

# Four Typical American Women

## The Wives of the Four Principal National Candidates

Mrs. Ida Saxton McKinley is a granddaughter of John Saxton, the founder of the Canton Repository. The families of both her parents were among the pioneers of Ohio. She was born in Canton June 8, 1847. She was sent to the seminary at Media, Pa., but delicacy of constitution compelled her to leave the school at 16 years of age and continue her education at home. Her father, James Saxton, was an advocate of business education for women, and she spent some time as his assistant in the Saxton bank at Canton. After the close of the civil war she was sent to Europe to finish her education, and upon her return made the acquaintance of Maj. McKinley, to whom she was married on January 25, 1871. The invalidism which has so strongly brought out President McKinley's devotion to his wife did not attack her until after her marriage. The home life of the president and his wife is ideal, and

the rest are Theodore, aged 13; Kermit, aged 11; Ethel, aged nine; Archibald, aged six, and Quentin, aged three. Mrs. Roosevelt was at Philadelphia with her husband. Mrs. W. J. Bryan was Mary Baird, of Perry, Ill., and was married to Mr. Bryan on October 1, 1884. She attended the female academy in Jacksonville when he was in another school at the same place, and was graduated the same week that he was, and was also the valedictorian of her class. She studied law and was admitted to the bar without any idea of practicing, but simply to be more thoroughly companionable to him. She is a year or two younger than he. Mrs. Bryan has an immense amount of determination and aggressiveness, is studious and reserved. She does not care for fashion or society. Attention was at first drawn to her at the time Bryan made his famous tariff speech in the house, when it devel-



Despite her physical weakness Mrs. McKinley says she is the happiest of women. The president likes nothing better than to tell of the assistance his wife has been to him in his work. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt was Miss Edith Kermit Carow when she was married to the now candidate for vice president in 1886. She is a handsome woman, well educated, and thoroughly familiar with the requirements of society. She is a warm admirer of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, especially as a wife and mother, and warmly approves the declaration of the former president's wife that children belong exclusively to the home and fireside, and should never know they are objects of public interest, especially during a political campaign. She is careful to screen her children in all ways possible from photographers, and likewise shuns publicity for herself. She declares children, if promiscuously admired, become self-conscious, vain and conceited, and lose those traits of innocence and loveliness beautiful in children. There are six children. The eldest, Alice, aged 16, is a child by Gov. Roosevelt's first

oped his wife had helped him write it. Mrs. Bryan has a great liking for politics and accompanies her husband on his campaign tours. Her tastes are essentially literary. Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson is a daughter of Dr. L. W. Green, who was president of Center college, Danville, Ky., when the democratic candidate for vice president was attending studies there. She is of revolutionary stock, being a great-granddaughter of Joshua Fry, and has been president of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was while he was learning logarithms of the father that Adlai Stevenson first met the daughter. The marriage did not take place until 1866, 15 years later. There are four children. Mrs. Stevenson went to Washington with her husband when he was elected to congress in 1874, again when he became postmaster general, and later vice president, and altogether has lived 16 years in the capital. She is essentially a home-loving woman, devoted to her family, and entertained little in Washington. Her taste in dress is extremely quiet and she seldom wears jewels.

### HAIR BRUSH AND COMB.

Their Neglected Condition is Said to Be Responsible for Many Cases of Scalp Trouble.

"The thing I'd like to impress upon the public is the vital importance of clean hair brushes," says a scalp specialist. "The condition of the average hair brush is simply disgraceful and makes a perfect mass of infection. The brush should be washed every week, and washing isn't enough. It should be thoroughly sterilized at least twice a month. All hair does not need much brushing, and the kind of brush required depends upon the peculiarities of the scalp. A stiff brush is necessary for some heads and fatal to others, and one's brush should really be prescribed by a competent specialist. Then, the comb should be a different thing from the ordinary affair. It should be coarse. A fine comb is all wrong. The teeth should round both on the sides and the ends, so that it will glide smoothly through the hair, and there shouldn't be any corners between the teeth.

"Women keep their hair better than men. In the first place there's more of it and their scalps are better protected, but they wear their hats so much less than men, and the hats, when they are worn, do not fit the head so tightly and create such a heat and moisture, generating poison, as the man's hat does. A leather hat-band should be changed frequently. It gets dirty, and decomposition of leather is a wonderful microbe promoter."—Cincinnati Tribune.

