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Own



Worth  
several times its  
price because the

## LUXURY Lather Brush

is an article of the highest quality which accomplishes better than has heretofore been possible three important results:

**LATHERS BETTER THAN YOUR OLD BRUSH:** Made of choicest Beau Blanc French Bristles blended with PURE Badger Hair in just the right proportions to give elasticity and best lathering qualities. Bristles are vulcanized in hard rubber—can't pull out. Open handle of hard rubber at right angles. As handy as a hair-brush and you can hang it up.

**SOFTENS THE BEARD BETTER THAN YOUR HAND:** The little rubber fingers are made of best refined Para, soft as velvet. Will quickly soften the most wiry beard, but cannot irritate the tenderest skin. Makes possible a daily shave with comfort.

**MASSAGES THE FACE WHILE LATHERING:** No time lost. Delicate, pleasant and sure in its invigorating, skin-strengthening benefits. Prevents blackheads and improves the complexion by cleaning out the pores. Cures ingrowing beard and banishes skin troubles.

Used with shaving stick, powder, cream or mug, the LUXURY gives more satisfaction in shaving than any other toilet article ever devised.

### BOOK—"Well Lathered is Half Shaved"—FREE

This book tells the correct way to apply lather and use a razor. Send your dealer's name.

If your dealer hasn't the LUXURY LATHER BRUSH, send us \$3.00 and we will send one prepaid by return mail. Use it a month and test our claims; then if you are willing to part with it return the brush and we will refund your money. Write us.

Luxury Sales Company, 384 River St., Troy, N. Y.

# SANITOL

The digestive juices of the stomach start from the mouth.

To have them properly perform their duty of digesting the food you eat, they should be free from all germs, — antiseptically clean. By brushing your teeth morning and night with Sanitol Tooth Powder or Sanitol Tooth Paste, the teeth and mouth are purged of impurities. The benefit is immediate and lasts for hours. It's a matter of **your health**. Get Sanitol to-day.

25c. wherever toilet articles are sold.  
Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co. St. Louis

(Continued from page 824.)

ings. The artist has shown a happy faculty of catching the poet's mood and thought, with the result that the text and illustrations form a rare combination of literary and pictorial art.

Leupp, Francis E. *The Indian and His Problem*. 8vo, pp. 639. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2 net.

The ex-Commissioner for Indian Affairs shows in this book how admirably fitted he was for the work which his country entrusted him with. He admires the aborigines, with their capacity for the attainment of lofty character, their aristocratic pride of race, their courage and fortitude. Mr. Leupp has made a careful study of the Indian problem which has recently sunk into the background in view of the problem presented by the emancipated negro of the South. By frequent association with the Indian as he is at present he knows all the advantages and disadvantages of the reservation system. He condemns the idea that the Indian, while comporting himself with propriety, should be forbidden to pass beyond the boundary of the territories allotted to him. He should enjoy the freedom of the American citizen in this respect. He shows that the Indian is capable of making, keeping, and shrewdly investing money. He points out what the Indian needs in the way of practical education. Yet he disbelieves in the coming of any Indian Booker Washington. This conclusion of his is based on the fact that the negro people form a solid unit which has been made more universal by their enslavement to one race of white men. This makes it possible to handle them as a whole, to prescribe one system of education for them, and to address them in one language. The Indians, on the contrary, are not only divided up into various nations, each with its customs, its language, and even its religion, but they are at different stages of civilization (judged by the American standard) and in many cases even their costume is primeval, altho they are rapidly falling into line under the influence of missionary and educational work among them. Sympathy and common sense underlie the conclusions arrived at by the author of a remarkable book.

McDonough, Rev. M. V. *The Chief Sources of Sin. Seven Discourses on Pride, Covetousness, Lust, Anger, Gluttony, Envy, Sloth*. 16mo, pp. 114. New York: John Murphy Co. 75 cents.

McSorley, Joseph. *The Sacrament of Duty and Other Essays*. 12mo, pp. 284. New York: The Columbus Press.

We are sorry that this bright little book, which is intended to encourage the aim at high ideals in life, should be disfigured, at least on the outside, by a title that seems pretentious. We do not understand the metaphor by which duty should be called a sacrament. Nevertheless, we must give praise to the candor and open-mindedness of these clever essays, nine in number, from which people of all denominations may glean much sensible advice and even comfort. The author is a Paulist Father, president of St. Thomas College at the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Marks, Jeannette, and Moody, Julia. *A Holiday with the Birds*. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 211. New York: Harper & Bros. 75 cents.

