END OF HOME RULE FIGHT IS HOPED FOR

Settlement Expected by Average Parliament Member; Methods Cause Strife.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS DRILL

Nationalists Refuse to Make More Concessions to Ulsterites—Irish Members Say They Have Gone as Far as Possible.

DUBLIN, May 9.—(Special.)—Nationalist members of Parliament, who have returned to London after the recess, reiterate the impossibility of making any further concessions to the Ulsterites, and declare that their constituents could only be induced to agree to optional exclusion for Ulster on the understanding that the arrangement is to terminate in six years' time.

From all accounts the Nationalist members are having a good deal of trouble with public opinion in Ireland at present. Those who are back record their astonishment at the passionate depth of the home rule feeling, which recent concessions have called forth.

In many districts the Irish volunteer movement is attracting numerous recruits, in spite of the fact that the Nationalist party has never lent support to it.

The drilling and the route-marching of the Irish volunteers have received a fresh impetus lately, as if in answer to the challenge that the desire for home rule is less active, and preparations are going on behind the scenes to offer a passive resistance to the present form of government in Ireland, should any disaster overtake the home rule bill.

The idea is to follow the precedents set by the Ulster Coventers, and those who are organizing the volunteer movement declare that a force of 250,000 men, many of them ex-soldiers, could easily be raised. At all events the Gaelic League and other powerful organizations, which are at present leaving affairs to Mr. Redmond, will give their support to the Irish volunteers and the new national movement which would spring up in the event of home rule being defeated or postponed.

Opposition to Settlement Plans.

The average M. P. clings to the belief that a settlement will be reached. The opposition seems divided into two camps. Those who are anxious to reach a settlement advocate a federal solution as a way out, and are prepared to join with Liberal Federalists in urging the government to appoint a commission to devise a federal scheme for the United Kingdom, which would finally pave the way for a united Ireland. The strength of this partw must not be overrated, and they may be driven to cover again, if their leaders decide to adopt an aggressive attitute and refuse a settlement.

The general belief is that the neo-Tories, as they may be called, have at any rate sufficient influence to persuade the House of Lords to give the home rule bill a second reading, and insert certain amendments in the bill.

The idea is that the Lords will apply the government's plan of optional exclusion to six counties in Ulster, the voting to be en bloc, not by counties, for the Northeastern corner. The time limit will then be struck out, and the contracting-out counties will be given the option of remaining out until the Imperial Parliament decides otherwise. The home rule bill with these amendments will be sent down to the Commons again, and the aim of the Peers will be to make the country believe, if a settlement on these terms is refused, that the government is responsible.

Unionists who are anxious to settle lay great stress on a certain passage in Mr. Birrell's speech on the Monday before Easter, in which he seems to declare that there could be no question of driving Ulster into a constitution which she disliked. They maintain that if this passage represents the view of the cabinet, only a hair's-breadth divides the two parties, and that the government must at any rate give "Ulster" the right of an appeal to the Imperial Parliament against inclusion at the end of the time limit.

The right of an appeal is, they declare, inherent in Mr. Birrell's words, and as it does not amount to an indorsement of the principle of permanent exclusion, it could, it is suggested, be accepted by the Liberal party and the Nationalists. On this point, however, Nationalist opinion admits of no subtle distinctions.

Right of Appeal Is Stumbling Block.

The Irish members declare that they have gone as far as they can or dare go, and that the right of an appeal in six years' time would give a minority in Ireland the right to veto national unity, indefinitely and perhaps permanently, and would keep open all the present religious and racial differences. They are as much opposed to the right of appeal as to Sir Edward Carson's plan that "Ulster" should not be included until the Imperial Parliament decrees.

The Die-Hards in the Tory camp, who now look to Mr. Balfour to wreck home rule altogether, of course lay stress on the apparent deadlock to which every suggestion for appeasing Ulster and satisfying the Nationalists at the same time leads. Nothing pleases them better than to see all parties at loggerheads, and they count on the government being unable to pass home rule, or at least to make it operative, in face of the resistance of Ulster. They openly proclaim that the army will never consent to "be used" by a Liberal government for the coercion of Ulster.