But It Did Not Work. Singing of birds was tried to overcome the insomnia of Maccenas.

### THE TRAILING SKIRT.

Condemned by Medical Authorities Who Declare It to Be a Veritable Microbe Collector.

The physicians of Europe have banded together against the trailing skirts. During the scientific congress held at Rome the delegates from the various countries of Europe have come to the conclusion that long skirts are eminently dangerous to health. Dr. Philip Casagrandi demonstrated in a most original and impressive fashion the inconveniences and the sanitary perils of this garment. He sent into the streets a number of ladies carrying trailing skirts, with instructions to walk about for an hour.

When the ladies returned the dangerous vestments were submitted to a microscopic examination, and on each of the skirts Dr. Casagrandi discovered whole colonies of microbes and bacilli. The physicians determined that the germs of influenza, consumption and typhoid fever are the least of the evils which careless mothers, after an hour's promenade, bring home to the cradles of their children.

In view of these alarming revelations made by Dr. Casagrandi the hygienists present at the congress promptly condemned the wearing of long skirts.

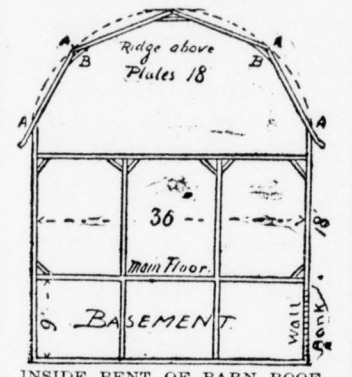
Ice-cold water is not so good as iced water—that is, water cooled by ice without coming in contact with it. The less of either the better. It is an excellent practice to drink water—an abundance of it—just before retiring; also the first thing in the morning. It is a cleaner of the system, especially of the stomach, and is a good diuretic.



### RE-ROOFING BARN.

How Capacity of a Structure May Be Nearly Doubled Without Lengthening the Posts.

I send you a rough plan showing a way we have here of re-roofing old barns; indeed nearly all new barns are built with the same kind of roof. The capacity of the barn is nearly doubled without lengthening the posts. Each pair of rafters is made of four pieces of oak, 2x5, and of equal length, put together as repre-



INSIDE BENT OF BARN ROOF.

sented in the drawing. B, B, are pieces of board 12 or 14 inches wide at the widest point, spiked or nailed on each side of the joint in the rafters. A piece same thickness as rafters should be fitted in between these boards, filling space formed by the angle in the rafters and all firmly nailed together. C is a piece of board eight inches wide spiked on each side of pair of rafters at ridge. The car track can be hung on these.

The ridge of barn should be one-half as many feet above the plates as the barn is in width. The dotted half circle touching at the points marked a, a, a, a, shows the form of the roof if properly made. Rafters two feet from centers. Rafters put together as described would break in solid wood before they would part at the joints. This is considered one of the strongest roofs made.—H. E. Taber, in Ohio Farmer.

### GROWING WOOD PULP.

An Off-Hand Suggestion Which Seems to Be Worthy of Serious Thought and Consideration.

A few days ago I cut a silver poplar which had been planted for ornamental purposes in the spring of 1889, and which had grown nearly 18 inches in diameter a foot above the ground, and probably contains a cord of wood. The tree became a nuisance where it stood, and so it had to come down. But it made me think of the possibilities of growing such trees for commercial purposes. Poplar is being much used for paper-making. How many years will it take at the present rate of using the native poplars for this purpose alone before the natural supply will be exhausted? Possibly we may be able to find other materials for paper-making, such as cornstalks, etc., but I would feel pretty safe to predict a ready sale of all poplar wood that one could grow for the next 100 years. I do not know what price paper-makers have to pay a cord for the wood they use. But think how quickly one could produce a big lot of poplar wood. The tree grows marvelously fast. In ten years from planting you would have quite a good forest, and even before that time much of the wood could be utilized for various purposes, as the trees could be set quite thickly at the start and gradually thinned out. Trees can be cheaply procured, too. I only offer this as a suggestion.—Farm and Fireside.

