

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Nun Is "Modiste" to Society Belles



WASHINGTON.—Silks and satins of a world renowned are made in turn to pay their tribute to the church by Sister Clara, the "Mile. Modiste" of the convent.

Day long she sits in St. Rose's Industrial school, where many women of wealth and culture known in official and diplomatic Washington circles come to be fitted with gowns which rival those of a Paquin and which are the product of Sister Clara's creative genius.

No fashionable atelier can boast of a more distinguished patronage than

can the little room where Sister Clara meets her clients.

The wife and daughters of President Roosevelt wore gowns of her design when they lived in the White House, and the list now includes society dames such as Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mrs. Martha Elchborn Pearsall, Mrs. Townsend and her daughter Mathilde, who is now the wife of Peter Goelet Gerry.

Sister Clara was once a leader in the cultured circles of a big eastern city, supposed to be New York. She is the child of wealthy parents, reared in luxury and convent bred. When she was graduated she became one of the best known of the younger set in her home city.

But society life did not charm her, and the years of her convent life reassured themselves and she became a novice. Being a girl of superior tastes, she chose St. Rose's Industrial school as the place for her life work.

How Two Department Heads Compromised

D. R. WILEY, the pure fooder, and Willis L. Moore, the boss weatherman, are great cronies. They are drawn together by the fact that each is a daily victim of amateur jesters and sidewalk merry-makers who persist in cracking the same old jokes about the weather or things to eat.

Wiley and Moore were talking to a couple of friends the other day and somebody suggested a dinner. Wiley said he would be in for it, and Moore said he would. So it was arranged that the dinner should be held at the Cosmos club the next night.

When the guests arrived, Moore, believing himself the host, indicated the way to a table where the feast he had ordered was to be spread.

"But the dinner's to be served at this table over here," said Wiley, pointing to another end of the dining room.

"Well, who's running this, anyhow?" inquired Moore. "I guess I'm the host."

"I beg your pardon," said Wiley, "but I happen to be the host, and—"

There it was. Each had thought himself the host and ordered an elaborate and highly edible layout of stuff in advance.



Wiley's food scheme included milked chickens, hatched from a Strictly Fresh egg, and Moore had arranged for a beefsteak the size of a doormat and as thick as a law book. The two hosts stood midway between the two tables and argued about the merits of the rival feasts with all the imaginative words picturing of a pair of press agents. After each had failed to convince the other, Wiley suggested a compromise. It was a compromise characteristic of Wiley, who has one of those shaft-driven, internal expanding appetites.

"I'll admit that your table is in the best location," began the doctor, "so we'll move my costly feast over to your table, and we'll eat both dinners!"

Military Guard Urged for White House



THE question of a military guard for the White House is occasioning much discussion, both among people who think soldiers should be detailed there and among others who oppose that plan. Adherents to the plan for a military guard had to combat the objection of others that this would be undemocratic, but they pointed out that the president of practically every republic in the world is guarded against danger by soldiers. It would not be necessary to have such a large force of soldiery as to lend too much of a military air to the White House, it was pointed out. Col. John McElroy, a prominent G. A. R. man, proposed that the president's guard, be selected from among honorably discharged soldiers. Such a plan, he said, not only would lend proper dignity to the White House, but would tend to provide rewards for men who

have served the nation creditably in war.

"I can think of no greater inducement which could be offered to men to enter the army than the thought that some day they might be detailed in Washington as a guard of honor to the president of the republic," said Colonel McElroy. "It would be a splendid idea. Many of the nations of Europe have such a plan, and it always has worked admirably. This is a work for retired soldiers who have not outlived their usefulness, which should be advocated by all patriotic persons. It would be excellent to have men in soldier uniform guarding both the inside and the outside of the executive mansion."

With the continued growth of the city, it is said, all policemen will have to be recalled from detail work, or the force will have to be increased. Should the military guard be established, they argue, the country would not be put to any additional expense, the presence of the soldiers at the White House would add to the dignity of the place, and the Washington police force would be made more efficient.

Navy in Fight for a Wooden Indian

THE authorities of the state of Delaware have communicated to the navy department a request that the wooden statue of Tecumseh, Indian chief, which formed the figurehead of the old ship of the line Delaware, be turned over to them, but the officers who have graduated from the naval academy, where the figure of the old brave is now, are not likely to permit its removal without vigorous protest.

Not only is the feeling general that the naval academy is the proper location for as many of the relics of the old navy as can be secured, but the peculiar position of old Tecumseh in the traditions of the academy make its removal almost out of the question.