"Will you lend the British army to John Redmond to coerce Ulster?" is the crystal of the British covenant, and on this electioneering cry the Die-Hards believe they can win. Their object, then, is to get a dissolution of Parliament as soon as possible, and hence all the talk in their press about an election in June. The government is to be forced to pass the bill as it stands, and then the Ulster volunteers are to be mobilized, and the Die-Hards believe the government will then be driven to appeal to the country. For, as Mr. Balfour said the other day, they believe that a Liberal government will fall before a difficult executive question of this kind.

Tories Work Against Compromise.

This is the calculation of the Die-Hards, and Mr. Balfour and Walter Long are said to be mustering the old guard for an attack on this government on these lines. At the same time large sums are to be spent in the constituencies, in bringing "the Ulster question home to the workingman."

Everything points to a frantic attempt on the part of this section of the Tory party to precipitate a crisis and refuse all overtures for a settlement. The young Tories, who want to settle and push on to other questions, have, unfortunately, no leader of weight who is prepared to break a lance with the Die-Hards, and many of them are nervous at seeming to take independent action.

This, then, is the situation. In spite of a general desire for a settlement, a comparatively small but powerful group on the Tory side are working against any compromise. Will they succeed?

The answer to a large extent depends on Sir Edward Carson. He spoke the other day of his detestation of using Ulster as a pawn in the party game. Is he still willing to lend it to the Die-Hards for their last desperate assault on the Parliament act, an assault which will again combine the democratic forces on a still more important issue than that of the budget of 1909? These are some of the questions which members who note present phases at Westminster are asking, and they look forward with some impatience to the denouement a few weeks hence.

Volunteers Have Big Parade in Dublin.

There was a big parade of Irish volunteers in Dublin a few nights ago. For some time past drilling on a large scale has been carried on in drill halls in the city and the suburbs. The total strength of the force in the city cannot be estimated with accuracy, as the organizers have not published any statistics, but it must be considerable.

On the night referred to there was a muster of nearly all the city companies. They assembled at their own drill halls, and marched after a time to Rutland square, where several other companies had assembled. Here the whole body was put through drill, after which all the companies marched through Sackville street to College green.

The appearance of such a large body of men in the streets caused some surprise. The volunteers, who for the most part were well dressed, marched in silence, and gave evidence of having been well drilled. On arriving at the Bank of Ireland the parade was dismissed, after which the different companies returned to their own drill halls.

A telegram from Athlone states that the police in the town have been directed to practice one hour's military drill in the future. Inquiries at Dublin Castle go to show that nothing of the matter is known at the constabulary headquarters there. In any case, it is difficult to say what is meant by "military drill," as the constabulary for a long time have been practing in almost every form of drill known to the army.

WOMEN AID SPARROW

APPEAL MADE TO RESCIND BOUNTY OFFER OF STATE.

Value of Bird in Destroying Noxious Insects Cited in Fight Now on in Michigan.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 14.—The Women's Welfare Club, of this city, has adopted a memorial, addressed to the Legislature, asking the repeal of the law which provides for the payment of a bounty of 2 cents a head on English sparrows during the months of December, January and February. Women's clubs, suffrage associations, D. A. R. chapters and various other organizations will be requested to co-operate in the movement.

The memorial recites the belief of the club that "the damage done by the English sparrow, either by his alleged untidy habits or by his belligerence toward other birds, has been greatly exaggerated, and his good qualities as an insect destroyer and weed-eater have been underrated."

The action of the Women's Welfare Club followed closely on a visit to the city of J. H. McGillivray, Deputy State Forestry Warden. Mr. McGillivray consulted with a committee of the club and addressed a large assemblage at the Northern State Normal School. It is his opinion that the law allowing bounty for English sparrows is a detriment to useful bird life and to the country. It is one of the greatest insect and weed destroyers of all bird life.

In the State of Michigan there are at least 24 kinds of sparrows other than the English sparrow. The average boy is unable to distinguish between the different species and as a result all suffer alike. At certain times of the year, Mr. McGillivray says, the canary greatly resembles the English sparrow, its yellow wings and back turning almost brown. Many of these birds are slaughtered by mistake in the war against the sparrow.

NERO'S HOUSE PICTURED

PALACE OF GOLD DESCRIBED BY FRENCH LECTURER.

Statues, Plates of Precious Metals, Beautiful Inner Lake Were Some of Its Features.

