

NOTES FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

"The Singer Manufacturing Company, of 149 Broadway, New York, show their usual American enterprise by having a very creditable exhibit, located in Group XIII, Class 79, at the Paris International Exposition, where they show to great advantage the celebrated Singer Sewing-Machine which is used in every country on the globe, both for family use and for manufacturing purposes. The writer was highly pleased with this display and observed with much satisfaction that it was favorably commented upon by visitors generally.

The Grand Prize was awarded by the International Jury to Singer Sewing-Machines for superior excellence in design, construction, efficiency and for remarkable development and adaptation to every stitching process used in either the family or the factory.

Only One Grand Prize for sewing machines was awarded at Paris, and this distinction of absolutely superior merit confirms the previous action of the International Jury at the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, where Singer machines received 54 distinct awards, being more than were received by all other kinds of sewing machines combined.

Should it be possible that any of our readers are unfamiliar with the celebrated Singer Machine, we would respectfully advise that they call at any of the Singer salesrooms which can be found in all cities and most towns in the United States."

Probably Not.

Elsie—Yes, dear, my husband is a doctor, and a lovely fellow, but awfully absent-minded.

Ada—Indeed! During the marriage ceremony, when he gave me the ring, he held my pulse and asked me to put on my tongue.

"Well, he won't do the latter again."—Spare Moments.

CALIFORNIA'S SPLENDID SHOWING AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Following is an extract from a letter recently written by Mr. Wm. H. Mills, of California, while in Paris in charge of the Southern Pacific Company's exhibit at the Exposition. It is remarkable for two reasons, first, as evidence of the great interest which is everywhere manifested in that wonderful State; also for the valuable information it contains, and for which it is here reproduced:

Paris, July 19th, 1900. The panorama picture of the Mariposa Grove is admitted by all including photographers, to be the most wonderful photographic reproduction that has ever been made. Only yesterday the Committee representing the greatest Fruit-Growing Association of France, to the number of fifteen, visited the office. They were in charge of their President, who is the largest individual fruit grower in the Republic. They came here to get an illustration of the industrial and climatic conditions under which our fruit is grown. I explained to them fully the prolific character of our climate, and by pictures and designations, the extra-hazardous and fast being superseded by the artificial means of wall and glass.

The gentlemen who were here yesterday explained that the most profitable cultivation was that wherein all the factors of success were in the hands of the cultivator. I have used this argument many times for the promotion of the policy of irrigation. I have said that when the moisture can be controlled, both with reference to moisture and drainage, civilized culture will have been achieved; that at that point it becomes an art; but where natural conditions are depended upon and are under the control of man, the cultivation has not risen to the dignity of an art. Its main factors are at the hazard of chance.

When I explained, however, the conditions under which fruit was grown in California, it became apparent both to myself and my audience, that the conditions in California are as nearly perfect for the production of fruit as it is possible to be, and that at all events there are economies with us which will give us the fruit markets of the world. You may accept this conclusion as demonstrated by our exhibit and observations here. California is hereafter to be the orchard of the world, for reasons which will be more easily made apparent in a personal interview.

The reason for the foregoing narration I will now present. We had arranged the interest of the exhibit in showing the fruits, the pineapples, the dates, the prunes, the peaches, the pears, the apples, the vegetables in all their varieties, etc.

The day was extremely hot and the interview had become monotonous. I called the company into an attitude in which they could get a good view of the panorama of the great tree grove. I have never heard more genuine expressions of surprise and admiration. The President of the Association, a man of fine mentality and dignity of character, said through the interpreter to me, that the picture was the most beautiful presentation of a forest he had ever seen and the forest was the most beautiful of any that had ever been shown abroad. The forest as expressed in the picture is infinitely superior to any forestry expression possible here. The largest pine tree I saw in Germany was less than twenty-four inches in diameter, and not to exceed seventy-five or eighty feet high. After what we had told them of the favoring conditions of climate and soil, we introduced them into the heart of one of our greatest forests by the best representation which can be placed upon paper. You can have no adequate conception of how it broadened and dignified and ennobled our State. We had shown them panorama pictures, pictures of prune orchards in bloom, pictures of orchards, one of which is a most marvelous presentation, the panorama itself being six feet by four inches high, and representing five hundred acres of prune orchard. We had shown them twenty-one square miles in one panorama of a fruit orchard in Vaca Valley. We had shown them large fruits and large vegetables, and all these things had appeared to them as exceptional. The panorama of the great forests of California, including the greatest trees that grow in the State, conferred upon the entire exhibit probability and confirmation.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

Mgr. James McMahon, the Sulipician priest who gave \$500,000 to the Catholic University of America in Washington a few years ago, has now given that institution 11 lots of land in Washington valued at \$100,000.

