

HONOR OF BIRTHDAY

Natal Day of George Washington Was Fittingly Observed

GOOD SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT

Representatives of Three World Powers Participate in the Exercises at the University of Pennsylvania, and President Roosevelt, the German Emperor and the British Ambassador Were Among Those Honored With the Doctorate of Laws.

Philadelphia, Special—Commemoration of Washington's birthday by the University of Pennsylvania was made notable by the fact that representatives of three world powers participated in the exercises, as follows: The United States, represented by the Chief Executive of the nation, President Roosevelt; Germany, represented by Baron Von Speck Sternberg, ambassador to this country, who acted as the personal representative of Emperor William, and Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador. The occasion was marked by one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations ever witnessed in the Academy of Music, where the exercises were held. President Roosevelt was the orator of the day, his theme being "Some Maxims of Washington."

The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon the President, the German Emperor, the British ambassador, Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, United States navy; United States Senator Philander C. Knox, and David T. Watson, distinguished lawyer of Pittsburgh. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the poet and author, received the degree of letters, and upon Robert Simpson Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institute, was conferred the degree of doctor of science. Baron Von Speck Sternberg received the degree for Emperor William.

When the President appeared on the stage the band played "Hall to the Chief," and the entire assemblage arose and cheered for nearly five minutes. It was a splendid ovation and the President smiled his appreciation, bowing his acknowledgement at its conclusion.

As each candidate was presented by Dr. S. Weil Mitchell for the degree, he was greeted by the students with lusty "hoorays" and college cries. During his address, the President was repeatedly cheered, and his reference to the navy, which he addressed directly to Admiral Clark, who sat on his left, aroused great enthusiasm. The President spoke in part as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

As a nation we have had our full share of great men, but the two men of pre-eminent greatness who, as the centuries go on, will surely loom above all others, are Washington and Lincoln; and it is particularly fitting that their birthdays should be celebrated every year and the meaning of their lives brought home close to us.

No other city in the country is so closely identified with Washington's career as Philadelphia. He served here in 1775 in the Continental Congress. He was here as commander of the army at the time of the battle of Brandywine and Germantown; and it was near here that with that army he faced the desolate winter at Valley Forge, the winter which marked the turning point of the Revolutionary war. Here he came again as president of the convention which framed the constitution and then as President of the United States, and finally as Lieutenant general of the army, after he had retired from the presidency.

One hundred and eight years ago just before he left the presidency, he issued his farewell address, and in it he laid down certain principles, which he believed should guide the citizens of this republic for all time to come, his own words being, "which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people."

Washington, though in some ways an even greater man than Lincoln, did not have Lincoln's wonderful gift of expression—that gift which makes certain speeches of the rail-splitter from Illinois read like the inspired utterances of the great Hebrew seers and prophets. But he had all of Lincoln's sound common sense, far-sightedness and devotion to a lofty ideal. Like Lincoln, he sought after them by thoroughly practical methods. These two greatest Americans can fairly be called the best among the great men of the world, and greatest among the good men of the world. Each showed in actual practice his capacity to secure under our system the priceless union of individual liberty with governmental strength. Each was as free from the vices of the tyrant as from the vices of the demagogue. To each the empty futility of the mere doctrinaire was as alien as the baseness of the merely self-seeking politician. Each was incapable alike of the wickedness which seeks by force of arms to wrong others and of the no less criminal weakness which fails to provide effectively against being wronged by others.

Among Washington's maxims which he bequeathed to his countrymen were the two following: "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations," and "To be prepared for war is the most effective means to promote peace." These two principles taken together should form the basis of our whole foreign policy. Neither is sufficient taken by itself. It is not merely an idle dream, but a most mischievous dream, to believe that mere refraining from wrongdoing will insure us against being wronged. Yet, on the other hand, a nation prepared for war is a menace to mankind unless the national purpose is to treat other nations with good faith and justice.

FROM DR. HOHENZOLLERN.

"Dr. Charles C. Harrison, Provost of the University of Philadelphia, Philadelphia: I am truly glad that the University has tendered me at the same time with President Roosevelt the academic honor that once clothed George Washington. I beg you to accept with my thanks my best wishes for the continued growth and prosperity of the University."

