



MISS VESTA VICTORIA.

Clever English Songstress Draws \$3,000 a Week, Manager Says.

Miss Vesta Victoria, the English songstress, is said to be making \$3,000 a week. It is difficult to get actual figures in these matters, but there is no doubt that Miss Victoria's salary is large enough to be interesting.

She appears once in the afternoon and once in the evening, sings a few songs in costume and collects her money. All told, she is not on the stage more than an hour a day; and if the \$3,000 statement given out by her manager is correct her remuneration would amount to something like \$8.33 a minute.

It is not because of any extraordinary vocal powers that Miss Victoria is so valuable to theatrical producers.



MISS VESTA VICTORIA.

She would probably attract no attention in a church choir. Her stock in trade is the ineffable something called personality. Every song she sings is her song. You always remember it in conjunction with her. She is a part of it, as inseparable from it as the words and music.

To make a song famous the singer must be brimful of personality. She may sing only indifferently well, and she doesn't need to be pretty. All of Miss Victoria's costumes are clownish, and she wears immense big shoes to give her the slovenly appearance of a woman in the lower stratum of English society.

But even in her disguise there are about her a freshness of face, a clearness of eye and a buoyancy of gait which prepare you for her striking appearance on the stage. In private life Miss Victoria is a beautifully healthy, rosy-cheeked English girl.

She is probably about twenty-eight years old, and as yet she hasn't a wrinkle to her name. Her hair is a golden brown, and there is a lot of it. Her eyes are blue and her cheeks rosy. Her build is firm and strong, but very graceful and stylish.

The Magic Influence of Smiles.

The woman who goes about with a cloudy face imprinted every little once and awhile with jealousy, sulkingness, sarcasm and disappointment does not realize the harm these moods do.

She fancies that her face will readily fall back into nice, sweet lines.

It does, to be sure, for awhile, but in a very short time the lines become more and more pronounced.

It is utterly impossible to have a sour heart and a sweet, pretty, sympathetic face.

And there is no woman so plain that the constant exercise of cheerfulness and amiability will not make beautiful.

Strange indeed are the mental workings of the individual who would fall in spells of agony over a few creases in her best frock, yet who will cultivate all sorts of tucks and wrinkles in her own face by giving in to her depressing moods.

Certain it is that every woman who has swayed the history of humanity has known the value of cheerfulness—the value of a smile.

No woman with fretful lines engraved on her face, no woman who has not learned to control her temper, who does not know the value of cheerfulness, can put up much of a show as a charmer.

Smile and keep young. You have all the rest of your life in which to grow old.

Every one of us needs at times the ministry of the sunny, smiling soul who wields the wand of a cheerful temper.

A woman is gloomy or sad, and she explains and excuses herself by saying that she has the "blues."

Or she is irascible and savage and excuses herself by saying that she is in a bad temper today.

Can one help having the "blues"? Can one help having a bad temper? Certainly! Moods are as subject to the will as any mental faculty.

The difference between the successful, popular woman and the woman who, by her disagreeableness, drives every one from her is simply the power of the former to control her moods and her temper.

Unless one has her moods under control she has no real liberty.

Insanity is sometimes nothing but subject slavery to a mood.

Then again it is generally recognized

Valley Forge

Scene of the Suffering of Washington's Army Now a Public Park—Memorial Church and New Cloister of the Colonies For Thirteen States.

VALLEY FORGE is now, 129 years after the event, a public park. The tradition that "every schoolboy" has heard of Valley Forge no doubt is founded upon fact, but it is apparent that the majority of schoolboys during the past thirteen decades have forgotten it shortly after hearing about it. It is a matter of record that a member of congress, in a speech on the floor of the house, once referred eloquently and touchingly to Valley Forge as "that famous battlefield of the Revolution."

In a certain sense the congressman was right. Valley Forge was a battlefield, though the agents of death were not the bullets of the British redcoats. Nakedness, hunger and disease, in conspiracy with a rigid season, killed several thousands of men in the American army during that winter of encampment in the Pennsylvania valley near Philadelphia. There was also a large list of men who might have been marked as "missing." These were the deserters, chiefly men of European birth, it must be admitted, whose desire for self preservation was stronger than their devotion to the American cause. Many who were American born deserted, too, and officers resigned their commissions and went home almost by battalions.

