

# The Married Life of Helen and Warren

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EVEN A SERIOUS ILLNESS DOES NOT DIVERT HELEN'S MIND FROM PETTY DETAILS

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Mabel Herbert Urner

"O—no, wait!" Helen, moaned. Helen, rocking back and forth in a paroxysm of pain. "It may wear off in a moment." Warren, who had started to phone for the doctor, paused in the doorway, a rumpled, pale, muscular figure, scratching his head in sleepy indecision, but ready for any turn.

"The hot-water bottle," he quavered, drawing the cover about her as she sat hunched up in bed.

With snapping, heelless slippers, Warren shuffled into the bathroom, reappearing with the unperfumed, air-puffed, which Helen, too sick to be critical, huddled against her.

"Oh—oh," at another gripping pain. "Oh, do you think it's appendicitis?" "We'll have the doctor and find out," turning with anxious determination to the phone.

Even in her convulsive pains Helen speculated worriedly over the double fee of a midnight call.

"Doctor Kelly?—This is Mr. Curtis." Helen stopped her moaning to listen. "Mrs. Curtis is suffering with violent cramps.—No, we died at home.—No—no fish nor clam.—As soon as you can.—An ice bag?"

"Oh, is he coming?" in the throes of another cramp.

"Soon as he can get here. Where'll I find the bag?"

"We haven't any," her teeth chattered.

Grumbling about the things you ought to have in case of sickness, Warren stumbled out to the kitchen for pickles. The sound of a bottle being picked and re-purged with some cracked ice clumsily wrapped in a red-salvaged towel.

"That's a ten towel," wailed Helen.

"Now, never mind about that. There, how does that feel?"

"Oh, Warren, those shades," shivering under the icy application. "They cut the light in."

"Nobody's up, anyway," glancing at the darkened windows opposite as he jerked down the shades.

"It's getting the bed wet," hissing off the ice compress. "Oh, oh," writhing under another attack. "They're growing worse! Oh, why doesn't he come?"

"It won't be long now—he's on the way," putting a comforting arm about her.

"Oh, I can't stand this—I can't! It's appendicitis, I know it is!"

Sitting on the bed, Warren made her lean against him while he smoothed her moist hair. But the pain was too great. Even his endearing arms could not soothe her, and she drew away with a feverish gasp.

"Can't you do something? Why doesn't he come—why doesn't he come?"

"He'll be here now in a few moments," Warren kept assuring her. But there was an anguished half-hour before the clamorous bell announced the doctor's arrival.

With professional solicitude he bent over the bed. A hurried examination, a thrust of a hypodermic, and almost at once the sharp pains succumbed to the soothing influence of the morphine.

"Oh, will I need a nurse?" Helen caught their murmured comments.

"Doctor thinks you'd better have one for a few days," nodded Warren.

"It's not appendicitis?" excitedly. "I won't have an operation?"

"That's what we want to avoid," pacified the doctor. "Now don't talk. I want you to try to sleep."

A nurse—a trained nurse! Helen's drugged thoughts were groping with the difficulties and expense. Would there be enough clean linen? All nurses were wastefully extravagant with towels and bedclothes.

They would have to send for Mrs. O'Grady—Dora could not do all the washing. Where would she find time to sleep? Oh, they were so glad for a nurse or for sickness.

Aroused from her broodings, she stared up at Warren with an anxious "Has the doctor gone?"

"No, he's phoned for a nurse—he's waiting till she comes."

Yielding to the languor of the drug, Helen lapsed into a drowsy stupor only to be startled by another ringing, alarmingly loud in the early stillness.

Warren stayed beside her; it was the doctor who answered the door. Again that low-voiced murmuring in the hall.

"Miss Saunders'll be with you in a moment," the doctor returned to the bedside.

Had the nurse gone into her dressing room? Was it much disordered? Helen tried to remember what she had left lying about.

A rustle of skirts and the white-garbed nurse appeared, her appraising glance and with swift intuition Helen knew she would not like her. She was about thirty, tall, dark, with

## THE KITCHEN CABINET

A man's value in the world is estimated and paid for according to the ability he uses, not what he possesses.

All who would joy win, must share it.

Happiness was born a twin.

—Byron.