WILHELM L. R."

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

CREAM FOR FILLING.

Heat two and one-half cups of milk, add one-quarter cup of flour, the same of sugar and one beaten egg and cook seven minutes. Flavor and when partly cool use as a filling.

INDIAN CUSTARD.

To seven-eighths cup of cornmeal add half a level teaspoon of salt, one-quarter cup of melted butter, one cup of molasses, two level teaspoons of ginger, and pour on four cups of scalding hot milk. Mix and pour into a buttered pudding dish. Now add one cup of cold water and stir lightly, then bake two hours or more in a moderate oven.

MEAT RISSOLES.

Chop any kind of meat or poultry fine and moisten with highly seasoned gravy, and to two cups add one well-beaten egg. Heat all together. Roll some rich paste very thin and cut in rounds. Put a teaspoon of the meat on half of each round, moisten the edges, fold over and press together. Brush the tops of all with an egg beaten, then bake and serve hot.

CREAM CAKE OR PIE.

Beat the yolks of three eggs very light, add one cup of fine granulated sugar and beat again. Add one cup of flour sifted with a slightly rounding teaspoon of baking powder and add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in one round tin and when cold split with sharp knife and spread with filling between. It is better to split the cake than to bake in two cakes, which gives more crust.

INDIAN PUDDING.

Scald two quarts of milk and stir in one cup of cornmeal mixed with enough cold milk to make it pour. Cook one hour in this pan set in another of boiling water like a double boiler, then add one cup of molasses, one level teaspoon of cinnamon, one level teaspoon of salt, one cup of sugar and four eggs, all beaten together, and two tablespoons of melted butter. Pour into a buttered dish and bake one hour slowly.

DAINTY POTATO SALAD.

Press four common sized boiled potatoes through a ricer and season with a dressing made from a saltspoon of dry mustard, a level teaspoon of salt, the yolks of two hard boiled eggs, a few drops of onion juice, four teaspoons of olive oil and two teaspoons of vinegar. Mix smooth and mold the potato in small cups like after-dinner caps. Set away to chill until ready to use. Lay three cones on a lettuce leaf and serve with more French dressing for those who like.

PEACHES IN BREAD BOXES.

Drain the juice from a can of peaches, add half a cup of sugar and use for sauce. Cut round pieces from slices of stale bread. Beat two eggs, add two tablespoons of milk, dip the rounds of bread into it and fry like doughnuts in deep fat. Put half a peach on each round of bread and a spoonful of beaten cream on the peach; serve one to each person with a little sauce poured round. If a tablespoon of pink or red jelly is laid on the cream it gives a fine garnish.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Salt is not to be added to oatmeal until it has boiled about fifteen minutes.

Cork carpet makes an excellent door covering for the nursery and is very easy to keep clean.

Salt and soda, a pinch of each, put into tepid water, makes as fire a de-tariffice as one could wish.

A lump of butter dropped into boiling molasses or maple candy will prevent it from running over.

A piece of charcoal thrown into the pot in which onions, cabbage, etc., are boiled will absorb the unpleasant odor.

The yolk of an egg gives richness to the milk you pour over asparagus; beat it well, add butter, salt and pepper as usual.

A handful of salt, thrown into the tepid water with which straw matting is wiped up, will make it look extra fresh and clean.

A piece of lace or thin muslin, starched and put over the holes or worn places in lace curtains will show very little and improve the looks of the curtains.

To preserve the ecru tint of lace in laundering put it through thin starch colored with tea or coffee or simply rinse in tea or coffee water. For old tea gives the best tint.

In order to keep things from burning in an agate boiler place copper plating on the bottom next the fire and have this protecting metal extend up on the sides about an inch.

An ounce of alum stirred into hot milk makes a fine bath for parts affected with rheumatism. The curds which form when the mixture gets cold make an excellent poultice to put upon the parts over night.

Oblong heating pans of tin or nickel, with small alcohol lamps underneath, are a decided convenience for the household. There is room for a small place inside on which food may be placed to keep warm for folks too late for regular meals.