### PERMANENT PASTURES.

To Keep Them in Good Condition Is a Problem That Has Puzzled Many Farmers.

Probably the easiest way to keep a permanent pasture in good condition is to stock it hard enough so that the grass will be eaten before it throws up a seed-stock or becomes hard and woody, and then give extra feed at the barn so that the animals will return at least as much fertility to the soil as the grass takes from it. Of course manure or fertilizer may be carried out, and spread on the pasture, but what costs money, and many farmers are often at a loss to obtain fertilizing elements enough for their mowing lands and cultivated fields. If they buy feed to use in summer when cattle are in the pasture, they hope to and usually do get enough in the way of growth, fat or milk production to pay for it, and look upon the increased quantity and extra quality of the manure heap as an extra profit. In this matter of overstocking the pasture it is best done and produces best results where there are two pastures, so that the animals can be changed from one to the other about once a week, or as often as the feed is eaten down smooth. This helps to prevent them from gnawing so closely as to destroy the roots, which they may do in some favorite spot if they are kept too long in one pasture.—Midland Farmer.

Plum trees like rich soil, and they grow well in a poultry yard where the fowls pick off the insects.

### ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

Notre Dame, Indiana. We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of St. Mary's Academy which appears in another column of this paper. The 46th year opens September 4th, 1900. We do not need to expatiate upon the scholastic advantages of St. Mary's for the catalogue of the school shows the scope of work included in its curriculum, which is of the same high standard as that of Vassar and Bryn Mawr, and is carried out faithfully in the class rooms. We simply emphasize the spirit of earnest devotion which makes every teacher at St. Mary's joyfully strive to develop each young girl attendant there into the truest, noblest, and most intelligent womanhood. Every advantage of equipment in the class rooms, laboratories and study rooms, every care in the matter of food and clothing, and exceptional excellence of climatic conditions—all of these features are found at St. Mary's, in the perfection of development only to be obtained by the consecration of devoted lives to educational Christian work, in a spot favored by the Lord.—The Fine Arts Journal.

Tears stood in my wife's great, gray eyes. "I am dying to go to the Paris exposition!" she exclaimed. "You are very foolish!" said I, striving to be calm. "If you die, you will go to Heaven!" Recuba bit her lip. It was impossible, of course, to gainsay my logic.—Detroit Journal.

### Crops in Nebraska.

There is a broad smile on the face of nearly every farmer in Nebraska, because of the satisfactory crop conditions in that remarkable state. In the Northwest, drought has seriously injured the wheat yield. In the South again there has been more or less damage, but in Nebraska they have had seasonable, heavy rains, and not too much of them. A full crop of oats and wheat will, from present indications, be followed by a bumper crop of corn. During the past week heavy rains all over the state have put this crop in fine condition, and it may break the record.

The expectation is that great numbers of people will go to Nebraska this fall, when the cheap harvest excursion rates are in effect, to investigate the country and confirm by actual experience the stories of prosperity so often heard.

### Labor Saver.

Biggs—Old man Miggs is lazy. Jiggs—Is he? "Yes, indeed. Why he rented a parrot for the summer just to have it swear at the heat for him."—Baltimore American.

Pisco's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

One reason that women are successful in the legal profession is that their word is law.—Indianapolis News.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing. Sold by all druggists.

Most women go shopping not because they want anything, but to see if they can find anything that will make them want something.—Indianapolis News.

Magistrate—"You are charged with talking back to an officer, sir; have you anything to say?" Prisoner—"Not a word, yer honor—G've me seed too much already!"—Ohio State Journal.

Cyril (aged five)—"I shall never get married, mamma!" "Mamma—"But I thought you were so fond of Ethel?" Cyril—"Yes; but she believes in fairies; and I don't!"—Punch.

May—"I am afraid the ring he gave me is not pure gold." Belle—"Why don't you test it?" May—"Because if it were not pure gold I could never forgive him, and if it were I could never forgive myself for suspecting his honor."—Town Topics.

Jasper—"I have hit on a new style of proposal, and am in doubt what to do." Jump—"What is your trouble?" Jasper—"I can't decide whether to write a short story around it or try to capture an heiress with it."—Town Topics.