### COOLING THINGS FOR HOT DAYS.

Ice-cold coffee diluted about half the strength used when serving it hot, is a most refreshing



cool drink for warm weather. Serve it with a slice of lemon in each cup.

**Iced Cocoa.**—Sift a cupful of cocoa with three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, pour a cupful of hot water over the mixture and boil until a rich sirup results. Keep this in a jar in the ice chest and when wishing to serve it, a tablespoonful of the sirup is stirred into a glass of cold milk. Cocoa is liked by some with a very little vanilla flavor and a teaspoonful of cornstarch to give it more richness. A pinch of cinnamon or cloves is an optional addition liked by some. Chill the cocoa, mix it with sugar and cream and serve with whipped cream on top.

**Fruit Mint Julep.**—Boil three pints of water and one and a half pounds of sugar ten minutes. Remove from the heat and add a packed cupful of mint leaves. Cover and let stand ten minutes. Strain through two thicknesses of cheesecloth and cool. Strain the juice of 12 lemons, add one and a half cupfuls each of orange and strawberry juice and turn into the mint sirup; let blend at least an hour. When ready to serve pour a quart of charged water over a large piece of ice in the punchbowl, then turn in the mint julep. Sprigs of mint and a few slices of fresh strawberries make a pretty addition to the bowl.

The secret of fine-flavored iced tea is to make it fresh. Draw the tea through three minutes, then pour it over ice and let stand in a chilled ice bowl. Serve by filling glasses one-third full of shaved ice and top with a bit of lemon. Let each person sweeten to his own taste.

**Gingerade.**—This is a drink which should be used as it is not palatable but economical. Stir a tablespoonful of ginger with four of sugar, add a pint of chilled water and serve when cold. Scotch like a dash of vinegar, others a little molasses instead of sugar for sweetening. This is an old-fashioned harvest drink.

**Orangeade.**—For this simple drink allow a pint of water, sugar to each pint of orange juice with the juice of one lemon. Add sugar to taste and stand near the ice until ready to serve. At serving time blend an egg very light and pour the liquid over it. Serve at once.

Our greatest glory consists not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.—Oliver Goldsmith.

It's the man's own fault that generally gets him in a pull.

### ECONOMY HINTS.

When vegetables such as lettuce are wilted do not throw them away, wash in cold water then place in a milk tightly covered and let stand an hour or two when the crisp freshness will have returned. Parsley may be kept for over three weeks, by washing it carefully and then putting it into a glass jar with a cover well screwed on. It will keep for weeks.

Once or twice during the time it is kept, shaking off the surplus water. A coffee can is the receptacle for crisping lettuce or parsley as it is easier to handle from a large-mouthed receptacle.

This is the season for mushrooms and they may be found in odd pastures or woods in abundance, affording delicious food at little cost. Raspberries and strawberries keep better when spread out on a platter or plate, in fact twice as long as when heaped in a dish; the weight of the berries crush and spoil them.

**Oatmeal Cookies.**—Take two cupfuls of fine or ground oatmeal which has been browned, two cupfuls of flour, one egg, a half cupful of your milk and a tablespoonful of sugar. Mix a cupful of shortening and a cupful of sugar, add raisins and nuts and drop from a teaspoon on a well-greased baking pan.

**Rhubarb** is delicious baked, using a cupful of sugar to a pint of finely cut rhubarb. Bake in an earthen dish until jellylike in consistency.

**Rhubarb Cup Pudding.**—Put a tablespoonful of softened butter into a buttered cup. Pour boiling water on a pint of bread crumbs and let them soak until soft and then drain. Add a well beaten egg to the crumbs, a tablespoonful of sugar and a little nutmeg. Turn this over the rhubarb in the cups and bake. Add a cupful of chopped peanuts that have been carefully cleaned from the hard brown outer shell to the crumbs and bake until a small bread pan to cut in slices to fry. Other nuts such as hickory or walnut meats may be added, but the peanuts are so common that they are always in the market.

**Useful in Electrical Work.** A material especially suitable for switchboards, panelboards, barriers, insulator washers and the like, which is moisture-proof against all high electrical resistance is required, is a natural stone that, after impregnation with an insulating compound, is rendered a homogeneous material entirely nonabsorbent of moisture. Its electric strength becomes so greatly increased that a board of one inch in thickness will not puncture under 125,000 volts.