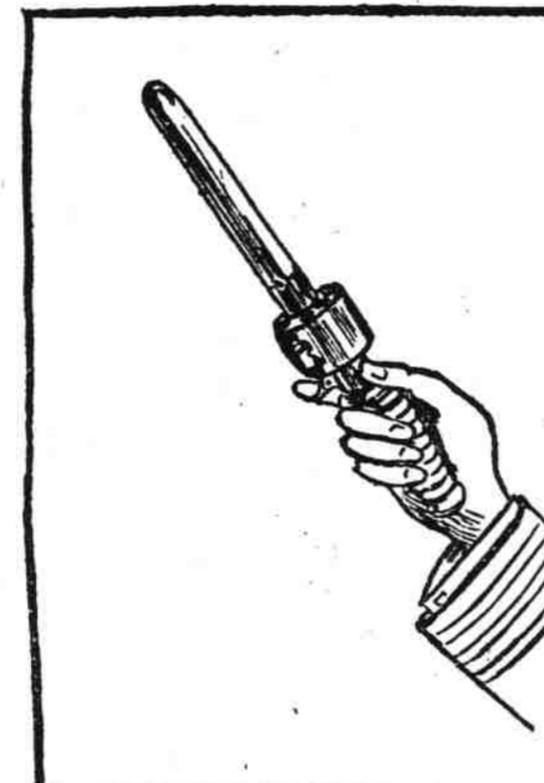
ART IN PHOTOGRAPHY.



The photo George had taken at \$5 per dozen to give to his various girls—and

Bullets From the Billy.

The policeman in a street scrap generally endeavors to make use of his club as a primary means of defense, and resorts only to his pistol when it is absolutely necessary. It frequently happens that at the moment when the officer of the law decides that he must make use of the shooter, he is not always able to get it, being too busy in warding off the blows of his adversary in the little contest which he has on hand. His pistol under these circumstances is as useless as if it were miles away, and for the purpose of answering an emergency of this kind, a recent invention combines the club



POLICEMAN'S CLUB AND PISTOL.

and the pistol in such a manner that they are both available as the exigencies of the occasion demand.

The implement consists of two parts, the mace and the handle. The latter is supplied with a hammer mechanism and with a handle which does well for either purpose. Between these two parts it is possible to fit a cylinder with cartridge-carrying chambers, so that an officer desiring to be armed for any emergency may do so by fitting and loading the cylinder.—Philadelphia Record.

Reasons For Laughter.

When the young mistress of the house entered the kitchen she carried herself with great dignity. She had come to call the cook to account.

"Mary," she said, "I must insist that you keep better hours, and that you have less company in the kitchen at night. Last night I was kept awake because of the uproarious laughter of one of your women friends."

"Yes, mum, I know," Mary replied, cheerfully, "but she couldn't help it. I was telling her how you tried to make cake yesterday morning."—Birmingham (England) Post.

Explosion of a Land Mine Near Fort Arthur.



It was by the accidental touching off of one of their land mines that the Russian garrison recently lost 700 men.

Height of Pygmies.

Among the most interesting ethnologic exhibitions at the St. Louis World's Fair was a group of pygmies from the Wissmann Falls region of the Congo Free State. Although they do not look as small as the imaginations of many readers of books of African travel have perhaps pictured them, yet they plainly belong to a diminutive race of mankind. A writer in Science, comparing the various measurements of these pygmies, and others allied to them, arrives at the conclusion that the average height of these small men is a little more than four feet eight inches, or about one foot less than that of the normal man.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND, Who led the British expedition to L'Hassa in Tibet.



A MAMMOTH LOAD.

Two horses easily pull such a remarkable load, weighing often more than twenty tons, over the artificially constructed ice roads in the Northern forests.

—From the Booklovers' Magazine.

The Latest Books.

The New York Directory—Simple in style. Striking characters. Keeps up the interest to the end.

Webster's Dictionary—A work of real genius. Plot constantly changing. All the elements of tragedy, comedy and melodrama are here interwoven by the most finished genius. Nothing better than this superb work has ever been seen.

Bell's Telephone Book—Covers a wide range of subjects. An epoch-

making work. The characters seem to live in it. Charged with interest.

Encyclopedias Britannica—Full of quaint conceits and dramatic action. Covers a wide range. Thrilling in spots. Plot on every page.

Smith's Medical Directory—Sold only by prescription. Absorbing. Vital with human interest. Reads like a fairy story.—Life.

The Fijian fossil coral is the best building stone in the world.

NEW IDEAS IN TOILETTES



New York City.—Simple blouse waists worn with chemisettes of linen or of contrasting material make one of the latest decrees of fashion and are charming buttons of coral, with silver deposit.

White Satin and Paint.

What think you of the dainty chain bag hooked to the waist belt of our young lady? It is of white satin, with a single line of gilt paillettes overlapping like fish scales and serving to outline a hand-painted scene, a group under the Directorio, by the well-known costumes of that period. This adorns one side of the pretty bag, the reverse side is absolutely plain, and no paillettes are allowed here, as they would injure the skirt against which they lie. A rather fine gilded chain is used to suspend this bag from its châtelaine hook.

Girl's Costume.

Suspender costumes in all their variations are greatly in vogue, and are exceedingly becoming to young girls. This one includes also a shaped bertha, which gives the broad shoulder line that is always desirable, and is made of bright plaid trimmed with black velvet ribbon and worn over a guimpe of white lawn. The model, however, is appropriate for all seasonable materials, and the guimpe can be made of white washable material or of plain colored flannel, as may be preferred. The costume consists of the guimpe and dress. The guimpe is made with front and backs, which are tucked to form a yoke, and includes full sleeves.

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



The dress is made with a circular skirt which is gathered at the upper edge and joined to the belt, the suspenders and the bertha, which are joined one to the other, then to the skirt.

The quantity of material required for a girl of twelve years of age is four and three-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-fourth yards thirty-two inches wide, or

sette being of white, but all waisting materials are appropriate.

The waist consists of the plain back and the full fronts, which are joined to the roll-over collar and lapels. The sleeves are made with upper and under portions, and the full puffs, which are joined thereto, and can be finished with the roll-over cuffs or plain, as shown in the small view. The chemise is separate, adjusted under the waist and closed at the back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and three-fourth yards twenty-one, three and three-fourth yards twenty-seven, or two and one-fourth yards forty-four inches wide.

Pink and Silver.

An altogether attractive evening dress by Paquin has just been shown. It is of white net and is trimmed with seemingly endless ruffles and ruchings or Valenciennes lace an inch and an inch and a half in width. This scheme finishes the skirt at the foot, and is repeated three times above, though these upper trio do not cross the front breadth. Where they stop each side there's a dainty silver ornament that looks like lace. Very fascinating is the coat-like corsage of pink silk. It is embroidered with silver in the most delicate fashion. There are little coat-tails and there are dainty elbow sleeves, but there isn't much coat at the front. It is cut away to show the net and the little Val ruffles. There is a chemise effect of the net and lace. A peculiar feature is a cross-over-like drapery of the pink silk across the front. In this there are the most

Shirt Waist Collar.

A girl can't have too many linen collars for wear with her blouses of cloth, flannel and velveteen. She can make an upstanding linen collar with a narrow turnover top edge, and on the flat surface below, buttonhole slits in the linen, so that a bias silk cravat or a velvet ribbon or a fancy taffeta ribbon may be passed through with ease and finish with a small flat bow in front, or follow the cravat style and have long ends to be knotted or held in by a brooch.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

No Plain Skirt.

Society for the most part has set its stamp of approval on the very full skirts, but only when they are voted becoming to the wearer's figure. Every now and again a skirt will be seen to cling to the figure half-way down to the knees, whence it flares in a most conventional and up-to-date manner. No really plain skirts are seen at the opera, unless the material is chiffon velvet, and even the monotony of this exquisite texture is relieved by panels of rare lace.



two and five-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with eleven yards of braid to trim as illustrated, and two yards thirty-six inches wide for guimpe.