ROME, May 16.—An interesting description of the wonderful "House of Gold," which Nero built between the Palatine and Esquiline hills in Rome, has been given by M. Prechat in a lecture.

This mighty palace, covered with plates of gold enriched with ivory and adorned with a multitude of beautiful statues, covered an area equivalent to the Champs Elysees and the Place de la Concorde, said the lecturer. The Emperor conceived the idea after reading Ovid's description of the palace of the sun in the "Metamorphosis." And it was in the guise of the sun god that Nero had a stautue of himself made nearly 90 feet high This colossus stood in a great four-horse chariot and was erected in front of the "House of Gold."

Within the palace walls was a lake, which ancient authors compare to a sea, and on its waters were given the sumptuous nautical festivities of which one reads. Like a fairy palace the "House of Gold" was and as such it vanished. The huge exactions which Nero made on the people in order to erect it did not conduce to its popularity, and it survived its master but by little. Today nothing of it is left but some sub-basebents, discovered underneath the Coliseum.

WAX TREATMENT IS USED

Paris Physician Advocates Liquid Paraffin for Gout.

PARIS, May 14.—Treatment by wax for gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, ulcers and burns was advocated by Dr. Barthe before the Academy of Medicine. He said paraffin wax, when heated to 120 degrees and applied, will keep the temperature more than 100 for hours.

This is a great improvement on old-fashioned poultices and hot compresses. Dr. Barthe, to prove the absence of danger, plunged into a bath of liquid paraffin at a temperature of 120 and allowed it to solidify. It was found that it produced no congestion and caused abundant perspiration without redness or softening of the tissues. It also reduced the arterial pressure.

Dr. Barthe uses a paraffined mixture at a temperature of 175 for burns, ulcers and wounds. This protects the wounds, as it solidifies and allows them to heal without leaving a scar. Dr. Barthe says Dr. Alexie Carrel, of the Rockefeller Research Institute of New York, is acquainted with the method.

CARSON IS NOT FIRST

Real Power in Ulster Row Is Marquis of Londonderry.

HE ALONE CAN SAY "WAR"

Practically Unknown Man in Street Pulls Strings of Puppets in North of Ireland Drama. Great Wealth Behind Him.

LONDON, May 9.—While the name, the personality and the comings and goings of Sir Edward Carson are on everybody's tongue in connection with present grave conditions in Ulster, little or nothing is heard and almost as little is known to the man in the street of an incomparably more important and influential man whose mere "yes" or "no" in the present crisis may spell civil war.

Possessed of enormous wealth, the head of one of the most powerful families in Great Britain, the holder of a title that at once marks him out as probably the most important man in Ireland, a close friend of the King and the trusted adviser and intimate of many of the greatest nobles of England, the Marquis of Londonderry is the power that pulls the strings of the puppets in the north of Ireland. When it comes to a "show down" in this amazing drama of Ulster it is with this man, and not with Sir Edward Carson, that the government will have to reckon.

Marquis Is Modest of Power.

But for all that, the Marquis of Londonderry would be the last to admit his power. For he is one of those silent men who hardly realize their tremendous influence. For years he and his wife and his family have patronized Sir Edward Carson. It was largely through the Marquis' influence that Carson rose to fame in the old days as Irish Solicitor-General. Sir Edward is a man of brains and, more important still, of character, but no one will deny that for a struggling barrister the influence of the Londonderrys is of inestimable benefit.

Lord Londonderry's whole record of public office, and he has held some of the highest in the land, is that of work done masterfully, sometimes in the teeth of criticism under which a more resolute man would have withered, and always without either fuss or show. Besides being an able administrator, his management of his vast estate of over 50,000 acres proves him a first-class business man, and he looks what he is, "solid" in every way.

Life Not An Idle One.

Handsome and rich, the owner of four stately homes, with a keen love of horse flesh and of life out of doors, he might well have devoted himself, like so many of his class, to idleness, yet we find him, at 26, "standing" for Parliament in County Down, one of the southeastern counties of Ulster, where his Irish seat, Mount Stewart, is located; at 34 Governor-General of Ireland, and, in later years, president of the London School Board, Postmaster-General, and President of the Board of Education, which position he held when the great Liberal landslide of 1906 swept his party from office. It always had been supposed that his long record of office would be rewarded with a dukedom, and no doubt this would have happened had the Unionist party remained in office, while, in view of what has happened since, it is one of the things that is certain to come to pass should the Conservatives return to power.