A recent traveler in South Africa tells of Benedictine nuns who have undertaken not only to build their house, but even to manufacture the bricks. These devoted women have already made over 100,000 bricks with their own hands.



MARTHA FOOTE CROW.

One of the Well-Known Educators of the Country and Dean of Northwestern University.

The new woman is a highly interesting person and appears in a striking variety of guises. In one of these she has recently been appointed dean of the woman's department in the Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., which has 2,344 students and eight colleges.

The dean lives in a hall where 100 young women reside. It is a magnificent building, somewhat colonial in style, and has great, broad staircases for approaches. The deanship there is one of the best that a woman can hold in the United States, as a "really, truly professional chair" is associated with it. The work is exacting and hard, not a genteel pretense to support an empty dignity.

The woman to whom this coveted honor has fallen is Mrs. Martha Foote Crow, Ph. D., who has been associated with many colleges, including Wellesley. At Iowa college she was "lady principal" and was professor of literature at Chicago university.

Dr. Crow is a daughter of Rev. John B. Foote, of Syracuse, N. Y., who holds a prominent position in that city as a pulpit orator and still carries on a career of distinguished usefulness as a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal church. The husband of Mrs. Crow was the well-known archaeologist, Prof. J. M. Crow, who occupied the chair of Greek at Iowa college at the time of her marriage to him.

Mrs. Crow has not restricted her studies within ordinary limits, says the New York Tribune, but has spent much time in research in the British Museum and the Bodleian library. Some years ago she received a commission from the board of education at Washington to investigate the university education of women in Europe, and in that way was brought into association with well-known men and women in many countries.

Her chosen work lies chiefly in the Shakespearean period, and she has been of hers demanded all her attention, for, putting the little fellow's face against hers, he cried, "A ma! A ma!" which is Chinese for "mamma." So, seeing baby sleepy, and "A ma" busy, the visit ended.

The Chinese women in New York have in several instances come here to be married, after corresponding for years with their husbands.

They take their queer Chinese babies to Central park for fresh air, and in summer make occasional visits to Coney island. Here the little "chinks" dabble in the sand like other children and scream when taken into the waves. The young ones pick up English quite readily.

The Chinese women here all know each other. They make frequent calls upon each other, taking their babies along, and, while drinking delicious tea, discuss the care of children, and even the great servant question.

The husbands of several of New York's Chinese women are men of wealth, and they enjoy no little luxury in their homes, which are furnished in characteristic oriental fashion.—N. Y. Herald.

MAKING AN OMELET.

A Culinary Art That Should Be Acquired by Every Woman Who Pretends to Be a Cook.

It is an art every woman should know to make an omelet properly. The eggs should be broken on a dish and the whites and yolks stirred, not beaten, together and lightly seasoned with salt and white pepper, with a few bits of butter if you wish. Let the French frying pan of sheet iron be bright and polished. Melt a large tablespoonful of butter in it for an omelet of five eggs. Turn the omelet in as soon as the butter melts and flows over the bottom of the pan. The fire must be hot and the omelet must not be allowed to stick to the pan for a moment. Use a knife to prevent this. As soon as the eggs are creamy, though still soft at the top, but firm at the bottom, add any cooked meat, mince of herbs or cooked herbs intended to give the omelet distinctive flavor, or serve it as it is, "natural" as the French would call it, and roll it. Put it at once on the table; an instant's delay now will make it heavy. It must come on the table light, creamy and hot. Do not take time to garnish it. It is better to serve it without any delay. Mushrooms, cooked peas, asparagus, chopped herbs, tomatoes, stewed corn and almost any delicate or well-seasoned meat may be served in an omelet. Nothing is better than fried or boiled ham or a mince of well-seasoned veal in a brown gravy. A few tablespoonfuls of any such addition is enough for a four or five egg omelet. Where milk or cream is added it makes a variety in this dish, which is probably at its best made with eggs alone, properly seasoned and cooked.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Menning of a Sigh. Sighing is but another name for oxygen starvation. The cause of sighing is most frequently worry. An interval of several seconds often follows moments of mental disquietude, during which time the chest walls remain rigid until the imperious demand is made for oxygen, thus causing the deep inhalation. It is the expiration following the inspiration that is properly termed the sigh, and this sigh is simply an effort of the organism to obtain the necessary supply of oxygen. The remedy is to cease worrying. One may be anxious, but there is no rational reason for worrying. A little philosophy will banish worry at once. Worry will do no good; it will rob one of pleasures when blessings do come, as one will not be in a condition to enjoy them.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Her End of the Contract. "My husband, the professor, works all the time on his theory to establish perfect harmony between man and the universe."