Brought to Annapolis shortly after the return of the academy from Newport, to which it was transferred during the Civil war, and set up in a prominent place between the old seaman's building and the department of ordnance and gunnery, the midshipmen almost at once raised the

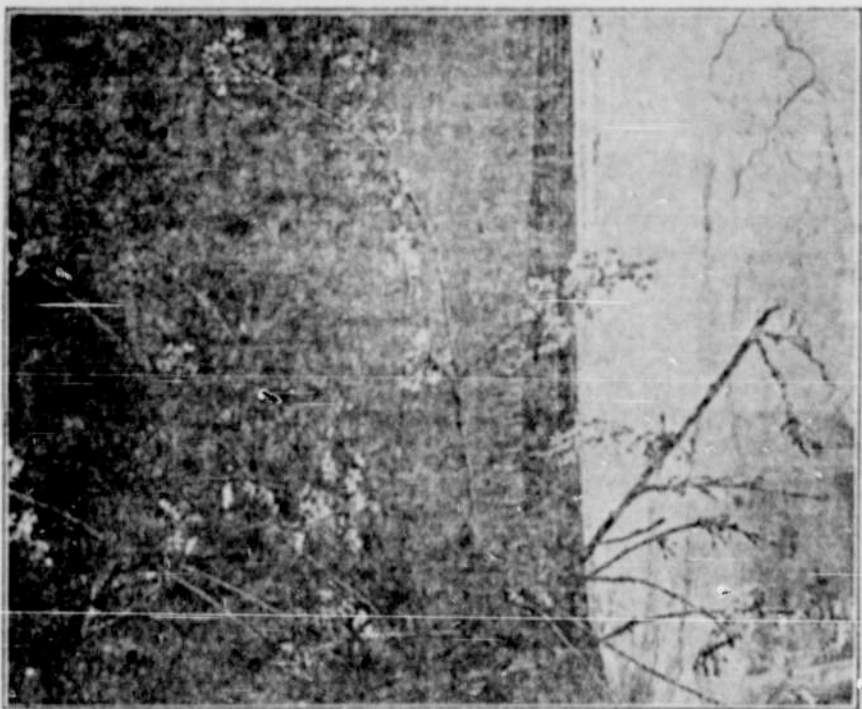


statue to the position of an idol, and daubed it "The God of 2.5," the figure being that which it is necessary to obtain in order to pass an examination at the academy.

The authorities of the academy are now securing data about the history of Tecumseh, the means by which it reached the academy and the place it occupies in the tradition of the institution. There is no doubt that when it becomes generally known in the navy that a move is on foot to tear the old god of a passing mark from the surroundings in which it has become a tradition, a protest will reach the department which will make it impossible to remove it to a less familiar location.

BRINGING TREES AND SHRUBS INTO FLOWER DURING WINTER

Purpose of Method Is to Imitate Natural Process in Mid-Winter at Which Time Fresh Growth Will Have Special Value—Secure Boughs During Very Severe Weather.



Showing Buds Developed.

To the gardener, the cold months of the year must always mean a cessation in the active work of plant culture. Any scheme which will enable the enthusiast to pursue his pastime during the winter is sure of a welcome. The new method of bringing the branches of trees and of shrubs into flower at this time, is one which promises to make a valuable addition to the resources of the indoor gardener. Its very simplicity must appeal to everyone, while the decorative possibilities of the system cannot fail to attract all flower admirers.

In order to understand the purpose of the treatment the consideration of a few natural science points may not be out of place. It is well known to botanists that all deciduous trees and shrubs bring their next season's growth to a very advanced stage during the fall. Indeed, all leaves and flowers are quite ready for the spring folded up on a very small scale beneath the protecting bud cases. Now the resumption of growth, when it does take place, is largely due to the fact that the plant starts to draw water from the soil and the fluid rising to the buds swell out the undeveloped tissue and the tree comes into foliage

away with a sharp knife in alternate slices, as is shown in the illustration. Now secure a number of large bowls into which some hot—not scalding—water has been poured. Tie all the branches to be treated into bundles and place the ends of the boughs in the water, at once removing the whole thing to a dark cupboard.

This emersion in hot water seems to have the curious tonic effect of stirring the sleeping buds so that when brought out into the light they will be able to commence active growth. Of course the method is one often followed by florists when they wish to revive drooping flowers.

It is just as well to leave the branches in the dark cupboard for twenty-four hours, although naturally the water will have become cold long before this interval has elapsed, but this does not matter. It is a question for the individual to decide whether the boughs shall be grown to perfection in the vases or whether they shall only be placed in the ornamental receptacles after they have fully developed. Some people do not find the leafless branches inartistic and these are, of course, soon adorned with expanding buds which give a delightful "spring" feeling to the apartment.