Marshall, Edward, and Dacey, Charles T. *In Old Kentucky. A Story of the Bluegrass and the* (Continued on page 828)

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# “Behind the Scenes”



**Time**—One hour before the “curtain goes up.”

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**The Cast**—A man and wife who insist on being “Pompeian Clean” before “being seen.”

**She**—A woman who has discovered how Pompeian Massage Cream freshens and clears the complexion; how it rubs in and rolls out; how it brings out pore-dirt that even soap and water can't reach; how it removes “shine” and sallowness; how it does the work of face-powders without their harmful, pore-clogging results; and how it preserves youth and beauty by preventing wrinkles and other ravages of time and worry.

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☞ BOTH OF THEM have long considered Pompeian a household product whose presence is a true delight and whose absence is a cause of regret.

☞ POMPEIAN has been known to the public only 8 years, but today enjoys the largest patron-

age of all face creams. There are several million constant users of Pompeian. This should indicate much merit. Ask Her to write “Pompeian” on tomorrow's shopping list.

Sold by all dealers, 50c., 75c. and \$1.

# POMPEIAN

## Massage Cream

☞ **“Don't envy a good complexion; use Pompeian and have one.”** ☞

**Don't! Don't! Don't!** If you are seriously interested in possessing a clear, fresh complexion, you **must not confuse** Pompeian Massage Cream with “cold” or “grease” creams. The latter have their uses, and we have not one word to say against them.

But Pompeian Massage Cream is entirely different in purpose, use and results. “Cold” or “grease” creams are rubbed onto the skin and stay there. Pompeian Massage Cream *enters* the pores, and in a few seconds *rolls out*, bringing with it all the infecting pore-dirt that even your best soap couldn't reach.



**Get a Trial Jar** You have been reading and hearing about Pompeian for years. You have meant to buy Pompeian from one of the 50,000 dealers that sell it, but perhaps have not done so. **Cut off - Coupon NOW before paper is lost.** This is your chance to discover what a vast difference there is between an ordinary “cold” cream and a scientifically made Massage Cream like Pompeian. Fill out the coupon today and prepare for a delightful surprise when you receive our quarter-ounce trial jar. When writing enclose 6 cents in coin or United States stamps.

**Pompeian Manufacturing Co., 15 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio**

*Library Slips Saved (one in every package) means Magazines and Books earned.*

It is this *rolling out* feature which distinguishes Pompeian from “cold or “grease” creams. It is this rubbing-in and rubbing-out process which keeps the skin free from blackheads, sallowness and premature wrinkles. Use all the good “cold” creams you care to, but to acquire a natural clearness and freshness you *must* treat your skin to the cleansing and stimulating effect of a Pompeian massage with Pompeian Massage Cream. All dealers 50c, 75c and \$1. Cream sent to all parts of the world, postage paid, if dealer can't supply you.

**Pompeian Mfg. Co.**  
15 Prospect St.  
Cleveland, Ohio

**Gentlemen:** Enclosed find 6c. Please send me a special trial jar of Pompeian Massage Cream.

*Cut out along this line. Fill in and mail today!*

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cannot be compared to the old style shaving soaps in any form. It is made of pure ingredients from nature's own unadulterated lather-making products, and is a condensed property that instantly brushes into a rich, creamy, lasting lather.

*Softens the Hardest Beard  
Soothes the Tenderest Skin*

EVERY  
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150 SHAVES—25 CENTS**  
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*Johnson & Johnson*

Dept. 4-C, New Brunswick, N. J.

(Continued from page 826)

Mountains, Founded on Charles T. Dazey's play. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: G. W. Dillingham. \$1.50.

**New York, A Brief History of the City Hall Park of.** With an Appeal for its Preservation. 8vo, pp. 40. With Frontispiece and Map. New York: The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Tribune Building.

Among the good influences working for the preservation of the New York City Hall Park against its threatened invasion by a huge building to be used as a county court-house, the American Scenic Society has been a leader. The present pamphlet is issued as part of its work in increasing the protest of public-spirited citizens against that invasion. It appears from this pamphlet that the area of the park fifty years ago comprized 10 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres, whereas now, owing to the invasions already made, it comprizes only 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The proposed court-house would reduce the unoccupied space by perhaps one-fourth of the 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres. A further harm would be that it would quite overshadow the present City Hall—"one of the architectural treasures of the city." The author of the pamphlet regards as "the crowning disaster to the park," the use of it by the Federal Government as a site for the post-office. This disaster dates from 1867.

The writer has compiled a mass of interesting historical information concerning this plot of ground. It has been virtually a park ever since the Dutch settled on Manhattan Island, when they used it as a common field for the pasturage of cattle. In 1687, under the Dongan Charter, it was granted to the corporation of the city by the Duke of York, being then "a wild, uncultivated tract on the outskirts of civilization." Among the notable associations of the place are the execution, on or overlooking the park, of Lieutenant-Governor Leisler and his son-in-law, Jacob Milborne, in 1691. On the site of the City Hall, in 1736 was erected an almshouse which long remained there. In the northeast corner was erected, soon after 1757, a new jail, afterward known as the Debtors' Prison, then as the Register's Office, and in recent times as the Hall of Records. This building was not demolished until 1903. The City Hall Building dates from 1803, when the first foundation stone was laid. When completed it was often referred to as "the finest public edifice in the United States."

The park has often been associated with great public affairs. When the Dutch fleet arrived in 1673 to possess itself anew of the city, 600 men who had landed on the island were formed in battle-line in this park, and thence marched to the city, which lay below Wall Street, and secured its surrender by the English. For long years the park continued to be a popular rallying-place. Here under the English were celebrated the King's birthday, the Gun-powder-Plot discovery, and other anniversaries. During the Stamp-Act troubles, mass-meetings were held there, and the Lieutenant-Governor was burned in effigy. When the act was repealed a mass-meeting was here convened to celebrate the event. The park became a rallying-place for the Sons of Liberty during the Revolution, and here were erected several Liberty Poles, each of which, from time to time, was torn down by English sympathizers. In the last instance armed conflict ensued at John and William Streets, where was

fought the Battle of Golden Hill, in which, as many historians assert, was shed the first blood of the Revolution. In 1774 a mass-meeting protesting against the Boston Port Bill was held in the park.

After the evacuation of Boston, 1776, when the seat of war was transferred to New York, these grounds became a camping- and drilling-place for American troops, the space being barricaded. Here Alexander Hamilton, in 1776, first appeared publicly as a captain of artillery, and soon afterward first met Washington, whose close associate he afterward became, not only in military but in State affairs. Here in 1776 was read the Declaration of Independence, soon after its adoption in Philadelphia, and from here, after the reading of that document, a joyous crowd marched down to Bowling Green, where they hauled from its pedestal a leaden statue of George III., which afterward, by the melting process, was converted into bullets with which to pelt British soldiers. After the Revolution the City Hall Park became a center of almost every public demonstration that occurred in the city. Here was given a reception to Lafayette; here was the scene of the Erie-Canal celebration; the Croton-Water celebration; the reception to the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., and many other notable ceremonies.

The pamphlet calls attention to the fact that the Federal Government occupies a large part of the original park grounds for a post-office, but only on condition that the building shall be used for no other purposes than a post-office and court-house. Apparently the only hope of restoring the park to its original condition by the demolition of the post-office building, as advocated by the Scenic Society, lies in the eventual abandonment of the site for Federal uses. The price paid to the city for the ground by the Federal Government was only \$500,000. It seems not unreasonable to hope that, at some day not far distant, the Federal Government may be induced to restore the land to the city for the sum originally paid, the building being demolished, and the site once more converted into park grounds. A better solution still would ensue, if the Federal government were to abandon the site.

**Preble, Henry.** Translated by. The Source of "Jerusalem the Golden." Together with Other Pieces Attributed to Bernard of Cluny. Introduction, Notes, and Annotated Bibliography, by Samuel Macauley Jackson. 12mo, pp. 207. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. \$1.38 postpaid.

**Pulitzer, Ralph.** New York Society on Parade. 8vo, pp. 141. New York and London: Harper & Bros. \$1.20 net.

Society on parade is society in evening dress. It is, in fact, the aristocracy of the metropolis at play, whether at dinner, at the opera, or at a ball. For there is an aristocracy in New York, this writer assures us, "whose elevation" is not anything inherited, but is "largely artificial"; for, "in New York, the constant contortions of society are indispensable to create and maintain a precarious upper class." These "contortions" include dinners at half-past eight. He describes the details of these feasts, "the first fifteen minutes of which are generally their best, for hunger is essentially a spontaneous emotion." There appears, however, to be nothing in New York dinners to distinguish them from those of Paris or London. Dulness is cosmopolitan, and as in Europe, so in

(Continued on page 830)

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