"Do you assist him?" "Dear me, no; I've got all I can do to keep cook in good humor—he's always late to his meals."—Chicago Record.

What Two Rabbits Can Do. Under favorable conditions the offspring of two rabbits will in ten years number 70,000,000.

LOVE THEIR CHILDREN.

A Chat with a Chinese Mother in New York Proves the Universality of Natural Love.

There are about 40 Chinese women in New York. They are sweet, gentle creatures, often highly intelligent. It is difficult to get their confidence, but once gained they display great affection and docility. A day or two ago I dropped in unexpectedly upon a charming little woman of the orient, and thereby had a peep at a pair of very, very long, old-fashioned corsets. The dear little thing blushed and hid them quickly.

Then she took her baby—lord of the house—upon her knee, gave him a peep, entirely too large for his little mouth to manage, and chatted away gaily.

Her hands were extremely pretty. Her upper lip was a little short, showing a row of glistening white teeth. Her smile was intelligent and infinitely sweet, like a little child's. Her glossy, heavy black hair was arranged in the true Chinese fashion, which happens to be the very European fashion of the day!

"Too bad, trouble in China!" she said. But soon that black-eyed baby



CHINESE MOTHER AND CHILD.

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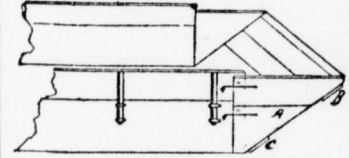
The husbands of several of New York's Chinese women are men of wealth, and they enjoy no little luxury in their homes, which are furnished in characteristic oriental fashion.—N. Y. Herald.



UNLOADING OF CORN.

Extension Box Which Saves Lots of Work and Adds to the Capacity of the Wagon.

A useful device can be made and attached to the back end of a wagon box so that shoveling out may be begun at once upon reaching the crib. It will also add several bushels capacity to the wagon box. Make a sloping floor, a, a few feet long with cross-pieces on the lower side at b and c. Let the floor be



UNLOADING CORN MADE EASY.

as wide as the outside of the wagon box. Then put on short sides nailed securely to this sloping floor, and extending forward a few inches past the sides of the box and on the outside of it. Take out the end gate and gate rods, put on this attachment and bore holes to correspond with the holes in the box and with four bolts secure it in place. The lower cross-piece, c, should extend out a little beyond the wagon bed on each side and come down against it, the sloping floor resting on the bottom of the bed an inch or two from the back end. If desired this attachment can be fastened on with stout hooks and staples instead of with bolts.—Orange Judd Farmer.

CLEANING BY STEAM.

The Only Absolutely Sure Way of Keeping a Creamery in a Wholesome Condition.

A Canadian dairy instructor says: I am sorry to say that the creameries of Canada are not being improved as much as they should be, particularly in the way of equipment and sanitation, or in providing suitable store-rooms which can be held at a low temperature for storing the butter in. A great number of the summer creameries are being run on the cream gathering system. This necessitates an abundant supply of cold water which is oftentimes allowed to run over the floor, or in open gutters, and has a tendency to keep the room damp and prevent the churn and butter worker from becoming dry, and the result is that they soon become foul smelling.

The remedy for this is to conduct the water away in pipes, and also attach a hose and a steam pipe. After the churn is thoroughly washed, close the lid and insert the end of the hose in the buttermilk outlet, and then steam thoroughly for 20 minutes. The intense heat will destroy all germ life, and leave the churn dry and clean. This is also an excellent device for steaming the butter worker and utensils, and also the cans or tanks used in drawing the cream.

BRIEF DAIRY NOTES. Remember that the milk should be cooled as promptly as possible after it is drawn from the cow. Cool and aerate thoroughly, in order to prevent the milk from retaining unpleasant odors.

Ice water will chill and kill as well as all the cow, and the thoroughly chilled cow cannot secrete milk freely. The dairyman who forces his cows to drink through a hole in the ice in winter should not expect a good flow of milk from the cows.

The milk cows should have abundant supplies of water. Milk is 75 per cent. water, and that fact shows how necessary water is to the cows. Moreover, the very fact that so much water must be drunk by the cow indicates that the water should not be much below the temperature of the cow's body.

Artificial ponds are not liable to contain pure water. Such ponds are generally located in natural depressions on the farm, and into such depressions there is sure to be more or less drainage of filthy water. If the dairyman deems it necessary to have such ponds, he should at least fence them in, so that the stock cannot turn them into filthy wallows and sources of disease.—Farmers' Voice.

Nutritive Ratio in Food. Cows give a trifle more milk when receiving some succulent food, such as roots and ensilage, but practically the same amount of butter or other milk solids. We select the cheapest foods and so mix them that the cows get about one pound of carbohydrates. If we should feed a much wider ration, that is, one that contained more carbohydrates and carbohydrate equivalent than the amount stated, she would gradually lay on fat, shrink in milk, and failure to breed would probably follow; but when the above mentioned nutritive ratio is maintained, no such difficulties are encountered.—Prof. Haecker, in Rural World.

Dakota Woman Orchardist. Mrs. Laura A. Alderman owns the largest orchard in South Dakota. According to W. N. Irvin, chief of the division of pomology of the department of agriculture in Washington, she has, near Harley, Turner county, 150 acres in which are 8,000 trees, two acres being given to plums. Besides the trees there are 1,000 currant bushes, 1,000 gooseberry bushes, 500 grapevines and three acres of strawberries.

"I couldn't Sew another stitch to Save my Life."



A gorgeous costume flashed beneath the brilliant lights of a ball room. The queen of society is radiant to-night.

The nervous hands of a weak woman have toiled day and night, the weary form and aching head have known no rest, for the dress must be finished in time.

To that queen of society and her dressmaker we would say a word. One through hothouse culture, luxury and social excitement, and the other through the toil of necessity, may some day find their ailments a common cause.

Nervous prostration, excitability, fainting spells, dizziness, sleeplessness, loss of appetite and strength, all indicate serious trouble, which has been promoted by an over-taxed system.

For the society queen and the dressmaker alike, there is nothing so reliable as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore strength, vigor, and happiness.

Mrs. Lizzie Anderson, 49 Union St., Salem, N. J., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it is my duty to write and tell you how grateful I am to you for what your medicine has done for me. At one time I suffered everything a woman could. I had inflammation of the ovaries, falling of the womb, and leucorrhoea. At times could not hold a needle to sew. The first dose of your Vegetable Compound helped me so much that I kept on using it. I have now taken six bottles and am well and able to do my work. I also ride a wheel and feel no bad effects from it. I am thankful to the Giver of all good for giving you the wisdom of curing suffering women. I recommend your medicine to every woman troubled with any of these diseases."



Mrs. Sarah Swoder, 103 West St., La Porte, Ind., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It gives me great pleasure to tell you how much good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I had been a sufferer for years with female trouble. I could not sew but a few minutes at a time without suffering terribly with my head. My back and kidneys also troubled me all the time. I was advised by a friend to take your medicine. I had no faith in it, but decided to try it. After taking one bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and by the time I had taken six bottles I was cured. There is no other medicine for me. I recommend it to all my friends."

\$5000 REWARD. Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., \$5,000 which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonials are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writers' special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Advertisement for Old Virginia Cheroots. Text: "If you will buy three Old Virginia Cheroots and smoke them to-day you will get the greatest amount of comfort and satisfaction that 5 cents will buy in a smoke, and get it three times over! You haven't any idea how good they are and cannot have until you try them. Try three to-day instead of a 5c. cigar. Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents."

Advertisements for CHICAGO TO OMAHA CALIFORNIA (Illinois Central Railroad), LEAD AND ZINC PROPERTY (The Cleveland Circle Mining Company), HO! FOR OKLAHOMA! (3,000,000 acres), and FISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.