

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

# The Home Circle

## 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 parents of a future to their offspring is merely an incidental factor in the planning. With the largest proportion, small merchants, clerks and men of small salaries, it means almost the impossible to raise money for scholarships.

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 more value; 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 pin and chore 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 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 deposit it in a savings bank at the age of ten years it will amount to \$222.56 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 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 man to 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 two 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 "raining" through the conventional foggy departments 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?"

Not in the government service or 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 an official come up from a government clerk. Here's the romance rather than recommended to President Cleveland as a young fellow "smart as a chain lightning" and he became a subordinate stenographer at the White House. He was not handed a plum by any means, but Cortelyou never got anywhere by favoritism—he just "rained."

Accordingly, he rose to head of the White House office force and became private secretary to President McKinley, a position that until that time had been purely a political post—and a huge joke.

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 is to use any—it seems to worry him. He is one of the few men in public life who can say two columns of words but not in five words. Sparring in words but not in courtesy, he was thus able to hold imperishable conversations per day and of course became not only popular but an economic necessity.

When the new Department of Commerce and Labor was created, an organ was needed, not a statesman, Roosevelt, the third president he worked under, knew his man and plighted him there. Mr. Cortelyou immediately collected around him a force of young men—the Oler and set the pace. They all tried to work as hard as he did, consequently the new department was soon running the smoothest. Then Roosevelt made him head of the Republican National Committee and he had 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 loth vanished. When Congress refused to abolish \$5,000,000 in railroad graft for abolishing the mail, he silently did it himself with a scratch of the pen. Nobody knew that anyone could do it but Congress. It went to Wall street.

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 "rise."

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

## 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 home 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 home 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 arch-

way 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 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 stairleading from it to the third story, each room being provided with ample clothes closets. The bath-room 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 second story a white, with all the shutters stained green. This home would look exceedingly attractive with large drooping trees on either side. It seems to be a foliaged, being simple and plain in outline. With ample shade about it, it would certainly make a very attractive home. In this type of home, you can obtain the most homelike the least money, a home that is especially happy in regard that is warm in winter and cool in summer.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

## 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 do charmingly good for midsummer festivities.

At this time the warlike often has to be replenished 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 gown, 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, frock of this type, not only handsome and worn over a soft slip of India silk is charming, but does not speak of the master hand as the lines are obtained by clever cutting and skilful handling of tiny 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 silk 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 it modish frocks are made, distressingly expensive, though beautiful and elegant. The finest of braids is used and is applied on edges as a rule. Generally the braiding finishes in color the material to which it is applied, and the materials on which it is used vary from finest null to the most substantial lines of cloth.

The flit lines and nets embroidered in one or several shades are a conspicuous example of this kind of trimming, and some of these embroidered flit nets are extremely effective and handsome. These braided trims also show cross-stitch embroidery in Roumanian designs, but perhaps the most popular idea is that of dyed net embroidered boldly in red, orange, or several shades of the self-color, with sometimes a bit of gold thread in the design.

Of all the guimpes, frocks, the simplest and most numerous are those of supple-line, showing a deep V front and back filled in with chiffon or net or lace or whatever may be desired. A multitude of changes are founded on this idea, and an astonishing number of imaginative 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 unbordered band, of course, edge the wide over-leave. 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 frocks.

The gown shown in the sketch are all good examples of the late summer styles. The first figure at the left was drawn from a costume of pale pink null, 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 wide bands of silk embroidered to simulate tucks. The waist had for trimming pieces of heavy flit lace, the robe and undersleeves being of sheer cream null and lace.

The third frock was taken from a French model in grayish green voile, of a very sheer silky texture. The bodice was cut out in rounded pieces which came up over a yoke of flit 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

to carry out the same idea. The little inner yoke and collar were of cream Mechlin 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 marguerite in the second little drawing is done in baby ribbon, on flit net. A row of these motifs gives a charming effect. This may be made of silk ribbon, velvet or soft braid.

Figure three is a lattice of ribbon, and may be applied on voile. The open spaces are filled with bias strips 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 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.

## Hints About Flour and Bread Making

BY SARA CRANFORD.

There is too ready an inclination, when anything goes wrong with the bread, to blame the baker, when in the majority of cases the fault may be traced to the flour. In many other things the best flour is the cheapest, for the better the quality the greater the amount of nutriment obtained. We should not be in a somewhat deficient in fat, except if remedied by the use of butter, which is due to its palatable and digestible qualities.

A good flour has a rich, creamy, yellowish tint, is soft to the touch, and when pressed firmly in the hand, and the hand then opened, the flour will fall apart and not pack evenly. When rubbed between the fingers it is rather granulated. Good flour will take up a considerable amount of moisture. The very white flour, 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 child's liking for sugar is an instance of this quality, for doctors say that children need more sugar than adults.

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 is 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 electro plate in the best 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 enough 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, an oxgall 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 stained parts and polish with a soft, clean cloth.

## The Uses of Ammonia.

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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 see him." "Is he unconcerned and not see him?" is the answer, "I did not see him." "Is he unconcerned and not see him?" is the answer, "I did not see him."

The complaint that so many women make about offensive staring on the street, which of course is a well-disposed gentleman, who believed in the old-fashioned, shrinking style of womanhood, declared that the woman who was not annoyed by the staring which the street-corner, cigarette crowd was sure to give, and did not blush when exposed to the proper sense of modesty that every woman should have.

There may be some truth in this, but a much better way to meet such behavior is not to see it at all. Self-consciousness is written large over many well-behaved and perfectly refined women. They walk along the streets with such a deprecating and timid air that one instinctively looks to see what is the matter, and thereby increases their confusion. A woman of this kind will pass a club or hotel window in perfect misery as she comes under the eye of the loozer. She is made uncomfortable by those men, had lost the self-respect of those men, had lost the self-respect of those men, had lost the self-respect of those men.

On the other hand, the girl who keeps her mind from herself and her appearance and permits herself a quiet naturalness in behavior, will pass these annoyances by and never be aware of their existence. She is genuinely indifferent; she rightly

they cannot live on white flour, while they subsist perfectly well on the "discarded" part. The whole wheat bread is light and flaky, when properly made, and is a rather grayish tinge.

In 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 are plenty of meat prefer the white bread, while the person with a preference for the vegetable diet will choose the entire wheat bread. Children are usually fond of 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.

SARA CRANFORD.

FRESHEN UP.

"Keep still there, don't make a noise! I've surely got a bit. Now, what's that? A big fat cat!"

It'll be a pretty sight.

Ab, ha, he's coming!

Get, how big!

But—hand! what's that?

A piece of old boat!

BEATRICE CAREY.

## 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 when touched. Lift them out carefully and arrange them on the serving dish. Now add a lump of loaf sugar to each apple, and lemon to flavor. Boil all to-

BEATRICE CAREY.

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