also square, lie  
diamond-wise through the center of  
the table. Between their points is a  
smaller round or square dolly upon  
which stands the centerpiece of ferns  
or other growing plants. I buy the  
hem-stitched dollies for both the plates  
and centerpieces, as they are much  
easier laundered than the fringed  
ones, keeping, however, one set of the  
latter, which are prettier, for use if a  
friend spends the night or drops in to  
luncheon. In this way one tablecloth  
lasts about five days, which allows  
only three in two weeks to be laun-  
dered. The small dollies are more easily  
laundered than a tablecloth, and more  
satisfactorily turned out at the hands  
of the inexperienced laundress. To  
protect the table I have cut from  
sheets of asbestos, pieces round, square  
or oblong, as the case may be, to fit  
under the various dollies. A little rub-  
ber of the table with a flannel cloth  
twice a week keeps it in perfect con-  
dition, and the arrangement is much  
liked by the household. A housekeep-  
ing friend has made herself for the  
same use two or three sets of blue  
denim plate mats and centerpieces.  
The plate mats are round and are  
finished with a white buttonholing. The  
centerpiece is a large enough diamond  
to cover the whole center, and is simi-  
larly buttonholed around the edge. For  
the glass water pitcher a round lac-  
quer tray which just holds it is used."  
Margaret Hamilton Welch in Harper's  
Bazar.



**SNAPSHOTS AT WOMEN.**

Bridal wreaths of orange blossoms  
were first used by the Arabs. As the  
orange bears fruit and flower at the  
same time it is considered to be an  
emblem of prosperity.

A Roumanian girl on seeing the new  
moon invokes her thus: "New queen!  
In health thou hast found me, in  
health leave me. Thou hast found me  
unwed, leave me with a handsome  
husband."

In Toledo the Board of Aldermen  
has made a rule that henceforward  
women shall be debarred from em-  
ployment as clerks or stenographers in  
the service of the city. The places are  
wanted for voters.

The first needle used in England was  
made in Queen Mary's reign by a negro,  
who unfortunately died before impar-  
tating the secret to any one. In the  
reign of Queen Elizabeth the art of  
needlemaking was rediscovered by a  
German, who imparted it to an Eng-  
lishman.

Housewives in Florida scrub their  
floors with oranges. In almost every  
town in the orange-growing district  
women may be seen using oranges for  
scouring. The fruit is cut in half and  
the exposed pulp is rubbed on the floor.  
The acid of the orange cleanses thor-  
oughly and after the application the  
boards will be as white as the most  
particular critics could desire.

**To Enlighten Chinese Girls.**  
To Miss Martha Berninger, of Cata-  
wissa, Pa., has fallen the honor of be-  
ing appointed the first secretary to  
China by the Young Women's Christian  
Association. Her work will be prin-  
cipally among the 20,000 girls employ-  
ed in the silk and cotton mills of  
Shanghai. These girls receive 10 to  
15 cents a day for their work. In one  
village alone there are 7,000 of these  
girl mill workers.



It is planned to es-  
tablish an association house there and  
conduct night schools on the same  
plan as that which has proved so suc-  
cessful in this country. Miss Berninger  
will leave for China at once.

**Little Faults in Social Life.**  
A fault in the young is to form some  
feverish admiration for one or two par-  
ticular friends, often of a so-called  
superior social standing. These are  
referred to constantly; they are held  
up as patterns, oracles and patrons.  
In private circles and public places  
their names are loudly mentioned in  
the hope of and desire of impressing  
bystanders. At bazars, in the lobbies  
of theaters, at railway stations, in rail-  
way carriages, and, indeed, wherever  
the company may be described as  
mixed, this distressing form of what  
is known as brag is very much in evi-  
dence. The shouting of nicknames and  
Christian names at moments when,  
in ordinary intercourse, one would not  
be addressing anybody, is also done  
in order to advertise some small de-  
gree of intimacy with the well known.

