

The Best Inheritance

By Winifred Elack.



POOR laborer received a message the other night telling him that his mother over in Norway had left him a legacy of \$1000.

The laborer was so overjoyed at the news that he threw down his pick, climbed out of the ditch he was helping to dig, called together such of his companions as would listen to him and went and got so drunk that within two hours he was lying in a cell trying to remember what had happened to him.

And we look upon money as the only legacy!

If that poor, hard-working, saving, self-denying mother over there across the sea had spent every penny of that one thousand dollars on herself or on some one who would have known how to use it, how much better off that poor stupid son of hers would have been!

What an inexorable hand seems to stretch between us and our foolish hopes and wishes sometimes!

If that mother could have willed her boy common sense or self-control, she would have left a will worth the treasuring.

I wonder how many millionaires there are who wish they could write a last will and testament which would bequeath to their children the qualities which made the millions instead of the millions themselves.

I'd rather be born with common sense and a level head for an inheritance than to come into any kind of an estate that any human being can leave another.

Don't fret about that boy of yours, little anxious-eyed mother.

You won't be able to leave him a cent. Glory be; but you've already given him his inheritance.

He wears the proud sign of it in his bright, clear eyes and his head held high in honest pride.

Don't worry over that girl, either.

The gentle heart and steady brain her father gave her will outlast and outbargain a thousand fortunes cast in mere dollars.

There's too much wealth in the world now, Mr. Successful Business Man. Stop piling up gold, like a monkey with a bundle of sticks.

Spend what you have generously, but sensibly, and let that boy of yours go out and earn what he needs.

Tear up your last will and testament and try to give him something real to inherit, so that when he is your age he will go and look at the headstone that marks the place where you lie buried and say: "My father left his children something worth the leaving when he died—something that no court of law and no will contest can take away from us, something that cannot be wasted, and spent and thrown away."

Poor laborer, with your rioting thousands! I wonder if you were so much more foolish than a lot of us who laugh at you, after all.—New York American.

The Craze of Home Owning

To be Thought of Only When Prosperous and Sixty.

By August Van Dyck.



HIS craze of home owning is widespread, and is especially rampant among naturalized Americans. It is one of the first impulses that they get after reaching this country. The reason is clear. The possibilities of home owning on the Continent are remote, with the result that the ownership of a home is a cherished longing. They perceive that such ownership is possible in this country, and they set about it actively, securing it eventually at great personal sacrifice and probable extinction of freedom. The children of many a family have grown up in want owing to the insatiable longing of the parents to own the home that they live in. They save nothing by it, but on the other hand run the risk of incurring themselves with unsalable property. They have the delusion that they are not paying rent; but they are paying rent and probably more than they can afford.

The advice that I would give is to select a house or flat well within one's means and put the balance of the savings regularly in the bank. If an opportunity in another part of the country then comes one will not find his movements hampered by the necessity of maintaining an unprofitable investment. The American people are essentially nomadic. They cannot be otherwise, with new regions to exploit, new towns to found, and new opportunities to grasp.

Take the advice of one who has passed the allotted years of three-score and ten and who has been a home owner ever since he was twenty-three, discarding from time to time what appeared to be perfectly satisfactory when it was bought, and usually, interest computed, at a loss. It is my firm conviction that no man shown own his own home until he has prosperously passed the age of sixty years.

Is Conciseness a Virtue?

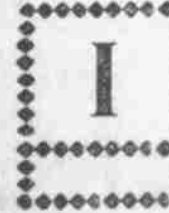
By Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury.



HE gospel of conciseness, like the gospel of silence, is proclaimed in hundreds of articles and books. Every one, however little he himself follows its precepts, recommends them to his friends and charges disregard of them upon his foes. Now, conciseness is neither a good thing nor a bad thing in itself. Its value, like its appropriateness, depends upon the subject, upon the occasion, upon the audience addressed. But the success of it depends most of all upon the personality of the speaker. If terseness can be united with vigor of expression which conveys the idea powerfully to the mind and with point which fixes it there, nothing can be more all-sufficient. Conciseness, then, has done its perfect work. But to effect this result requires great ability, if not genius; and great ability, to say nothing of genius, is very exceptional. On the other hand, when brevity is united with dullness—as it is very apt to be—it loses not merely the power to influence and to inspire, but to inform. To be concise, without being bald and jejune, is granted only to the highest order of minds. On the other hand, condensation, even when the matter is particularly valuable, is rarely entertaining. Intellectual fare can no more be made palatable by compression than can bodily. Pemmican is described as a food intended to comprise the greatest amount of nutrition in the smallest space. It is useful, in fact, invaluable—on certain occasions and in certain places. But no one is likely to choose it as a regular article of diet, still less to entertain his friends with it at a feast.—From Harper's.

What to Eat

By Joseph B. Bowles.