In the Lunatic Asylum.—Keeper—"This poor fellow used to be a famous musician." Visitor—"Ah! and now he's a wandering minstrel."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Reports from rural districts confirm the impression that the hired man prepared awfully last week, while the farmer sat in the barn and expatiated on his love of hard work.—Boston Transcript.

"Poetic license rests upon general consent, as I understand it." "Well, yes, I fancy absolute prohibition is impracticable."—Detroit Journal.

Polygamy in a civilized community is an unthinkable thing. The mere hotel rates at the resorts where women summer are sufficient to effect this.—Detroit Journal.

Our notion of a credulous man is a man who thinks all the motions a baseball pitcher makes are necessary.—Detroit Journal.



happen. The way to make the body ache-proof is to use CASCARETS, the perfect system cleaners and bowel strengtheners. For fear that anybody in the family should ever be attacked by belly-ache, keep a box of CASCARETS in the house always, and remember that all pains and troubles in your insides are

### "MY OWN SELF AGAIN."

Mrs. Gates Writes to Mrs. Pinkham, Follows Her Advice and is Made Well.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For nearly two and one-half years I have been in feeble health. After my little child came it seemed I could not get my strength again. I have chills and the severest pains in my limbs and top of head and am almost insensible at times. I also have a pain just to the right of breast bone. It is so severe at times that I cannot lie on my right side. Please write me what you think of my case."—MRS. CLARA GATES, Johns P. O., Miss., April 25, 1898.



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as advised and now send you a letter for publication. For several years I was in such wretched health that life was almost a burden. I could hardly walk across the floor, was so feeble. Several of our best physicians attended me, but failed to help. I concluded to write to you for advice. In a few days I received such a kind, motherly letter. I followed your instructions and am my 'old self' again. Was greatly benefited before I had used one bottle. May God bless you for what you are doing for suffering women."—MRS. CLARA GATES, Johns P. O., Miss., Oct. 6, 1899.

### ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA. Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, Chartered 1855. Thorough English and Classical Education. Regular Collegiate Degrees. In Preparatory Department students carefully prepared for Collegiate course. Physical and Chemical Laboratories well equipped. Conservatory of Music and School of Art. Gymnasium under direction of graduate of Boston Normal School of Gymnastics. Catalogue free. The 46th year opens Sept. 4, 1900. Address: DIRECTRESS OF THE ACADEMY, St. Mary's Academy, - Notre Dame, Indiana.

LADIES! When Doctors and others fail to relieve you, try Dr. B. A. Rowan's Kidney Pills. Box free. Mrs. B. A. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. A. N. K.-C. 1825

PISO'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by druggists.

**Cigar Dealers Like**  
to have their regular customers smoke  
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because they know that once a man starts smoking them he is "fixed," and that he will have no more trouble with him trying to satisfy him with different kinds of Five Cent cigars.

Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

### POOR LITTLE JOHNNY! AND HIS "TUMMY"!

Small boys, and many times large ones, and occasionally girls, too, big and little, suffer terribly from convulsive pains or "cramps" in the bowels and stomach—pain so violent that it "doubles up" the ones attacked, and makes it impossible for them to stand up.

Some people call it colic, but most honest, plain-spoken people call it "belly-ache" and very properly, for the seat of the trouble is in the bowels, and caused by the violent efforts of the bowels to rid themselves of something which doesn't belong there. The small boy usually gets it from over-eating or from eating forbidden fruit, and suffers mostly in the summer time.

It's spring now, and "in times of peace, prepare for war." Let the boys and girls and the big folks, too, for that matter, clean out the clogged channels filled with winter bile and putrid undigested food, strengthen the 30-foot of bowel canal, liven up the liver, and "summer belly-aches" will have no terrors, because they won't happen. The way to make the body ache-proof is to use CASCARETS, gentle, sweet, fragrant CASCARETS, the perfect system cleaners and bowel strengtheners. For fear that anybody in the family should ever be attacked by belly-ache, keep a box of CASCARETS in the house always, and remember that all pains and troubles in your insides are

QUICKLY CURED BY

CANDY CATHARTIC

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**BEST FOR THE BOWELS**

ALL DRUGGISTS

To any needy mortal suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy CASCARETS we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper.