

A PINEAPPLE FARM

AN INVESTMENT ON WHICH A WOMAN IS GROWING RICH.

A New Hampshire School Teacher Ordered South for Her Health Not Only Recovers It, But Has Built Up a Fine Business.

Three thousand dollars a year is the amount which Miss Christobelle Macy has cleared on her pineapple farm in the south of Florida for the past five years.

Ten years ago I was teaching school in New Hampshire, when the physicians told me that the one chance for prolonging my life lay in going South below the frost line, and living out doors," said Miss Macy, when describing her success as a pineapple farmer.

"After the first shock was over I made up my mind to fight for my health, just as I had had to fight for my education and as the family of a New England farmer have to fight for everything they get.

"The second day after my arrival I began to look around to see what sort of outdoor work I could find that would pay me enough to live on. I soon found that all the out of doors work was done by negroes.

"I talked the matter over with the woman in whose house I was boarding, and she explained to me that if I wanted to work out of doors she would advise me to rent a garden.

"I followed her advice but later I decided to try pineapple farming.

"When I found some land to suit the owner was quite willing to sell me four acres for \$10 an acre, with the promise of as much more as I wanted at the same price, provided nobody came along and offered to pay more for it in the meantime.

"It cost me \$200 merely to have that land cleared and to build a four roomed log house with a little log kitchen at the back. Of course the logs used in building the house were all cut from the land.

"As soon as work was well under way on the place I wrote for my younger sister and a cousin, young boy who had always been delicate, to come on, and as soon as the house was finished, we moved in. That was from the first of July to the first of November, the three of us about 12,000 pineapple suckers at cost me \$6 a thousand. Eighteen months later I harvested 320 crates of pineapples averaging about 30 to the crate.

"This crop sold for an average of \$2.50 a crate, making the gross receipts for the year's crop \$800. Deducting the cost of the four acres of land, the clearing and the building of the house, besides the railroad and other expenses of getting my sister and cousin to Florida and our living expenses, we calculated that we had cleared about \$250. Not so bad for the first eighteen months of a farm worked by two women and a boy, at least, it didn't seem so to us, who had been accustomed to farming in New Hampshire.

"That same year we set out suckers from my own plants and also suckers of the Abakka pineapple. Besides the fruit of that first crop I sold several thousand suckers, but as the money went to buy the suckers of the Abakkes we never counted that in the amount saved.

"Now that pineapple growing has become such a popular industry, there is always a ready sale for both suckers and slips from healthy plants. Mine are always spoken for months ahead. Suckers I sell for \$10 a thousand and slips for half that amount. I can now clear \$3,000 a year and my health is excellent."

HOME COOKING.

Baked Ham.

Soak a ham in cold water over night; trim it neatly and cover all over with a thick crust of flour and water; bake slowly 8 hours; remove the crust and skin; cover the top with fine cracker crumbs; place in the oven until the crumbs are brown. When cold cut in very thin slices.

Breakfast Muffins.

One egg beaten light, pinch of salt, 1 tablespoon of sugar, 1 cup of sweet milk, 2 even cups of sifted flour, with 2 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 tablespoon of melted butter. Have muffin pans well greased and hot. Pour in mixture and bake.

Cabbage Salad.

One teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon or less of pepper and of mustard, 1-2 cup vinegar, 1 egg, 6 tablespoons of sweet cream. Let it thicken on stove, and when cold pour over cabbage chopped fine.

Boiled Cider Pie.

One cup brown sugar, 2 tablespoons flour mixed with sugar, 1 egg; beat all together; 6 tablespoons of cider, 2-3 cup boiling hot water; mix thoroughly and bake in 2 crusts.

What Does Appear?

If the recording angel makes a note of our thoughts we would like to see what appears in the book when a woman falls over a chain in the dark.

NAMBY-PAMBY NAMES.

Towns Which Seem to Have Been Christened From a Book.

We could wish that the new communities which are springing up around the metropolis, through the enterprise of real estate promoters and the foresight of transportation managers, were named with as much intelligence as they have been sewered and paved, says New York Evening Mail. Nearly all their names sound as if they had been taken from the same phrase book, and a small one at that. There recurs in them one variation or another of such words as "park," "wood," "crest," "vale," "hurst," "heights," "lawn" and "mere."

So closely are these suffixes associated with the new villages hereabouts that the sight of a compound in which they figure summons up the instantaneous vision of a community not more than five years old and not more than "forty-five minutes' distant from the city hall."

