WOMAN'S REALM

THE BOYS AND THEIR FATHERS

Many Boys and Many Mothers, but the Fathers Have a Part.

Talking about boys—well, there are boys and boys—Caroline said some pretty clever things and some true things, but she is young yet and can learn more about boys and their ways.

The bad boys are counted and sighed over, the good ones are hardly thought of. Now I firmly believe there are more good than bad boys. Take notice for just one day of the boys about you and see how many square ones you will find. They are different from girls, and must find expression for superabundance of animal life in activity. Their future health and endurance for life's battles depend upon it, and I would not give a snap for a boy who did not have some fad of outdoor work and some crank notion in his head. If our girls had more life in them while young, instead of being coddled over warm stoves, there would be fewer back aches and doctors' bills later on.

In carefully observing a given number of boys for a few days, you will find that they are rough, and perhaps shy, and are apt to be deceived for a time as to their true character, but I will venture to say that you will find very few boys who are not proud and happy to help father, mother, sister or anyone else needing it, and are much more faithful in their service than many grown up philanthropists. I think that the good in the big boys would show much more plainly if both the little and the big ones were allowed the same freedom of the home as is given to the girls. Why send the boys up the back stairs to a back room in, or next to, the servants' quarters, where only old furniture is stored, because it is "only the boys' room," and "anything is good enough for the boys?" Why make the boys sit in the kitchen, or some other out of the way corner, to study their lessons, or read what is not wanted by the rest of the family, of the library books and papers, because their boots are muddy and they are too untidy to go into the parlors? Better by far give them the best in the house and make them so happy and necessary to you that they would rather stay at home than be any other place in the world. Let them have their friends, and traps of all sorts, and a place where they can make all the muss and noisy experiments they like.

Many times the responsibility for the boy's welfare is placed on the mothers. I think that if the fathers made companions of their boys, played with them, entered into their sports and studies, and prayed with them, as well as for them, always setting an example which they would really wish the boys to follow, the rising heirs would on the average be many per cent better than they are now found in this, as well as all other communities. Boys are sent to Sunday school, and sometimes go to church. When they return home from service they are very apt to say: "I don't want to go there any more; papa doesn't go;" or "There were only so many men there, and I want to do as men do—not go to church."

Let the men take their share of responsibility with their own boys, if not with their girls, and by example and precept help the mother to guide them into the paths which will make them successful and useful members of society, of whom not only parents, but the world may be proud. Give the boys half a chance and they will do good work, and be a credit to you and their country.

CAROLINE'S AUNT.

WILL BE PICURESQUE.

Children's Fashions Will Be Almost as Varied This Season as the Grown-Up styles

The fashions in children's clothes are decidedly picturesque this season, and almost as varied as those of grown-ups. Young girls, if properly equipped for all the festivities in which they have a share, are supposed to have suitable costumes for each and every one.

One very suitable difference between the small and the large gowns is the general use of inexpensive materials, and although silk is very much worn by children of all ages, this year China silk, pongee and taffeta are usually employed, says the New York sun.

Accordion plated India silk, with a white ground and Persian pattern in soft colors, is very pretty for the little frocks which are made with a short, low-necked waist finished around the shoulders with a nicely trimmed bertha of white batiste or with frills of the silk edged with narrow velvet ribbon, and worn with a white guimpe by girls between 6 and 12 years of age. Figured satin foulards and finely checked taffetas make fashionable dresses, and one dressy costume for a girl of 12 is of pink silk combined with pink crepe de chine and cream lace insertion. White China silk is especially pretty for young girls, and is made up quite simply, with skirts either perfectly plain or with a trimming of lace-edged frills or rows of insertion. The waists have a lace yoke with a lace trimmed ruffle finishing the edge. The pongee dresses usually have a deep collar of embroidery.

The daintiest little dresses of all are the flowered organdies, dimities and lawns, which cost such a trifle for the materials and so much in proportion if you buy them ready made. Dimity under dresses of some plain color make the organdies very effective with the bright ribbon bows and sash. The skirts are plainly hemmed, except in the case of the gored skirts for older girls, which are trimmed with lace-edged ruffles. The waists have a guimpe yoke of lace insertion and a frill of lawn around the edge. A pretty model is in white organdie covered with pink rosebuds. The belt is of white muslin embroidery, through which pink ribbon is run, coming out in front to form a rosette. Accordion-plaited lace-edged frills of the muslin fall over the close sleeves, and a lace-edged ruffle trims the skirt. Rows of lace insertion around the skirt and full blouse bodice are a pretty trimming, and fine tucks above the hem and in the ruffles are very much used. A blouse bodice with rows of tucks between the lace insertion all the way around is a pretty style for flounced organdie. Dotted muslins trimmed with lace are seen among the children's gowns made over colored lawn or silk linings.

A WORD ABOUT PERFUMES.

The Most Agreeable Are Not the Most Helpful to Nerves.

The perfumes which are most agreeable to the senses are not always the most helpful to the nerves. Ambergris, for instance, is positively offensive to many, yet it is said to possess a wonderful power of clearing the brain and driving away those evil spirits known as the "blues." On the other hand attar of roses, with the suggestion of glowing suns and gorgeous eastern colors, predisposes one to tears. A faint odor of musk acts as a tonic, while civet brings drowsiness of soul, for which the best antidote is the pungent odor of sandal wood. The fragrance of citron and aloe wood is as soothing to nervous people as far-off music.

Many perfumes delightful in the open air become particularly disagreeable in a close room. A whole evening can be spoiled by the presence of tuberoses or lilies in a reception room. Their strong fragrance has a very bad effect. Magnolia blossoms, too have a delightful perfume in their native grove, but woe to her who sleeps through the night with a single blossom on her pillow. There are many fragrant flowers, such as clove pink, sweetbriar and apple blossoms, that are as beneficial as they are sweet-scented.

A vivid perfume is nearly always bracing, while a subtle one is generally enervating. One may become positively intoxicated through inhaling the odor of the peach, almond, wild cherry and other blossoms of the same class, because they all contain suggestion of prussic acid.

THE MAKING OF JELLY.

The Question Will Soon Absorb the Housewife's attention.

Currant Jelly—Select a clear day for making jelly, damp weather affecting its clearness and firmness. Free the fruit (a little underripe) from all leaves and stems (stems left in make the jelly darker), and put it into a porcelain-lined preserving kettle, adding a small cup of water. Heat slowly, mashing the fruit; simmer for half an hour, or until all the juice is freed. Have ready a cone-shaped flannel jelly bag; dip it into hot water and pour in the fruit. Let it drain over night; in the morning measure the juice and to each pint allow a pound of the best granulated sugar, which put into a pan in the warming oven, or where it will heat without browning any. Boil two or three pints of juice, not more, in the preserving kettle exactly twenty minutes from the time it begins to boil; add three pints of heated sugar and stir until it dissolves; bring the liquid just to the boiling point again, remove it from the stove and skim. It is wasteful to skim jelly during the whole boiling process; all impurities can be removed in one final skimming. Put a silver spoon into each of the jelly glasses before filling, to prevent cracking, and fill to the brim. Squeeze the jelly bag for additional juice, which should be cooked separately.

Red and white currants make a beautiful colored jelly. Raspberries and currants in equal perportions make a delicious jelly, and none finer is made than one made from strawberries, raspberries, cherries and currants in equal proportions. Blackberries make a richly flavored jelly, while that made from black currants is especially wholesome for the sick.

In making any of these jellies proceed exactly as in making currant jelly.

IT CANNOT BE.

It cannot be said that He who made
This wondrous world for our delight,
Designed that all its charms should fade
And pass forever from our sight;
That all shall wither and decay,
And know on earth no life but this,
With only one finite survey
Of all its beauty and its bliss.

It cannot be that all the years
Of toil and care and grief we live,
Shall find no recompense but tears,
No sweet return that earth can give;
That all that leads us to aspire
And struggle onward to achieve,
With every unattained desire,
Was given only to deceive.

It cannot be that after all
The mighty conquests of the mind,
Our thoughts shall pass beyond recall
And leave no record here behind;
That all our dreams of love and fame,
And hopes that time has swept away,
All that enthralled this mortal frame,
Shall not return some other day.