IT has been indisputably proved by experiment that animal foods are more easily, more readily and more completely digested than vegetable; milk, eggs and beef being the most readily so of all foods in use, having a minimum of residue (from 3 to 6 percent) remaining undigested, while from 23 to 70 percent of all vegetable foods pass through the alimentary tract undigested. While it makes little difference as regards the obtaining of nourishment, the question, from the view-point of digestion and non-fermentation is decidedly in favor of a mixed diet—not wholly one or the other. It is claimed that the eating of meat clogs the system with uric acid, producing rheumatism, etc. There is no gain, however, in changing to a vegetable diet, because the vegetables that are substituted for meat (those furnishing the protein—beans, peas and lentils) contain xanthin, a substance closely allied to the uric acid in meats and producing the same results. Summing up the pros and cons of vegetarianism and mixed diet, carefully and without prejudice weighing the one over against the other, we may safely say that it is not altogether the kind of material that enter the being, but the kind of being the materials enter.—From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

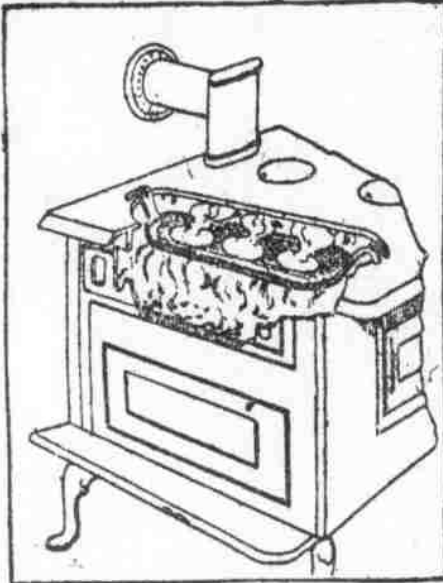
STAR BALL PLAYER OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE.



TYRUS COBB...

Smokeless Griddle.

A smokeless and odorless griddle and broiler, which has been lately patented, has advantages which will be readily recognized at a glance of the accompanying cut. The front plates of the stove being removed, the new griddle sets in and at the same time falls below the stove top. In



Odor Goes Up the Chimney.

this manner the heating surface is brought nearer to the fire, and all smoke, vapors and odors are carried up the chimney. The griddle is open at the top, but for the purposes of broiling it is desirable that a greater heat should be secured, and this is brought about by making a lid over the top. When the latter is lowered the meat being cooked gets the full benefit of the heat, but when it is raised every opportunity is offered for its examination.—Philadelphia Record.

Microscopic.

The best microscopes are warranted to magnify about 16,000 times. Those are the kind most people would make use of in examining their neighbors' faults.—Washington Post.

Paint the Lowest Step.

Paint the lowest cellar step white if the cellar is dark. This plan may save a fall, and will do away with feeling for the last step when going downstairs.

Genuine Indifference.

Jack Aberthene, the Rough Rider, can catch a wolf alive by grabbing its lower jaw with his bare hands.

Mr. Aberthene, on his last visit here, was asked by a reporter for his opinion on a certain political question.

"I can't give you an opinion on that question," the Rough Rider replied, "because it's a question I pay no attention to. I am indifferent to it—as indifferent as the backwoodsman's wife."

"That lady, you know, looked on while her husband had a fierce hand-to-hand tussle with a bear, and afterward she said it was 'the only fight she ever saw where she didn't care who won.'"—Washington Star.

A New Use For the Queue.



Chinese Pupil Drawing a Circle With His Pig-Tail For a Radius.—H. S. Elliott, in Leslie's Weekly.



New York City.—The coat that is made in butterfly style, or with the sleeves that are cut in one with it, is peculiarly becoming to young girls.



while it is in the very height of present styles. This one is shown in striped material and is, perhaps, especially effective when such material is used, but it is quite correct for everything seasonable, the pongees

Bead Bags in Fashion.

That bead bags keep in fashion is not to be wondered at since the flower dress-borders upon skirts as well as other skirt trimmings in embossed rows give to the bead bag, in its softly blended variety of colors, its reason for hanging from the belt or being carried gracefully. Both bag and bead-trimmed skirts are revivals of old days.

Tucked Shirt Waist.

The waist that is trimmed with buttons is one of the novelties of the season and is exceedingly effective. This one is tucked in a way to be so treated with exceptional success and is exceedingly chic and smart, while it is absolutely simple. In the illustration white linen is trimmed with pearl buttons, but colored linens and white materials striped with color both are being extensively used this season, and the cotton voiles are much liked for shirt waists. Again, if button trimming is not liked, discs could be embroidered either with the same or contrasting color and give an exceedingly smart and altogether up-to-date effect with very little labor, the simple shirt waist that is treated in this way being one of the notable features of the present season.

The waist is made with fronts and back. It is tucked to give exceedingly



and silks that will be so extensively worn throughout the warm season, as well as for the wool suitings. The vest portions and the prettily shaped collar and cuffs allow of effective contrast and can be utilized in a variety of ways. In this instance plain cloth is braided with soutache and trimmed with ribbons of velvet, but banding would be quite correct.

The coat is made with fronts, backs, the under-arm portions and sleeves. The sleeves are arranged under the pleats and joined to the under-arm portions and finished with roll-over cuffs. The vest portions are stitched to the fronts and the collar finishes the neck.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen year size is three and seven-eighth yards twenty-one, two and three-fourth yards twenty-seven, or one and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with one-half yard fifty-two inches wide, or two and five-eighth yards of banding two inches wide for vest, collar and cuffs.

Shoulder Seam Important.

The new shirtwaist is distinctive on account of the width of the shoulders. Do not imagine for one moment that this effect may be obtained by cutting the shoulder seam extra long—that is to say, by running it down on the arm. It can't. The proper width must be given by the correct line of the shoulder seam, otherwise the sleeve can not be properly put in and will droop in an ugly way over the arm, giving an ill-fitting, thoroughly home-made appearance to the shirtwaist.

becoming lines to the figure and is finished with a neck-band and with a separate turn-over collar, but if liked a regulation stock can be worn in place of the latter. There are the usual shirt sleeves that are finished with over laps and straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and one-half yards twenty-one or twenty-four, three and three-eighth yards thirty-



two, or two yards forty-four inches wide.



DESIGNS FOR CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESSES.