

A FRENCH WEDDING

It is always an important affair in France.

Especially a pretty sight in the Country Districts. Including a Walk Along the Dusty Highroad—Long Programme Carried Out.

Sometimes a country wedding passed, and that was always a pretty sight. A marriage is always an important affair in France in every class of life. There are long discussions with all the members of the two families. The cure, the notary, the patron (if the young man is a workman), are all consulted and there are as many negotiations and agreements in the most humble families as in the grand monde of the Faubourg St. Germain. Almost all French parents give a dot of some kind to their children, and whatever the sum is, either five hundred francs or two thousand, it is always scrupulously paid over to the notary. The wedding-day is a long one. After the religious ceremony in the church, all the wedding party—members of the two families and a certain number of friends—adjourn to the hotel of the little town for a breakfast, which is long and most abundant. Then comes the crowning glory of the day—a country walk along the dusty highroad to some wood or meadow where they can spend the whole afternoon. It is pretty to see the little procession trudging along—the bride in all her wedding garments, white dress, white shoes, wreath, and veil; the groom in a dress coat, top-hat, white cravat and waistcoat, with a white-ribbon bow on his sleeve. Almost all the girls and young women are dressed in white or light colors; the mothers and grandmothers (the whole family turns out) in black, with flowers in their bonnets. There is usually a fiddler walking ahead making most remarkable sounds on his old cracked instrument, and the younger members of the party take an occasional gallop along the road. They are generally very gay; there is much laughing, and, from time to time, a burst of song. It is always a mystery to me how the bride keeps her dress and petticoat so clean, but she does, with that extraordinary knack all Frenchwomen seem to have of holding up their skirts. They passed often under the wall of the chateau, for a favorite resting-place was in our woods at the entrance of the allée verte, where it widens out a little; the moss makes a beautiful mat carpet, and the big trees give a perfect shade. We heard sounds of merriment one day when we were passing and we stopped to look on from behind the bushes, where we couldn't be seen.—From "Chateau and Country Life in France."

Coat of Taffetas and Lace. It is the most emphatic expression of the latest modes to develop fancy coats in heavy lace, combined with strappings of taffetas or satin, and whether the coat takes the form of a redingote or a paletot, is a matter



of personal taste. A delicious little French model is the one shown here contrived of baby crochet lace, mounted over very soft silk veiled with chiffon. The coat is short-waisted with a suggestion of a girle done in taffetas, decorated with tiny buttons.

Strappings of the taffeta appear about the sleeves and shoulders and the silk also forms little postillions at the back that are finished in long points from which depend heavy white silk tassels.

The coat is worn over a graceful skirt of silk crepe de Chine, tucked and inset with bands of baby crochet. While the skirt and coat are made en suite, each can be worn independently and any lace less expensive than baby crochet can be used to duplicate this very smart model.

The hat is ornamented with a single plume and a band of silk at the base of the crown, secured with a fancy hatpin.

Canning Crab-Apples.

In canning crab-apples, leave on the stems and cook very carefully in the syrup to prevent breaking. This is a beautiful-looking fruit when preserved whole in a clear red jelly.

HOW RACE FEELING VARIES.

Chinaman Hated in California, But Not in Mississippi.

If you go to California today, you find an immense and irrepressible feeling of race antagonism against the Chinaman, and virtually none at all against the negro. There is race knowledge concerning Chinamen, and enough Chinamen there to constitute a race menace, but not enough negroes, says John Sharp Williams, in the "Metropolitan Magazine."

If you go to Vermont, you will find none against either. If you go to Mississippi, you will find the same irrepressible outbreaking of antagonism between the white and the negro races, and very little against the Chinese.

A Chinaman, well dressed and behaving himself, taking dinner at a Mississippi hotel, might excite some little remark, but nothing more. A negro if he were a graduate of Harvard college, spotlessly clothed and just washed, would, if he were admitted to the dinner table at a hotel in my state, excite a riot.

If, on the contrary, he went to a hotel in Vermont, the other guests would doubtless seek an introduction to him, it being an opportunity to see and study something of a new and strange type.

The total absence of this feeling among people who have never felt the presence of the negro as a menace to the moralities of social life, to the white man's civilization or his code of ethics, will be realized, when you remember that Carnegie, Wanamaker, Bishop Potter, of New York, President Roosevelt, have all eaten with the negro, as host and guest, at the same table. You would realize it all the more if you knew.

Manufacture of Cut Strings. Catgut strings, it is well known, are made of the intestines of sheep. The intestines of the full grown animal are from forty to fifty feet long.

