

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

SHOULD UNDERSTAND SOME BUSINESS.

If a woman has the ability to add to the family income after marriage, and if her earnings bring into the home comforts she and her family could not otherwise have, where is the prejudiced mind that could justly cavil.

It is a terrible strain on a woman to be obliged to look after every cent before she spends it. The constant care and watchfulness needed to make the best of the earnings—say, of the average man—takes all the heart out of a conscientious woman. To keep the bow always strung takes all the joy from life.

The economic conditions of the labor market are such that it is only the few who can hope for salaries that will enable them to keep their wives in comfort. The majority have to face the fact that death or loss of employment means destitution to those near and dear to them.

Now, this terrible fact would be robbed of its horror were the wife capable of contributing to the family exchequer. Superficial people declare that it is a shame for married women to work; that it is taking the bread out of the mouths of single women; that a married woman has household matters, and that if she goes out to work her home will be neglected.

To a certain extent this may be true. But no one can say anything against the woman who makes money under her own roof. Go up and down the country where you will, and see if the happiest and most comfortable homes are not those in which the wife has a financial interest. From the cottager who makes a few dollars on eggs and poultry to women who have become rich through their own efforts, in every case between these two extremes you will find an absence of care that is plainly apparent when the husband is expected to provide every penny for the family use.

Every girl no matter what her position in life, should be taught a means by which she could earn a living.

It cannot be too earnestly impressed upon girls that marriage in the majority of instances does not mean cessation from work. It is folly for a girl to throw away her training. The efficient milliner, when she marries, should set up in business for herself and not imagine that she has done with the work-room forever.

The storm and stress of life will be greatly lessened if she sets herself to build up a connection and get a good business together. By helping the family finances she will have a variety in the day, and not a quarter the work she would have if she tried to make her husband's salary provide for everything. She often saves the situation, and in some instances through her efforts her sons have become members of the learned professions.

It militates against the chances of the children when all depends on the father's earnings. The constant cry of "Can't afford it," is an awful dampener on young lives.

In these days of universal technical education it ought to be possible for the wives of the near future to add immensely to the general standard of home comfort.—Pittsburg Press.

FASHION NOTES.

There is nothing more fashionable than the tailored wash suit.

The bow of ribbon is a popular one to wear with the embroidered linen collar.

The pony is a desirable shape for the coat of the Pekin striped suit.

A natural colored pongee with a hairline plaiding of color makes up charmingly for a young girl.

Rajah makes stylish traveling coats—and they are serviceable too.

Narrow four-in-hands are popular to some extent. Likewise the tailored stocks, which always have many followers, as all women do not find the mannish linen collars becoming.

Cuffs matching the collar will also be much in vogue, in either lace or linen, being especially stylish on coats and Eton jackets.

Yokes, chiefly in Venice, Irish and net effects, are conspicuous, and in almost all instances are round.

Princess braid passementeries are the latest novelties in trimming and resemble the Princess lace in make-up; hence the name.

Panama straws dyed in various shades will be used for mourning hats with plain suits. A Parisian authority says that appearances point to the vogue for dark green shades in straws for the coming season? These will be closely followed by gray and violet.

Jet bugles, also short and fat, and set far apart, are equally new, and in dull jet look extremely well for smart mourning.

A newer idea than ball fringe and tassels is a fringe of tiny single loops of chenille or bebe ribbon velvet, or even single short, fat strands of chenille with "lamb's tails" set rather wide apart.

In Paris the ribbon trimming so much worn is very pretty. A girl's evening frock is adorned with perpendicular bands of 3-inch ribbon, plaited, or rather "goffered," as it is with waving irons.

FATE OF THE HINDU WIDOW.

Hindu women, taught that their religious duty is to destroy their own lives on death of their husbands if possible, or falling that, to live through the rest of their days after they are widowed in uttermost misery and degradation, believe it to be a sacred obligation and patiently endure all that is demanded of them.

The British Government long ago declared the burning of a living widow on her husband's funeral pyre to be murder on the part of all accessory to the act, yet still many of the poor women desire as a pious act to commit suicide in the torturing flames. A remarkable case has just been reported from Nepal in a Hindu journal, showing that the native women still do not revolt against the time-honored sacrifice demanded of them.