The principal source of Lord Londerry's vast wealth are the coal fields of Durham, in which county his favorite "seat," Wynyard Park, is situated, and where he has some most valuable properties.

Big Revenues From Coal.

His revenues from coal are on a huge scale because they stream in from so many directions. He is the owner of the land under which the minerals are raised, and royalty rents come to his pockets. He owns the mines and makes a profit, when he can, on the coal-getting. The coal is either put on his own steamers or goes over the North Eastern Railway, in which he is a large shareholder. At Seaham Harbor, coal is shipped from staithes, which the Marquis has built at his own cost, and is brought to London to be unshipped at his own wharfs and delivered to his customers in his own carts. For, like a true business man, and a "big" man generally, Lord Londonderry is not afraid of the stigma which still attaches, in this country, to engaging in retail trade, and to leave no doubt about this his coalcarts bear their noble owner's name on their sides.

NEW LINER UNDER WAY

WHITE STAR TO ORDER SHIP BIGGER THAN OLYMPIC.

Cunarder Nears Completion and One Hamburg-American Boat Will Soon Be Launched.

LONDON, May 14.—There is reason to believe that the White Star Line will shortly order from Messrs. Harland and Wolff a slightly larger vessel than the recently launched Britannic, of 50,000 tons, so as to maintain its Southampton-New York service with three big boats, the other one being the Olympic, of 46,359 tons. The fitting out of its latest leviathan is making good progress, and it is hoped to have the main engines fixed in position during the next few days. If all goes well, the Britannic will be put into commission before the end of the year.

Meanwhile, the Cunarder Aquitania, also of about 50,000 tons, is nearing completion at Clydebank. She had trials early this month, and is due to sail from the Mersey for New York on May 30. Most of her best cabins have already been booked for the first trip.

The new Hamburg-American liner Vaterland, of 58,000 tons, left Cuxhaven on her maiden voyage to the United States yesterday. A steamer of even greater size, the estimated gross tonnage being about 65,000, is in course of construction for the same company at Hamburg. She will be launched in June. In addition, both the Norddeutscher Lloyd and the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique will soon have two liners of 37,000 tons each in service.

The following table shows the dimensions of the world's five largest liners, those of the Aquitania and the Britannic being, however, approximate, as they have not yet been officially measured:

	Beam. Feet.	Length. Feet.	Tons. gross.
Hamburg-American Vaterland	100	950	58,000
Hamburg-American Imperator	98	919	52,171
Cunard Aquitania	97	901	58,000
White Star Britannic	94	900	50,000
White Star Olympic	92½	882½	46,359

LIVE VENUS IS FOUND

Noted American Painter Gives Montana as Habitat.

ETHEL HAYS MODERN NAME

"Woman," the Masterpiece of Which Hamilton Wolf Has Dreamed, Now Is Being Put on Canvas for Paris Salon Exhibit.

BILLINGS, Mont., May 9.—Hail the American Venus, product of the Northwest! Will-o'-the-wisp of the world of art, long sought but never found, she has been "discovered" by Hamilton Wolf, noted Los Angeles artist, in Miss Ethel Hays, daughter of a Billings banker and herself an artist. Here is his critical judgment:

"Every line, from the graceful wave of her hair to the curve of her ankle, is perfect! The broad shoulder, the broad, undulating waist, the long lines of arm and leg, all mark her as the prototype of the woman who posed for the Venus de Milo."

And straightway, having made the discovery, he began on his painting, "Woman," which is to be exhibited at the Paris Salon and judged by the greatest critics of the world.

Miss Hays was graduated from the Billings High School three years ago. She is now 21 years old, determined to make a name for herself in the world of brush and crayon. While in school she was the mainstay of the school publication's art department, and after graduating followed the advice of friends who saw the possibilities in her work and decided on a career of art. As the scene of her work she selected Los Angeles.

Wolf Realizes His Dream.

That is how she became acquainted with Hamilton Wolf, how she became his pupil, and later his model.

Like other artists, Wolf long had cherished an ambition to find and paint the perfect woman. It was to be his masterpiece, and for this canvas, the supreme effort of his life, only one whose lines were perfect according to the Greek standards could be considered. She must possess the requisites which made the women of ancient Greece the most beautiful of all time.

Where was she to be found? He searched everywhere—but in vain. He began to lose faith in American appreciation of beauty, and after months of futile hunting he stormed and swore by the gods of an art dragged from its pedestal by a money-hungry nation that there was no such thing in America as a perfect woman.

Then, one day, she came, the long-sought subject for the one great effort which was to portray on canvas, instead of in plaster or bronze, what Michael Angelo portrayed in plaster. His nerves relaxed, his soul found peace. He settled down to the long grind, and in a few weeks or months, according to his temperament and physical power permit, she—"Woman"—will be on her way to Paris.

"I hope to paint a picture which, before it is sent to the salon, will make our naturally beauty loving people realize how far from the great ideals of the masters they have strayed," says the sanguine artist. "I have drawn Miss Hays from every angle in merciless black and white—and she stands the test."

But Miss Hays herself takes her beauty less seriously than Wolf, and seems to regard the fact that she is hailed as the one perfect woman of less consequence than her work and progress in her chosen field. She also objects, and seriously, to being claimed as a Los Angeles girl, and when reporters interview her she is very careful to impress upon them the fact that Montana is her home state and Billings her home city.

Model Also an Artist.

So far as her work goes, Wolf himself admits that she possesses the requisites of the great artist. Quickly eclipsing her fellow workers in the studio of the eccentric illustrator and painter, she graduated in a few short weeks from object drawing and was soon immersed in the intricate and exceedingly technical study of the planes, angles and curves of the human body. Always versatile, she improved her art and built up an already perfect physique with long walking excursions into the country, on which she gathered material for landscape sketches seldom attempted successfully by the beginner.

"I feel art is the greatest of all things," she wrote in a recent letter to a friend. "I believe an artist is at once the happiest and unhappiest person in the world. The happiness comes from the knowledge and indulgence of a creative power, and the unhappiness from knowing that absolute perfection is never attained.

"Miss Hays might almost be called a genius," declares Wolf. "She has everything at her command—love of beauty, humor and the quality of taking infinite pains, which Carlyle says is genius. She can sketch for hours in a dusty studio, depicting the streams and hills of nature's great outdoors; she can trace with wonderful exactness the lines of the human body and can turn from that to evolve a cartoon possessing an instantaneous appeal."

"Woman" Will Tell Result.

"Woman," with which Wolf hopes to capture Le Grand Prix at the Paris salon, will represent the utmost in femininity, according to its creator. Although idealistic in every line, it will but portray the perfection of Miss Hays.

"Miss Hays' body is almost inconceivably perfect in construction," says Wolf. "It is just eight times the height of her head, her closely and delicately modeled ears are exactly even with the top and bottom of her nose, her neck is just the right proportion—every feature is in perfect harmony. Look at the space between her eyes—equal to the breadth of one eye!"

"SAFE" AIRSHIPS TO TEST

$116,500 IS TOTAL OF PRIZES IN FRENCH COMPETITION.

Dozen Parachute Devices Included in List of 56 Entries—Automatic Stabilizers and Balloon Freaks to Try.

LONDON, May 10. — (Special.)—The $80,000 prize, and additional prizes making a total of $116,500, offered in France for the best solution of the problem of security in flight have attracted 56 entries.

The competition is to end on June 30, but already it is known that the committee will disagree as to what constitutes security.

Among the entries areas dozen or so parachute devices. It is surprising that so large a number have been entered, in view of the fact that the parachute can be of no use except in mishaps at a height of 300 feet or more. The great majority of serious accidents have occurred quite near the ground.

The parachute, of course, is only intended for use in case of fire or the breaking of the machine. Both contingencies can, however, be entirely prevented by safeguards and sound construction. As to collisions in the air, they are not likely to be many. In any case parachutes would be of no use; the shock, and the general disintegration of apparatus, would put the parachute out of the question. Nevertheless, there are pro-parachutists on the committee.

An even greater number of automatic stabilizers are in the list. The objections against all stabilizers are that they are a complication; that they are of no value in rough air, close to the ground, for they cannot always operate in time to prevent a bad smash in landing; and that, if the mechanism gives out, the pilot is in a bad way, because he has not the skill of the pilot who flies without such aids.

Stabilizers, therefore, are of value only for easing the labor of piloting, they fail to solve the problem of security.

Many "naturally stable" machines are entered. These differ from the others, in that the form and arrangement of the planes kept the machine on a level keel without the aid of any mechanical operation. They are open to the same objections, however, save that they are not subject to failure through getting out of gear.

So far as authorities are in favor of the stabilized machine, the weight of opinion is on the side of natural stability and against mechanical.

The only British design in the competition is the Dunne naturally stable biplane entered by the French licensees.

Interesting entries are the Schmidt biplane having wings of which the angle can be varied during flight, a machine responsible for a series of height records with heavy loads, and whose "safety" lies in being flyable at very low speed for landing. There also are a gyropher, not an aeroplane at all, but a machine with rotating wings, and a balloon aeroplane combination.

Men's collars manufactured in England every year number about 20,000,000.

SHOPGIRL GETS FORTUNE

PROPERTY WORTH $10,000,000 LEFT BY RICH HUSBAND.

Fifteen-Year Opposition of Boston Boy's Father to Wedding Ends in Death-Bed Reconciliation on Boat.

BOSTON, May 14.—Like the story of Cinderella runs the romance of Mrs. Francis Skinner, of Dedham, who, through the death of her husband, a nephew of Mrs. Jack Gardner, on board the liner Caronia, becomes the possessor of a fortune estimated at $10,000,000.

From a shopgirl in a Boston department store, Mrs. Skinner becomes a wealthy woman.

Mrs. Skinner was Sarah E. Carr, daughter of a Boston tailor. She was the belle among the shopgirls, and society still recalls the sensation that came with her wedding to young Skinner, son of one of the most exclusive families in the state.

The couple first met at Marblehead in the Summer of 1899. In June of the next year they were married at the Church of the Good Shepherd.

They spent their honeymoon on the yacht Constellation, formerly owned by the late Bayard Thayer. Then they went to live at the Skinner mansion in Dedham, inherited by Mr. Skinner from his mother.

There was opposition on the part of Mr. Skinner's father and his other relatives. The opposition lasted several years. It ended in a deathbed reconciliation between the father, son, and his bride.

RESERVE IS INCREASED

CONGRESS ADDS 17,000 ACRES TO CARIBOU FOREST IN IDAHO.

Area Includes Water-shed of Stream That Serves Montpelier and Action Is On Petition Plea.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—(Special.)—Nearly 17,000 acres have just been added by act of Congress to the Caribou National Forest, Idaho. This is one of the first of such additions through Congressional action, and is the largest so far made by direct legislation.

Those who have followed the National forest movement in this country will recall that most of the forests have been created through Presidential proclamation, which set aside, for timber growing or for water protection, certain areas of the public domain. In March, 1907, however, Congress passed a law that no further additions should be made to the National forest areas in the states of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, except through Congressional action.

Since July, 1909, residents of the city of Montpelier, Idaho, have been petitioning to have this 17,000 acres added to the Caribou National Forest, because the area includes the watershed of the stream which furnishes the city's water supply. Not being within a National forest, the tract was given over to unregulated grazing and other usages which resulted in stream pollution and became a serious menace to health. The citizens of Montpelier, at several times subsequent to their first efforts in 1909, renewed their petition, and the act just passed represents the successful outcome of their efforts.

PHONE SHOCK PAYS $5000

Illinois Girl Is Hurt While Using a Nickel Machine.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Miss Beulah Carter, daughter of a Baldwin, Ill., merchant, has settled for $5000 her $25,000 damage suit against the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company. The case was to have come up in Circuit Judge Taylor's court, but was dismissed on stipulation at the cost of the telephone company.

Miss Carter alleged she entered a drug store at Whittier and Easton avenues, August 16, and dropped a nickel in the telephone box of a pay phone. When she placed the receiver to her ear, she stated, an electric shock passed through her body. She stated her nervous system was permanently injured.

Miss Carter was brought from Baldwin on a cot in an express car and taken to the Jewish Hospital, where she was held in readiness to be taken into court.

W. L. Bullard, of Danielson, Conn, has presented to each of the 182 children in the primary grades of a local school a toothbrush, a tube of tooth paste and a can of tooth powder.