The raw material from the stockyards is first thoroughly cleansed of fat and fleshy fiber, by dull knives arranged on a drum turned by a crank. The white tough membrane that is left is then handed over to the splitter, who dexteriously splits the material into even strands by bringing it against the blade of a safety razor set upright in the table before him. The strands are then spun together and placed on the drying frames.

An American E violin string requires six strands; the European four. The strands, at one end fastened to an upright post, are twisted together, while still damp and pliable, by means of a spinning wheel. Taken from the drying frames, the strings are cut in lengths, coiled, and boxed in oiled paper for shipment. To polish the strings, very fine emery paper, laid on a grooved aluminum block, is used. While the strings, are still on the drying frame, the covered block is passed over the strings, polishing as many at one time as there are grooves in the block. It can be seen that from the manner in which the strands are twisted the effect of polishing is to weaken the string.

In the essential features, the process of making the fine gut strings for surgical uses, or the heavy strings three-eighths of an inch thick sometimes employed for machinery bolting, does not differ from the method employed in the case of the musical strings, except that the latter are handled with more care.

What London's Lord Mayor Costs.

The maintenance of the pride, pomp and circumstance of civic state costs the corporation of London a yearly sum of close upon £18,000. The Lord Mayor receives £10,000 and the income tax on that sum is paid for him while he is allowed £100 for the supply of new furniture, and his robes cost close upon £200. Then the rates taxes and tithes payable on the Mansion House total upward of £3,000, the lighting involves an outlay of upward of £570, the water supply costs £180, and fire and boiler insurance absorbs £135. Next, structural and other repairs represent an expenditure closely approaching £2,000, and periodically there is a heavy "call" for special redecoration—the amount spent last year, for instance, on the Egyptian hall being £56.—London Tit-Bits.

A Lucky 13th.

There is one West Philadelphia man who doesn't care a hang if every day is Friday the 13th, yet he used to be one of the most superstitious of men. In September, 1907, when the 13th fell on Friday, he was cured. A huge safe was being raised up to the sixth floor of a Walnut street building as he was walking along the sidewalk. Just as he got under it some one called, "Look out!" He grasped the situation in an instant, and there passed through his mind the thought that since it was Friday the 13th, he was sure to be caught under the heavy safe. Nevertheless, he jumped for his life and landed half in the gutter and half on the sidewalk. Then he looked around to see the havoc, and discovered that the ropes had merely slipped a little and that the safe was being hoisted up as though nothing had happened. As he lay stretched in the mud his hand felt something round and flat. When he rose and brushed off his clothing he still clutched the find, and upon examining it he found it to be a \$20 gold piece that no one ever claimed.—Philadelphia Record.

The ideal state of the U. S. is matrimony, and plenty of it.

WRINKLES TO ORDER

MONEY, WORRY, DISCONTENT, AUTOS, ALL BRING THEM.

The Skin of the Face Like a Sheet of Tissue Paper—All Kinds of Trouble Make Each Its Special Mark on It.

The beauty doctor took a piece of tissue paper in her hand, crinkled it up fine and threw it on the table. It lay, a crinkled mass.

"That," said she, "is the way the skin looks. Wrinkles may come slowly, or they may come suddenly. There is no rule which covers the wrinkle. It may take a year to develop in a woman's face or it may come in a night.

"Wrinkles are chiefly of three kinds. The most common are the money wrinkles. They are little fine spiderlike traces around the eyes and at the corners of the mouth. The housewife who puzzles over her weekly accounts gets them just as certainly as the woman of affairs.

"Women who worry have a queer set of wrinkles, which are not to be compared to wrinkles caused by anything else in all the wide world. They may run all over the face and they are apt to be particularly deep and disfiguring.

"The woman who lives a discontented life will have furrows going almost from the corners of the eyes down to her chin; she will have deep lines reaching from the corners of her mouth to her neck, and there will be ugly creases around her ears.

"There are muscles in the face which are influenced by a bad temper. The woman who sets her teeth in a determined way will make her jaws ugly. The habit will broaden her face, make her lips narrow and make a great many curves around the corners of her mouth and about the tip of her chin.

"The eyes of the discontented woman have a dull, tired look, and this means wrinkles around the eyes and bags under them.

"Automobiling is responsible for a great many lines that are not to be classified in any other way except as auto lines. One of my customers has the automobile countenance.

"Between her eyes there are three up and down wrinkles that look almost like harlequin lines. They are just such creases as the clown paints on his forehead when he wants to make his eyes look queer.

