Chatham Record.

M. A. LONDON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,
$1.50 PER YEAR
Strictly in Advance.

The Chatham Record.

VOL. XXII. PITTSBORO, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1900. NO. 48.

CHAIRMAN SIMMONS ON REPUBLICAN THREATS

To Put Deputy Marshals at the Polls and to Arrest Democratic Registrars.

THE REPUBLICANS DARE NOT MAKE ARRESTS.

IT IS ONLY BLUFF AND BLUSTER

Republicans Here Would Imitate the Methods of the Murderers of the Governor of Kentucky--This Appeal to the Federal Authorities Is a Sure Sign That They See Defeat Staring Them in the Face—The Desperation of Republican Leaders Is Apparent.

Hon. F. M. Simmons, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, was interviewed on yesterday in regard to the threats recently made by Lieutenant Governor Reynolds and Senator Franks, the two Republican candidates for Corporation Commissioners, to have United States deputy marshals at the polls, and to arrest registrars who refuse to register such persons as their party may wish to have registered.

Mr. Simmons said that these threats simply showed the desperation of the Republican leaders. It shows they see defeat staring them in the face. It has been a custom of that party in the South whenever they see themselves about to be defeated, to turn to the Republican national administeration for help. In 1896 Pritchard wanted Federal soldiers; Mr. Holton is said to have recently interviewed the President with reference to sending Federal soldiers here this year; and now they want to surround the registrars with United States marshals, and force them to register negro boys under 21 years of age, negro criminals, imported negroes, and negroes, who having once registered, in their own names, present themselves to be registered under various aliases. They would imitate here in North Carolina the late example of Kentucky's usurping governor, who, having conspired to assassinate the man who had beaten him before the people, surrounded the Democratic Legislature with soldiers to coerce it into recognizing his fraudulent claim to the office of governor."

"The mere suggestion of these things by Republican candidates and newspapers is an insult to the people of North Carolina. It is a foolhardy attempt to bulldose and intimidate the registrars and judges of election. There are now upon the old registration books the names of between fifteen and twenty thousand negroes who have no earthly right to vote, put there by fraud and perjury, and kept there by the infamous provision of the fusion election law of 1895 and 1897. The Republican managers have sent out secret orders to the negroes to press registration and they are seeking, by these threats, to terrorize and coerce registrars into allowing every negro to register, whether qualified or not."

Continuing, Mr. Simmons said that he had thoroughly investigated all the acts of Congress bearing upon these subjects, both personally, and through competent attorneys, and that as a result of these investigations, he had found that there was absolutely no authority of law for what these leaders of the negroes propose. He said the act of Congress, passed in February, 1810, authorizing the appointment of supervisors of elections and the presence of deputy marshals at the polls, commonly known as the "Force Bill," had been expressly repealed by the act of Congress, passed in February, 1894, and that there is absolutely no warrant in any United States Statute for their appointment, or for the exercise by them of any such authority. The deputy marshal undertaking to exercise any supervisory authority, either before any registrar or at the polls should be immediately arrested under the provisions of our State laws, making it a misdemeanor to in any way interfere with or obstruct an officer in the discharge of his duties as registrar or poll-holder. A deputy marshal has no more right to interfere with the registration or the polls than a private citizen, and would be amenable to our State law, just as would any private citizen, for his acts in that behalf would be without color or law."

