

Extrabagant Luxuries of Women of Fashion

By Harriet Prescott Spofford

Great Commercial Value of the Fashionable Woman—Benefit of Wage-Earners Through Purchase of Costly Pearls and Splendid Raiment—Tollers and Business People in All Vocations Profit by Supplying Her Requirements—Believes Herself the Inspiration of Big Enterprises.

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When in the time of great Elizabeth the young wife of Lord Compton requested in her allowance the sum of £4,000 for a string of pearls, she asked for less than the grand dame of to-day thinks of spending for the same ornament. The little circle of pearls that the young girl wears about her throat may have cost, say, only \$3,000, but the somewhat larger ones, dropping just to the waist, which her mother wears, cost no less than \$40,000.

To the political economist this means a profligate waste of money that would support many families. But the wearer of the pearls claims that their price is supporting many families already. There is the divorcée and his family, she will tell you; the maker of his boat, his ropes and all his paraphernalia; the cleanser of the shells; the polishers—all to be paid, and all with avenues behind them through which the money passes. Then there is the work of the jewelers to be satisfied, of the architects and builders of the shops in which they find themselves, of the men and the clerks who buy and sell; and after that one must reckon with the thousand and one industries pertaining to the ships which bring the finished article over seas, ramifying into countless families; to say nothing, finally, of the customs duties which the pearls yield and which assist in carrying on the work of a great government.

Of course one string of pearls is but an infinitesimal matter in the broader view; but it is the many strings that come into the commercial value of the fashionable woman; for she is by herself but a fragment of society and is of moment only by reason of her numbers. Thus she claims that these many strings and ropes of pearls are the means of sending righteous employment into wide and far paths of industry; and that while she might lock their price into a bond and shut it in a safe, conscious that it represents money in active use, yet that her string of pearls represents no less money in no less active use. And if the affair stops short with the pearls which are no longer earning, while the bond will still be at work giving her yearly revenue, to be again put into active use, then she claims, in response to such suggestion, that there are other wants than the purely material ones, and the increment of beauty in the pearls, the tints and lusters and environment, are of as much use and value in pleasuring the world as the equivalent in blankets and in beef might be.

When you see the woman of society in all her sweet bravery, a picture in soft colors and lovely raiment, whether she herself be beautiful or not, her jewels, her lace, her flowers, her shining silks, making her a vision of that beauty which is its own excuse for being, you hesitate to show her that there is any fallacy in her argument.

But it is not alone in the matter of her jewels that the woman of society claims commercial value; they are a trifle in the sum total, for there is not an article of her apparel or surroundings that does not merely create but stimulate trade. She knows that as she sweeps by in her grace and her splendor the onlooker is apt to think of her as an idle moth fluttering in the sunbeam and of no use in the world. But without her, she asks, where would the multitude of milliners and modistes with all their dependency of designers and couturiers and seamstresses, the weavers of delicate hosiery and underwear, the makers of fine boots, fine gloves, fine everything, the wholesale people, the middlemen, the retailers? The silk-worm spins for her, she thinks; for her the gem is delved from the mine; for her the trapper sets his snares in the snow; for her the lacemaker swings her bobbins and sets her wizard needle; for her China sends her crepes and India her muslins and France her velvets; for her ships cross the sea and caravans the deserts and railways the continents, the whole world tributary to her desires; and if Tennyson's dream of airships were to come true, "pilots of the purple twilight dropping down with costly bales," the costly bales would be for her.

In her home she further claims, the decorator finds his affairs, after builders and their people have had their percentages; the painter hangs his pictures on her walls, the sculptor brings her his marbles and his bronzes, Europe gives her tapestries and silken draperies, the orient gives her rugs, flax fields are sown and open their blue flowers for her napery, silver and gold are wrought for her table, the workmen in the factories of Sevres and Dresden and other great establishments compete for her favor. The

violets on her breast are but one bunch, the roses in her vase but a single cluster, it may be; but across the land arise at her order, as leagues of greenhouses that stretch the palace arose at the word of the affric, and those who find work there find it because of her.

She is sure that the shopkeepers, the girls behind the counters, the maîtres, the hairdressers know her for their best friend. And it is still further her contention, that when she goes abroad the carriage-maker, the harness maker, the breeder and breaker of horses and all those who serve in her stables, or in any way upon her equipage and equipment, find their account in her existence, and exist, indeed, with all their own households, because she does; and that the more dwellings she has in town or country the more people are the better off by means of it.

She will tell you, too, that she is the support of the finishing schools, for her children, with their teachers of science and art and languages and manners, and that even the toys of these curled darlings of fortune give food and clothing to whole companies of folk in Swiss valleys, in French workshops and in the hidden places of our own cities. And whether enough is paid for any of these possessions of hers, whether wages should be higher and costs lower, is a question she demurs as something altogether on one side of the value to society of the society woman.

And not only to the tollers, to hard labor, does she insist that she is a chief source of income, but that she is of financial importance from another point of view. She contends that the great opera, the symphony, in which the musician has scaled the strains of heaven, is heard by those of lesser means only by reason of her and her numbers; that she affords a theme to the novelist and buys his book; to the playwright, and is his patron, and that the newspaper which has the best record of her daily doings has the best circulation and in consequence is able, through its larger receipts, to give the latest intelligence and the fullest reading—for to most other women this successful one, so called, is an object of interest, and they follow her movements as they do those of a heroine of romance.

That the fashionable woman carries on and endows various great benevolences she does not mention as showing her value, since she does not do such things because she is a fashionable woman, but because she has the purse of one; but, nevertheless, she holds that the entertainments which she organizes in "sweet charity's" name, require services which spread money broadcast, and if she does not spend her days among the poor and her income in gifts to them, she has learned from the political economist himself that the wages which are paid for her comforts and pleasures are more beneficial in the receipt than any charity. Whether or not she leads the life that is best for herself, in so far as it has no other aim than enjoyment of the passing hour or the obtaining of social supremacy, it is a life that she believes good for myriad others, and if she loses her soul in social frivolity, losing it, others find their advantage. It may be, it doubtless is, a poor and vicious state of society that makes her life possible, but society being as it is the fashionable woman looks upon herself as an unmistakable benefactress.

The bonnet rouge at work upon the streets, who sees the carriage or automobile of the fine lady roll by and hurls a curse after it, does not realize anything of this claim of hers or thinks himself that the wear and tear of her wheels gives him work to do and bread to eat. The tired pedestrian who looks after her with envy, the poor woman who draws her skirts closer from the dust of her movement, do not consider that the fashionable woman has nothing on or about her which does not represent work done and wages paid and their share of comfort to those receiving them. But the fashionable woman herself, feeling all she claims in her justification to be true, declares that she is even so much a butterfly flitting from pleasure to pleasure, she is none the less a factor in the business of the world and a distinct addition to its wealth, and, with her financial importance hardly second to that of the wheat farmer or the ironmonger, she drags commerce in her train.

It is not to be expected that she should take the political economist's view of herself and her expenditure. He may call her a luxury; she believes that she is a necessity. He may compare her to the incubus of a standing army, whose sole excuse is that under the safety it guarantees enterprises can be undertaken and prospered. She will answer that the desire on the part of her husband or father to give her all that becomes her arouses those energies that make enterprise, business, success and big fortunes. And although one may bitterly deprecate that condition of society which diverts so much capital and labor from that different order of production which shall cheapen food and clothing and make complete the birthright of all, yet while society is what it is, with all the selfish abuses of altruism, her commercial value is a feature of first importance.

HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

Get High Temperature.

With the use of the oxy-acetylene blowpipe a temperature of 7,000 F. is obtained, which is almost double that obtained with the oxy-hydrogen flame.

CROP CONDITIONS IN WESTERN CANADA

Lateness of Spring Overcome by Excellent Growing Summer Season.

Once more the farmers of Western Canada rest at ease and grow rich while they slumber. Their season of anxiety is over. For a time it looked as though a backward season was for once going to prevent the western country from maintaining its preeminent position as leader of the grain growing countries of the world. The unusual lateness of the spring coupled with the rapid advance in the price of food-stuffs gave the pessimists some reason for their gloomy forebodings, and among even the optimistic Westerners imbued as they usually are with a spirit of buoyancy and hope, there commenced to glimmer a fear that perhaps this year their sanguine expectations were not to be realized. On May day when a large proportion of what had usually been sown there was this year very little seeding done. Finally, however, winter which had tarried so late in the lap of spring in all parts of the Continent vanished before the vertical rays of the sun, and the hurry and bustle of spring work commenced on the western prairies.

By the 20th of May 85% of the spring wheat was sown and the fall wheat in the districts devoted to its cultivation was covering the fields with a mantle of green. Wheat sowing finished on May 30 and by June 10 the coarser grains were also in the ground. The heavy snowfall during the winter left the ground in excellent shape when once seeding operations commenced and from the time weather conditions permitted the commencement of work until planting was completed, the farmers were a busy class. The area in wheat is not much larger than last year, but oats, barley and flax are much in excess of past records, the farmers deeming it wiser on account of the lateness of the season to put in a heavier proportion of the coarser grains. From the most reliable reports to hand it appears that the acreage as compared with 1906 will show an increase of 12% in oats, 19% in barley and 13% in flax.

Around Akotoks, High River, Nanton, Claresholm and other winter wheat centers, if the present weather conditions continue, the winter wheat will be in head by the middle of July.

The backward weather in the early part of May allowed the newly sown grain to get a firm root in the ground, and now with an abundance of moisture and warm weather the growth is remarkable. All danger of injury from droughts is practically over as the green crop covers the ground retaining the moisture required for its growth and preventing the too rapid evaporation which might otherwise take place.

Crops in Western Canada mature in one hundred days of good weather, and as the weather conditions have been ideal since seeding, and with spring wheat now from 14 to 18 inches above the ground, a full average crop is confidently expected.

In addition to the cheering prospects of this year's yield the farmers are to be congratulated on the fact that they still have in their possession five million bushels of wheat from last year's crop which they are now disposing of at high prices.

The splendid yield of 90,000,000 bushels of wheat raised in 1906 in the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, together with the almost certain assurance that this year will see a considerable increase, is, as in the past, calling the attention of the world of the "Last Best West," and thousands from the United States and the agricultural districts of Europe are each month securing free grant lands or purchasing farms in the land which has proved itself peerless among the grain growing countries of the world.

Courage.

Three tired citizens—a lawyer, a doctor and a newspaper man—sat in a back room recently in the gray light of the early dawn. On the table were many empty bottles and a couple of packs of cards. As they sat in silence a rat scurried across the hearth into the darkness beyond. The three men shifted their feet and looked at each other uneasily. After a long pause the lawyer spoke: "I know what you fellows are thinking," he said; "you think I thought I saw a rat, but I didn't."

People Tell Each Other About Good Things.

Twelve years ago few people in the world knew of such a preparation as a Powder for the Feet. Today after the genuine merits of Allen's Foot-Ease has been told year after year by grateful persons, it is indispensable to millions. It is clean, wholesome, healing and antiseptic and gives rest and comfort to tired aching feet. It cures while you walk. Over 30,000 testimonials. Imitations pay the dealer a larger profit otherwise you would never be offered a substitute for Allen's Foot-Ease, the original foot powder. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, and see that you get it.

Generous Mr. Kraft.

"Mr. Kraft, the merchant," said the college president, "has offered to donate \$5,000 for a new building to be known as 'Kraft hall.'"

"But," said the dean of the faculty, "\$5,000 won't pay for the building we want."

"Oh! no. You see, Mr. Kraft's generous offer is contingent upon our securing donations of \$10,000 each from ten other public-spirited citizens."—Philadelphia Press.

Imitative "Messiah" Bird.

The "messiah" bird of India excels all others in its imitative powers.

PROUD IN HER POVERTY.

Young Woman's Brave Answer to Insulting Landlord.

Frank P. Sargent, the United States commissioner of immigration, said one day in Washington:

"There is fine stuff in some of these poor people who come to our shores. I heard recently of a young Swedish woman. Brave, witty and honorable, she could bring splendid young Americans into the world. A short time after she arrived among us, her husband got out of work. Naturally, then, the rent fell behind. The landlord called for it one day in her husband's absence. He listened to the young woman's tale of misfortune, regarding the while her yellow hair, her clear blue eyes, her red mouth and white teeth. Suddenly, bending toward her, he said: 'Give us a kiss!'"

"She drew back, and her blue eyes, as cold as ice, dwelt on him disdainfully.

"No," she said, "my husband and I may be too poor to pay our rent, but we are not so poor that we can't do our own kissing."

AWFUL EFFECT OF ECZEMA.

Covered with Yellow Sores—Grew Worse—Parents Discouraged—Cuticura Drove Sores Away.

"Our little girl, one year and a half old, was taken with eczema or that was what the doctor called it. We took her to three doctors but by this time she was nothing but a yellow, greenish sore. One morning we discovered a little yellow pimple on one of her eyes. Doctor No. 3 said that we had better take her to some eye specialist, since it was an ulcer. So we went to Oswego to doctor No. 4, and he said the eyesight was gone. We were nearly discouraged, but I thought we would try the Cuticura Treatment, so I purchased a set of Cuticura Remedies, which cost me \$1, and in three days our daughter, who had been sick about eight months, showed great improvement, and in one week all sores had disappeared. Of course it could not restore the eyesight, but if we had used Cuticura in time I am confident that it would have saved the eye. Mrs. Frank Abbott, R. F. D. No. 9, Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1906.