"It was eye strain," she explained as she lifted her veil and showed me the wrinkles. "I looked right straight ahead at the glaring white road until these came into my face."

"The first step in removing automobile wrinkles is steaming the countenance. I take a little electric stove and I put a basin of warm water upon it, and as the water heats I let the woman hold her face over its steam. The vapor penetrates the cuticle and softens it, and then I spray her face with hot water to take out the dirt.

"Most wrinkles are caused by dirt, but if you tell a woman this she will get angry. But if you were to soften her face with a little warm water or steam and spread a lather of soap or soap jelly over it and then wipe the whole thing off with some hot water both you and she would notice a great difference in her complexion.

"Most women are afraid of soap. They think it poisons the skin and they don't stop to reason that soap may be very good—if it is good soap.

"Most women go out too soon after washing the face, and this is the cause of a great many wrinkles. A woman after washing her face should stay indoors until her face has had time to cool, so that it is not subjected to a sudden change of temperature.

"If it is absolutely necessary to go out she may rub a little cologne over her face to tighten the pores, or she can touch it with benzoin and water. Or, if she be a wise woman, she will keep a raw cucumber in the house with which to strengthen the skin against the quick changes of temperature.

"There is a professional beauty in New York whose dressing table resembles a vegetable stand. There is a cut lemon with which she takes off stains.

"The lemon is mixed, half and half, with water, followed by a touch of cold cream. In this way she wards off ugly little lines on the forehead and beneath the eyes.

"She rubs her face during the strawberry season with the pure juice of the strawberry, which makes her look pink and pleasant. She has a vegetable for almost every condition of the skin.

"If her forehead is furrowed with auto lines or creases she takes a cucumber and cutting it in running slices, she binds the pieces on her face, letting the juice dry in. The skin for a while has a queer, stiff feeling, but a little massage will limber it up.

"Few women realize that the skin is like a piece of tissue paper. It creases readily and the fine lines remain until they are rubbed out. They can be ironed out with a warm iron which should, however, be used over a damp cloth so as not to injure the tissue, or they can be rubbed out with the tips of the fingers.

"It is a good thing to experiment with tissue paper if you want to know how your skin will act under certain conditions.

AMERICAN HUSBAND A SLAVE.

A Mere Money Maker and Washer of His Wife's Clothes.

A French woman has contributed her impressions of America to the Paris Matin. Among other things she says:

"I used to believe that slavery was abolished, but I have learned in New York that that is not the case. Hellors still exist in the persons of American husbands.

"From their earliest years they are apprenticed to their hard lot by being made the butts and drudges of their sisters. American boys have to give way to every caprice of the American girl. For woman in America is a despot to be feared; she has taken the place of the idol of some or wood to which the redskins offered human victims.

"A husband in the eyes of an American wife is a machine for making money. He has no other reason for existence, while her part consists in spending what he makes.

"Ask any young girl engaged to some fine young fellow of moderate means how she has passed some holiday with her lover, and she will tell you triumphantly: 'I've made him spend so many dollars.'

"A pleasure that is not expensive is never a pleasure to an American woman. That the poor man in a single day has seen a month's earnings disappear is a matter of no importance.

"When married this unfortunate man sets forth to business early in the morning. All the day he will hardly take the time to swallow a glass of milk without even sitting down at the nearest bar; his time belongs to the idol; he has no right to waste the least bit of it on his personal needs.

"In the evening he returns, worn out and worried, almost always to a boarding house, for he has not even a hearth, no American wife being willing to endure the work of keeping house. And then his wife will give him for a little relaxation her silk or wool combinations to wash in the wash basin, these being all the underwear she uses, while her dress will cost about \$200; she, meanwhile, at ease in a rocking chair, remains deep in the delights of a novel.

"The worst result is that having reduced their husbands to slavery American women despise them, because they are slaves—which is natural. They reproach their husbands with being fit for nothing but material work, while it is they who demand this material work.

"Hetresses dream only of marrying men like those in French novels, from whom they will have to learn in turn what it is to be ill treated. And as the result of their toil and mad devotion American men see their money and their women fly to foreigners."

A Fashionable Coiffure.

Hairstressing is truly an art in these days of exquisite coiffures and it requires taste as well as skill to accomplish some of the coiffures designed for women of fashion. Waved effects continue extremely fashionable and sometimes the coiffure is entirely lost amidst the mass of waves into which the hair is undulated. There are puffs and curls of all kinds, however, to add an appropriate touch to the waves, and when these are not used, the long, English braids are brought into service.



The coiffure sketched is one that is generally becoming and among the least difficult of arrangement of the ultra-smart modes of hairstressing. Marcel waving is the chief feature of the coiffure and after this is accomplished, the ends of the hair are wound into a little coil, then hidden under a bunch of artificial curls. It is almost impossible to get along without the use of artificial devices in hair-dressing nowadays and cheveures have reduced hair-making to such a science that it is not at all difficult to have the hair matched perfectly in coloring, and if one wants to pay a little more, it is even possible to match the quality.

Warm Chilled Feet.

To rub the feet with alcohol refreshes them wonderfully, and nothing is as good for them as a vigorous alcohol rub after they have been wet or chilled.

A rub with cocoa butter is a fine thing for the feet at all times. Get a cake of this and give them a five-minute rub at least once a week after the daily bath and you will save yourself many a groan.

Steam Away Iting.

In cleaning clothes in gasoline, when it leaves a ring around the part cleaned, the ring can be removed by steaming it over the tea kettle.

CASTORIA advertisement featuring the brand name in large letters, a signature of Charles H. Fletcher, and text describing the product as a harmless substitute for castor oil, used for over 30 years. It lists ailments it treats like worms, colic, and constipation.

ATTACHMENT FOR PITCHERS. Grip Cup to Catch Drippings From the Spout of Vessels. A peculiar and unique invention... prevents the contents of pitchers.



CATCHES THE DRIPS. and similar vessels having a discharge spout trickling on the table or on whatever object they happen to be placed. The drip cup is secured to the receptacle beneath the spout. Its use will be apparent the drippings from the spout of the receptacle dropping into the drip cup. It is impossible for the contents of the drip cup to drop on when the pitcher is tilted. For this purpose a guard is placed just across the top.

Hints About Eggs.

Eggs when boiling, frequently burst. This is caused by their being too full of air and may be prevented by pricking one end with a needle before putting them into the water, which makes an outlet for the air.

Eggs become unwholesome if kept in refrigerators; a fungus forms in them which is easily found by the microscope, although it is not noticeable to the taste.

Stale eggs are glassy and smooth on shell. The shell of a fresh egg has a limelike surface. A boiled egg which is dull and dries quickly on the shell when taken from the kettle is fresh.

Boiled eggs which adhere to the shell are fresh.

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To Clean Linen. A little pipeclay dissolved in water used in washing linen saves a great deal of labor and soap, and cleanses the dirtiest linen thoroughly. This simple method is especially useful in towns or places where outdoor bleaching is generally an impossibility.

Stamped Embroidery Patterns. If the stamped pattern for embroidery will not wash out of the completed piece, rub dry soap well over it, let it remain for five hours wash out in tepid water, and the pattern disappears instantly.

Dampening With Cold Starch. When ironing a starched garment and a part of it becomes dry, do not dampen with water, but with a cloth wet with a little cold starch. This will keep all parts of the garment of equal stiffness.

Starching Linen Curtains. Starch from top to bottom, then front, as this is the heavy side and prevents the back from tearing.

Combs should not be washed with water. This is apt to split the teeth. A stiff nailbrush is a good thing to keep for cleaning them. After using the brush, take a damp cloth and wipe between each tooth with this.

Whisky Medicines.

The temperance press is emphasizing the danger to the home in the use of "medicines" which are loaded with whisky or alcohol. In this respect, as well as in the remarkable character of their cures, Dr. Pierce's medicines differ from other preparations. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the cure of weak stomach, dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness and bowel derangements, and "Favorite Prescription" for woman's derangements and weaknesses, contain no alcohol. Their full ingredients are printed on the bottle wrappers, therefore they are not secret or patent medicines. Write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet giving list of medicinal roots from which these remedies are extracted; also the eminent medical writers who recommend their ingredients for the cure of the diseases for which these medicines are advised.

The average woman doesn't have to get on the scales to have her own way.

THE SOOTHING SPRAY of Ely's Liquid Cream Balm, used in an atomizer, is an unspeakable relief to sufferers from Catarrh. Some of them describe it as a Godsend, and no wonder. The thick, foul discharge is dislodged and the patient breathes freely, perhaps for the first time in weeks. Liquid Cream Balm contains all the healing purifying elements of the solid form, and it never fails to satisfy. Sold by all Druggists, for 75c., including spraying tube, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

Any man who can write a successful love letter could turn his hand to fiction.

Advertisement for Ely's Cream Balm, a reliable remedy for Catarrh. Includes an illustration of the product and text describing its effectiveness for various ailments.