

Novel Entertainments

EDITED BY MADAME MERRI.

A Guessing Game. This clever little game was offered at an affair given for a recent bride-elect. The questions were written in white ink on heart-shaped cards of rose color, and the guests were told that the answers all began with the word "heart."

- Questions. 1-What she takes from us? 2-How she greets us? 3-Where we sit? 4-What disease threatens? 5-Oftentimes what is her conduct? 6-What then comes of us? 7-How do we feel? 8-Describe the catastrophe? 9-What flower consoles us? 10-Under its influence what then do we become?

Answers. 1-Hearts. 2-Heartily. 3-Heart. 4-Heartburn. 5-Heartless. 6-Heartache. 7-Heart-sick. 8-Heart rending. 9-Heart's ease. 10-Heart whole.

The Seven Ages of Woman. A series of impromptu tableaux was enacted in a hotel parlor the other night, which was worthy of a far larger audience, although the sum realized for charity was a good one, owing to the generosity of the appreciative audience. The pictures shown represented "the seven ages of woman;" first, "Infancy" was a real live baby, hastily borrowed for the occasion, with a real live angel bending over it; the second scene, "Childhood," was modeled after Jessie Wilcox Smith's charming picture, called "The First Love." Then the "School girl" came next, with books and slate "Maidenhood" showed a young girl daintily gowned with a letter in her lap and a box containing a diamond ring; "Wifehood" and "Motherhood" were followed by "Old Age."

A "Mother Goose" Luncheon. A "Mother Goose" luncheon is indeed an affair out of the ordinary. In the invitations, which had quaint little pen and ink sketches on them of "Mother Goose" in peaked hat and a broom, ready to "sweep the cobwebs down from the sky," the guests were requested to wear something to indicate a character in the dear old nursery rhymes. The centerpiece on the table was an enormous "pie," with a ribbon radiating to each plate, where a little woolly lamb was tied to it. The place cards had tiny

"spiders" attached to them. Each guest was called upon to recite the rhyme she represented when she was correctly guessed. This was the occasion of much merriment. When the dessert course was brought in the hostess asked all to pull their ribbons, and out of the "pie" came all sorts of goods. They had been found at the favor counters, and elicited much comment. "There is no telling what can be found until you begin to look," said this indefatigable hostess, who is ever on the alert for something new. The sou-venirs, which were a joy to the guests, were small Japanese teapots, bearing a chord on which was written "Polly, pull the kettle on and we'll all drink tea."

A Game for Children. Form a circle and cast lots or take a vote as to who shall be the "hunter." When chosen, the hunter proceeds to give a name to each person - one becomes his coat, another his hat, gun, belt, shoe, etc. The hunter then walks around on the outside of the circle and calls for each article in turn. As they are called each person arises and takes hold of the person in front of him, the first person having attached himself to the hunter's coat tails. When all are going at a rather rapid pace, the hunter suddenly calls for a "deer," including the hunter, rush for a seat, and the one left must become the hunter.

What Makes Land Values. (Tom Watson in his Magazine.) What a narrow, shallow view it is to pretend that any city makes her own value! I am because of my relation to all other men and all other things. How can you disconnect me from the system in which I live and move and have my being? The city is but a group of individuals; you cannot consider it as a separate entity. It is what it is because of its relation to all other cities and all other things. What made Chicago? The lakes in front and the fertile plains behind? What made San Francisco originally? The gold mines of the interior and the waterway to the outer world. What made New York? Those natural advantages which were worthless to the aborigines, but which, grasped by the white man, enabled him to use his entire outside world to his benefit.

It's a Bit Of a Job

to order around and boss free Americans and bullyrag them if they don't obey "orders" without question. Quite a little chore. The labor trust leaders tried by threats and other measures to bully members of the Congress into passing some laws for the benefit of the labor trust but not in the interest of the people at large. They were told they didn't represent all the people. There happen to be 78 million anti-trust Americans and about 2 million labor trust members, many of them held by force. Naturally every gain of either money or advantages for the members of any trust must be absorbed from the "common" persons outside of the trust. Every trust must fatten by feeding off "outsiders."

Further fattening, principally of the leaders and incidentally of the humbler members. So, having been restrained by Congress, the labor leaders now propose to go into politics and elect labor trust members and rule the balance of us. Such massing of class or trust power in the hands of a few men is exceedingly dangerous for the safety of the common people. There is but one safe procedure. Elect men who do not represent any trust but stand steadfast for the citizens, the whole people and not the few trust members who seek to feed off the many. What could be expected of a labor trust city council, Legislature or Congress but to enact strict labor trust laws. We need anti-trust representatives in this country to protect the people at large. Don't fail to question your candidates. "Do you stand for the trusts, either of labor or capital or will you represent the best interests of the people?" Don't permit any cowardly excuses but demand to know. This is a trust burdened age, but the people's prosecuting officers are trying to protect the people and will no doubt soon turn their attention to prosecution of labor trust leaders for their conspiracies and overt acts against the citizens. Think over this trust question and let the little light of reason burn. Give the public a clear analysis of facts and they will do the rest. C. W. POST. N. B. This announcement is paid for by the maker of Postum and Grape-Nuts from money still left to him after about 3 years of boycott of the labor unions in their attempts to ruin the business. It is an offering to the cause of human liberty and the right of the common man. He offers an honest sympathy to every workman, both in and out of the union. Many an honorable man is held like a slave and forced to do what his inherent manhood rebels at. Let every man steadily defend his own personal liberty and vote and act against coercion and tyranny of any trust including the wide-spread labor trust.

a pair of silk hose from each guest present. A flower shower is the very prettiest of all, and should be given the day before the wedding. Each guest brings a bunch of flowers, and the bride is literally showered with blossoms from a huge floral ball suspended in a doorway. Have a large ball made of wire, cover with moss, and fill closely with flowers; carnations make a perfect sphere. The ball is made in halves and filled with rose petals. When fireworks are being said the hostess pulls a ribbon which separates the two halves, releasing the petals, which fall upon the young woman who is about to leave the realm of single blessedness for the new and unknown way. The scattering of rose leaves on the pathway of a bride is a very old custom.

A correspondent signing the initials "M. B." asks replies to the following questions: When one is entertaining a sister and a cousin and wishes to give a luncheon in their honor, will the visiting card of the hostess be proper to use for invitations, writing "given for Mrs. Blank and Mrs. Jones" on it, with the day and date? Where should these guests be seated at the table? In returning the call of a young lady whom you know, and have entertained, should a card be left for her mother whom you do not know, or should just your card be left without the husband's card?

It all depends on your idea of the meaning of the adjective small as applied to an income. I have known a couple who started in life with what their friends thought flying colors. The man had a business berth with a salary of \$8,000 a year. The man's wife went to house-keeping with him in a beautiful house furnished completely from roof to basement by her liberal father. Her mother agreed to give her all her clothes just as when she had been a girl at home. At the end of a year these two people came to their respective parents, and with tears and protestations declared that they could not live in town on the meager salary of the husband's salary. Either they must have twice as much money or else the must emigrate to some cheap country place. Parents proving inexorable, the establishment in town was broken up and messieurs and madame betook themselves to a rural environment. What became of the never learned or what they discovered Utopia in a cheap village, if such a village there be under the blue canopy that stretches over our heads.

Extravagant people can run through immense sums without much trouble. It is only necessary to want everything one sees, buy everything one wants, take no care of anything, do nothing one's self and be wasteful and improvident generally, to achieve brilliant success in this direction. All over this country there are people who have solved the problem of living comfortably on incomes that range from \$500 or \$900 to \$3,000 a year. The first thing to be thought of is shelter. A place to protect one from the weather and to provide one's family with the outside shell of that sweet intangible thing we call home. The initial requisite. The home being selected, its furnishing comes next; this may be simple or elaborate, costly or inexpensive. It may be and often is, fully as artistic and fully as refined and beautiful when its cost has been trifling as when large sums have been absorbed in the item of upholstery, of chairs, tables, wall paper and decorations.

It is practicable to build and own one's home, it is in the long run an economy. The average person who years rent eats up in actual cash a sufficient amount to buy and wholly pay for a comfortable home. It is not an unwise thing to have a mortgage on the home to begin with, if there is enough forethought and self denial to make payments out of the pocket annually, until the house is altogether one's own. A great deal of wasteful expenditure is incurred by those who have the too prevalent American habit of frequently changing their residence. At times, this tendency almost indicates a morbid and diseased social heredity. People move apparently only to try another house on another street, when there is not the least advantage gained by the change and considerable money and strength are lost in the needless removal. People who make a study of it and who have very small incomes on which to draw, have assured me that they can live best by purchasing household supplies in very small quantities. In Paris, where frugality is reduced to its lowest terms, the householder buys a tiny bit of butter, a single chop or a single egg at need. In America a great deal is thrown away for the reason that too much was originally bought. A house-keeper who tied her family over a particularly difficult crisis in its affairs, told me that she knew precisely how many potatoes to cook for family of four, how many spoonfuls of coffee should be used in a week, and how many lumps of sugar. It must have been rather a strain to calculate and add up the cost of the groceries and children had enough to eat and made a good appearance when they went respectively to business and to school, and they got over their troubles and went triumphantly forward into financial ease. A family in the neighborhood with three times their income, but none of their management, were always on the ragged edge of distress and were at last sold out by the sheriff.