"In regard to the threat to arrest registrars," Mr. Simmons said, "no authority can be found in any United States Statute for such arrests. Sections 5507, 5509 and 5510, which are cited by certain Republican papers and leaders as authority, for deputy marshals interfering with elections, do not give jurisdiction to any United States court. A registrar is a judicial officer, acting under the authority of a valid State law, and can no more be interfered with or hindered in the discharge of his duty of passing upon the qualification of persons offering to register, than a judge of the Superior Court in the trial of a person charged with illegal registration or illegal voting, or any other offence against the laws of the State. The right to register and vote is a right arising under the laws of the State, and outside of any Federal jurisdiction, except in cases where it appears that the riget is denied under the law simply because of race color or previous condition of servitude. To say that a registrar, judicially passing upon the right of an applicant to be registered, in which no question is raised on account of race, but in which the question raised is one of non-age or non-residence or other disqualification, and deciding against the applicant, is liable to arrest if the decision does not suit the Republican bosses or candidates, is not only absurd but revolutionary. There are not the days of Canby or of 1868 and '70. In those days men went to the polls between files of soldiers, and voted at the point of the bayonet. Elections were conducted and supervised by Federal office-holders. All that has passed away, never, it is hoped, to return again. The people of North Carolina do not propose to tolerate the unlawful and revolutionary interference of Federal office-holders, who are seeking by every abominable and desperate effort to have registered negroes who are not entitled to vote, as was done in the elections of 1896 and 1898. This is a government by the people, and not by the United States commissioners and deputy marshals, nor Federal office-holders. They may run and control, and do run and control Republican and fusion conventions, but they will not be allowed to take charge of the elections of the people. If any registrar in discharging the duties of his office is subjected to any threat or any prosecution by these Federal marshals, let him continue to do his sworn duty faithfully and fearlessly; they will not dare arrest him; they know they have no authority for such a course; they are simply trying to intimidate him. But, if in their desperation, they should arrest any registrar, bond will be furnished him; counsel will be provided for him, and he can rest assured no harm can come to him. Those who thus interfere with him in the discharge of his lawful duty under the laws of the State will be both criminally and civilly prosecuted, for the man who swears out such a warrant, and the man who executes it will be both criminally and civilly liable—criminally because it would be an unlawful interference with the registrar in the exercise of the judicial discretion imposed on him by the State, and civilly because such a prosecution would be without probable cause, and, therefore, malicious."

"Let every registrar act as his duty requires; register those who are entitled to register under the law, and see that no man who is not entitled to register is allowed to do so. Our laws prescribe, as the State has a right to do, the qualification of voters. It requires a certain age; it requires a certain residence; it requires that the party offering to register shall be a bona fide resident of the State, county and precinct. In these respects, our election law is not different from the law in every other State in the Union, and from what has always been the law here. A boy who is not 21 years of age is not entitled to register simply because he is a negro; a man who has committed an infamous crime is not entitled to register simply because he is a negro; a resident of Virginia or South Carolina, who is temporarily sojourning here, is not entitled to register simply because he is a negro, nor is a man entitled to register more than once simply because he is a negro, and wants to vote the Republican ticket.

These are the people the Republican candidates and leaders wish to force on the registration books. It is to get these negro boys and criminals upon the registration books that these desperate men bluster, and threaten to invoke the machinery of the United States courts, and the presence of deputy marshals at the polls. Their threats are mere wind and fury. There is no authority in the United States law to enforce them. They need frighten no one; it is in line with Butler's threat to whip white men out of the State, and of Blackburn's threat to assassinate white men who are not willing to submit to the negro rule of the Republican party."

THE DUMPING GROUND.

If the Amendment Is Defeated North Carolina Will Become the Negro State of the Union.

In 1895, 1896 and 1897 the negro papers of the country began to call the attention of ambitious negroes to the fact that North Carolina was the garden spot of the world for negroes who wished equal rights in office-holding and equal participation in government. They pointed out that North Carolina was the only Southern State that sent a negro to Congress, that nearly one thousand negroes were holding offices, and that they served with equal authority with whites in the management of white institutions and the public schools for the white and colored race. They stated that whereas Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina had formerly given office to the negro, North Carolina alone of the Southern States offered him every opportunity for political advancement that the white men enjoyed.

This advertisement was true and the tide of ambitious negroes was beginning to turn toward this State when in 1898 an incident occurred that aroused the white people of the State. Some of the negro office-holders had grown impudent, assaults on white women grew frequent, and the leading negro editor in the State published a foul and black slander upon the white women of the State that was so monstrous as to make the blood of every good white man in the State boil with indignation. Once aroused, they were "more terrible than an army with banners." Negro rule came to an end—a temporary end as a result of the election in 1898.