It cannot be that all the ties
Of kindred souls and loving hearts
Are broken when this body dies,
And the immortal mind departs;
That no serener light shall break
At last upon our mortal eyes,
To guide as our footsteps make
The pilgrimage to Paradise.

—David Banks Sickles in the York Sun.

SIDE COMBS.

They Were Never Worn so Much as at the Present Time.

Side combs were never worn so much. And never were they so long. Some resemble the combs which extend from ear to ear which are worn by children. The material is shell of imitation. But they must be put in carefully outside the strands over the roll in such a way as not to destroy the roundity of the back. Sets of three combs, each four inches long, are also sold.

One arrangement of combs or another is quite necessary for outdoor use, because the wind is not respectful of pompadours. Bangs, decidedly, are passe. Such stray locks as have not grown to manageable lengths are curled and allowed to nestle about the forehead. But they must not have a fixed appearance.

The back hair is done high or low, according to individual preference. Oftenest it is twisted in Psyche effect. It is the saying of many women who know that a proper hair dress saves half a season's wardrobe. This, because whatever her gown, a woman always feels distinguished if her head is at its best.

VELVET IN TABLE DECORATION.

Velvets are now utilized by artistic hands for table decorations. The beautiful mirror velvets are so delicately soft, and come in such charming tints, that they make really a prettier background for flowers than silk. A spring dinner table was decorated with silver gray velvet and daffodils. The shimmering velvet was arranged in graceful loose folds. The flower dishes were of glittering cut glass, and asparagus was mingled with the daffodils. Silver candlesticks and yellow shades were used. Other good combinations are straw-colored velvet, with sprigs of the fragrant pink arbutus and white sand sticks and pink shades, and pale blue velvet with white jonquils that have golden eyes, scarlet tulips and maiden's hair fern in low silver dishes, with a ground of pale green velvet, would look well grouped about a silver lamp with with a white shade.

SMALL LONG SLEEVES.

Sleeves, in new ways, are as tyrannical as usual. A proud dressmaker seeks to make each pair individual. Yet the effect must be that of a puff at the shoulder and an arm-shaped length to the wrist. A few thin gowns are made with elbow sleeves. Mostly arm coverings are as long as can be worn with comfort. The sleeves of a wool gown extend to the hands. A silk one has a frill of itself or of lace, which reaches the knuckles. Much practice is required to wear these long sleeves without bringing them in contact with butter. But womrn do manage such calamities with grace. Just as they always adapt themselves to the demand of the mode.

TO AVOID DENTISTS' BILLS.

Care of the Teeth That Will Not Put Money in His Pocket.

If your dentist is honest—and most of them are—he will tell you that if people would only exercise ordinary care they would materially reduce his income and that of others in the same profession. It is astonishing how many people, otherwise hard-headed and sensible will leave their teeth to take care of themselves until violent toothace warns them that some mischief is at work in their mouth, and then they rush to their dentist only to find that the damage is very extensive and will take both time and money to set right. As a matter of fact the dentist should be visited about once every three months. In this way the teeth can be kept in good condition, because the dentist is able to detect the first sign of trouble and may take measures to prevent its going too far.

It should be remembered that when a tooth begins to decay it not only affects itself, but the teeth that are next to it, and it also affects the breath in the most unpleasant manner, so that you become a source of great annoyance to your neighbors. It also causes indigestion, as unless the food can be properly masticated you cannot hope for good health, and where there is pain in eating, the food is swallowed only half reduced to the proper consistency that it should be. The best way to prevent this decay is to see that no food is allowed to lodge between the teeth. You should not only brush your teeth thrice a day, but after each meal, and also use more than one tooth brush. You should have three of these, one should be rather hard and another should be moderately soft, while the third should be small and round, with a curve in the handle, so as to get into every corner of the mouth.

Another point not to be forgotten is that water used in washing teeth must always be tepid and never quite cold, and you must rinse your mouth with the same. A drop or two of tincture of myrrh can be used in this water. The proper way to clean the teeth is to brush them from the gums to the crown of the tooth; in this way the particles of food that are lodged between the teeth will be dislodged. If the teeth are only brushed lengthwise, as is generally the case, the food, instead of being brushed out, will be more firmly lodged than ever. You should keep a skein of dental silk always beside you to pass between the teeth and clean them effectively from anything that has got between them which the tooth-brush cannot reach.

You should never touch any metal to the teeth, and if the occasional use of a toothpick is necessary use those made of quill. But if the teeth are properly attended to such an instrument will be useless. Great care must be taken of the gums, as if these become spongy they are apt to recede from the teeth and leave the roots exposed and decay sets in very rapidly in consequence. If the gums are kept in proper order the teeth will remain healthy and in good condition.

WHEN VICTORIA WAS A GIRL.

There stands in one of the rooms of Kensinton Palace, London, an old faded doll house, a headless horse and a model of a ship. They are the toys with which Queen Victoria used to play when she was a girl, about seventy-five years ago. In another room, not far away, there is a bronze plate, showing where Queen Victoria was born. Although Victoria was to become one of the greatest monarchs of her age and to reign longer than any other English sovereign, she spent a rather dull time as a little girl. There were no companions with whom she could play, so her mother bought her a great many dolls, until she had a family of 132 of them. The name of each she entered in a book and wrote out its history, where it came from, how it lost its nose, how its dress was torn, and, finally, how its sawdust blood ran out and left it only a bunch of rags. With these dolls the little princess performed many ceremonies of state. Their feet were so fixed in a long board that they would stand straight up, and she marched them around in many wonderful ways.

One of her other sports was riding out on her white donkey, whose head was adorned with blue ribbons. An old soldier led it by the bridle. Sometimes she took a drive in a small pony chaise, led by a page. One day a dog ran between the pony's legs, it swerved and upset the little carriage. The princess would surely would surely have been injured if a soldier who was passing had not caught her in his arms. His name was Maloney, and he was warmly thanked and generously rewarded by the Duchess of Kent, her mother.

Victoria had to study much harder than many little girls, for she was to be fitted for a most important work. She began to learn from books when she was five years old. Later she was trained to speak French and German as well as English, and by the time she had reached her 11th year, Italian, Latin, Greek, mathematics, music and drawing were added to her studies. The princess was very fond of drawing, and early began to sketch from nature. She was much interested in natural history, and was delighted with her first visit to the British Museum, and asked that she might often be taken these. She also took much pleasure in learning simple botany, which she studied with her uncle Leopold in the woods.

Another pastime she found in visiting her "Uncle George," as she called George IV, then king of England.

At 18 years of age, before she was really grown to womanhood, she was crowned queen of England. When it was time for her to marry she didn't have to wait until some niece young man asked her. She had to do the asking herself, because the queen of England is so great that no one that she could marry could presume to ask her. She confessed to her dearest friend that proposing to Prince Albert was the "most trying ordeal" she had ever experienced.

The queen is now 79 years old, and this week all England is going to rejoice in a jubilee that their sovereign has reigned so many prosperous years.

SYMPATHY.

We are as harps that vibrate to a touch
From a stranger's hands, unconscious of the strings,
While the soul's slumbering echoes wake to life
And through its halls responsive music rings.

Few are the Davids to these harps of ours!
Few learn the cunning of the instrument;
And those to whom the gift has been denied
Are oftenest those with whom our lives are spent

But God's large gifts of Love are showered around.
Let us be thankful. Earth were too like Heaven,
If, with the power of loving deep and long,
That other gift of sympathy were given.

—Hamilton Aide.

ALL WEAR POMPADOURS.

The popularity of the pompadour style in hair dressing continues. Extremists arrange the hair also to cover the ears. But this mode is conspicuous when the hat is on. Various devices, oddly shaped combs, old-fashioned "rats," are sold to puff under the hair, raising it in halo fashion around the face. Whatever the individual prop, the strands of hair which conceal it are waved before they are arranged over the roll.

JEWELRY OF THE DAY.

Strange as it May Sound the Most Fashionable is Old Fashioned.

The popular jewelry of the day is the old fashioned jewelry, and the women who disposed of their old brooches and cameos and out-of-date rings are now buying just such articles from dealers in antiques. They are, of course, paying a good deal more than they received a few years ago. One dealer, whose shop is filled with curios from all over the world, said: "I have for several years past given new jewelry for old, and I found it a paying business. When a woman has admired a new pin I have told her she might exchange an old one for it. In this fashion I have collected a lot of cameo jewelry that women wouldn't wear five years ago. Without changing the design of this jewelry I can now sell it for nearly twice its original value."

It is a fact that antique rings of all countries may be bought right here in New York nearly as cheaply as abroad. The dealers here buy them through their London agents.

Pearls will be popular this spring, and women of all ages will wear this jewel, of which debutantes are supposed to have a monopoly. The London jewelers are having a bigger sale for them this season than they have had in years before, and attribute the rage to the recent famine in India. Pearls are the royal jewels in India, and are, therefore, the preferred stones among all classes. Some of the natives have collections of the rarest and most beautiful of these gems to be found anywhere, and they have forced to sell them at a great loss in order to procure food for their families.

WOMEN RULERS

The birth of a second daughter to the Czar of Russia suggests the possibility of a female successor to the present ruler, and calls attention to a state of affairs that is enough to make old John Knox—if he is still cognizant of affairs on this mundane sphere—turn in his grave. This amiable man, it may be remembered, complained bitterly in his day about what he was pleased to term "this monstrous regiment (meaning government) of women," in allusion to the fact that Elizabeth and Mary were reigning in England and Scotland, and Catherine de Medici was all powerful in France, in direct contravention, in the opinion of the great Presbyterian, of the divine ordinations. But what was that compared with the present situation, when a woman is about to celebrate the completion of a sixty years' reign over the greatest empire in the world; when another is Regent of Holland, during the minority of a female sovereign, and a third holds the reins of Government in Spain, while a little girl, the Grand-Duchess Elizabeth, is talked of as the possible heir to the throne of Austria, and the baby Grand-duchess Olga of Russia may possibly live to be Empress of that country?

IF I KNEW.

If I knew the box where the smiles are kept,
No matter how large the key
Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard—
I would open, I know, for me.
Then over the land and the sea, broadcast,
I'd scatter the smiles to play,
That the children's faces might hold them fast
For many and many a day

If I knew a box that was large enough
To hold all the frowns I meet,
I would like to gather them, every one,
From nursery, school and street;
Then folding and holding, I'd pack them in,
And turning the monster key,
I'd hire a giant to drop the box
To the depths of the deep, deep sea.

—Boston Transcript.

BOILED EGGS BY HYMN.

The Baltimore Herald tells a good story of Bishop Paret (Episcopal) of that city. Some time ago he was the guest of an Episcopal family in West Virginia. Learning from the bishop that he liked hard-boiled eggs for breakfast, his hostess went to the kitchen to boil them herself. While so engaged she began to sing the first stanza of the hymn "Rock of Ages." Then she sang the second stanza, the bishop, who was in the dining room joining in. When it was finished there was silence, and the bishop remarked:

"Why not sing the third verse?"

"The third verse?" replied the lady, as she came into the dining room carrying the steaming eggs; "Oh, that's not necessary."

"I don't understand," replied Bishop Paret.

"Oh! you see," she said, "when I am cooking eggs I always sing one verse for soft-boiled and two for hard-boiled."

A LAST WORD.

"All roadways," said the Roman pride,
"All roadways lead to Rome;"
Perchance, however men's paths divide,
At last they bring them home.

I have not known of mortal mold
A wretch so fell and grim
But when the story all was told
I needs must weep with him.

Time takes my strength but gives my pen
A wider range and scope;
I view the heaven-swayed lives of men
With endless trust and hope.

No more I label, sort, define
God's dealings deep and dread;
I raise to heaven these eyes of mine
And all my creed is said.

—Frederick Loudbridge

FIVE O'CLOCK TEAS NOW PASSE.

After years of an English fancy for 5 o'clock tea, our tastes have changed decidedly. The "Kaffee Klatch" is the latest feminine afternoon function. The latest ornament for the ex-tea table is, therefore a handsome coffee set. Two very pretty styles is the the Venetian, the tray of which are the shape of a gondola with a short, broad coffee pot; the other, the Olympian, with the high slender pot and cups of China on copper stands. The entire set in either pattern is made of copper. Both are exceedingly quaint and decorative, adding new interest to the afternoon functions. These "Kaffee Klatches" are held at 4 o'clock instead of 5, a much more convenient hour, and do not interfere with the appetite for dinner.

Brass belongings for the table are also passe. All the little brass trays and lamps are too old-fashioned to be even remembered by the fashionable. Copper has completely taken its place. The finish of the finest of these is a very dark Oriental copper. It is much richer than brass and much plainer, besides being so much easier to keep clean, needing little polishing.

AN APPRECIATIVE DOG

He Recognized Courtesy, and Showed His Appreciation.

A good story is told of a dog that one day discovered an organ grinder's monkey seated upon a bank within his master's grounds and at once made a ruse for it. The monkey, which was attired in jacket and hat, awaited the onset in tranquility so undisturbed that the dog halted within a few feet of it to reconnoitre. The animals took a long stare at one another, but the dog was evidently recovering from his surprise, and was about to make a spring for the intruder, when the monkey lifted his paw and saluted by lifting his hat. The effect was magical. The dog's head and tail dropped and he sneaked off to the house, refusing to leave it until the polite but mysterious visitor had departed.—London Times.

HE COULDN'T HIDE IT.

Was a Bridegoom and Nearly Everybody Knew It.

After many years of bachelor life the major married and he tells of the wedding trip himself, says the Detroit Free Press.

"Of course, I flattered myself that I knew the ropes. I had times without number felt a sort of contemptuous pity for the insanely happy young husband with "bridegroom" written all over his face, who made such blundering attempts to carry the airs of an old family man. I knew just how the thing should be done and would do it.

"I had no trouble in bribing the baggage master to strip our trunks of love knots and old shoes, so that we were not advertised when we reached the city. This winning of the first round gave me an assurance that must have impaired my caution. Her brother was with us. At the hotel I boldly registered his name with 'and sister' following it, and then wrote my own name. When it came to placing us, I made some off-hand explanations, but the eyes of the night clerk twinkled, and I could have throttled him.

"The next morning when I shook out my new umbrella to take a walk alone, just as well-seasoned husbands do, I rattled rice all over the tile floor in the office. Of course I explained to the day clerk that I had been attending a wedding, and must have taken the bridegroom's umbrella by mistake, but he smiled knowingly, the hangers-on laughed, and some urchin in the corner yelled 'rats.' At dinner my wife said she never knew before that I took wine after meat, and the waiter grinned a polite grin. When, in my rattled condition I gave him a $10 gold piece for a half dollar, I threw off all disguise. At the next stop I told them we were just married, that we wanted every attention and that expenses cut no figure."

THE QUEEN'S DAY.

Principal Services in Her Honor Will Begin on Tuesday.

The celebration of the Queen's jubilee begins with today, Sunday, and the programme for the day is of a religious nature, similar services being held in nearly every country on the globe.

Tomorrow, Monday, will be what is called accession day, which will be observed in a quiet way, the real jubilee celebration commencing with Tuesday, upon the completion of her majesty's sovereignty of sixty years.

In London, the great British city, the festivities will reach their height. The places of amusement will offer special attractions to their patrons in honor of the event, and the night illuminations in the city will be on a grand scale. One feature, which will be the center of interest, is the procession from Buckingham palace to St. Paul's cathedral and return, in which the queen will appear in an open carriage drawn by a dozen stately horses. She will have royal representatives from all the monarchial governments of Europe to accompany her, and the princess of Wales will be seated with her.

Several nations will be represented by special envoys, among them the United States, which has deputized Whitelaw Reid, whose rare abilities and world-wide reputation make him specially fitted for such a mission. The appointment was made by President McKinley, and does not require the senate's confirmation. Mr. Reid will take precedence of Ambassador Hay at the jubilee ceremonies, and will be accorded especial consideration among the representatives of nations, to signify the extremely high regard with which Great Britain considers our government.

Queen Victoria, who was born May 24, 1819, was brought up in a manner fitting the high position she was destined to occupy in life. She was well grounded in what goes to make up intellect and character, and taught to be self reliant and brave. She was 18 years of age when called to the throne which she has so long graced, and her reign has been one of unbounded prosperity to the British people.

WASH DRESSES FOR GIRLS.

Pique Has come to Stay Again, and is a Most Useful Summer Material.

Pique is certainly "in" again, and you see it in every conceivable color. One of the most popular shades is a very delicate shell pink, which seems to be the favorite. There comes for trimming it a very nice silk and woolen braid, which is sewed upon the pique and is warranted to wash well.

The most serviceable way of making up pique is with a skirt and jacket. The jacket to be worn over any shirt waist. The very latest jacket is the bolero, cut in little square points around the front and back. The points are braided in black braid, and braid also goes around the sleeves.

The skirt is profusely trimmed with the black braid and there are panels of it down the side. A little dress like this can be used for bicycling. Tan pique is a special favorite for the wheel, as it does not show the dust quite as soon as pink and blue.

THE CHURCH.

One reason for the increase in the number of short pastorates can undoubtedly be traced to a false conception of what constitutes an acceptable pastorate. As a rule short pastorates are unsuccessful ones. This proposition is so self evident that no argument is required to prove it. The converse is, of course, equally true. Many ministers appear to have lost the secret of long pastorates, or possibly they have never learned it. Fifty years ago the minister was not only a preacher, but a pastor. Since then the number of preachers has been increased out of all proportion to the number of pastors. A good pastor will do more to build up and keep together a church than a good preacher. The combination is the happy one, but it is quite rare. Church growth of the right stamp demands that the minister shall meet his people face to face in their homes and places of business, as well as the public assembly on Sunday.

The corner stone of the new St. John's Episcopal Church, at Eighth and Grove streets, Oakland, was laid by Bishop Nichols on June 2. The old edifice was burned a few months ago.

At the recent anniversary of the American Society of Religious Education, held in Washington, D. C., Justice J. M. Harlan of the United States supreme court presided, and Rev. T. S. Hamlin, D. D., and Professor A. P. Montague delivered addresses.

Charles Newell, aged 81, and his wife, were received into the Congregational church at Santa Cruz on May 30.

Utah Methodism will have an Itinerary Club. It will meet on the day or days preceding the annual meeting in September.

Bishop McCabe meets the mission September 9 at Salt Lake City in First Church.

The Congregational church at McMurray, Wash., has completed its organization and elected officers. Rev. Richard Bushell was chosen pastor. Some additions to the church have been made since the preliminary organization, making ten members at present.

A dispatch from Rome dated May 25 says that Emperor William of Russia has made special provision for the freedom of Roman Catholics in Russia. The czar has shown in the past that he is entirely free from bigotry, and quite recently the Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the czar, visited Rome on official business. The extension of freedom to the church in Russia is most probably the outcome of that visit.

The Swedish church of Los Angeles has secured a grant of $500 and a loan of $1,000 from the Building Society to make a final payment on its property.

During the C. E. convention in July, it is proposed to arrange an exhibit of missionary extension on the Pacific coast, from the early missions up to the present time, including work among the Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, Indians and other nationalities, as well as that done among our own people. The beginning of home missions here will also be outlined.

The season opened with the commencement exercises of the Mount Hermon school and Northfield Seminary, June 12-15. The World's Student Conference follows, June 25 to July 4, among the speakers being President F. L. Patton D. D. LL. D., Princeton; Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., New York; Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., Cambridge; Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., New York; Mr. J. L. Houghteling, president Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and Mr. D. L. Moody.

Rabbi Voorsanger, of San Francisco is in Portland in the interest of the B'nai Brith.

Today in Trinity church, Portland, the Queen Victoria diamond jubilee services will be held. This will be one of the most elaborate services held in the church during the year, and must follow the specific outlines which are to regulate these services all over the world.

Rev. John Morrison, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian church, Portland, sailed from New York on the Cunard steamer Etruria Saturday, June 12, for a tour through England, Ireland, Scotland, Belgium, the Rhine, Germany, Bohemia, Austria, Italy, Switzerland and France.

In Trinity church at Portland last Sunday, the usual services of Trinity Sunday were conducted and in the evening Rev. R. Wistar Morris preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating classes of St. Helen's Hall and Bishop Scott Academy.

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