## What Well Dressed Women Will Wear



Net, Loveliest of Summer Fabrics.

Whoever first wore threads of cotton or silk into fine net might have been inspired by the morning mist that rises from lakes and seas. An ambition to clothe human beings in something as cool and airy and as little burdensome as the mist itself, has wedded designers to the idea that net is the loveliest of all things for summer dresses. They go on turning out new models of many kinds, for net lends itself to many styles. And women go on buying net gowns for daytime and for evening wear, for the sake of beauty and summer comfort.

A white net frock is shown in the picture made over a slip of organdie in white also. But it is one of the advantages of the net frock that slips worn under it may lend it color and help add that spice of variety which

lends zest to dress. Each frock merits one or two colored slips in addition to one in white, giving it a wide range.

The collar in this particular model is prettily edged with a ruffle of net and ornamented with a very simple suggestion of silk spun-needle braid. It is so large that it is really a cape falling more than half way to the waist at the back. Braid on the bodice defines the neck and the edge of the belt. It outlines a panel from waist to hem in the front of the skirt.

A wide tuck is set in the skirt above the hem and the straight, plain sleeves are relieved by a similar tuck.

Pocketless gown is not in the mind of anyone this summer, hence large pockets at each side of the skirt make an excellent place for more braid. Crochet buttoning in groups of three put the finishing touch on bodice and belt.



Rival Fabrics in Children's Dresses.

White voile is making an important place for itself in the wardrobe of very little girls. It promises to rival India linen and batiste, or to out-rival them, as available for the plainer than the more elaborate. It is a one-piece pattern with a very narrow round yoke in embroidered swiss organdie. What distinguishes it as new is the addition of pieces at the front that imitate a little jacket or cape—in the back extended into a cape collar. The little yoke is finished with val edging, drawn up with narrow satin ribbon, tied in a bow at the front. Two tiny silk roses are made of narrow ribbon and posed on the cape at the front.

The dress of yellow shown in the picture is plain, with the skirt set on to a straight yoke and finished with a very wide hem. The hemmed edge of the yoke extends over the skirt, like a tuck and a row of brie stitching in undercut crochet cotton defines the top of the hem. Its lower edge and the edges of the collar and cuffs are all finished with a very small crochet edge of fine mercerized cotton thread, usually

in a light pink or blue. A very narrow hem is basted in the material and the edge crocheted through it.

Another little dress trimmed with val insertion and edging is shown. It is a one-piece pattern with a very narrow round yoke in embroidered swiss organdie. What distinguishes it as new is the addition of pieces at the front that imitate a little jacket or cape—in the back extended into a cape collar. The little yoke is finished with val edging, drawn up with narrow satin ribbon, tied in a bow at the front. Two tiny silk roses are made of narrow ribbon and posed on the cape at the front.

At a British Red Cross sale a pound of sausage was sold for 25s.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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### LESSON FOR JULY 15.

HEZEKIAH, THE FAITHFUL KING.

LESSON TEXT.—Isaiah, vi. 1-13. GOLDEN TEXT.—"That cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him.—Heb. 11:6

The reformation under Hezekiah is one of the bright and attractive spots in the latter history of the kingdom of Israel. It was a most thorough reformation and God set his seal upon it in many wonderful ways. Teachers ought to give their classes a comprehensive view of all that Hezekiah did, as recorded in II Chron., chapters 29-32.

I. Hezekiah's Proclamation. (rv. 1-6). The proper introduction to this lesson would be to return to chapter twenty-nine and note the restoration of the worship of Jehovah. How it began in one man's heart, Hezekiah; how he called the people to be clean (29:15), then called upon a cleansing of the house of God and its restoration (rv. 18, 19). How he called them to renewed sacrifice and worship (rv. 20, 21). The restoration of the sin-offering and of the burnt-offering, and the result of these offerings in the Levitical music and in the worship of the great congregation (20, 28). The sequel of song always follows and accompanies a true revival of religion. Having consecrated themselves unto the Lord, Hezekiah's side of this proclamation. The consecration of the people, as referred in chapter 29, was very complete. (See rv. 31-36.) Hezekiah was a man of deep discernment as well as of true piety. He saw the meaning of the sacrifice of redemption and put the passover forward as the very heart-center of the worship of Jehovah. (See rv. 1, 2.) Whoever understands the passover, understands God's way of salvation! (See Exodus 12:1-13; I Cor. 5:7, 8; Rom. 3:25, 28; John 1:29.) Hezekiah did not confine his call to those of Israel alone, but extended it beyond its borders to the people of Ephraim, thus manifesting the true missionary spirit. Hezekiah had ample Scriptural warrant keeping this passover out of his regular order (rv. 29:1). God is not a God of time or place. Wherever obedience is possible, He approves. Hezekiah, however, did not act upon his own initiative. For so we count (See 2.) The man who is the most cleanly led of God is the man who is most eager and anxious to know how God is leading other men and will listen most patiently to their counsel. The fact that the people had not gathered themselves together at Jerusalem for a long time, might have warranted a further delay. Not so with this enthusiastic young king! He was not bound by precedent, but was anxious to please God.

II. Hezekiah's Exhortation (rv. 7-13). Hezekiah began his exhortation by calling attention to the "trespasses of their fathers" (v. 7). At the same time he reminds them that if God gave them over to desolation because they themselves were "stiff-necked" (v. 8) and yielded not themselves unto the Lord to enter his sanctuary, which he had sanctified unto them, they would come under the fierceness of God's wrath, for they had turned from the Lord; they had "reproached against the Lord God of their fathers." Because of that trespass God had "given them up to desolation." Literally he had made them "an astonishment." This astonishment and desolation was well known, "as ye see" (v. 7). Anyone with eyes open can see today the desolation of individuals, of families, communities and nations who trespass against God. For a generation we have had the duty of Christ and the inspiration of his Word called into question and that the individual man is the deator of his own conscience and life, and it is because men have departed from their faithful allegiance to Jesus Christ and fall to obey his command, that we see the strife and desolation of today.

The first departure caused people to be "stiff-necked" and Jehovah is calling them to repentance, but they would not hear (see Ch. 34:13; Ex. 32:9; Rom. 10:21). In place of this "stiff-neckedness" their hearts Hezekiah entreats them to turn again to the Lord and not to be stiff-necked as were their fathers (v. 8). If they will turn again unto the Lord (v. 9) they will find compassion so that they shall again enter his gracious and merciful dealings. Having yielded themselves they were to enter into communion with him and "enter into his rest" which he had "sanctified forever." They were also to serve him. Most blessed results were to follow from their repentance and their children and their children's children were to be cleansed from their iniquity, surrender, communion and service, which was based upon the fact that Jehovah is gracious and merciful" (Ex. 34:6, 7; Ps. 86:15; Jonah 4:2; Matt. 7:12). Then, as now, there were those who would not yield themselves to God's gracious invitation. As the priests passed through the count of Ephraim and Manasse, even unto Zebulun, they were "laughed to scorn and some mocked" (rv. 10).

III. Hezekiah's Prayer (rv. 14-19). Hezekiah's prayer was a beautiful example of a man who was truly God-fearing. He began by acknowledging his own sin and the sin of his fathers, and then he turned to the Lord with a heart of repentance and a desire for mercy. Hezekiah's prayer was a beautiful example of a man who was truly God-fearing. He began by acknowledging his own sin and the sin of his fathers, and then he turned to the Lord with a heart of repentance and a desire for mercy.

IV. Hezekiah's Faith (rv. 20-25). Hezekiah's faith was a beautiful example of a man who was truly God-fearing. He began by acknowledging his own sin and the sin of his fathers, and then he turned to the Lord with a heart of repentance and a desire for mercy. Hezekiah's faith was a beautiful example of a man who was truly God-fearing. He began by acknowledging his own sin and the sin of his fathers, and then he turned to the Lord with a heart of repentance and a desire for mercy.

V. Hezekiah's Victory (rv. 26-32). Hezekiah's victory was a beautiful example of a man who was truly God-fearing. He began by acknowledging his own sin and the sin of his fathers, and then he turned to the Lord with a heart of repentance and a desire for mercy. Hezekiah's victory was a beautiful example of a man who was truly God-fearing. He began by acknowledging his own sin and the sin of his fathers, and then he turned to the Lord with a heart of repentance and a desire for mercy.