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SERMONS BY FOUR PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE LAITY

THE CURSE OF STRIFE FOR GOLD . . . By Professor L. Ferriani

fully the greed and egotism that is greed that is the hardest form of tyr- possessing it. among children of this generation, produc-

ing a race of born usurers, and I have tried to find the cause for this greed that finitely more so in young children.

gle for existence is daily growing harder and that the instinct of self-preservation and a certain amount of egotism is not only excusable, but absolutely necessary, to success in life, but we are not justified in raising children in whom egotism domlnates all other feelings.

An education without a foundation of altruism develop's a child's egotism, and if we do not continually teach our children that self-gratification is not the spurn love. highest aim in life, if we do not teach them the beauty of self-sacrifice, we will transform them into heartless, unfeeling Ehylocks.

From egotism to greed there is only a to nearly is still shorter, and from the feels hate and inspires hate. times of the old Greeks and Romans no living being has been despised so much

is so disgusting in man, but that is in- of a family where the love of gold is the by preaching the gospel of gain and the poor. only god, where the parents always speak love of money.

We all know, of course, that the strug- about the pleasure of making money as In many families, especially among the chief object of human life, these chil- these who have suddenly become rich, dren will naturally develop into what the words "love," "Christian charity," Goethe calls "men with buttoned pock- "protherhood" and "altruism" have been ets," and their hearts will be closed devoured by the fever of money, and inagainst all higher and ideal feelings. If the accumulation of wealth is al- hear talk about principal, interest, profit ways shown to the boy as the most desir- and gain, able thing in life, it will gradually destroy

> fection; he will get the impression that to have children, and would do a kinder with love nothing, and he will naturally their birth than they do by raising them His thoughts will get accustomed to but those that can be bought for money. moving within one narrow circle drawn

usurer, the most deadly enemy of medern very short step, and the step from greed society. He will be as Cain, who only tion that I can imagine.

There is no sight which is so painful to me as the sight of a child that ought to and it is not without reason that I have feel love in its heart for all the beauties selected just this kind. Antisthenes said: "The miser can never of this world, thinking of nothing but Children who have known starvation.

appetite and prevents you from enjoying. our power to diminish this egotism by rich, and for these reasons I have se-

stend of these their children will only Parents of this kind, who only adore

in him all sense of charity, love and af- the golden calf, have absolutely no right with money he can accomplish everything; act if they killed them immediately after lots of money. to grow up knowing no pleasures in life To get material for this article in consponses contain the strongest condemna

These 100 children all belonged to the educated and moderately well-off classes,

around the center of his only god-money. demnation of this kind of education I have He will in time become a miser, and put questions to 100 children, and their re-

CR several years I have studied care. be virtuous," and Plutarch says about money and the power and pleasure of , who have felt wants and needs of all In the class of egotists there were 52 have nothing good to eat, no servants, no cost himself nothing, for a higher price kinds, and who have received little or no per cent girls, in the class of greed 2 per box at the opera and no carriage. ming more and more avident anny, which drives you to want and grasp There is in every child a certain education, naturally have a faise idea of cent, in the class of usurers 1 per cent. 12. (Girl.) I do not see how a person store; and not only this, but from every things, and at the same time prevents you amount of egotism, but we-the parents of the value of money, and from this faise / I put a number of questions to these, cares to live without money. The poor blank book he would tear out a few sheets from using them, which stimulates your children-ard responsible; we have it in idea very often rises their envy of the children, and shall note 15 answers here, must be very unhappy. which are the most characteristic and 12. (Girl.) How nice it must be to be When children grow up in the midst teaching love and cherity, or develop it lected no children among the extremely show their moral state the best. 1. (Girl.) When you have money you ter than all your friends.

The 100 children might be dicided in are happy, because you can amuse yourthree different categories. self. First category: 2. (Boy.) With money you can do Seventy children who knew that if you everything, & (Boy.) My father is very rich; he were rich enough you might be the master of the whole world. can do anything he pleases. He commands, he orders, and everybody obeys. Second category: Twenty children who knew that money sould buy everything. rich. Third category: Ten children who knew that to be perfectly content and happy you must have Among all these 100 children there were

only seven who knew that with money you might do good. Remember, I say 'might do," not "ought to do." Among these children I found 12 usurers, of whom I shall speak later. For the present I shall classify them physiologicfrom sorrow.

ally in this way: Egotists to a certain extent, 35. Pronounced egotists, 48, Indifferent, 17. Greedy, 88,

4. (Girl.) To enjoy life you must be that I have received are as instantaneous 5. (Boy.) I am rich now, but when I photographs of the minds of children that grow big I will become a millionaire. have been brought up in families where 6. (Girl.) When my uncle dies-and he the greed for money dominates all other is sick now-I will have money enough to feelings. marry any one I like, and mamma says I They show the pitiful sight of children that hope for the death of their parents snall marry a Prince. 7. (Boys.) Mamma has told me that to become rich-little girls still playing you can buy everything for money. with dolis thinking of marriage only as

no money to enjoy myself, I should die feel more sad than all these little souls 9. (Boy.) Papa has told me that to be that have been deprived of all true pleas- soli of the childish mind the seed of love, strong and independent you must have ures in life and that shall never be able and keep our eye open for any tare that

plenty of money. to see anything higher than money. 10. (Boy.) Money is happiness, for monyoung Shylocks. ey will buy everything. 11. (Girl.) Without money you can 1. Sold to his friends blank books, that

than they could be bought for in the book that he would sell separately.

2. Would lend money to his little brothrich, so that you can have everything beter at 60 per cent interest.

need to be good or noble if he has only

These answers and hundreds of others

plenty of money.

2. Sold pens given to him by his uncle 14. (Girl.) With plenty of money you at 50 per cent profit. are sure to have no sorrow. 4. Stole fruit in a garden and sold it

15. (Girl.) I know when I marry I shall at twice its value, have a fine trousseau, but I will marry 5. Sold candy on credit at 60 per cent no one but a very rich man. He does not

profit. & Lent his books, pens, pencilis, etc., to others at regular fixed rates.

7. Lent money at 100 per cent.

8. Sold half of his lunch and lent the money to others at 20 per cent per week. These facts speak for themselves. It is a brutal language, but it gives us many valuable hints, showing us how necessary it is to eradicate all traces of egotism from the mind of a child or we may blame nobody but ourselves if our child 8. (Girl.) If I should get poor and have a stepping stone to riches-and I cannot turns out to be a miser, a usurer, or even imagine anything that could make you a thief, and this idea ought to make us use all our efforts to plant in the fertile might show its head and endanger the Among the boys I shall point out eight | moral character of our children.

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happens, we stumble over the substance

which is close to us while straining after

Happiness consists not in our posse

sions, but in ourselves; not in what we

You may say some men are unhappy

Our nos-

WHAT CONSTITUTES REAL HAPPINESS? . . . By Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, L. L. D.

Usurers, 12.

ness is the object of universal endenvor, and happiness alone is success. Of course, when we speak of a happy

life we do not mean a condition of uninterrupted bliss. Sickness, death and other disasters lie in walt for every man -even the most successful-making difficult the progress which overcomes them- but without pausing to cousider the they cannot arrest.

The cup of success cannot be quaffed without tasting some bitter dregs of disap- that his fellow-men are curious about him. pointment. Perfect happiness is not of not one which has escaped all sorrow, but | mind; from being a source of satisfaction one which by comparison with others it becomes a source of embarrassment. has achieved a larger degree of happlites:

There is nothing about which men think so much or which they desire so ardently as success, and yet I venture to say there are few who would be able to define it. and not very many who have even a clear conception of it.

That which today we believe absolutely essential to our happiness tomorrow we may regard as an obstacle to it. The event which as we approached it we believed to be a disaster, looking back at it we find to have been a stepping-stone to prosperity.

Having ascertained in what it consists, we can consider how it must be achieved and how it may be maintained. What is happiness? Is it fame?

considered act or a maladroit expression.

utilize it for personal gratification destroys. Some wise men hold that fame is posthumous and notorlety contemporaneous erclased chiefly for its own preservation;

wounding and blistering the feet which grounds of that belief it is certain that be the Caar of all the Russias or the boss the only fruit which fame or notoriety of an American city. brings to its siving possessor is the sent To be gazed at in the street or in a this earth. By a successful life we mean public conveyance soon palls upon the destruction by foreign invasion or domes- phere which encourages baseness and The prominence which has cost a lifefor his very life depends upon the vigitime of industry and self-denial to acquire

lance of his police. can be forfeited in a moment, by an ill-The American boss must use all his power to callst the aid of those best quali-This sense of insecurity in its possession fied to maintain his boss-ship.

robs it of all enjoyment, and speedily If he treated the appointments or n convinces any man with sufficient wit to inations to office controlled by him as become conspicuous that no one can be personal perquisites to be bestowed on considered famous until he is dead. A personal favorites, his power would not reward which can be enjoyed only beyond last a twelvemonth. A man can always the grave is not a temporal success, and force his appointment on any potentate therefore is not within the purview of this by making himself the most capablethat is to say, the most useful to the ap-

all contentment. Power is a good deal aged by the patriot. It may be meritorious like commercial credit. A man can pos- i or it may not, according to the system brings to a human head. seas it only while he refrains from using | which it is enlisted to uphold, but, whatit for his own benefit. An attempt to ever the form of ability which authority requires for a prop, the possessor of that Wherever power exists it must be ex- | possessor of power. and this is true whether the potentate potentate but an agent to distribute

among the capable the theaters on which they can best display their capacity? And The imperial autocrat cannot appoint an to exercise this function of assigning men incompetent favorite to the command of to different fields of activity, the man of his armies without exposing his throne to power must pass his days in an atmostic revolt. He cannot even gratify his mendacity, which stiffes honor and loyalty. own caprice in the appointment of a spy. The competition for his favor is so keen that ten thousand active wits study every weakness of his nature and play upon it. The real friends who would tell him the truths he ought to hear are pushed aside by pretended friends, who tell him the untruths which he wants to hear.

While his power lasts the sycophants are numerous to the point of embarrassment; when it falls his true friends have been allenated, and the false ones instantly abandon him to a solitude unbearable after the atmosphere of adulation to which he has been accustomed. We have the authority of the closest ob-

Is knowledge happiness? The utmost that a life devoted to study can hope to accomplish is to discover the

ever hope to slake his thirst at it. There- I the child she has borne. But who ever | sist? Is it unattainable? No so far from What, then, in the last analysis, is the fore, if knowledge be happiness, then in deed is happiness unattainable.

Is wealth happiness? Look at those who possess it and tell me if you think they are a happy race. Who that has observed in these catacombs of modern cities called safe deposits, the owners of millions, gloomy as the

The millionaire always appears to be melancholy, but nowhere is he so sad as in the midst of his treasures. He is the only human being who, by the common

gayety, and who is universally considered incapable of it. I have heard of jolly beggars, but no one has ever heard of jolly

O LIFE can be claimed successful unless it be a happy one. Happi-then necessary to agree upon what it is. he will tell you that it is an obstacle to be approved by the moralist or encour-that it is not happiness or repose, but cheerful in the occupations to which their luxuries and even comforts, but it leaves uneasiness and discomfort, which a crown affliction restricts them. It is as natural him the blessed influence of hope. There for a workman to sing while the object is nothing to revive the gloom of the of his labor assumes a form in which it hapless mortal who has discovered the

will be at once the monument of his in- limitations of a check. dustry and the source of his wages as it If wealth, power, fame and knowledge ability can always dictate terms to the | fountain of knowledge; not one of us can | is for a mother to sing over the cradie of are not happiness, in what does it con-

> being unattainable it is not even difficult heard of a millionaire singing a comic song or whistling a merry tune as he clips couto reach. It is at our feet, and, as often pons in a subterranean cell? From a somewhat extensive observation of life I can say with perfect sincerity its shadow in the distance. that in my judgment hopeless misery exists nowhere except among the idle rich. The man, whatever the difficulties of the have, but what we are. I think happiness pursuit, is always animated by the belief may be defined as absorption in some form

that its possession will be a golden key

more can the rich man do for himself though his millions be countless? The luxuries which he coveted while they were beyond his reach became commonplace once they are in his possession,

Is power happiness? which he can acquire robs his pursuits of pointing power. W. BOURKE COCKRAN. (Copyright, 1902, by W. R. Hearst.) I am inclined to mean that it is far | I do not say that this capacity which The cripple sometimes smiles on the bed their keenest interest. server of human nature who ever com-EVILS OF TOO MUCH MONEY By Mrs. John A. Logan

HE indubitable evidence submitted rise when anything is presented. Were naturally feel that the same policy will certain that it was much better for them, the liquidation of some monetary obli- money or the lack of it as they go about a poor man and help him to acquire forby Professor Ferriani of appall- we not confronted daily by these facts be as fruitful for their children, arguing than the present custom of allowing them gation. Paraphrasing the adage, "The earnestly or indifferently, as they are im- tune and fame. A poor man hesitates to ing tendency of Americans down one would be disposed to doubt the cor- that having provided something with the freedom they now have. They had King can do no wrong," one would think pressed by your circumstances. Your undertake to supply the requirements of to the second and third generation to rectness of the hypothesis.

discussio

sacrifice everything on the altar of mammopolitan character of our people is such

mon is a melancholy thought. The cos- mit that they are guilty of the serious policy which they pursued amass great they feit were in a wise dependent upon of boors they may be, they have only to trious name makes little impression commistake of helping to encourage the spirit fortunes much earlier in life. We know them, of doing everything for a promised re- parents who double everything gained Another prodigious incentive young peo- forgiven breaches in polite society, per- millionaire neighbors. It is not surpris- ry some one whose income will multiply

.

which their descendants can begin life, more respect for their parents and deeper that in the eyes of the world the "rich superior position from a cultivated stand- society unless the young woman he mar-Truth compels almost everyone to ad- they should by strict application of the affection for the members of the family can do no wrong." No matter how much point through your inheritance of an illus- ries have a fortune. be lavish with their money and they are pared to the display and style of your avaricious as deliberately to seek to mar-

Some of them have been so selfah and

of effective labor. less happiness, but the man whose wealth though they work every day-nay, some is limitless knows how little money can buy, and from that fatal discovery there is no escape. After he has built a house, purchased a yacht and established a carriage, what

men declare their occupations are sources of discontent because they are arduous. Do not be deceived. A man's hands may be busy, yet he may be unhappy, but it

is because his mind is not occupied by his task. Where all the faculties, mental and physical, are absorbed in any form of industry, there is no time to feel discontent and still less time to express it. Happiness is effective labor. sessions are often sources of disappoint-

ment, but the labor spent in acquiring them is always a source of satisfaction,

while the sense that there is nothing more

observation of all men, has never shown

passages through which they move silently, almost furtively, to compartments appropriately named vaults, where in an by which he can unlock the door to bound isolation absolute as the grave they count their securities or change them, will say that, judged by appearances, the very rich lead lives of unclouded joy?

that strains from every race flow through the veins of the American Nation. The the veins of the American Nation. The prodigious energy, dauntiess pluck and they will do certain duties they are niggardly economy. fluence money has in the world. We see that babes understand the supremacy of nish the motive for almost every action There can be no hope for a change in the ambitions of the youth of the Nation dally men without refinement or princi-ple suddenly become very rich without almost before they are out of their who are educated to place it above everytireless patience of the generation just promised money compensation, not in- It is difficult for parents of the present unless those of mature years, who have all to do with the present and future of vanishing has left to their progeny colos- frequently they are promised pay if they day to induce their sons and daughters sal fortunes, and while discretion has not will follow a certain diet, or if they will to remain beneath the parental roof until inquiring into the means by which these cradles. The nurse girls as they push thing else. inquiring into the means by which these fortunes are made. They are taken up, everyone accepting their invitations and the financial condition of their mistresses always been inherited with them, the forego sweets or something that is not their majority, and few are willing to spirit of accumulation is assuredly abroad good for them, when they should be re- turn over their earnings for the support in the land. Eagerness for gold is a fa- quired to do these things from principle. of the family, claiming if they support vying with each other in heaping social and dissertate upon the distress of their matrimony is far too often entered into bilities of mankind. Intelligence, integattentions upon them, and in every way charges according to their idea of the from mercenary considerations. Men and rity, morality, education miliar characteristic. The first and ever They are encouraged to hoard, to dis- themselves they should have great credit, tianity, if encouraged, are the forces that uppermost thought of men, women and courage extravagance, when they should and nothing more should be required of intering them. Crowned heads join wealth of their employers. Money is the women are equally guilty of being blased women are equally guilty of being blased in their choice of a life partner by the have wrought the great change in Americhildren is of money. How much can they be taught discretion and sound judgment. them. In the olden time children were in the mad rush to fete them, expecting cry everywhere. amount of money one or the other may can ambitions. MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN. get out of anything-does it pay, and Parents who laid the foundation of their obliged to serve their parents until they sooner or later to use their ducats in the The very servants of your household are such ignoble questions are the first to own fortunes by thrift and economy reached their majority, and we are not furtherance of some scheme or to aid in constantly comparing the evidences of have. Poor girls think they cannot marry (Copyright, 1902, W. R. Hearst.) THE PHILOSOPHY OF GOOD TEMPER By Harriet Prescott Spofford . . .

is the best.

hestiate for a moment over the thought but an unfailing sweetness of disposition quentiy when reproach is always received cureasing and gay and consoling and outing, says: "Well, we will enjoy it ail sured, whether in truth it is yours or not, such a trait can be established; that reof many almost indispensable virtues, and will win forgiveness for them all. A without retort, without affront? Who is sympathetic and always aweet-tempered, the more when we get there"; or, if the And after all the assurance of love profaily over that of absolute trustfulness on both sides, but one, if thinking and weigh-housekeeper, even slatternly, or a provok-nature is better than any impeccability? ing deliberately, would decide presently in the real requisite for happiness in in the household of which she is mistress who all but follow the in-marriage is good nature. Not that a temmarriage is good nature. Not that a tem- as long as with a smile she acknowledges truder about with a broom, who are fault-finding man, or with the stern and home as much as you would like; he may all else fails to dust. It blends the oppos- to whom the town turns, on whom the pest once in a great while may not be her fault, though her sin is ever before ready to dust the chair you rise from, sour and solemn incarnation of all the be too careful about the spending of his ing and contradictory elements like a forworth while to clear the air and to show us. A pair of dimples has saved many a require overshoes to be left outside the virtues, or with the lofty and superior money; he may have various habits unhow good the other in, but in the long little scamp from a whipping; they are door; who, if you take a book from one soul, without whose wisdom and learning pleasant to you; but you jove him quite shine does, and where you find it happi- whose wife is sure that even if she round year the sunshine and fair weather just as useful when the scamp is older room and lay it down, carry it back be- the world could not revolve, would choose aside from them; you regard them as ex- ness flourishes and life is enriched. In wears her old bonnet, she is lovely

F IT were necessary to give an opin- faced rogue? A man may commit count-, dence of the smile itself, but it stimu- bones. And most of us prefer for a com- late, says: "Never mind; it will be all the blamed for them, he himself is the sunny ment, and nothing lends lized more to

s the best. What will you not pardon to a sunnywrinkles. For the dimple is not only evistance of broken china than of broken china

a son as to what is the first and chief less peccadilices, a thousand offenses inter the smiles of others. constituent of a happy marriage one might heading over the thousehold over th

HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

GRASSHOPPERS \$1 A BUSHEL HOW THEY HAVE RUINED THIS YEAR'S CROPS IN THE GARDEN SPOT OF UTAH

eaving dust and desolation,

RASSHOPPERS are worth \$1 a | granary of Utah," because of the exten- | City of Central Utah, having a granite bushel in Sanpete County, Utah. sive wheat fields. Last year the crops structure representing a cost of over The market is practically without were destroyed and wheat used for seed \$1,000,000, erected for church purposes. The limit, and cannot be overstocked. Men and flour has been imported from Wash- entire county was claimed by the Sanand women are engaged in the work of ington and Oregon. The grasshoppers pitch Indiane, and in 1855 was deeded to threaten to kill the grain and vegetables the Mormon Church by Arropine, the precollecting the insects. Boys and girls find of the gardens and ruin the alfalfa and siding chief. The same year the crops profitable employment at the work. The wild grass fields. The area over which were destroyed by grasshoppers. Indians grasshoppers are numbered by the million. they are traveling includes 15 prosperous then said the bad spirit had sent the in-They are killing the crops, ruining the towns and villages, the homes of 20,000 trees and denuding every plant of its people. The grain is all Spring-sown and foliage. Great armies of them darken practically ruined. The Mormons have a the sun and hover like clouds of dust over system of Summer-fallowing and seeding the green fields and gardens. Wherever only in the Spring. Their crops for this their the destructive pests attack a field of year will be a failure, and the land for grans or grain they take the entire crop, next Spring will be filled with the eggs of grasshoppers.

One year ago the grasshoppers visited Dances are held by the people for the Utah and destroyed the wheat fields of purpose of raising funds for exterminat-Sanpete. They deposited vast quantities ing the grasshoppers. At Ephraim a of eggs and departed. Examination of novel dance has been given. No tickets soils show that 76 eggs were left in a were sold and money was not accepted. space of two inches square. When the The only admission fee was a bag contime for hatching came on the entire taining at least one-half bushel of grasscountry was a living mass of young, rav. hoppers. This represented the ordinary enous grasshoppers. The chickens and price of a dance ticket-50 cents per turkeys were taken from the homes and couple. When the first dance was over turned into the wheat fields to dostroy the insects, but their work was of no avail, bonfire, made by throwing 75 half-bushet

sects to curse the Mormons because of their robbing the red men of their lands. The Indians now number less than 100 survivors of the once powerful tribe, and are presided over by a white bishop, in neir ward known as Indianola. The Mormon prophets have been preach

ing famine for many years. They have warned the suints to lay up stores of wheat against a day when the land would not produce anything. Because of this teaching and persistent preaching of the doctrine, as a revelation, the Women's Relief Society of Sanpete has several thousand bushels of wheat stored in sev-

eral church granaries, to be used in times of famine. As the crop falled last year on account of grasshopper depredations, much of the stored grain was loaned to ere this Spring to reseed the lands, farm

times, and listen to the prophecies of their leaders. In 1867 the grasshoppers destroyed the crops and scattered the seeds of powerty. In their panic-stricken mfscry the people called upon their proph-ets for deliverance. It is alleged that the earth was made dark and the sun refused to shine for a period. When light came the ground was covered with sea guils from the Great Salt Lake. These birds devoured the grasshoppers and left as quickly as they had come.

The grasshoppers work for a period of six weeks or mote, and fly away to other fields. Their departure is marked by great clouds that obscure the sky. Where they go is not known. It is claimed that when they disappear in groups, that few eggs are left for the following year. Whiles present in the fields, on the lawns and gardens and over the orchards, they are ravages. Men who lose their all use lan-guage not sulted for publication. Preach-ers exhort and talk famine; singers chant th more perfection the hymns of Zion; d everywhere a semi-religious atmos-ere pervades the fields and homes. But the poor people get the money of the rich for gathering the gramshoppers, and their departure leaves the people on a more universal plane of human existence. The hoppers are considered both a curse and a bleasing. JOEL SHOMAKER.

Honey in the Treatment of Burns. The editor of the Georgia Journal of Medicine and Surgery, for March, says that in the treatment of burns of any de-gree honey has proved very successful. But that remaining in bins will be kept until Winter to be apportioned out to the poor people, if nothing is grown this year. turned into the wheat fields to dostroy the insects, but their work was of no avail, Then the plows and other agricultural with a by throwing to half-bushed base and burned. The farmers and bush when the insects are rathered in bass and burned. The farmers and bush went up in amcke, while the dancers are active contributed to a fund for externing the perts.

with gulet give by the other actor in it, my maid to get other clothes ready, then to various and sundry American friends. went on entertaining my guests as best I The other actor is the wife of a famous might, through the first courses. I knew shipowner, and head of a firm of shipbuilders. Thus she has been for years the heart and soul of various noble charthe subject of much consideration. Pray-ers are made for deliverance from their marine. She is further credited with having influenced her husband in affairs of fairly international importance. Altogether, she is as near to being a personage as a long purse, a clear head, a warm heart, and a charming social tact can make one in the home of hereditary dis-

"What did I think of first?" ahe said, in telling it: "Why, that I had not a single absolutely new rag to appear in. Clothes? Oh! Yes-plenty; and fine enough for court-wear, but, then, one wants special things for special occasions, idea of how such private audiences went What made matters worse was, I myself off, but was hay as to whether I should had a luncheon on hand-we were, in fact, kneel or merely courtesy and kiss hands.

COMMANDED TO THE QUEEN A DELIGHTFUL STORY OF ROYAL ALEXANDRA AND AN AMERICAN WOMAN

HERE is a brand-new story of Her Majesty. Alexandra, soon to be crowned Queen and Empress. It was told to a fraction of a second how long it would take to dress and drive from my home to Buckingham Palace. I knew also that while the Queen herself is never very punctual, it would not do at all for me to be late, and still less to be carly. You can fancy my state of mind, lunching against the clock both ways. Pres-

"Of course, I thought of many things on the way, but chiefly of the hospital. It must be that which had caused the Queen to send for me. Then foolishly, I let my mind stray to a schoolmate, one Mary Z____, who it happens had have d seamen's hospital. Royalty deigned to lay the corner-stone of it, and afterward to express great interest in its success. It began to be hinted that a perage would reward the people who had built and endowed it. That was an agreeable if distant prospect. It seemed to grow suddenly nearer and clearer when the lady found herself abruptly "commanded to the Queen"-and that within the bris space of an hour. "What did I think of first"" abo and. this last year. It had brought changes to both-a crown to Alexandra, and a sec-ond husband to Mary, who had for years

"The palace authorities coached me the least bit. A lady in waiting met me, took me up stairs and along passages, and at last left me to myself after telling me that the Queen, though quite deaf, hated of all things to have voices raised in apeaking to her. I must speak rather slowly, and very distinctly-her own quick intelligence would do the rest. As to de-portment I must follow her indicationsstand or sit, or retire, at what I judged to be her will. But she would make it easy for me-this I was assured-she made everything easy as far as court

etiquette permitted. "Before I had time to get nervous a ing against the clock both ways my go-ently, I left my sister to explain my go-ing, and was soon rolling off to see the ing, and was soon rolling off to see the the sector of the presence. There stood the Queen, looking very There stood the Queen, looking out sweet and unroyal, smilling, holding out

of us-my husband and myself-and es-pecially kind ones of our hospital project. But that was wholly incidental-she had sent for me to talk over Mary's mar-

riage." Which goes to prove how well Kipling knew womankind when he wrote: 'The Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady Are sisters-under their skine.