An elderly woman announced her intention to immolate herself on her husband's funeral pyre, and was at once honored for it and visited by all her relatives and acquaintances. The pyre was made and 15,000 people assembled by it, but at the last moment the Government officials intervened and prevented the burning of the live woman. She had already distributed all her large possessions and left herself penniless. She then went back sadly to her home, lay down and refused all food, dying of sheer starvation, nine days after her previous sacrifice had been prevented.—New Orleans Picayune.

THE NATIONAL TAILOR AND DRESSMAKER.

The interesting fact has been brought to light that the most important industry in the State of New York is the making of women's clothes. Until recently the making of men's clothes had the leading position, but dressmaking has moved to the top.

The output of these two industries during the past year was valued at \$340,000,000, which is within \$25,000,000 of the total value of all the products of the steel works and rolling mills of Pennsylvania.

Nearly 75,000 people live upon the making of women's clothes and 53,000 more are engaged in making clothes for men. Out of every hundred people who work in the industrial pursuits of New York State fifteen are engaged in making clothes for men and women. Nearly \$62,000,000 was paid out to these workers in one year.

New York is the national dressmaker, tailor and haberdasher. Out of every \$100 worth of clothing made for women in one year this State produced \$70 worth. In collars and cuffs for men New York manufactured nearly 97 per cent. of the entire output of the nation.

"It may be noted," says The World's Work, "that the value of men's furnishings has fallen behind, as compared with 1900. It leads to a suspicion that more men, if married, is carrying a burden that grows heavier year by year. Far be it from us to hint that any man goes collarless or cuffless because his wife—but why pursue this painful study of statistics further."

TRAVELING HINTS.

One of the discomforts of traveling is the difficulty one experiences in standing or walking in a moving train. The secret lies in allowing the body to sway with the motion of the cars, the knees being slightly bent and the feet placed rather far apart.

Those who find difficulty in sleeping on an all night journey may profit by the experience of salesmen and other travelers, who insist upon having the bed made up with the head towards the locomotive. Just why this should make sleeping easier is not explained, but the plan is highly recommended.

Pains in the head after reading or the cars are due to an unusual strain upon the muscles of the eyes.

Try the plan of reading for ten minutes and then for five, reviewing what you have read. If you wish to look out of the window, look out of the one on the other side of the car, for to look out of the one next to you will require quick changes of the eye which are extremely fatiguing.—New York Press.

DAUGHTERS AS HOSTESSES.

If girls are trained from childhood in the art of entertaining guests, they will naturally fall into the habit of considering home parties and gayeties a part of the daily life, and what is perhaps not so well understood, be all the more popular for the reason that they are good hostesses. To further this, perplexed mothers have to make some sacrifice; they have to give young people the privilege of inviting friends of their own age and assist in selecting and preparing suitable amusements whereby evenings may be passed more pleasantly at home than elsewhere.—Indianapolis News.

MEN AT WOMEN'S CLUBS.

In London as in New York certain women's clubs have set apart rooms where men are received for entertainment or on business. The Colony Club is only following in their steps, and to that extent as a woman's club it must remain unlike a man's club. Even the possession of a woman chef can never remove the fatal distinction made by woman's willingness to overlook man's selfishness.—New York World.

Covered carriages were first used in England in 1580.

Alcohol was discovered in the thirteenth century.

ORCHARD and GARDEN

FARM DISTILLATION.

One of the most important pieces of legislation by Congress at the last session was the adoption of Senator Hansbrough's amendments to the free alcohol law. Many supporters of the original measure had expected that it would enable the farmer to manufacture small quantities of spirits for use in running a portion of his machinery. To some agriculturists that privilege would be more welcome than any increased demand for their corn by wholesale distillers. When, therefore, it was discovered that the proper provision had not been made the Senator from North Dakota took the lead in a movement to correct the oversight, and was entirely successful. The new law does not go into effect until next September, but it will then be permissible for anybody who complies with regulations which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is required to issue to distill on his own premises a quantity of alcohol not exceeding a hundred gallons (about two barrels) daily. It does not matter how little he produces or how much of the time his still stands idle. The all important thing is not to exceed the prescribed limit in an interval of twenty-four hours.