It was the revolution in Wilmington and kindred race troubles and dangers that aroused the white people with one voice to demand the submission of a constitutional amendment that would forever make a repetition of the Wilmington revolution impossible, restore peace and friendly relations between the races. Democrats, Populists and Republicans all agreed that the time had come to eliminate the negro from politics. The passage of the amendment eliminates the negro from politics, and brings here, as it has brought in Louisiana, purer and better politics, secures protection to the negro in all his rights, and puts an end to the terrible conditions that exist wherever the negro voter seeks, with the aid of few white allies, to rule white men.

Suppose the amendment fails—what then? It is notice to all the world that North Carolina is the political haven for the negro politician—that it alone of the Southern States keeps the negro in a position of political equality and power. This notice will cause many of the best white men in the State to seek homes in States where white supremacy is permanent and at the same time will make North Carolina the dumping ground for the negroes in Virginia, South Carolina and other States who are denied equal power in making and executing the laws. That is the future that is in store for North Carolina if it deliberately refuses to eliminate the negro by the adoption of the amendment.

How do you like the idea of North Carolina becoming a Black Hayti? Look at Mr. Jennett's map of how the State will look if the amendment is defeated and the Fusionists are returned to power. If you wish to restore negro rule, or to jeopardize white supremacy, vote against the amendment and make North Carolina the Black State on the map of the United States.

PROGRESSIVE FARMER

On Changes in Amendment Says as It Now Stands it can not Disfranchise White Men.

The changes in the Constitutional amendment are fully explained elsewhere in this issue. The most important change is the addition of a section whereby the people, in case of its adoption, declare quite plainly that the amendment could not be "passed at all except as an entirety, and that their general purpose would be defeated were it held valid as to some cases and void as to others." Under these conditions, according to Judge Cooley, all sections must stand or fall together. The Progressive Farmer, in view of the opinion of Judge Cooley and the decision of Judge Kohlsaat in the Illinois anti-trust case, has for some time been of the opinion that the sections would stand or fall as a whole. It is well that the legislature has made this clear in order that the amendment may be considered upon its merits—that voters may pass upon it just as it is without fear that the courts will so mutilate it as to disfranchise those whom it expressly says shall not be disfranchised.

A Music Box in His Ring.

The most charming little ring and interesting little curio in the world is the property of Mr. Tory le of London. This gentleman is nephew of the celebrated Sir Richard Temple, and the ring in question is a highly prized old family heirloom.

Inside of this tiny circle of gold are the works of a perfect little music box. You touch a spring and hold the ring quite close to your ear. Then you hear a sweet, weird little tune.

This ring was once in the possession of one of Mr. Temple's ancestors, who lived in France. He was a stanch Royalist, and in the days of the revolution he valiantly espoused the cause of the unfortunate Louis and his lovely, doomed queen, Marie Antoinette. He was arrested, thrown into jail, where he lingered for days and weeks.

One of his few pleasures in the gloomy solitude of his dreary dungeon was to listen to the voice of one of the little musical ring, which he always wore on the third finger of his left hand. He had inherited it from his grandfather, who had it manufactured in Genoa at great cost.

One day sullen faced men, heavily armed, came to his dark dungeon, and told him he must follow them. He knew that this meant the guillotine. He stepped bravely out to meet his fate, determined to die like an English gentleman and a brave man. And he did.

A strange fancy took possession of him just before they led him to the block. He touched the spring of his little ring and lovingly held it to his ear. It sang its little tune merrily and briskly.

In the course of time the little ring found its way back into the Temple family, but it was silent. Its present owner took it to a London jeweler, who found in the musical mechanism a clot of blood that for years had lain there and impeded the working of the machinery.

This was removed and the little ring sings again the same weird little tune.—Kansas City Star.

A REPUBLICAN CLUB

Declares For Constitutional Amendment in Strong Terms.

FAVORING WHITE SUPREMACY.

They Are Against "The Ring" and Negro Rule—Tired of Lifetime Officials and "Black Republicanism."

(Hendersonville, N. C., Hustler.)

Whereas, There does now exist much hidden dissatisfaction among the non-official class of the laboring white men, of the white Republicans, of our country by reason of shrewd management of political machinery, by which our government, State and county officials, are selected and continued in dominating positions from youth to old age and whereas, such conduct has a tendency to dishearten, hinder and prevent young men, poor men and white men from making the necessary preparations for an educated manhood, and indirectly ignores our God-given rights as freemen of America;

Therefore, be it resolved, at Upward, Henderson county, North Carolina, by the white Republicans of our club, that to stimulate and encourage a higher grade of citizenship among the white race and to further secure a refined and educated suffrage, we, the white Republicans of Upward, do agree to lay aside all prejudice and partisan collars and vote for the proposed constitutional amendment, and we will work together as a club of white Republicans who associate with white women, white girls and white children, and together we will record our indignant protest against nigger-rule and boss-rule.

That there are only two prominent State issues in North Carolina that concern our people. That politics has no part in the summer campaign; that there is no politics until the national campaign in November. That the two real issues before the people are "black supremacy" and "ring-democratic" combinations, and these two issues are twin evils and are riveted upon us by the same class of malicious, office seeking politicians, who are "black-Republicans" to the core. There are only two kinds of Republicans in our State, county, and settlement: First, white Republicans; second, black Republicans. That the white Republicans are composed of white men, with Anglo-Saxon blood. That the black Republicans are composed of the black-skinned and white-skinned Republicans, but there are about 125,000 black-skinned black Republicans and about 17,000 white skinned black Republicans, and the remainder number from 8,000 to 12,000 white Republicans, who are bitterly opposed to black supremacy in any whitewashed or galvanized disguise.

We are opposed to negro representatives, magistrates, school committemen and negro postmasters in Henderson county, Bertie county, Yadkin, Forsyth and Polk counties, and in all other counties in our State. And we will help demand that a majority of the white men of our country shall make all the laws for our county, State and national government, and we are willing for a majority of the white voters to select the men to execute and enforce them, and to secure this end we call upon white Republicans from Cherokee to old Currituck, to vote for the proposed constitutional amendment and thus rid ourselves from negro domination from the seaboard to the mountains. For the time has come when all the white Republicans in our State to call a halt and see where we are at. We must do our own reading, thinking and voting, and refuse to be any further insulted by the black Republican, office seeking politicians and their lying henchmen who falsely proclaim that the amendment will disfranchise white natives of our State or any other State. We, the common people, must read and use our own practical, experimental common and every day sense, and carefully note the exact wording of the amendment and not confuse the positive disfranchising section with the exemption clause. We must not close our eyes to the eight year provision for the exemption clause does provide for the secure method of enfranchising all our fathers, grandfathers and thirteen year old boys, that are natives of fair Columbia's land. We must catch the exact letter and spirit of the amendment from an Anglo-Saxon standpoint.

That there are three essential qualifications to justify full suffrage: First, physical manhood; second, practical, experimental education, a reasonable share of the refined sentiments of humanity. A thirty year practical observation, from a strictly business standpoint, has sufficiently convinced all progressive-minded Americans that the musky "fun-maker," modern sons of Ham and Canaan, have proved themselves sluggishly deficient of the prime elements of a justifiable franchise. A parent thirty-year effort to develop their capacity to govern themselves has exhibited no special signs of improvement, till forbearance has almost ceased to be a virtue.

These modern sons of Canaan, of both colors, are obedient to all millionaire projects, trust company combinations and all laws that make both millionaires and paupers. They fourmakingly cast all their votes to make the rich man richer and the poor man poorer.

Those black Republican candidates of Henderson county are running their moonshine campaign with bluff, false sayings, nigger votes and the Republican canteen smellers. They have proven themselves in more ways than one that the entire court house gang of nominees are black supremacyites, and yet they go to the uneducated, honest farmer man, that would shudder to do a single thing that could be construed in any way, by any one, as a mean trick, and ask these good men to re-employ them to register our deeds, when we know that they promised to run a new ticket, when the men of both parties know that the present register of deeds did promise that he never would run. What an insult to crippled men.

These pale-faced black supremacy nominees, who go to nigger clubs at Flat Rock and other places in our county and encourage both colors of black supremacyites to vote for a Henderson county magistrate at Flat Rock, one "Frank Brown," a colored man, against James Brookshire, a reputable white man, and by the liberal aid of white votes the negro was elected. That this same set are now asking the white Republicans of Upward to vote for them, without any apology, to make them high sheriffs and low sheriffs, commissioners and lawmaking representatives, to mess about nigger clubs in our own county and in the black Republican caucuses at Raleigh, of men as black as soot. Those black supremacyites that bombard Upward Republicans at long taw, who want to represent us at Raleigh, ought not to run moonshine campaigns and cowardly shun and evade daylight discussions. They discuss section 4 falsely and condemn section 5 and curse the Democrats for such a liberal proviso for white men. They ought to come before white men in the day time and squarely meet the real issue; and if they can't face the men who are concerned about the race question in their presence we, the white Republicans of Upward, can't afford for such men to represent us in our absence at Raleigh.

That if these candidates are afraid to discuss the race question upon the true merits of the proposed amendment with Democratic opponents, they are hereby now challenged to come to the "Republican club at Upward, Henderson county, N. C." and discuss the amendment with white Anglo-Saxon Republicans in a Republican club of white men and G. A. R. men, before white ladies and white children, in a community that lives not a black man any nearer than three miles in all directions.

When any candidate desiring to represent white men can't risk himself to defend his side of the only issue in a club of white Republicans here and elsewhere all over the old Rip Van State to half, about face and vote for white men, regardless of any and all former parties. By means of the searchlight of history we learn that the original mark of old-fashioned Republicanism was a constitutional union of all the States in one political compact. Now the mark is "Buy Spain's old shoes" that she has worn out in Cuba and the Philippines, and give millions of dollars for the privilege of waging an uncertain war and maintaining a standing army of 63,608 soldiers and 2,117 officers at the enormous expense of $139,00 each day, or $47,450,000 a year for a long time to come, with no definite signs of peace till the year 1904; and all this for the implied purpose that some of the modern Canaanites may have lifetime jobs in the great Pacific.

The original motto for Republicans was "Stick to the Old Flag." Now it is "Stick to the party, stick to the nigger and stick to kinfolk who killed the bear after it was already dead." White Republicans must awake from their thirty-year slumber and speak out in no uncertain tones by their votes in behalf of white men, white women and white school children of Eastern North Carolina who can not help themselves from a negro domination as long as the black supremacyites of any color rule any portion of our State.

The proper way to test our candidates and see which make themselves black Republicans beyond any doubt is to watch their talk and see the company they keep, and if they hold up for niggers and get mad at the very mention of disfranchising the negro and go and club with negroes and encourage the negro to run for office and for their votes club and caucus at the State capital and help appoint from five hundred to eight hundred niggers to hold office over white men, white women and their white families; that to collect and expend white people's taxes according to their own liking; if any of our candidates do this, we must reprove them by voting for men who will not vote for negroes to hold office to lecture over the white race.

This nation has had to pay one great bloody national debt on account of the national sins of our government about this race of servants. Again it seems that we are on the eve of another great sectional war on account of this same race of fun-makers, who have always been meddling with the weakness and nakedness of certain individuals of the white race of people. We must draw the line and all white men must strip themselves of all disguise and line themselves where they belong and our watchword must be "White men will rule the white man's country." God is not the author of confusion." Modern Babyon has fallen. Come out of her, my people, and be no longer a partaker of her sins.

W. A. EAGLE,
Chairman Republican Club.
ELIAS GIBBS, Secretary.
Upward, N. C., June 16, 1900.

Winter Ocean Baths.

The fad of taking a plunge in the waters of the ocean and bay during the winter has, it seems, taken a firm hold on some of the residents in the suburban sections of Brooklyn, especially those along the shores of Gravesend Bay, at Bath Beach and Bensonhurst. These two hamlets now boast of three residents who never fail to take a cool dip in the bay every day in the year. All those who would doubt it can go down to Bensonhurst and make inquiries for John Richmond, a good natured Englishman, who runs a little place on Bath avenue near Forty-fifth street, where he conducts a florist's business. His wife prides herself on being the only woman in the city who takes the icy plunge. It has been said that a mysterious woman did make her appearance a short time ago at Bath Beach, and, after promenading the beach for a time, she plunged into the water. The woman, however, was apparently satisfied with that one dip and has not been seen along the shore since, while Mrs. Richmond is there every day.

DR. FREEMAN.

Acknowledge Leader of Populists of Wilson County, Declares for the Amendment.

DR. FREEMAN, Populist Ex-Member Legislature From Wilson County For Amendment.

Supports It on Account of Its Educational Features. Says All Alliancemen and Populists Should Vote For It.

Taylor, N. C., Special.—Mr. Editor: I was asked a few days ago by Mr. Claude Kitchin to state why I was in favor of the amendment and with your permission, I will do so through The Post. I am in favor of the amendment because, as far as it can, it keeps the black man from voting and as far as it goes and can, it educates the poor white boy and girl. The education of the girls is the foremost and highest question of this age.

Because, it disfranchises no white man, but is a stimulus to all white people to better prepare themselves for voting and for the life they have to live. One should vote with a party because of the principles for which it stands and for men, because of the principles they advocate, and not for party feeling and party prejudice. So you see it takes some education to prepare one to vote for principle. The amendment will help along this line. But the greatest good will come from the education of the thousands of poor boys and girls all over the State, whose fathers, being uneducated themselves, are opposed to or are indifferent to education. All true allancemen, Populists and Democrats, can't refuse to vote for the amendment for education is one of their fundamental principles.

This educational clause, if passed and becomes a law, will be the biggest thing for the country people that has happened since the foundation of this government. We need men in every county and township in North Carolina to fill the places of government. There are hundreds of townships in this State that need better educated men for justices of the peace and school committeemen, but they have not got them.

The black man should not vote in the United States, and especially in those States where he is so numerous as to hold a balance of power. The white man, God's best and highest production, does not need black men to help make the laws, by which he is to govern himself. He is not needed in this capacity as a citizen, and if he was needed, he is not fitted. I some times need help in my professional work, but I do not call on any one who may be passing, because they are not fitted for that work, so I have to ask help of those who have prepared themselves for the work. The black man is not prepared to fill the high position of the American citizen in the exercise of franchise, nor can he ever be so fitted in the United States.

It is not only a drawback to the best and progressive political life of the white man's government for the black man to vote, but from every point of view, it is destructive of his own best interest. It unfits him for the life he must live and for the work he must do.

It tends to bring the black man in contact with the white man in our political life. This equality in no phase of our civilization will ever be tolerated by the white man. The white man votes or should vote for principles, and the black man never does.

The white man, with his high ideals of government for himself and neighbor, votes for the principles which he thinks will best maintain these ideals. On the other hand, the black man has no conception of principles, but is used as a tool to carry elections in the interest of party.

This condition of things has led in check the high and progressive forces of our Southern life long enough and I want to see a change. When the amendment is law, it will not hurt the black man, but will be of the greatest good to him. It will be the best thing that has been done for him since the war.

Now, Mr. Editor, we realize that the political fight is now being fought on the amendment for party's sake. We know that the party which controls this colored vote expects to stay in power, now, if for no other reason the black man should not vote in this country. There is, and has been, since the war, a contention over the black man, and the parties have been drugged along all these years through this dark night, making principles, until the young manhood of the South is a kind of party slave. He is not so well fitted as he should be to appreciate a high ideal of government, and stand on principle, regardless of parties, and fight for its perpetuation.

Let the amendment pass and thus keep the black man along in that sphere of life for which God and black man was so well fitted, and help the young black man to adapt himself to that position where he may become as well fitted as his father, and all will go smoothly between the whites and blacks.

H. P. FREEMAN.

Must Furnish Clean Cars.

A railroad company which undertakes to carry cattle is bound to provide cars that are not infected with contagious cattle diseases, and if it furnishes cars in which cattle that had "Texas fever" have been hauled, without properly disinfecting them, it is liable for the value of any cattle which the shipper may lose by reason of that fact. The Supreme Court of Illinois so declared in the case of the Illinois Central Railroad company vs. Harris.