Fuel is always expensive and is one feature that resists the careful manager. In winter we cannot freeze, and in most parts of this country we have plenty of cold weather. It is the provoking nature of fire to burn fiercely on a hot day, and to smoulder or give out only little heat on a cold day. Many a time the heads of the house feels as if the shovels of coal that rattled into the furnace in winter, are

menacing their very life, since coal is never cheap and burns away like mad once the match and the kindling wood have set it going. Gas is scarcely an economy because being in the control of heartless monopolies the householders is almost certain to be presented with a bill that surprises him by its size and extent, and against the payment of which it is vain to protest. On the whole, the stinting, paring and scraping must be applied somewhat else. To live at all one must have fire with which to cook food and to keep warm, and the saving must touch some other point. Two cautions may be given people who would well on a small income. Economize in the matter of the wardrobe. A great deal of money is needlessly frittered away on dress. It is by no means essential to be always at the height of the fashion. A good cut of dress or coat should last two or three seasons instead of one. They who understand economy and who pay little do well by shopping a little out of season. Women are by no means the only transgressors in this way. Men are often as extravagant as their wives, when the affair of expenditure concerning clothing. Cut down the feminine folly of wasting money on soda water and chocolate creams, cut down, too, the masculine folly of cigars and cigarettes. Put the money spent for these indulgences in the savings bank and you will soon have a margin for the rainy day. Avoid running accounts. They are perfectly safe and a very great convenience if one's income is fixed and large. If it be on the other hand, small and uncertain, there is no sense in buying what one cannot at the moment pay for. Trades-people charge percentage for the privilege of credit. The customer would be amazed should he stop to compute the interest he pays for the accommodation given him by the butcher or the baker who civilly waits 60 or 90 days for the settlement of a bill that would better have been paid, at the least, each Saturday night. Everything depends after all on the standard of living. One person may live well and save on what is impossible to another because the other has not thought it worth while to regard the homely virtue of good management and the practice of wise economy as prudent and desirable.

Let every man steadily defend his own personal liberty and vote and act against coercion and tyranny of any trust including the wide-spread labor trust. If rain cost money, the days would all be sunny.

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W. L. Hand & Co. HOW TO LIVE WELL ON A SMALL INCOME. Frequent Changes of Residence incur Wasteful Expenditures - Purchase Household Supplies in Very Small Quantities - Don't Stint on Fuel - Economize in Matter of Dressing - Eliminate Soda Water and Cigars. BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER. (Copyright, 1906, by Jos. B. Bowles.)

LANDSLIDE RATTLED MORGAGE. Nature Took a Hand in Paying Rafferty's Debts and Made Him Rich. Lesueur (Minn.) Cor. St. Louis Republic. Out in Gradeling township, three miles from Miceker, the farms of Jonas Rafferty and Gunder O'Reilly lie side by side, the line between them extending for 85 rods along the middle of the southern slope of the rather steep hill running up from Freshet creek, which until lately cut through the middle of Rafferty's farm till it nearly reached the eastern side, and then, turning sharply to the northward O'Reilly's place pitched over a twenty-foot sand-made-an-excellent-water-power-of-great-value to its owner. The 25 acres of Rafferty's land up along the slope of the hill, between the creek and O'Reilly's line, was little better than a bed of clay, only a narrow strip along the boundary being any good at all, while some thirty acres on O'Reilly's side was the most valuable land in the neighborhood, being covered with a fine growth of gigantic sugar maples.

COMMERCIAL FACTS OF UNITED STATES. Trade of the United States with its noncontiguous territories amounted to in rounds terms 120 million dollars in the fiscal year just ended, or to be more accurate, \$119,304,511. The shipments to the noncontiguous territories amounted to \$3 2-3 million dollars, against 43 1-2 millions in the fiscal year 1905, this growth of about 26 per cent occurring in shipments to Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, but especially to Porto Rico, which aggregated 19 million dollars in the fiscal year 1906, about 3 1-4 millions more than in 1905. The shipments to noncontiguous territories of the United States amounted to 67 2-3 million dollars, against 75 1-4 millions in the preceding year, the average value per pound in 1905 being 4.2 cents and in 1906 3 cents, thus accounting for the fall of nearly 10 million dollars in the value of the sugar shipments to the United States. From Alaska the shipments to the United States also show a high reduction, this being due to a decrease in the quantity of canned salmon shipped to the United States, which fell from 92 1-2 million pounds in 1905 to 86 1-2 millions in 1906, the value in 1906 being about 2 million dollars less than in 1905. From Porto Rico the shipments to the United States are 3 1-2 million dollars greater than in 1905, being in 1906 over 19 million dollars, against 15 1-2 millions in 1905. This increase occurs chiefly in sugar and cigars, the value of sugar sent from Porto Rico to the United States having been in 1906 1 1-2 million dollars, against a little over 12 million dollars in 1905; and of cigars, 3 million dollars in 1906, against a little over 2 millions in 1905. The figures show an increase in shipments to all of the noncontiguous territories, except the Philippine Islands, for the fiscal year, 1906, 1 million dollars, against 11 1-2 millions in 1905, to Porto Rico, 19 million in 1906, against 14 millions in 1905; to Hawaii, 12 million in 1906, against 11 2-4 millions in 1905; and to the Philippine Islands, 5 1-2 million in 1906, against about 6 1-4 millions in 1905. The shipments from the Philippine Islands to the United States also show a slight decrease, being \$12,337,927 in 1906, against \$12,657,904 in 1905. The movements from gold from Alaska are also interesting. The value of gold of domestic production shipped

Neath the Harvest Moon. "How would you like," asked the ardent lover, to lie in my arms forever and ever?" She gave him a quick look, then answered: "I should like nothing better." "Ah, darling, then..." "But evading his embrace, she broke in: "I said I should like nothing better." - September Young's Magazine.

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