In contrast to these offenders, there  
is the less aggressive type who is her-  
self the leader of a little knot of fol-  
lowers who are not so accomplished,  
or so happily situated—not so popular  
and less authoritative than herself. In  
all these cases one finds that the leader  
speedily degenerates into a prig or a  
tyrant, and the followers, from being  
devotees, become, by normal stages,  
critics, malcontents, secret rebels, and,  
eventually, defiant enemies. In the  
early stage of the formation of one of  
these social coteries, the followers sit  
around an idol, and giggle or stare  
during her encounters with any person  
not of that curious circle. A wise moth-  
er would check the beginnings of this  
practice, which can be seen even at  
little children's parties, where nurses,  
governesses and fond elders apparently  
combine to distort the sweetness and  
the innocence of their young charges  
into miming pretentiousness.—John  
Oliver Hobbes, in Success.

**To One Woman.**  
You say that you are but a woman—you  
Who are so very wonderful to me,  
You tell me there is little you can do,  
Little, indeed, that all the world can  
see  
There are not battles on the open plain  
That you can fight as I, a man, can  
fight;  
But who shall say your life is lived in  
vain,  
If all my darkened days you have kept  
light?

Oh, little woman-heart, be glad, be glad  
That you are what God made you!  
Well I know  
How you have nerved me when the day  
was sad,  
And made me better—yes, and kept  
me so!  
Be very glad that you in your white  
place,  
Your little home, with folded hands  
can be  
A silent influence to whose source I trace  
The little good there ever was in me.

To be a woman! Is there any more  
That you have need to be from day to  
day?  
How wonderful to have your heart, your  
store  
Of purity and goodness and to say  
"One that I love is nobler since I came;  
One that loves me is better for my  
sake."  
A woman! Oh, there is no greater name  
That ever on the mortal tongue shall  
wake!  
—Windsor Magazine.

**The Heathish Turkish Bath.**  
Turkish baths are out of the reach  
of poor people, who, perhaps, need  
them more than their richer neighbors.  
Superfluous flesh can be kept down by  
a weekly Turkish bath and many af-  
fections like rheumatism and neuralgia  
will sometimes disappear in its  
warmth and moisture. For women  
with weak circulation there is nothing  
like it, and the feeling of light-  
heartedness and renewed strength is  
never duplicated until after the next  
bath.

The skin is capable of a high polish  
and the boast of our English sisters is  
the beauty of their skin. To secure it  
they discarded sponges and soft  
clothes, and substituted coconut fiber  
and rough towels.

Even the flesh brush was brought  
into use, or rough mittens, which  
forced the blood to the skin surface.  
Perhaps this could not be done all  
at once, because feminine bodies had  
been pampered and the skin was ten-  
der.

But the polishing process, which was  
begun with a soft towel, did the work  
of toughening it, and then rough treat-  
ment was all the kind that was en-  
joyed.

**An Ugly Petticoat.**  
For a petticoat that has frayed  
around the bottom, cut off an inch all  
round, bind with velvet binding to  
match, and just above put a couple of  
rows of narrow ribbon velvet of the  
same color, and it will look as good as  
new. When making a petticoat, it is a  
good plan to get an extra piece that can  
be used for a new frill to put around  
the bottom when the petticoat is half  
worn.

**Health and Beauty.**  
A daily bath is a great protection  
from infectious disease.  
Hartshorn will relieve irritation or  
pain caused by the stings of insects.  
The immediate application of cold  
over the site of a blow will lessen or  
prevent discoloration. Raw meat, as  
steak, will have a similar effect.

In case of cuts wash the part, draw  
the edges together and cover with ad-  
hesive plaster. In the case of a finger,  
toe or other part easily so treated, en-  
circle it with the plaster. Then band-  
age and keep the dressing on for some  
days.

Keep in your kitchen or in some  
other handy place a bottle of liniment  
for use in case of burns or scalds made  
of equal parts of linseed oil and lime  
water, shaken together. It should be  
applied immediately the accident oc-  
curs. Saturate a piece of lint or soft  
linen in the liniment, lay it smoothly  
on the injured part and cover well  
with cotton wool to exclude the air.  
This treatment will soon cause the  
pain to cease and if the dressing be  
undisturbed healing will soon result.  
In case of severe burns or scalds al-  
ways send at once for a doctor, but  
you will do well to use this remedy  
while awaiting his coming.

## FOR WARM WEATHER

A RISING TEMPERATURE BRINGS OUT LIGHT COLORS.

White Street Rigs Not Much Been  
Now, but Will Be Plentiful Enough  
By-and-By—Tailor Gowns Not So  
Much Trimmed.

New York correspondence:

FEW warm days have shown that  
women actually have bought and  
had made up into street rigs the ex-  
tremely light colored fabrics with  
which the counters have been covered  
for months. True, not so much white  
is seen as yet, but there is some of it,  
and so much of the very light shades  
of gray that it is easy to believe  
that the white will be worn plentifully  
in a few weeks. The all white gowns  
at present are seen more often in car-  
riages than on those walking, but dress-  
makers declare that before long such  
dresses will need to be made in very  
striking fashion to attract more than a  
passing glance. Besides the very light  
shades of gray, tan and dove shades



is dark. Either gray or white is used  
almost exclusively, else, as one tailor  
said, it would make the suit too heavy.  
It is hard to see just why a light weight  
of black silk will make the jacket any  
heavier than the same weight of light  
silk, but the tailor knows, trust him.

The lessening of trimmings in tailor  
gowns is due to a desire to mark more  
plainly the difference between street  
gowns and the more dressy attire that  
may serve for calling. While the one  
has become less ornate, the other attain-  
ed an even greater degree of delicacy  
than marked it last winter. Its sugges-  
tion of perishability, which in some cases  
is very strong, may lie in its color or tex-  
ture, sometimes in both. Rarely fine  
dressmaking is going into these get-ups.  
Three of them are put here by the artist,  
two of them in the first large picture.  
The left hand one was light tan voile,  
with an antique lace sleeve puffs and  
brown silk ornaments. Its companion in  
the picture was white lace net trimmed  
with medallions of embroidered white  
linen. It hardly need be pointed that the  
material here gave ample suggestion of  
delicacy. The third example is at the  
right in the concluding picture, and was  
white crepe de chine made over white  
and trimmed with black chantilly. De-  
spite the dressiness of this grade of at-  
tire, there's a considerable range in the  
degrees of its complexity. Thus the first  
of these three, but for its glorious sleeves,  
might count as a tailor suit, while the  
other two are simply fine for most wom-  
en's best dress-ups.

Shirt waist suits are such a tempta-  
tion to shoppers that it's hard to stop  
once a woman has begun ordering. To  
begin with, there are so many different



DRESSY OUTDOOR GET-UPS.

abound. These, too, are very light, so  
that they are hardly more lasting than  
the whites, but they are very pretty. The  
newer gowns in cloth do not show quite  
as many colors in their trimmings and  
cordings. Self-strapping is a stylish  
finish, and as good a way to finish a tailor  
gown as can be designed, because there  
is firmness to such trimming, and the  
gown can be made to fit finely. Mixed  
suitings in novelty goods where gray and  
white are combined are in favor and are  
serviceable stuffs. Then numerous black  
and white shepherd checks are seen, both  
in cloth and silk. These are very strik-  
ing when piped with black. Trimming  
on tailor suits is not so profuse, though  
the suits are far from severe. See to-  
day's initial for an illustration of the  
stylish amount of garniture. Light gray  
silk and wool acellienne was trimmed  
with black braid for this suit.

Jackets for the street show so much  
diversity in cut that a woman may be  
excused for being greatly puzzled over  
making a selection. They vary from the  
tight-fitting strapped hour-glass model,  
to the loose sort resembling a man's sack  
coat. Some suits of the shepherd's checks  
are made severely plain with three-  
quarters length coat. These have a horsey,

weights of materials, that really one al-  
most could live in shirt waist suits all  
summer. White ones are to be very  
stylish, and if a woman's allowance for  
the laundress is unlimited, it is feasible  
to do, as one young woman declared she  
should this summer, and wear nothing  
but white throughout the season. But  
the amount of the weekly washing will  
be startling if that course is followed. In  
the whites there are thick, thin and al-  
most transparent materials to choose  
from. Piques and linens will make ser-  
viceable suits; so will madras and  
cheviots. For extremely thin ones, the  
finest of handkerchief linens are beau-  
tiful. These white gowns have one de-  
cided advantage over colored ones in  
that they can be boiled and made to look  
as good as new each time they are wash-  
ed. Some of the delicate colors that are  
pretty when freshly made will not stand  
hard washing. There is so much danger  
of fading out that half the time they  
come back from the laundress looking  
rather grimy, so are not as serviceable  
in the long run as is white.

White with a little black in it either  
as dots, lines or figures is admirable, and  
black and white always looks cool and  
fresh in summer. A dainty suit of black



CONTRASTED SUITS OF BLACK AND WHITE.

sporty look. On the other hand, not a  
few stylish gray suits are so light as to  
lack character, and that is a thing to  
guard against. Sleeves of summer suit  
jackets are very large and loose at the  
wrists, thus suggesting coolness. Linings  
for these garments are of light shades  
of silk, even where the outer material

and white linen lawn appears at the left  
in to-day's concluding picture. Some  
suits that come all ready to be made up  
are of white, with a number of ruffles  
round the bottom of the skirts, each ruff-  
led with a fancy embroidery of color.

Old papers for sale at this office.

## FINANCIAL CONCERNS ARE GROWING IN NUMBERS AND AMOUNT OF BUSINESS.

SOME recently published statistics attest the surprising growth of national banks and savings banks in the United States. In 1894 there were fewer than 600 national banking associations and their aggregate capital was considerably less than \$100,000,000. At the end of 1895 the aggregate resources of the national banks, which then numbered 1,513, amounted to less than \$1,380,000,000.

Now let us look at the returns made to the Comptroller of the Currency on Oct. 1, 1902. At that date the national banks numbered 4,601; their total capital stock was over \$714,000,000 and their aggregate circulation \$380,000,000. Their aggregate resources amounted to \$6,114,000,000. The face value of United States bonds now held by national banks is about \$457,000,000 and the individual deposits exceed \$3,200,000,000. The amount of money paid into the federal treasury since 1893 by the national banks as taxes on circulation, capital, deposits, surplus, etc., reaches \$170,000,000. We add that the number of shareholders in the national banks is 330,124, to which total the New England States and Middle States, including under the last-named term New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, contributed more than 228,000 individuals.

Obviously the national banks are organized and supported by the relatively rich. Turning to the savings banks, which are intended for the relatively poor, we observe that the aggregate deposits in these institutions increased in the five years preceding Oct. 1, 1902, from \$1,940,000,000 to \$2,640,000,000. In the same period the number of depositors rose from 5,200,000 to 6,400,000. This is an astonishing exhibit when we consider that in many States the savings of the poor are invested in the stock of building associations. It should also be noted that the federal government, through the money orders issued by its postal department in 1902, did a banking business of upward of \$313,550,000.—Harper's Weekly.

**"Hans Breitmann" and Bret Hart.**  
The late Charles K. Leland, in his chatty and interesting memoirs, tells us that all the principal "Hans Breitmann" poems, except the "Barty" and "Breitmann as a Politician," were merely written to fill up letters to a friend, and that he kept no copies of them; in fact, utterly forgot them. By his friend they were published in a sporting paper. "The public," he says, "found them out long before I did and it is not often that it gets ahead of a poet in appreciation of his own work." Bret Harte appears to have gone through the same experience, for Leland relates that one evening after dinner, at the house of Mr. Truettner, when "Bret Harte was asked to repeat the 'Heathen Chinee,' he could not do so, as he had never learned it, which is not such an unusual

thing by the way, as many suppose." The confusion into which many other-  
wise well-informed persons fell with  
regard to the personality of these two  
writers was often very ridiculous, for  
instance, "an elderly gentleman went  
rushing about asking to see or be in-  
troduced to Hans Breitmann, whose  
works he declared he knew by heart."  
—London Chronicle.

**Slighted Opportunities.**  
"Some folks," said Meandering Mike,  
"hasn't any ambition at all."  
"What's de trouble?" inquired Plod-  
ding Pete.  
"A lot o' dese New York detectives  
has been walkin' into millionaire's  
houses to see whether dey can be bur-  
glarized. An' after seein' how easy  
it is dey're goin' to go right along be-  
in' detectives."—Washington Star.