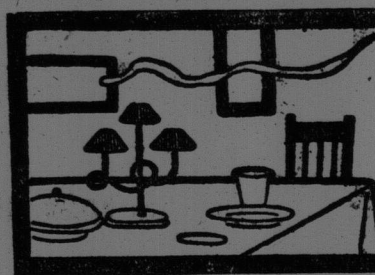


THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B.



THE MEN'S CORNER by Peter Pry Shevlin

Invest Your Savings.

The Boy's Education.
It is in this season of the year that parents devote themselves to a sort of human investment, that is, giving the boy or girl an education further than that of the public schools. Among the prospective opening of a future to their offspring is merely an incidental to the family finances. With the largest proportion, small merchants, clerks and men of small salaries, it means almost the impossible to raise money for scholarship.

It is true that a boy's inability to take up a college course has not prevented him from reaching success, but now more than ever is a college education—especially of the technical sort—an important factor in the making of a man.

When the boy is half grown these things are of course valueless; but to the proud father of a cooing infant they are very apt to be.

One parent has hit upon a splendid plan to provide a business or scholarship fund for his children when they come of age. When each child was born this man deposited one dollar in the savings bank to the infant's name. When the baby attained the age of two he deposited two dollars, and kept up the process until he was able to give the lad on his twenty-first birthday a bank book showing \$300 on deposit.

Not only did he not feel the putting aside of this money as intervals, this parent saved, but also it had a splendid effect on the grown-up children who realized that they had a bank account, and made them see the value and importance of money. Every one of them united in a cabal to surprise their father by starting another bank account made up of their plan and their money.

Then there is the boy in whom ambition can be raised to save the money made during vacation. The opportunity is always at hand, if the boy is willing to work. By saving these pennies made at chores or steady work, the lad will find as all successful Americans have at an early age, that it is not what you earn, but what you save that spells success. If a lad, or the parent, for that matter, puts aside five cents a day or \$1.50 a month and deposits it in a savings bank at the age of ten years it will amount to \$222.50 in principal and interest—a tidy sum enough to give a boy one year of college or start him in a small business.

Germany's grain fields have been damaged by floods for hundreds of miles.

Trade Talks

The Linotype Operator

While the day of the old-fashioned printer is not yet over even in the large cities, the term printer in newspaper offices and the large printing houses is becoming gradually to mean the linotype operator. The linotype machine, as even the layman knows, has revolutionized the art of printing during the past ten years by supplanting the old time method of picking up each separate type letter by hand, a slow and tedious process. Operated somewhat on the principle of the typewriter, it casts solid lines of type—hence its name—at the rate of about a column an hour.

The operation of these machines is a good field for the young man, either as a youth who wants to learn a trade at night or as an apprentice. It is to the young man seeking a trade that this is addressed as the other class knows its possibilities. Inasmuch as the factories making this and similar machines are rapidly turning them out, every one means a new opportunity.

By obtaining the opportunity to practice during the idle hours on one of these linotype machines, a young man of fair education and agile mind, can become proficient within two months. In from three or five months he should have attained the "speed" that will qualify him fully for a job. In learning, the hand composition—that is the man who is already a printer—is allowed the first six weeks at one-half wages, and the last six weeks at two-thirds pay. Printer's apprentices have to go through the three or four years weary grind as "devil."

As stated above, the "outside" young man who will seek opportunities to learn, can "make good" in two or three months—everything else being equal. Wages usually run from \$15 a week in a semi-country town to \$25 in a large city, and \$30 and overtime in cities where the demand is great and high prices obtained. This is based on an 8-hour day. The chief chance of advancement from linotype operator, outside that of foreman, is as a machinist. The linotype machinist is he who knows the intricate mechanism of these machines and how to keep them in running order. There is generally one man apportioned to every ten of these machines as a sort of "dry nurse," and his wages may run from thirty to sixty dollars a week. He learns his knack by helping to build machines at the factories, where apprentices of this kind are welcomed.



Presidential Possibilities.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

When a man gets into the habit of "raising" through the conventional fog of the government service the way Cortelyou has there is some excuse for the query made recently by Charles Emory Smith "Has he reached his limit?"

The concourse thundered back "no!" Cortelyou's limit can only be the presidency, for there is no one cabinet officer higher than that of secretary of the treasury and Mr. Cortelyou has no craving to be secretary of state. Only technically is the vice-presidency higher.

Not in the government service perhaps any similar sphere in the known world, has there ever been such a rapid rise, based not on luck, but on ability and hard work as that of the present secretary of the treasury. Never before has a cabinet official come up from a government clerk. Here's the romance or rather the record of his rise—

Cortelyou was a government stenographer when recommended to President Cleveland as a young fellow "smart, snappy, and a good worker."

He was not handed a plum by any means, but Cortelyou never got anywhere by fainting—he just "did." Accordingly, he rose to head of the White House office and became private secretary to President McKinley, a position that until that time had been purely a political post—and a huge joke.

Official Washington woke up to Cortelyou during his first morning's work—and as he worked from dawn to dusk, visitors discovered to their delight that they could transact business at the White House with the expediency of a department store and not have to cool their heels outside the portals for weeks.

There are lots of persons in Washington who have a sneaking idea that Cortelyou was born dumb, and they have a certain basis for their belief. He hates language. Whenever he has to use any—it seems to worry him. He is one of the few men in public life who can say two columns of newspaper matter in five words. Sparring in words but not in courtesy he was thus able to hold impervious conversations day and of course became not only popular but an economic necessity.

When the new Department of Commerce and Labor was created, an organizer was needed, not a statesman, Roosevelt, the third president he worked under knew his man and ghettied him there. Mr. Cortelyou immediately collected around him a force of young men—the Oler age in that department was thirty-five and set the pace. They all tried to work as hard as he did, consequently the new office department was soon running the smoothest. Then Roosevelt made him head of the Republican National Committee and he ran that old style of tobacco chewing headquarters like a national bank.

Then the postal scandals came and revealed the looseness of post office methods Cortelyou took hold, bureaucrats and politicians fled and old ideals and aloof vanished. When Congress refused to abolish \$5,000,000 in railroad graft, Cortelyou, he silently did it himself with a scratch of the pen. Nobody knew that anyone could do it but Congress. It went.

He has now been in the Treasury Department for three months, organizing busily, talking not at all to anyone—least of all to Wall street.

Inasmuch as a clam is a talky phonograph alongside of Mr. Cortelyou no one knows if he wants the presidency. Every one knows that he must "rise" to keep alive and that's the next rung.

Booker T. Washington says the 10,000,000 negroes in the United States are the most advanced Africans in the world, especially in African and industrial education.

to carry out the same idea. The little inner yoke and collar were of cream Mech. lace. The skirt was trimmed except for fine tucks about the hips, and fell in soft folds in trailing length.

DOROTHY DALE.

NEW HANDMADE TRIMMINGS.

Anyone who is clever at handwork can make most effective trimmings for smart frocks at a very small expenditure of time and money; the little drawings accompanying this article showing some of the

newest handmade trimmings, which can be carried out in various ways, and the result gives a touch of individuality to any gown.

The first design illustrates a trimming which is being widely used on the summer gowns. The sketch shows how to gather this puffing, which can be made of ribbon, to be used as an insertion between the bands that head ruffles, etc.

The middle figure shows a good design for either voile, linen, or silk. The original was of pale blue tulle, the skirt being trimmed with bands of tucking, and the waist had for trimming pieces of heavy blue lace, the yoke and undersleeves being of sheer cream mull and lace.

The third frock was taken from a French model in gray green voile, of a very sheer silky texture. The bodice was cut out in rounded pieces which came up over a yoke of blue net, dyed with the same color as the material. Soutache braid was applied in a graceful design about these tabs, and the sleeves were trimmed

with a very original trimming. The fourth sketch is a pattern done with a silk braid which resembles over-and-over embroidery. It may be applied on voile, net, silk, or any materials of this class. The open spaces are filled with bias stripes of the material, silk or ribbon, caught at regular intervals through the center.

The fifth figure shows how a check may be elaborated, if the check is merely a line of plain color against a plain ground. Applied pieces of silk make the dark blocks, forming a pattern. The last design shows a strap effect of plain cloth over checked silk. The straps are piped with a plain color silk and the buttons covered with it. This strap trimming makes a very pretty decoration for a coat.

DOROTHY DALE.

Place twelve onions in a row on Christmas Day, name each after a month and put salt on their tops. Those on which the salt is melted inside of 12 days will be wet months, according to Long Island weather science.

An Ideal Modest Home for Business Man

Designed by Chas. S. Sedgwick, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.

Size, 30 ft. in width by 28 ft. in depth, exclusive of piazza, built in 1906 for \$3,200, exclusive of heating and plumbing. The home that is here illustrated is such a one as will fill the want of a large number of our small business men throughout the country. This is the class of men that are very properly known as home men, men who have made a good start in business life, who have acquired a small competency, who believe in the home and desire to own one, such homes mean much more, often times to the wife and children than a more palatial display. Here is comfort and convenience and with all modern improvements that may be desired and a certain liberality of appearance given by the wide front and broad piazza. This is a fair type of house that is by far most popular through the United States at the present time, a two-story square house, a broad liberal piazza and a large sunny living room.

The general appearance of this house from the front view is symmetrical with a central entrance and vestibule. The lower portion of the house is covered with narrow siding and the upper portion with shingles, dining in with the roof of piazza. The main cornice has a wide sweep with timber brackets and the attic or third story is lighted with central dormers, the roof of which is treated the same as the main roof.

There is, strictly speaking, no hall. From the vestibule opens a lobby, the main stairs lead directly up opposite the vestibule with a short section of stairs from kitchen and basement stairs underneath. To the left of the lobby is the large living room with a columned archway and to the right is the dining room.

The living room is 14 feet, 6 in. by 27 ft. extreme size. The fireplace is at the end of the room, with bookcases on either side and small ornamental windows above. At the side of the living room is a wide projected triple window, with long seat in the space. This room is finished with a light beamed ceiling overhead. Between the dining room and kitchen is an ample pantry, back of which is the rear entry, with recess for refrigerator.

The second story comprises four, medium sized chambers with a large central light and cheerful hall and stair leading from it to the third story, each room being provided with ample clothes closets. The bathroom is well located, with the plumbing carried directly up from the kitchen. The finish of the chambers throughout is in white enamel with birch floors and red birch doors.

The third or attic story has one large amusement room across the front 18'24 ft., with two servants' rooms in the rear. This portion of the house may or may not be finished.

The exterior of the house is painted in the first story a light gray tone and the casing the same, with all the shutters stained green. This house would look exceedingly attractive with large drooping trees on either side. It seems to suggest a feeling of simplicity and charm to the outside. With ample shade about it, it would certainly make a very attractive home. In all this type of house, you can obtain the most homelike the best money, a house that is comfortable in regards that is warm in winter and cool in summer.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN. SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

Hints About Flour and Bread Making

BY SARA CRANFORD.

flour will take up a considerable amount of moisture. The very white flours, or those of a bluish-white tinge are poor, and will not make good bread.

A strong and nutritious flour is one that contains more gluten than starch. This sort will absorb more liquid and make more bread to a given quantity, and is for this reason better for the purpose of bread making than a flour in which the gluten and starch are more evenly proportioned.

In the entire wheat flour the entire kernel is used in the milling, as the name implies. I have heard it said that in the making of white flour, some of the most nutritious elements are discarded. This is a misconception. The whole wheat flour is used to feed live stock, and it is undoubtedly a fact that

they cannot live on white flour, while they subsist perfectly well on the "discarded" parts. The whole wheat bread is light and flaky, when properly made, and is a family where tastes and physical conditions differ, it is advisable to provide both kinds of bread, the white and entire wheat. As a rule those who eat plenty of white bread prefer the white bread, while the person with a preference for the vegetable diet will choose the entire wheat bread. Children are usually given the entire wheat bread, and choose it with that instinct which the child seems to possess about what is good for him. The child's liking for sugar is an instance of this quality, for doctors say that children need more sugar than adults.

gather until thick, and pour it over the apples; pass whipped cream.

SARA CRANFORD.

FRESHEN UP WITH
"Keep still there, kids! Don't make a noise! I've surely got a bit. Now watch me pull. A big fish out! He'll be a pretty sight."

Ab, ha, he's coming! Get, how big! He's landed! But—land! what's that? No fish! What a piece of old boat!"

BEATRICE CAREY.

Ammonia is a great labor-saver at cleaning time, and its uses are legion. It does service in almost every department of housekeeping as a polishing and cleaning agent, is inexpensive, and is, unlike gasoline, not explosive.

To begin with, two tablespoonfuls added to the bath softens the water and adds greatly to its cleaning power; it especially is to be recommended after any rough or dusty work.

Mixed in equal quantities with whiting, it makes an excellent floor polish; rub it on lightly with a flannel and polish with a dry cloth. This will remove all tarnish, and will keep the silver and electric plates in good condition.

It is also effective for brass, nickel and steel. Mirrors, windows, and glassware are made cleaner and brighter with less labor if washed with warm water and a little ammonia.

Sponges, brushes, combs and chamber leathers are made clean and fresh by putting ammonia into the water used. The secret for keeping the leathers soft in washing them is to leave the soap in at the last, not to rinse it out.

Ammonia is useful for cleaning the kitchen sink. If common sulphate of iron in proportion of one pound in four gallons of water be poured over the sink several times all offensive odors will be removed.

Marble-topped washstands and tables are easily stained and soiled, and will soon lose their high polish and lustre unless treated with care. After the marble has been washed the lustre can be restored by rubbing with a soft material; a piece of felt is one of the best things for this purpose. To remove stains of long standing from marble mix together one gill each of soap, soda, and a half gill of turpentine; then add enough powdered pipe clay to make a stiff paste. Apply the mixture with a brush, and let it remain on for two or three days, then wipe it off. Repeat the operation if necessary.

Turpentine gives a high polish to tinware, and is also very useful for cleaning bathtub enamel which has become discolored. Dip a cloth in the turpentine, rub the stains part and polish with a soft, clean cloth.

BEATRICE CAREY.

About Staring.

"Did you notice that man staring at you?" asks one girl of another on the street car. "No," is the answer, "I did not."

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Apple Recipes.

Apple Pudding.—Add to one and a half cupfuls of strained stewed apples the juice of an orange, the grated rind and juice of half a lemon, 3 tablespoonfuls of sherry, three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, and two tablespoonfuls of gelatin soaked in cold water and then dissolved in hot water. Stir the mixture until it thickens a little, then fold in the whites of three eggs whipped to a stiff froth, or a half-pint of whipped cream. Turn it into a mold, and when cold serve with whipped cream.

Apple Compote.—Peel and core seven good-sized apples, and put them in cold water, to which the juice of a lemon has been added; then blanch them in this water until tender enough to give a little don't. Lift them out carefully, and arrange them in the serving dish. Now add a lump of loaf sugar to each apple, and lemon to flavor. Boil all to

thinks that life is too short to spend it worrying over conditions which she can not remedy or remove. So she takes her walks abroad with comfort and decorum, losing nothing of modesty. Even with the staring, Americans are much more chivalrous than foreigners, and women enjoy a much greater freedom here. In France and other European countries an unaccompanied girl would be spoken to in a moment, and shopping or taking walks alone is unheard of.

BEATRICE CAREY.