It is too bad that we cannot get out of the bondage of a fashion for pretentious nomenclature with a suggestion of anglicanism in it. Better the Ithacas, Atticas, Uticas and other classic memories upstate. Better, far better, the comfortable homely old souvenirs of first inhabitants, such as Moores Mills and Smithtown. Better, even, such aboriginal barbarities as Quogue and Yaphank. None of the new Long Island villages have names to compare in racy charm with Wading River and Baiting Hollow.

The nomenclature of towns follows its own deplorable laws. It is regrettable we have no more of the "saints" and "sams" that besprinkled the West in the steps of the French and Spanish priests. Fortunately the fashion of prefixing "new," "south," "east" or "west" to some old world appellation is dying out. We are well quit of the "villes" of a cruder age; there is only one "Linoleumville."

There is no reason why the sewer villages in Westchester could not take over the names of the communities wiped out by the reservation of fresh sources of water supply. The outposts of Suburbia might seem more heartily American if they repeated the names of States of the Union. Their character would be more truly presented, as the seat of a population of cosmopolitan origin, if they varied the monotonous list of Anglo-Saxon appellations with names borrowed from Germany, from Italy, from Russia from the Holy Land.

The name of Guttenberg, for instance, gives a mellow flavor of repose to the hilltop community across the Hudson, where they used to race horses in the snow. It comports with the political history of a State which boasts a gubernatorial candidate hight Katzenbach.

ALL FOR GLITTER.

Americans Have a Passion for Jewels, But Not for Works of Art.

In the last thirteen years the people of the United States have imported diamonds and other gems, cut and uncut, of a value of \$270,000,000. In the same time the value of imported works of art was only \$50,000,000. In the list of American expenditure for these articles shows fluctuation and increase, but the amount annually paid for them is, compared with the ability to purchase, a mere bagatelle. The sum reached its maximum in the last fiscal year, when the imports were valued at \$5,867,265. The average for the three years 1895, 1896 and 1897 was a little less than \$4,500,000. In 1898 there was a drop to one-half of the imports of 1901. And since that year there has been a modest increase from the last ten years has been only about 1894, when the figures fell below those of 1903. Yet the average annual increase in such importations in the last ten years has been only about \$560,000, a sum in no way indicative of the enormous increase in national and individual wealth. The average annual increase in importation of gems in the same period was more than \$3,000,000.

The obvious inference is that very few Americans who have money or who are making money are imbued with either purpose or desire to transfer the art treasures of Europe to their own homes. It is true that there is a barrier in the shape of tariff charges, but that is probably only one of the reasons for the limited importation. The duty on gems, plus a mighty increase in their cost has not restricted their sale. The imports of last year were valued at more than \$42,000,000, or seven times the sum paid for imported art works. The inference is that the moneyed American has an eager desire for baubles and trinkets and very little interest in art.

It is true that an important percentage of the art treasures of Europe is now either in public museums or in the hands of those who are able to hold their possessions, but there is still much to be had that is worth having. It is evident that American art collectors are a small and lonely group and that among those who have abundant means for the gratification of their desires the wish to own a choice painting or two, statuettes, tapestries, curios and all that goes to make up the world of art is subordinate to the ambition to make a splurge with jewels, yachts, opera boxes, etc.

A naked truth offends the most sacred prejudices of society.

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT.

Our Special Correspondent Writes Entertainingly to Women.

FROM THE METROPOLIS

Beautiful Frocks in Silk and Voile—Latest Styles of Gowns for Weddings—Net Fabrics Which Are a Joy Forever—Charming Styles in Women's Dress.

BY JULES THEROW.

The season has brought forth nothing more charming than the demi-tailored frock shown here, embodying the latest details of fashion, yet expressing the extreme simplicity. The semi-Empire skirt is of tomato pink voile, mounted over silk of the same shade and with the skirt is worn a stunning cutaway coat of dark toned taffetas silk, stitched with bands of its own material and trimmed with self-covered buttons.

The skirt is plain fitting about the hips and finished with an odd effect.



FROCK IN SILK AND VOILE.

of stitching about the hem and lower front panel. The stitching, which is pyramided at the front, is done in the darker tone produced in the coat. Although it is loose-fitting, the coat follows the lines of the figure about the sides, and at the front it is drawn into closely stitched revers that extend to the waistline.