Which ever course is adopted the boughs should be placed at once in pure water which it is necessary should be kept in a fresh condition. To this end it is not a bad plan to place a lump of charcoal in each vase or bowl, or change the water every day. It is now desirable that the branches should be placed in a fully light position, if possible in front of a window where they will get all the sunshine.

The speed of growth will be entirely dependent upon the warmth of the room; if the temperature is high the buds will commence to swell very rapidly. Soon the expanding flowers and leaves will be plainly visible and at this stage dust is harmful to the young growth.

If possible, the boughs should be protected when any sweeping is going on in the apartment, and in any case the shoots will be benefited if they are sprinkled occasionally with lukewarm water. It should be pointed out in conclusion, however, that the directions emphasized in the foregoing lines should be followed if the best results are desired.

Fanning Mill for Seed.

You should never fail to use a good fanning mill, selecting only the heaviest and plumpest kernels of good body for sowing, and avoid planting shriveled and warped kernels.

Wheat, oats, barley and rye seed may be best prepared by fanning mills, which separate by size and by weight by means of screens and wind blast. A good fanning mill properly used, will more than pay for itself in a single season.

Japs Learn Sheep Industry.

During the past two or three years Japan has sent some of its expert stock growers to America to learn how to raise sheep and it is understood that sheep raising will be extensively engaged in over there.

Water for the Cows.

If the cows are to get their water from a tank outside the barn, the tank heater should be in active operation all the time.

Apples From Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia sends away over 1,000,000 barrels of apples during the season.

Utterly Wretched

Nervous Prostration Long Endured Before Remedy Was Found.

Miss Minerva Reminger, Upper Merion, Pa., writes: "For several years I had nervous prostration, and was utterly wretched. I lived on bread and beef tea because my stomach would not retain anything else. I took many remedies, but obtained no relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, when I began to gain at once. Am now cured." "Pure, rich blood makes good, strong nerves, and this is why Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood, cures so many nervous diseases. Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs."

Type of Great Man.

The greatest man is he who chooses the right with an invincible resolution; who resists the sorest temptations from within and without; who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is the calmest in storms and whose reliance on truth, on virtue, on God, is the most unfaltering—Channing.

Eud Dobie

The greatest of all horsemen, says: "In my 40 years' experience with horses I have found Spohn's Distemper cure the most successful of all remedies for the horses. It is the greatest blood purifier." Bottle, 50c. and \$1.00. Druggists can supply you, or manufacturers. Agents wanted. Send for Free Book, Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

The Deadly Pipe.

Personally we do not like the sight of distress, but we think we would rather enjoy seeing what would happen to a germ that tackled the kind of man who smokes a short black pipe.—Galveston News.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Digestive Powers of Insects.

Some insects digest their food first and eat it afterward. They are so built as to be able to take only liquid food and they inject a digestive fluid into their prey and thus gradually dissolve it, sucking in the liquid so formed until nothing remains but the dry skin.

If you use Eye Salve use the best. FETTER'S EYE SALVE is the standard, a reliable and costs no more than inferior goods that are unknown. Used by Physicians and Oculists, helps where all others fail. It is not the TURK or BOX that cures, it is the SALVE that does the work. Guaranteed by Howard Bros., under the Government Food and Drugs Act. Don't be deceived or misled. The only really antiseptic Eye Salve that has been in the market for years. Sold by Druggists throughout the known world.

Extenuating Circumstances.

The judge told the lawyer to stand up. "While your contempt of court was clearly expressed," he said, "I am going to give you the benefit of extenuating circumstances. In all my official connection with you I have never heard you use the expression 'lots of proof.' Discharged."

WHERE DOCTORS FAILED TO HELP

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Mrs. Green's Health—Her Own Statement.

Covington, Mo.—"Your medicine has

done me more good than all the doctor's medicines. At every monthly period I had to stay in bed four days because of hemorrhages, and my back was so weak I could hardly walk. I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now I can stay up and do my work. I think it is the best medicine on earth for women."

—Mrs. JENNIE GREEN, Covington, Mo.

How Mrs. Cline Avoided Operation.

Brownsville, Ind.—"I can say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me more good than anything else. One doctor said I must be operated upon for a serious female trouble and that nothing could help me but an operation."

"I had hemorrhages and at times could not get any medicine to stop them. I got in such a weak condition that I would have died if I had not got relief soon."

"Several women who had taken your Compound, told me to try it and I did and found it to be the right medicine to build up the system and overcome female troubles."

"I am now in great deal better health than I ever expected to be, so I think I ought to thank you for it."—Mrs. O. M. CLINE, S. Main St., Brownsville, Ind.