But it is to the lasting credit of American patriotism that the bulk of the army remained in camp—to starve to death, to freeze to death, to die of disease brought on by nakedness and hunger or to march away in the early summer, fall upon the British and follow them up until the final surrender of the latter at Yorktown.

Until the present generation Valley Forge was rather a vague name to the average youth. Middle aged men of today began to learn something about the great winter camp of Washington's army when the Centennial exhibition of 1876 disinterred this and other Revolutionary memorials from the dust of a century's neglect. It is a remarkable fact that Valley Forge was utterly ignored and apparently forgotten by this great nation until the approach of the



FLOISTER OF THE COLONIES AT VALLEY FORGE.

one hundredth anniversary of its evacuation June 19, 1778. Then some patriotic citizens bestirred themselves, there was a grand celebration at the site of the old camp, a brilliant young orator, Henry Armit Brown of Philadelphia, delivered a memorable address, and Valley Forge was restored to the map of national veneration. It has required nearly thirty years to make the camp a public park, with the points of interest marked, the fortifications and some of the other structures restored and facilities for welcoming any pilgrim who may wish to visit the scene.

Washington's army spent exactly six months in camp at Valley Forge. Sadly worsted at the battle of the Brandywine in September and also defeated at Germantown still later, Washington marched his dispirited army to Valley Forge through a fierce snowstorm on the 19th of December, 1777. The storm was a foretaste of what was to come. That was an unusually severe winter. The soldiers were scantily clad when they arrived. In fact, it is literally true that hundreds of them left their trail in blood along the snowy roads as they marched to the place of encampment, which was suggested to General Washington by General Wayne, "Mad Anthony," whose home was but four miles away.

When the sufferings of that terrible winter ended the Americans left Valley Forge and fell upon the British army at Freehold, N. J., and fought the brilliant engagement known in history as the battle of Monmouth. From that time on until Lord Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, Va., the army which had gone through the awful ordeal of Valley Forge was victorious in nearly every fight.

The schoolboy of today may find at Valley Forge much to arouse his patriotism. One of the newer improvements is a memorial church built upon the spot where Washington knelt in prayer. An addition to this church is now building, called the Cloister of the Colonies, in which each of the thirteen original states is to place memorials to its brave men who suffered at Valley Forge in the cause of liberty.

A Promise.

"Reginald, what is this I hear about your having been engaged in a fight with our new neighbor's little boy?"
"Yes'm, I was."
"Now, I wish you to promise me that you will never quarrel with him again. Will you make me that promise?"
"Yes'm. He kin lick me."—Houston Post.



A Brave Man!

Mrs. George—Oh, George, if that dreadful lion broke loose, who would you save first, the children or me?
George (without hesitation)—Me!

Regular.



"Borrowell boasts that he is as regular in his habits as clockwork."
"Lives on tick, eh?"—Philadelphia Press.

A Record "Break" (Billiard Term).



Master—What in thunder are you doing, John?
John—Well, sir, looks as if I was goin' to make a record break, sir!

In Safety.



"So your great-grandfather was in the battle of Bunker Hill. What position had he?"
"I think he was under the hill!"—Philadelphia Telegram.

The Reason.



"My son is going to be either a great financier or politician."
"Does he take an interest in such things?"
"No, but he's got to make a living somehow, and he just won't work."—Utica Observer.

Just Think of That!



Misses—Norah, did you wash Fido?
Norah (just over)—Sure, I did, but I had the devil's own time gettin' him starched and ironed.—Bohemian Magazine.

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Lv. Thrall...	6 A. M.	Pokegama 10:45 A. M.	
Ar. Bogus...	6:35	Ar. Dixie...	10:55
" Steel Br'g 6:45	"	" K'l'h Sp'gs 11:40	"
" Fall Cr'k 7:05	"	" Fall Creek 11:45	"
" Kl'h Sp'gs 7:10	"	" Steel Br'g 12:00	"
" Dixie 8:10	"	" Bogus 12:20 P. M.	"
" Pokegama 8:20	"	" Thrall 12:45	"

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" Fall Creek 2:35	"	" Bogus 3:30
" Kl'h Sp'gs 2:40	"	" Thrall 3:45



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