The skirt is supported by bretelles of voile, bound with silk and the toilette is finished with a jaunty flower toque trimmed with ostrich tips in two of three shades of pink. Bathing suits are shown in the most attractive models in their history, this summer. All of the essential features of other models are reproduced upon sea-frocks and they are the acme of smartness.

Coin-dotted pongee is used for the costume illustrated, the skirt being laid in scant side plaits stitched down several inches below the hips.



A MODE FOR THE SEASHORE.

At the bottom there are three wide tucks, overstitched with very narrow-bands of silk soutache braid.

The blouse is very attractive with broad tucks on either side, lending the fashionable long effect to the shoulders. The puffed sleeves are finished with poncee decorated with broderie Anglaise and the same trimming in more elaborate design forms the collar finishing the low-cut neck. A tie of dark blue silk and two large buttons of the same on the collar are extra details that enhance the jauntiness of the costume.

Two styles of dress that will be popular for weddings, are depicted here, and while they are exceedingly lovely, they are also practical for general afternoon wear, bridge parties, etc.

Copenhagen blue crepe de Chine is used for the toilette in the back-

ground and the soft silk material is glorified with a trimming of filet et lace darned with Oriental silks in odd designs. The skirt is trimmed in tunic effect with the filet and laid in soft plaits about the elevated waistline, above a narrow girde of



FROCKS FOR WEDDINGS.

blue silk stitched top and bottom with soutache braid.

The bodice is formed principally of blue chiffon cloth, with a yoke of lace bordered with tucked bands of crepe de Chine. Beyond the tucks are bands of filet net, and finally finishing the borders are facings of crepe de Chine.

Twilled foulard is used for the costume whose distinguishing feature is a tunic skirt, bound with satin moire and just escaping the ground all around about an inch.

With it is worn a jacket, semi-fitting and trimmed with an Empire vest of embroidered silk. The sleeves are elbow length with self-stitchings and fancy buttons.

The net fabrics are a joy forever because of their beauty and a blessing to the average woman because they can be fashioned into such handsome frocks at comparatively little expense. Nets are favorite mate-



A SMART FROCK IN DOTTED NET rial for smart frocks for young girls and a charming example is given of the French way of using them in the model illustrated here.

White net embroidered with polka dots of delicate blue contrives the dress and this is mounted over white silk veiled with delicate blue silk muslin. The skirt is gauged about the waistline and finished at the bottom in tunic effect with a frill of its own material, edged with Valenciennes lace and ruchings of satin ribbon. This trimming is frequently interrupted by insets of embroidered gauze, outlined with appliques of Chinese ribbon embroidery.

The blouse has the short sleeves cut in one with the front and back while the neck is hollowed out in a deep square and filled in with lace.

Naval Practice.

Breakfast is the only meal aboard ship when guests are not expected; for much of the real ship work of the day is between that time and luncheon hour. Most of the large social affairs are of the nature of afternoon teas and receptions from 3 until 6 o'clock. These teas are really afternoon balls.

The decks of the warships are enclosed in canvas and draped with flags of the United States and foreign nations. The admiral of the fleet and the captain of the ship are assisted in receiving by their wives and daughters and those of the officers. After the guest pays his respects to those receiving, dancing is the order of the afternoon and refreshments are served at a buffet in the wardroom or cabin. The uniform worn on such occasions, is the frock coat—the afternoon dress of our navy. All the officers dance, for they have been required to pass in this science at the Naval Academy as in higher mathematics. It is part of their duty. When Admiral Higginson was commander of the North Atlantic Squadron midshipmen were made to understand that dancing and the performance of other polite acts on social occasions were necessary; when the admiral entertained some of the younger officers were detailed for dancing duty.

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Early Wireless Experiments.

In 1842 Prof. Morse sent signals across the Susquehanna River without metallic connections by means of wires stretched along the bank.

1859—James Lindsay, of Dundee, read a paper before the British Society stating that if wires were run along the coast of America and Great Britain and charged with electricity, he could send messages from Britain to America.

1864—(December)—Clerk Maxwell defined at the Royal Society to a certain extent ether waves, and showed that wireless telegraphy would be possible by means of electro-magnetic waves.

1879—Prof. D. Hughes found that a microphone in connection with the telephone produced sounds in the latter when the microphone was at a distance of several feet from coils through which a current was passing.

1885—Sir William Preece of the General Post-Office, London, sent currents between wires a quarter of a mile apart.