Two Advertising Truths.

A soap millionaire and an actor manager were talking business.

"I," said the actor manager, "have discontinued the use of posters. My announcements appear in the newspapers exclusively. I have learned that those who don't read the papers don't go to the theater."

"You are wise," said the soap millionaire. "And I do like you. Long since I discarded every form of advertisement save that of the press, finding that they who didn't read a daily paper had no use for soap."

Very Handy.

"Among the people who greeted the President upon his arrival at Oyster Bay," says an exchange, "none attracted so much attention as a woman who carried two children in her arms and led another by the hand." It strikes us that a capable woman like that would attract attention anywhere.—Washington Post.

Growth of Languages.

All of the languages we know of grew out of other languages. Latin came from Oscan, Etruscan and Greek.

Does Your Head Ache?

If so, get a box of Krause's Headache Capsules of your Druggist, 25c. Norman Lighty Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Ia.

He that does good shall find good; he that does evil shall find evil.—Turkish.

WOMEN WHO CHARM

Health Is the First Essential Toward Making a Woman Attractive.



MISS HULDA KUGLER

MISS ELIZABETH WYNN

There is a beauty and attractiveness in health which is far greater than mere regularity of feature.

A sickly, irritable, and complaining woman always carries a cloud of depression with her; she is not only unhappy herself but is a damper to all joy and happiness when with her family and friends.

It is the bright, healthy, vivacious woman who always charms and carries sunshine wherever she goes.

If a woman finds that her energies are flagging and that everything tires her; if her feminine system fails to perform its allotted duties, there is nervousness, sleeplessness, faintness, backache, headache, bearing-down pains, and irregularities, causing constant misery and melancholia, she should remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made from native roots and herbs will dispel all these troubles. By correcting the cause of the trouble it cures where other treatment may have failed.

Miss Elizabeth Wynn, of No. 205 8th Avenue, New York City, writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— "For months I suffered with dreadful headaches, pain in the back and severe hemorrhages. I was weak and out of sorts all the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me when all other medicine had failed. It seemed to be just what I needed and quickly restored my health."

Europe's Extinct Auerochs.

Professor A. Martens of Magdeburg has reviewed all the early literature and documents relating to the famous wild ox of Europe, the auerochs, or urus, and shows that it was not identical with the auerochs of the present. It is on record that a herd of thirty auerochs were living in Poland in 1564. In 1627 a few half-domesticated auerochs were still in existence, but the race has since become extinct. The typical color of the auerochs was black, but there was a gray variety in Poland and a red one in Germany.

Another Brand.

"I suppose you realize the danger of firewater?" said the man who tries to benefit people.

"I do," answered the Indian, thoughtfully; "especially the kind the paleface puts in his automobile."

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Need Eight Hours of Sleep. Women of a nervous temperament should have eight hours of sleep to keep in good health.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Only a simple man tries to act unnecessarily strenuous.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartily Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, etc. They regulate the Bowels. PURELY VEGETABLE. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

SPOT CASH

FOR SOLDIERS' HOMESTEAD RIGHTS. All soldiers who served ninety days or more in the federal army or navy between 1861-1865, and who made homestead entries for less than 160 acres on or before June 23, 1874, means that an additional right is due someone and that it can be sold to me for spot cash, no matter whether patent issued or not. If soldier is dead, his heirs are entitled. The right descends as follows: First, to the widow; and second, to the legal heirs, or next of kin. Talk to old soldiers, their widows, children, or next of kin, about this class of additional rights. Get busy right now and find some of your relatives who made homestead entries in early days. It's easy money. For further information address Commander W. E. Moses, 80 California Building, Denver, Colo.

A. N. K.—C (1907—30) 2188.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. J. C. WALKER, PHARMACEUTICAL
Purgative Seed—
Aloe Senna—
Rhubarb Sulfate—
Syrup of Marshmallows—
Oil Turpentine Sulfate—
Glycerin—
Syrup of Marshmallows—
Syrup of Marshmallows—
Syrup of Marshmallows—
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac-Simile Signature of
J. C. WALKER
NEW YORK
475 Broadway
35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Purgative, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.