Time and Money.

Guest—What! Five dollars a day! You only charged me three when I was here two months ago.

Hotel Clerk—I know, but the days are longer now.—Philadelphia Record.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS:

Cozy Corners Made of Leather.

Leather cozy corners have rather a dubious sound, yet they are cozy, comfortable and artistic; moreover they are the newest thing in the decorative line. The leather is buckskin of the softest finish and decorated with the much-favored pyrography. If you are an expert at this work you may get up an elaborate effect at comparatively little cost, but if you have to pay for the decoration as well as the material it is an expensive luxury.

To make a complete "corner" the couch should be covered with the leather, having a conventional border and finished on the bottom with slashed leather to form a deep fringe. The wall on two sides should be covered to a depth of from two to four feet, according to taste, with the leather stamped in some decorative style, a good idea being to represent scenes from Shakespeare or from some other literary source. The couch pillows are covered with leather stamped with scenes to match, or with monogram, coat of arms, floral or conventional design. The natural color of the leather is preferred for all of these effects, but may be varied by a border in olive, maroon or other contrasting shade. The pillows are finished on the edge by a lacing of the two sides together by a leather strip. No other material is to be introduced on pain of spoiling the artistic idea.

The Nursery Ventilation.

The air of the nursery, which includes temperature and ventilation, is a matter to which the mother and nurse should pay the strictest attention. The temperature should never be above seventy degrees, and then only for a premature or very young infant; a temperature of sixty-eight degrees is far better and more healthful, and at night it may be many degrees lower. Children brought up in close, overheated nurseries are always pale, puny, over-sensitive to cold, and much more liable to contract pulmonary disease; babies sleep much better at night if the air in the room is cool and fresh. During the day the air in the nursery should be changed as often as possible—that is, whenever the baby is out of the room. Even if this happens several times a day, take advantage of these absences every time and change the air. When the baby and nurse are out for several hours, let the nursery air during the time, closing the windows perhaps a half hour before they are expected to return. If, when they arrive, the temperature is not quite as high as it should be, it certainly is no colder than the outside air from which the baby has just come. In this case, until the room has its proper warmth the baby's wraps need not be removed. At night when the window is lowered, and the air, therefore, much cooler, protect the crib from any possible draught by drawing a screen about it or even pinning a sheet about the crib.—Mariana Wheeler, in Harper's Bazar.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES:

Lamb Cutlets—The cutlets may be made from the fore quarter of lamb, which is always four or five cents cheaper than the other part. Brush each cutlet over with beaten egg, roll in bread crumbs and fry in hot fat. Serve with mint sauce.

Violet Vinegar—Put into a large glass jar one pint of violet blossoms, pour one quart of good vinegar over them, cover, and set in the sun for fourteen days, then strain through a cheesecloth; pour into small bottles and seal. Use this salad dressings, with salt and pepper added as seasoning.

Cress Butter—Make day previous and keep on ice until luncheon. Wash and pick over a cupful of watercress leaves carefully, mince them very fine and dry in a cloth. Knead with them as much fresh butter as they will take up (about a cup), add a half teaspoon of salt, a small pinch of white pepper and form into little pats or balls. If preferred, this butter may be spread upon thin slices of bread, sandwich style.

California Snow Dessert—Soak a teacup of tapioca in just water enough to be absorbed. Cook in two cups of milk; if too thick add another half-cup. Shortly before it is done add a half-cup of sugar and a saltspoon of salt. It should be white and creamy. Season delicately with any preferred flavoring. Serve in flat sauce dishes and place a halved pear (canned) on each dish and fill the cavity of the pear with a spoon of whipped cream.

Veal Kidneys and Mushrooms (Polish)—Trim all the fat from twelve kidneys, slice them lengthwise into strips, dust with salt and pepper, flour them, dip in egg, crumb them, fry in butter, browning both sides. Place one dozen stewed spring mushrooms in the centre of the dish; place the kidneys around, and over all pour a sauce made of two tablespoonfuls of mustard worked into a gill of oil and two tablespoonfuls of good vinegar.