1886—Sir William Preece sent currents between parallel telegraph wires four and one-half miles apart.

1892—Sir William Preece established regular connection between Flatholm, an island fort in the British Channel, and Lavernock, on the Welsh coast, three and one-half miles distant.

1897—Marconi sent signals from Lavernock to Flatholm and introduced the high or aerial wire.

Hanged the Shoemaker.

During the struggle between King Charles and the parliament, Pembroke castle was so well fortified that Cromwell, with all his cannon, could not take it.

After many failures he gave up his intention, and began to march on for Tenby; but before he had proceeded far a country shoemaker came up to Cromwell and asked him whether he would reward him if he would tell him how to get the castle into his possession.

Cromwell, very glad of this offer, consented; then the old shoemaker, glad to get some money, as no doubt he was rather poor, told him that there was a pipe through which they got their water, and that if he were to cut the pipe, the castle would surrender.

Cromwell said: "I thank you for the information you have given me, but as you have turned traitor to your countrymen the only reward I will give you is that you shall be hanged on the very next tree that I come to."

Cromwell had the shoemaker hanged and cut the pipe he had told him of, leading to the castle, which then surrendered.—Weekly Telegraph.

Chestnut Leaves in Cigars.

Cigars are being made out of chestnut leaves over in England now. So far, it appears, the custom has not been introduced into this country. Many men were employed in gathering up the dead leaves in the chestnut groves of several big London parks. The leaves are enclosed in wrappers of real tobacco.

While it is declared that smokers are unable to detect the spurious tobacco no attempt is made to get fancy prices for the cigars they sell for one and two cents a piece.

A Chicago slaughter house makes thousands of dollars monthly by saving the "fall stones" found in the gall bladder of animals and exporting them to Japan, where they command a high price.

Tricking a Jeweler.

A fashionably dressed woman once alighted from a brougham in west London, and stepped into a hairdresser's shop. She informed the barber that she had a son who was of unsound mind, and that the doctor had ordered his head to be shaved.

Her son, she said, was violent, and she instructed the barber to get a couple of assistants and seize him when he was brought around, to tie him in a chair and shave his head in spite of anything he might say. The barber did not relish the job, but an advance fee of a guinea tempted him and he fell.

Then the "lady" drove to the jeweler's, bought some expensive rings and jewelry, and expressed surprise at having left her purse at home. She offered to drive the jeweler home with her, together with the jewels, and pay him at her residence.

On arriving once more at the barber's the two alighted, and the unfortunate jeweler, at a sign from the lady, was seized and bound to a chair, and in spite of his angry yells and expostulations his head was shaved! Meanwhile the "lady" drove off with three hundred pounds' worth of gems and was never heard of again.—London Paper.

Women is often referred to by man as "doubling his joys and having his sorrows." That may be complimentary but it would seem to be rather hard on the woman. For in plain terms it means that where things are going well with the man his wife makes them go better. But when things are going ill with him, he expects the wife to share half his burden. And there's more truth than poetry in this presentation of masculine selfishness. Men don't appreciate the fact that the strain of motherhood alone is a burden bigger than all the loads that rest upon male shoulders. They see the wife grow thin, pale, nervous and worn without a thought that she is overburdened. Among the pleasant letters received by Dr. Pierce are those from husbands who have waked up before it was too late to the crushing burdens laid upon the wife, and in the search for help have found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a restorative which has given back to the mother the health of the maiden and the maiden's happiness. "Favorite Prescription" always helps, and almost always cures. It is perfectly cured ninety-eight out of every hundred women who have used it when afflicted with diseases peculiar to women.

The bob-tailed dog may not be much on the wag, but he can afford to laugh at tin cans.

NASAL CATARRH, an inflammation of the delicate membrane lining the air-passages, is not cured by any mixtures taken into the stomach. Don't waste time on them. Take Ely's Cream Balm through the nostrils, so that the fevered, swollen tissues are reached at once. Never mind how long you have suffered nor how often you have been disappointed, we know Ely's Cream Balm is the remedy you should use. All druggists, 50c. Mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

You can't convince a small boy that his father punishes him more in sorrow than in anger.

Advertisement for Ely's Cream Balm, a reliable remedy for nasal catarrh. The text describes the product's benefits and provides contact information for Ely Brothers at 56 Warren Street, New York. The image shows a bottle of the balm with the brand name 'Ely's Cream Balm' clearly visible.