Macaroni Milanese.—Melt a quarter cupful of butter or dripping in a saucepan, and then saute in it an onion, also thin, a stalk of celery, cut into cubes, and a sprig of parsley; stir, to keep from burning, and when of a golden brown add a can of tomato, season with salt and pepper and let simmer about half an hour, or until the watery juice has evaporated. Meanwhile cook half a package of macaroni in boiling salted water; let boil about twenty minutes, or until tender, but not long enough to make it shapeless, drain and rinse in cold water, then set in a hot place. Press the tomato sauce through a sieve fine enough to keep back the seeds, but not so fine as to hold back the pulp, which should be of the consistency of thick cream. Dust a hot platter with cheese, cover with macaroni, pour over sauce, add grated cheese, then more macaroni sauce and cheese until all is used. Then with a spoon and a fork gently turn over the macaroni until it is thoroughly mixed with the sauce. Now add a generous sprinkling of cheese to the top and serve. Mix it quickly that the macaroni may be served hot.

Charles Edward Hamilton, fellow of the Royal Geographical society, died in London, England. He was the explorer who was hanged by Arabs in the Sudan escaped by the breaking of the camel rope by which he

Materials and Trimmings for Mid-Summer Wear

BY DOROTHY DALE.

The newest gowns are certainly very beautiful in coloring and design and the woman who has any cleverness in selecting her costumes can be charmingly gowned for midsummer festivities. At this time the warlike ones have to be replaced by the addition of a fresh frock or two, but greater bargains in sheer fabrics and trimming materials are to be found in the shops, and if one is able to make one's own gowns, the cost is very slight.

The princess lines are still preferred for the handsome lingerie frock, although the princess effect is often obtained by joining the blouse and skirt with lace. A frock of this type, entirely handmade and worn over a soft slip of India silk is charming, but does not speak of the master hand as does the purely princess model in which the lines are obtained by clever cutting and skilful handling of tucks, though a gown of this latter type is apt to be of appalling price to the average woman.

The notion of having a delicate lingerie skirt worn with a coat of heavier material has long been popular, but variations and new ideas are shown on it each season. Picturesque little coats of colored shantung almost entirely covered with hand embroidery, either in soutache or silks are being worn this summer in Paris with lingerie skirts, as well as with sheer skirts

of net, silk mousseline, etc. Soutache embroidery is the epidemic of the season, and by the lavish use of motifs frocks are made; distressingly expensive, though beautiful and elegant. The finest of braid is used and is applied on edges as a rule. Generally the braidings in color the material to which it is applied, and the materials on which it is used vary from finest mull to the most substantial linen or cloth.

The fllet lines and nets embroidered in one or several shades are a conspicuous feature of this kind of trimming, and some of these embroidered fllet nets are extremely effective and handsome. They are found in Roumanian designs, but perhaps the most popular idea is that of dyed net embroidered boldly in red, orange, or in several shades of the self-color, with sometimes a bit of gold thread in the design.

Of all the guipure frocks, the simplest and most numerous are those of supple-line, showing a deep V front and skirt fitted in at the hips or net or lace or whatever may be desired. A multitude of changes are founded on this idea, and an astonishing number of ingenious frocks in wool, pongee, taffeta, cotton and linen materials are made up on these lines.

A rather narrow band of silk embroidered in large pastilles of contrasting col-

or makes a very effective finish for surplus folds, and a similar embroidered band, of course, edge the wide over-sleeve. Another supple-line finish which gives smartness without requiring an extravagant amount of handwork is a buttonhole scalloped edge, with an embroidered pastille in the centre of each large scallop and most attractive trim for jump frocks as seen trimmed in this way.

The gown shown in the sketch are all good examples of the latest summer styles. The first figure at the left was drawn from a costume of pale pink mull, with insertions of val lace. The back of the gown is shown, and special attention is called to the long, graceful lines given by the panels of lace insertion.

The middle figure shows a good design for either voile, linen, or silk. The original was of pale blue tulle, the skirt being trimmed with bands of tucking, and the waist had for trimming pieces of heavy blue lace, the yoke and undersleeves being of sheer cream mull and lace.

The third frock was taken from a French model in gray green voile, of a very sheer silky texture. The bodice was cut out in rounded pieces which came up over a yoke of blue net, dyed with the same color as the material. Soutache braid was applied in a graceful design about these tabs, and the sleeves were trimmed

