

A few weeks ago Louise Hadley was an unknown chambermaid in an Indianapolis hotel. To-day she is known all over the United States, her picture has appeared in hundreds of papers,



LOUISE HADLEY.

and gentlemen of the Sunny South are drinking her health. All this simply because she refused to make up the bed occupied by Booker T. Washington, the colored lecturer and leader, during his recent stay in the Indiana city.

Recently Miss Hadley received a check for \$1,000 from New Orleans citizens as a testimonial of their appreciation for her conduct.



Ivy Poisoning.—A simple and effective remedy for ivy poisoning is said to be sweet spirits of nitre. Bathe the affected parts two or three times during the day and the next morning scarcely any trace of the poison will remain.

Taking Salts.—The best way to take salts is to use just enough water to dissolve them completely. Have a second glass full of water. Drink two large swallows of water, then take the salts quickly, drink the remainder of the water in the other glass and the salts will not be tasted.

Pulmonary Complaints.—Ichthol has frequently been employed in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with gratifying results. Administer it diluted with an equal quantity of water in doses of five to twenty drops three daily in wine or black coffee as a vehicle after meals. Ichthol is perfectly non-toxic and is not injurious to the digestive organs. The appetite is likely improved under the use of this remedy. Annoying night-sweats are relieved, the cough quieted and fever reduced. Ichthol may be recommended as an efficient substitute for creosote and its derivatives in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

WORE RINGS ON HER TOES.



All London is still talking of the fashionable dress ball given by the Duchess of Devonshire. There were many startling costumes, but the Princess Hatsfeldt, an American woman, the adopted daughter of the late Collis P. Huntington, eclipsed all the others. She impersonated Queen Esther. Her own was a wonderful oriental creation bedecked with precious stones. Her headdress alone contained enough stones to set off a crown, but most marvelous of all were her sandals. They were made so that the toes were free and on each toe was an enormous ring blazing with diamonds. It is said that her costume cost over \$100,000.

Artful Cabby.

It was a busy thoroughfare in Edinburgh, and, as the old lady was exhausted with the stir and bustle she hailed a passing cab. The driver was at her side in a moment. Opening the door, he stood back to allow the lady to enter.

She made one or two weak efforts, but was unable to mount the step; and at last, looking imploringly at the driver, she said:

"Help me in, my good man, for I am very old."

The driver gently assisted his fare into the cab, and then he gallantly said:

"Well, mem, nae matter what age you are, you dinna look it."

His fare was increased by a shilling when the lady reached her destination. And he deserved it.

When some men have to walk home on a very wide street it takes them all night to get there.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

NEEDS OF POPULAR EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

By William D. Witt Hyde, President of Bowdoin College.

Education aims to train the pupil to do three things—to earn a living, to support the institutions of society, and to enjoy the products of art and civilization by the cultivation of the mind and taste. This standard requires of the elementary school, first of all, to preserve the child in vigorous health. It calls for power of hand and eye to appreciate and make beautiful objects.

Reading should teach not only how to read, but also the reading habit. Arithmetic should be restricted to limits of probable utility for the average person. Geography should start with actual observation of phenomena. History should grow out of myth and biography into the story of national life, and should teach the way liberties were won. Mere memory should hold an incidental and subordinate place.

The power to tell a connected story and to trace the sequence of cause and effect should be the chief aim of recitation. Science should be training in observation, reasoning and aroused curiosity.

Promotion should be frequent and irregular, with encouragement and opportunity to bright scholars to skip the lower grades. Examinations should be a test of power instead of mere acquisition. Discipline should rest on freedom, assuming right intentions and appealing to reason and good will. This new curriculum is at length theoretically accepted. The difficulty is to get the teachers, for the new spirit requires knowledge and character years in advance of the pupil. A good teacher with a poor course is better than a poor teacher with a good course. As it is to-day, the public school is vastly better than the elongated private kindergartens which cater to the children of the rich. The American public high school emancipated from narrow college domination in the substance, yet inspired by college examinations in the quality of its courses, is destined to play a leading part in making America the land of intelligent workmen, loyal citizens, and happy people.

A system which gives to the child the keys to the treasure house of the whole world, which opens the mystery of plant and animal, and sea and star; which watches for the bent of each child; which seeks for highly trained women and men as teachers; which goes behind the forms of words and grasps details in their larger significances; which seeks to inspire love of beauty and goodness in each member of a class, is a magnificent improvement over the old order of things.

SEES PERIL TO LABOR.

By Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York.

The conditions which confront the people of America to-day are largely of their own making. I believe the folly of the labor organizations in several instances has alienated a great deal of the sympathy that would otherwise have gone to them. One thing we must realize is that the community is not made up of either laborers or capitalists, but rather of those between who are very largely affected by these differences.

The time may come when organized labor may make itself so unpleasant that it may not be able to stay in New York. The great stumbling block in organized labor is that the freedom of the individual is invaded and that has got to be corrected.

WHY WOMEN GET LOWER WAGES THAN MEN.

By M. M. Mangasarian, Lecturer Chicago Ethical Society.

There are psychological reasons for the lower wages of women. In the world of outdoor labor woman is, comparatively speaking, still a novice, having but recently joined the ranks of the bread winners. Women do not take kindly to learning a trade thoroughly before seeking employment. Lacking business judgment, they hesitate to invest either the time or the money required to master details. In fact, most women undertake a trade or a profession with no idea of making it their life work, but as only a temporary occupation—until something better turns up. This "something better" for the majority of women is marriage. Again, woman's nervous temperament stands in the way of her success as a collaborator with or a competitor of man. To do prosaic work steadily day in and day out requires stronger nerves than the average woman is favored with. Another reason

is that women are overanxious for results. Time is a great tax upon their patience. They are, as a rule, in too great a hurry to begin making money, and therefore prefer to make a little quickly rather than wait for the larger results which come more slowly.

Still another reason for the lower wages of women is that most of them are not compelled as the men are to go to work. It is for this reason, too, that they do not save any considerable portion of their earnings—for they look upon their weekly wages as spending money and are therefore quite free with it. Then their presence in the shop or the factory calls for better accommodations, which necessarily increases the expense of conducting a business. Still we are of the opinion that it will not be long before women will become thoroughly acclimated in the world of outdoor work and not only command higher wages for themselves but also by their presence make the struggle for existence a little less fierce.

THE RIGHT KIND OF PERSON TO MARRY.

By Helen Oldfield.

Love matches, rather than marriages of convenience, are the rule in the Land of Freedom. Men seek women because they feel a sincere affection for them; women marry men for the all-sufficing reason that life seems to them better and richer if it may be lived together. And undoubtedly love is the first requisite to a happy marriage. Nevertheless, the ancients were not without reason when they painted Cupid with a bandage around his eyes. Love matches are sometimes less happy than others where the affection between man and wife has for its foundation calm esteem and cordial respect. The best way is to be wise in time and not to allow the heart to plunge in too deeply until the head has approved. Mercenary marriages are a mistake. When money is the sole attraction the person who is bought and sold has no right to complain later.

It is safe to distrust persons who, even among their own kindred, take all they can get and give as little as possible in return. The girl who is an affectionate and dutiful daughter, who is beloved of her small brothers and sisters, and the confidant of all their troubles and triumphs, may be safely counted upon as a true helpmeet to her husband; the man who is always thoughtful of his mother and attentive to his sisters can be reckoned upon to duly cherish his wife. According to Scripture it is difficult for two to walk together except they be agreed. Similarity of tastes and inclination go far to foster happiness in married life. Whosoever marries a man of indubitably bad habits, hoping to reform him, makes a woeful mistake. The man who will not forsake his evil ways for love of his sweetheart will never do so for love of his wife. The old saying, "Marry in haste and repent at leisure," is wise, as are most old saws. Time brings counsel, and hasty judgments are rarely worthy the name. Much of the unhappiness which exists in married life might be avoided if persons intending to enter into the holy estate of matrimony were wise enough to wait to become well acquainted with each other before going hand in hand through its gate.

MORE ARE GOING TO CHURCH.

By Rev. Dr. Donald S. Mackay, of New York.

More thoughtful, intellectual men are going to church in New York to-day than there were ten years ago. On the other hand, proportionately fewer women are attending church than formerly. That is especially so among women of leisure and the so-called society woman, for whom the Sabbath is crowded with social engagements. It is also true largely of the wage-earning woman, who not unnaturally desires the Sabbath for recreation. In the aggregate, of course, there are more women in our churches than men. This should not be, for the latter need the church's message more than the former. Orchestras, and an imposing ritual, have no place in God's house. They attract the curious and irreligious and distract the right-minded. These accessories belong to the theater, and a creed is weak which has to resort to them to attract the public to church.

Preaching the gospel is what the oppressed human heart seeks to lighten the burden. The hopeful words of the Master are the best balm for the doubtful and suffering and the despairing. Therefore the heavy-laden should seek the sanctuary.

I am compelled to believe that every man who habitually refuses to attend God's house is helping along to the limit of his personal influence this degradation of life for the entire community.

WHITE HOUSE IN A CLASS BY ITSELF, FROM AN ARCHITECTURAL POINT OF VIEW.

ONE moonlight night in June, 1902, while strolling through the grounds with Charles F. McKim, one of the members of the park commission, we seated ourselves on one of those mounds which tradition ascribes to John Quincy Adams' taste in landscape architecture. That afternoon crowds of people arrayed in joyous costumes befitting the semi-tropics had come from the hot city to rest under the trees and listen to the Saturday concert of the Marine Band. The musicians, clad in white duck, were located in a little depression, so that the sound of the music rolled up the slopes to the attentive audience.

A year before we had observed the same effect at Versailles; and both the similarities and the differences of the two pictures were being discussed as we sat in the quiet night, behind the locked gates, where not a sound from the city streets broke the grateful noise of water splashing in the fountains, continues Charles Moore, in the Century. On the high portico the President sat amid a group of dinner guests, and the lights of their cigars were "echoed" by the drowsy fireflies flitting about the grounds, only the brilliantly lighted windows of the secretary's office even suggesting the workaday world. The moonlight, shining full on the White House, revealed the harmonious lines of its graceful shape.

"Tell me," I asked the architect, "among the great houses that have been built during recent years in the general style of the White House—many of them larger and much more costly—is there any that, in point of architecture, surpasses it?"

"No; there is not one in the same class with it," he replied deliberately—a judgment confirmed later under the noonday sun.

skulls have been discovered in Peru which illustrate the methods of these early surgeons. From the appearance of the skull it is also evident that a considerable proportion of those operated upon lived afterward.

This trephining was probably performed to save the lives of those who had received a serious wound from a club or a stone. Considering that the surgeons of those early days worked with nothing more effective than sharp shells or flint knives, the work is exceedingly creditable. Human skulls also have been found in Europe, dating back to prehistoric times. In the South Sea Islands the operation was often performed with the same primitive implements. The local surgeons not only trephine in the case of fractures, but as a cure for epilepsy and

certain forms of insanity. Trephining was also performed in this primitive way even as a cure for headache.

An Excuse.

"Balcony seats!" sniffed the haughty beauty. "I assure you, Mr. Stinjay, I am not accustomed to sitting in the balcony."

"Well—er—you see," stammered Stinjay, "to tell you the truth, I would have asked for seats downstairs, but I didn't know whether it was pronounced 'parket' or 'parkay,' and I hated to show my ignorance."—Philadelphia Press.

It serves a man right if he marries a woman because she has more sense than he has if she never allows him to forget it.

IN THE REALM OF RELIGION



eyes except those of heaven are upon it.

Not education, but character, is man's greatest safeguard.

He who always complains of the clouds receives little of life's sunshine, and deserves less.

Good actions crown themselves with lasting days; who deserves well, needs not another's praise.

Whatever we are that is good we owe in great measure to the opinion of those with whom we associate.

There is no power on earth should induce a woman to accomplish anything whatsoever, except in so doing she can cling to her best womanhood.

It takes expert skill and faithful pains to keep rose bushes and good motives free from ruinous vermin, but the flowers and character that reward success do it gloriously.

If we keep ourselves quite where our lot has been cast, and do the duties appointed us, we shall find that things seek us in a wonderful manner. It is when we go out of our way to seek them that we miss what we most desire to find, or finding the letter of our hopes, we miss the spirit.

The only conclusive evidence of a man's sincerity is that he gives himself for a principle. Words, money, all things else are comparatively easy to give away; but when a man makes a gift of his daily life and practice it is plain that the truth, whatever it may be, has taken possession of him.

STREET NAMES IN MEXICO.

Queer Appellations Bestowed on the Thoroughfares in Capital.

According to Modern Mexico, the street names of Mexico are something really appalling to the newcomer. For instance, there is the Heart of Jesus street and the Street of the Holy Ghost; Ave Maria street and the Avenue of the Love of God. Others are the Street of the Saint of the True Cross, the Arches of Bethlehem and the Graves of Saint Sunday street; the Bridge of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, and the Street of the Crosses of Sorrow.

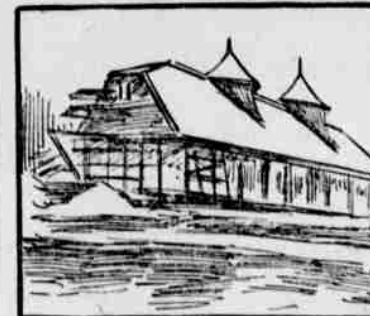
Not only are the names of the streets unusual but they are often in the most incongruous locations. For instance, if you walk down Jesus street and continue in the second block you will be startled to find that you are then on the Street of the New Slaughter House. The Alley of the Egg and Potato street are just as likely to be the prolongation of the Back of Saint Teresa street as any other. The Street of the Seven Princes may no longer be inhabited by royalty, but the Avenue of Illustrious Men was named for real persons. The Street of the Lost Child derived its name from a popular tradition, but the Avenue of the Fifth of May was named for a famous battle with the French.

There are the Street of the Little Bird, Street of the Fish, Bull street and Goat street and streets of the Fleas, Rats and Roosters. Then there are the streets named for various tradesmen, as the streets of the Hatters, Tobacconists, Coachmen, Milkmen, etc. One short block glories in the name of the Street of the False Entrance of St. Andrew. The Alley of the Little Candle Shop, the Street of Heads, Street of a Thousand Wonders, the Square of the Thief are other oddities. It is not recorded exactly as to whether Sad Indian street and the Street of Crazy People were named after those who endeavored to learn all the street names of the City of Mexico, but if you at least feel inclined to swear after trying it yourself you should first go over to Devil street.

God Responsible for the Rest.
A number of men on one occasion were talking about the burdens of duty, when one of them declared that they were sometimes too heavy to be borne.
"Not," said another, "if you carry only your own burden, and don't try to take God's work out of His hands. Last year I crossed the Atlantic with one of the most skilful and faithful captains of the great liners. We had a terrific storm, during which for thirty-eight hours he remained on the bridge, striving to save his passengers. When the danger was over I said to him, 'It must be a terrible thought at such a time that you are responsible for the lives of over a thousand human beings.'
"No," he said, solemnly, "I am not responsible for the life of one man on this ship. My responsibility is to run the ship with all the skill and faithfulness possible to any man. God Himself is responsible for all the rest."

WORLD'S LARGEST BARN SHELTERS FINE STOCK

The largest barn in the State of Massachusetts is being erected by William Douglas Sloane of New York on Elm Court farm, in Lenox County. It is on a hill top, and when finished may be seen miles away. The main portion is 175 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 50 feet high. Extending from the structure are



W. D. SLOAN'S BIG BARN.

four buildings 60 feet long and 30 feet wide on the west side and 30 feet long on the south side, and two extensions 60 feet long and 30 feet wide on the east side.

The big structure will be sheathed inside and out with steel laths and plaster. The roof will be of stained wood. All the different rooms will be steam heated and every appliance that money can buy will be added. The cost will be about \$100,000.

Mr. Sloane owns prize herds of Jersey cattle, a flock of 175 sheep, and numberless hogs and poultry. All the milk and vegetables used at his 5th avenue residence are shipped daily from Elm Court to New York.

Let Us Forget.

Let us forget the things that vexed and tried us,
The worrying things that caused our souls to fret;
The hopes that, cherished long, were still denied us
Let us forget.

But blessings manifold, past all deserving,
Kind words and helpful deeds, a countless throng,
The fault o'ercome, the rectitude unswerving,
Let us remember long.

—Susan E. Gammons.

Subjects of Thought.

The merry-hearted have a fortune that thieves cannot steal.
True goodness is like the glow-worm in this, that it shines most when no