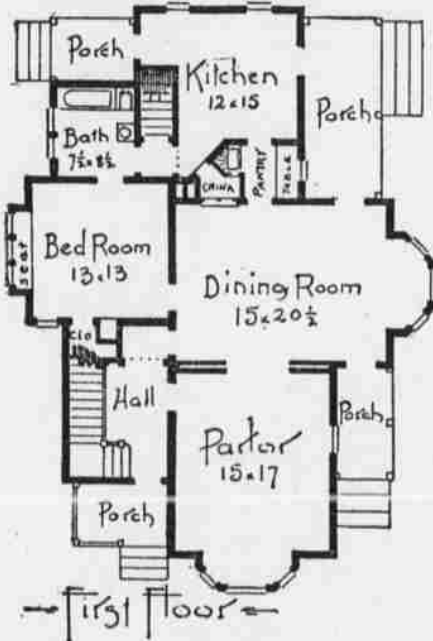


HERE'S A GOOD HOME.

IS CONVENIENT, COMFORTABLE AND NEAT IN APPEARANCE.

Low-Cost House, with the Equipments of a Mansion—A Dwelling with an Interior Arrangement that Would Be Hard to Improve Upon.

Modern civilization has not only developed a taste for appearance of a dwelling house, but has created a desire for all the modern improvements. No matter how low the cost of a house may be, people expect all the equip-



ments of a mansion. The lady of the house generally cares much more for the interior arrangement for convenience than for the exterior appearance, except that she wishes it to look pleasing and comfortably home-like. Of course there are a few who "live for show," and these only are the ones who do not care about the arrangement, "just so it looks nice and attractive."

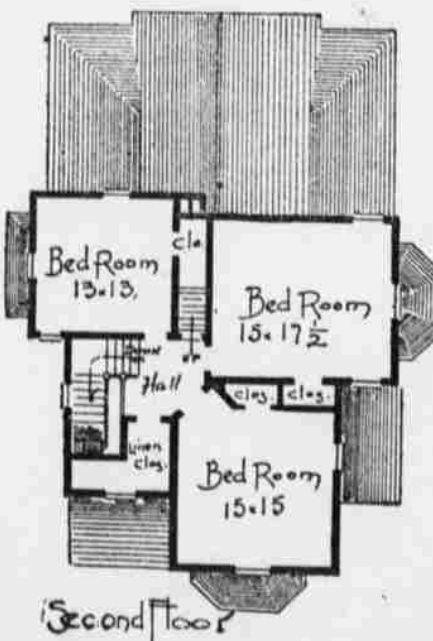
In the design herewith given the interior arrangement has been the first consideration, the exterior receiving just enough attention to prevent its looking too plain, and make it neat and pleasing in appearance. We have that very desirable feature, a front stair hall, from which one can go into the parlor or dining-room. These rooms are ample in size and pleasantly locat-



MODERN LOW-PRICED HOUSE.

ed, with large bays from both. The wide sliding doors between enable them to be thrown together on occasion of home entertainment.

The dining-room also has outside entrances from front and rear side porches. From the dining-room opens the kitchen with passage through the pantry between. The pantry is fully equipped in modern style, with sink, drain board, shelves, bins and pastry table. There is also a large china closet beside pantry, which opens from both kitchen and dining-room. On the dining-room side this china closet is finished very much resembling a sideboard in style, and provided with a case of drawers from floor to thirty inches



above floor. From off the dining-room opens the family bed-room, to the rear of and connected with which is the bath-room. The bath-room is fitted with tub, wash bowl and water closet, and has also a door leading to kitchen.

Stairs to the cellar lead down from the kitchen.

Going upstairs from the front, one lands in a small hall, with large linen closet, and from which are accessible three large bed-rooms, with ample closets. The front hall is finished in red oak, and the staircase, of very attractive design, is built of same material. The remainder of the first story, except kitchen, is finished in selected white pine, and the kitchen in Southern yellow pine. All the first floor is finished natural color in hard oil. Second floor is trimmed in painted pine. A cellar seven feet deep is provided under rear portion of house.

Of the exterior little need be said. The timbers are of good sound pine, upon a foundation of good rubble stone. Sills 6x8 are used with walls above of 2x4, plastered three coats inside and covered outside with shiplap sheathing overlaid with building paper and half-inch siding. The gables and roofs are covered with good pine shingles. The first story is eleven feet and the second story nine feet in height, with quite a large attic. The house is heated by furnace, and will cost to build complete about \$2,800—E. A. Payne.

GOV. ROOSEVELT AS RANCHMAN

A Story of a Meeting of Some Importance with a Neighbor.

"When Governor Roosevelt was ranching 'way out West—although he wasn't Governor then, of course—his ranch joined on to some of the possessions of that dynamite French nobleman, the Marquis de Mores, who had the reputation of never being satisfied with anything but the blood of any one who had done him an injury, real or imaginary, or affronted him," said a cattleman who lived out in that country at the time. "One day Roosevelt received a letter from the Marquis by the hands of a mounted messenger. Its contents were fierce and threatening and demanded of Roosevelt an explanation of his conduct in regard to inciting discontent among certain employees of the Frenchman's with the intent to induce them to enter Roosevelt's employ, which, the letter said, had been represented to the writer on good authority."

"Teddy read the letter. 'No answer,' said he to the messenger, who rode away surprised at the apparent indifference of this endangered ranchman. But Roosevelt immediately mounted his horse and rode to the De Mores ranch, arriving there soon after the

Frenchman's messenger had reached home with his report of his errand's result. De Mores, raging over the audacity of the American, was nevertheless amazed to hear Roosevelt announced. Teddy did not dilly-dally. Holding the letter in his hand, he said:

"A man wouldn't write a letter such as this unless he was looking for something!"

"De Mores stood speechless for a moment, then bowed politely and replied: 'Ah! Your explanation is all right and satisfactory. I am sure I have been misinformed!'"

"That ended the interview and Teddy remounted his horse and went home."—New York Sun.

Boston Mayor's Suggestion.

Mayor Quincy, of Boston, has suggested that the city should build a municipal crematory in which to incinerate the bodies of paupers, criminals and others whose burial devolves upon the city. The idea is to do away altogether with the potter's field. It is asserted that the city could cremate bodies at a cost of only \$1 each, while it costs \$3 to dig a grave. The present potter's field will be filled before the expiration of the present year. The burials now amount to about 500 a year, and increase in number yearly.

Valuable Metal.

Aluminum is now worked on a large scale for all sorts of industrial purposes, and has taken its place as one of the five or six commercial metals of the world. Weight for weight, it is already cheaper than copper and tin; it does not tarnish, is suitable for all kinds of cooking utensils, is largely used in shipbuilding and is a most valuable adjunct to metallurgy. Inasmuch as a small addition of aluminum to a mold of steel or brass insures absolutely solid castings.

Nearly every man says his wife dresses "too young."

TO DEFEND YOURSELF.

An Athletic Englishman Has a Number of New Ideas.

E. W. Barton-Wright is an Englishman who has introduced some new features of the art of self-defense. Mr. Barton-Wright's extraordinary resource in meeting every imaginable kind of attack was exemplified in a most remarkable manner at a performance before several accredited witnesses, which took place a few weeks ago. On this occasion Mr. Chipchase, who as the amateur champion of the Cumberland and Westmoreland style of wrestling is almost as well known by name in this country as he is in England, made many attempts to overcome Mr. Barton-Wright's defense, all of which were unsuccessful. By way of experiment Mr. Chipchase was allowed to seize him by one leg to prove whether, with this advantage, he could tip him over backwards. But, incredible as it may seem, Mr. Barton-Wright apparently without the slightest exertion threw his opponent at once and disengaged himself. Then he stood with both feet together and allowed



SEIZE OPPONENT BY LEFT WRIST.

Mr. Chipchase to seize him by both ankles. In spite, however, of this handicap Mr. Barton-Wright succeeded in extricating himself and throwing his opponent instantaneously. He then allowed himself to be seized from behind, with his arms pinioned to his side, but again he threw his opponent at once upon his back. Perhaps his most remarkable feat was to allow the English amateur champion, standing with his back to him, to reach over his shoulders and seize him by the neck and head, and with this hold throw him right over his head. But while in the air Mr. Barton-Wright grasped Mr. Chipchase in some way, which, owing to the speed with which it was performed, it was impossible for the eye to follow, and although apparently thrown himself he had, by the time he reached the ground, thrown his opponent and was kneeling over him! Many other feats just as extraordinary were also performed on this occasion, apparently without an effort.

Mr. Chipchase's opinion as an expert may not be uninteresting. He says: "In spite of my being a much heavier man than Mr. Barton-Wright, his system of defense and retaliation is so much more scientific than my style that, when practicing with him, however great may be my determination to remain firm on my legs and to keep my balance, my efforts are invariably frustrated and I am ignominiously thrown. Mere strength has no chance of withstanding the science of this new art."

Some of Mr. Barton-Wright's new methods of defense are explained by him as follows: Here is an excellent method of forcing an undesirable person out of your room. It will be found particularly useful in case he should attempt to strike you. You seize your opponent by the left wrist or left hand with your left hand, raising your right hand to guard your face from a blow. Pull him towards you with your left arm, without altering the position of your legs. Then turn upon your heels and pass your right arm over his left upper arm.

You then pass your right hand under his left forearm, and lock his arm by seizing your own wrist. Finally, by straightening both your arms, you are able to exert such leverage and to



throw such a strain upon his elbow that you could break it if he attempted to resist. Moreover, if the leverage be exerted in the proper way, it will also be found that it is quite impossible for your opponent to hit you or to retaliate in any way.

In case anyone should fight shy of making practical use of this trick, it may be added that the person to be experimented upon, if he resists, would

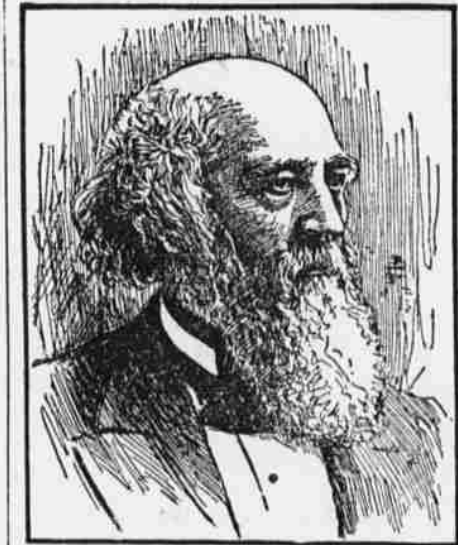
feel such pain that he would be compelled to submit meekly long before any serious injury could be done to him.

LIFE STORY OF STEPHEN J. FIELD

One of America's Greatest Jurists and One of a Great Family.

The death of Justice Stephen J. Field at his home in Washington removed one of the most celebrated jurists in American history, and left but one of the great quartette of Field brothers, who made themselves world-famous. No other American family, with the possible exception of the Beechers, has attained such distinction. Stephen J. broke the record for length of service on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, and was one of the ablest masters of jurisprudence that ever sat in that august body. David Dudley, the oldest of the brothers, won international fame as a constitutional lawyer. Cyrus W., by laying the Atlantic cable, gained for himself the title of "The Columbus of Modern Times." Henry M., the only surviving brother, is known to all civilization as a preacher, author, journalist and traveler.

Stephen was born eighty-three years ago at Haddam, Conn., and with his sister Emilia, the wife of a missionary, went to Smyrna, Asia Minor, at the age of 10, to study European languages. He returned two years later with a fairly comprehensive knowledge of Turkish, Greek, Latin and French. He then entered Williams College and graduated in 1837 with the highest honors of his class. David Dudley, the oldest brother of the family, was practicing law in New York, and Stephen, immediately after his graduation, began to study for the legal profession in his brother's office. On being admitted to the bar he became his brother's partner and remained in the firm till 1848, when he retired to make a tour of Europe. He spent one year abroad and returned to find the whole country wild with excitement over the fabulous discoveries of gold in California. He immediately sailed for San Francisco, not to dig for gold, but to practice law. When he arrived in the city of the Golden Gate he was almost out of mon-



STEPHEN J. FIELD.

ey, but had any amount of confidence in himself. He rented an office at \$350 a year and waited a few days for clients, but they didn't come. Then he went out to a mining camp that was about to organize as a town. After he had been there three days he was elected alderman or mayor of the new town of Marysville. His office carried with it certain judicial powers, and the first cases he tried were in the camp store, sitting on dry-goods boxes. It was a small beginning, but Field progressed rapidly. He was returned a member of the first Legislature of California, later was elected a member of the Supreme Court of the State, succeeding almost immediately to the chief justiceship, which office he held until 1863, when Abraham Lincoln appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He retired Dec. 1, 1897, having broken the record for length of service by one day. His decisions were seldom questioned, and were always marked by a profound knowledge of equity and law. During his career he wrote several thousand decisions, and by his superior intelligence in legal affairs, amounting almost to genius, won the admiration of the legal profession throughout the world.

Died at 112.

A certified centenarian named Kohn died recently in Vienna, aged 112 years. His age is attested by the public notary and by the Secretary of the Jewish community at Frankkirchen, in Hungary, where he was born. He acted as a guide for the French staff on its way to the River Raab in Napoleon I's time. He was twice married, and only ill twice, once when 100 years old and again when 109. He retained his sight, hearing and appetite to the end, but was weak in the legs.

Barley Wine.

About 250,000 gallons of artificial wine are being made from barley every year in a large factory in Hamburg. The medical profession in Germany thinks very highly of the wine, and recommends it in the hospitals of that country.

Potatoes Prevent Gout.

Gout is rarely known among the working classes of Ireland. Their immunity from this complaint is thought to be due to the fact that their food consists largely of potatoes.

DEWEY'S PORTRAIT.

The One the Public Knows Looks but Little Like Him.

Someone remarked the other day it was strange that of all the pictures of Admiral Dewey with which this country is so liberally supplied, every one is alike. It is the same three-quarter face, with the dark upturned mustache and thin hair. All the pictures show him in uniform and with standing collar. The fact that there is only one picture of Dewey, while there are numerous and different likenesses of Schley, Sampson, Shafter, Hobson, Miles, Otis and even Kautz, does seem strange. It happened this way: Admiral Dewey always was a modest man and he never cared to have his picture taken. Some years ago, however, when he was in Washington, a friend induced him to go to Bell's gallery and sit for a picture. He was on duty and wore his uniform as captain. This was many years ago, and the photographer put the negative away among those he thought he would have little call for. On that Sunday night, May 1, nearly a year ago, when the news came of Dewey's great victory, the newspapers all over the country began telegraphing for pictures of the hero. Every photographer in the town was aroused to find a photograph of Dewey, and just by chance Miss Owen, at Bell's, remembered the old negative. It was found and men were put to work printing pictures from it. It was too late to copyright the picture, but the photographer made a great deal of money in a few days selling the copies on hand. In less than a week that picture went all over the country and became the accepted likeness of the great Admiral—in fact, it is doubtful if many people would recognize any other.

The Mail and Express correspondent had an experience in this line only the other day. There is a game called "portraits" which is quite the fad in Washington now. It consists in collecting a large number of pictures of prominent men and women and pasting them on boards, numbering them and then hanging the boards about the room, give a certain length of time to the guests to guess who they are. In this particular collection of portraits was one of Admiral Dewey taken a few months ago at Manila. The picture showed the Admiral in his white uniform, with his mustache gray and his hair thin and white. It was very unlike the Bell photograph, so unlike, indeed, that out of the party guessing the pictures, only one recognized it as that of Admiral Dewey.

TALKS ON ADVERTISING

There's nothing on earth so mysteriously funny as an advertisement. The prime, first and last, all-the-time object of an ad is to draw custom. It was not, and never will be, designed for any other purpose. So the merchant waits till the busy season comes, and his store is so full of customers that he can't get his hat off, and then he rushes off to the printer and goes in for advertising. When the dull season gets along and there is no buying, and he wants to sell his goods so bad he cannot pay his rent, he stops advertising. That is, some of them do; but occasionally a level-headed merchant does more of it and scoops in the business, while his neighbors are making mortgages to pay the gas bills.

There are times when you couldn't stop people from buying everything in the store if you planted a cannon behind the door, and that's the time when the ad is sent on its holy mission. It makes light work for advertising, for a chalk sign on the sidewalk would do all that was needed, and have a half-holiday every day in the week. But who wants to favor an ad? It is built to do hard work, and should be sent out on the dull days, when a customer has to be knocked down with hard facts, and kicked insensible with bankrupt reductions, and dragged in with irresistible slaughter of prices, before he will spend a cent. That's the aim and end of advertising, and if you ever open a store don't try to get them to come when they are sticking out of the windows, but give them your ad right between the eyes in the dull season, and you will wax rich, and own a fast horse, and perhaps be able to smoke a cigar once or twice a year.

Write this down where you'll fall over it every day. The time to draw business is when you want business, and not when you have more business than you can attend to.—Exchange.

Oldest City in the World.

Though Rome is called "the eternal city," the name by right belongs to the city of Damascus, in Syria, which is the oldest city in the world. As long as man has written records the city of Damascus has been known.

Must Do as Advertised.

Theatrical companies in Mexico have to pay a fine if they do not produce the pieces announced.