Before availing himself of the opportunity, soon to be open to him the farmer will need to obtain a variety of information. For some of this he must look to the head of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Mr. Yerkes alone can tell him how large a bond he must give to guarantee the government against fraud, what kind of storage tank will meet with the approval of the government, how often and under what circumstances the attendance of an inspector can be secured to release the product from the tank, and what sort of poison and how much must be added to the alcohol in order to make it available for use and exempt from tax. Certain other facts—the price of denaturing substances, for instance, and the difference between grain (of ethyl) alcohol and wood (or methyl) alcohol—any intelligent farmer can ascertain for himself. Even then, however, it will be injudicious to go ahead without suitable instruction in regard to methods and materials. Practically all kinds of vegetation, including such unpromising articles as sawdust and dry chips, can by suitable treatment be made to yield ethyl alcohol, but in most cases the quantity would be too small to pay. Besides, what might be an economical source in one region might prove wastefully expensive elsewhere. Without helpful guidance the choice of materials, therefore, continuously disheartening mistakes may be made.

Foreseeing this possibility, Mr. Hansbrough has suggested to the Secretary of Agriculture that a circular be prepared for the enlightenment of such farmers as wish to attempt distillation. The plan is an excellent one. The Senator from North Dakota is doubtless aware that documents relating to the subject have already been issued under Secretary Wilson's auspices, but he may think that they are so voluminous as to be confusing to the novice. Other men entertain that opinion, at any rate, and have wished for a more succinct presentation of the matter and for something more specific in the way of advice. It is thought probable that the Internal Revenue bureau will issue its new regulations about July 1, or two months before the law goes into effect. If Secretary Wilson saw his way clear to comply with Senator Hansbrough's request, at that time or even sooner, he would unquestionably help those interests for the promotion of which his department of the government was established.—New York Tribune.

ACTION OF FROST ON SOIL.

The most productive soil is that which is so constituted as to maintain a proper degree of moisture in very dry and very wet seasons so as to give a healthy supply of it to plants. Such a soil gives to the plants the means of fixing their roots sufficiently deep to support them during the period of their growth and allows them to branch out in every direction in search of nourishment, where they may easily secure the elements of vegetable life without being injured by too much or too little moisture during any period of their growth. A constant supply of air and water is necessary to make and keep the soil permanently productive.

When the soil is made and kept friable it will have the power of absorbing, retaining and utilizing the water, the air and the organic matter which may be in its composition, by insensible fermentation and give up a constant supply of results of this decomposition for the growth of the plants either in seed time, when they are merely vegetating; in summer, when they are growing with the greater luxuriance, or in autumn, when they are ripening their seed for harvest.

During the winter season frost performs valuable service in pulverizing and rendering fine the clods and lumps of soils. The expansion and contraction of water, when it alternately melts and freezes is sufficient to break to pieces the hardest and most unyielding clods and this occurs most rapidly in winter, especially when the soil is well filled with moisture. During the winter season the farmer also receives other benefits from the frost,

many insects being destroyed, when the ground becomes deeply frozen.—The Economist.

MAKING A HOT-BED.

A Massachusetts authority in describing the construction and starting of a regular hot-bed, says that a frame twelve feet long and six feet wide will allow of four sashes, each three feet wide. The frame should slant back to front some six inches. The sides and ends may be fastened to corner-posts or by tenons and mortises, which allow of taking up readily and packing away when the season is over. For the sash to slide and rest upon, a strip six inches wide is mortised into the sides of the frame. Sashes without cross bars are the best, and the glass should overlap each other one-quarter of an inch. The bed should occupy a dry situation, with southern exposure, and be protected by fences or buildings on the north and west. The heating material should be fresh manure from the stables, which has been turned and mixed several times; a liberal quantity of litter, leaves or other material, that the heat may be more lasting, all turned and mixed well, otherwise it will burn and dry up and become useless. When thus prepared, pile the manure to the depth of two feet or more on the place chosen for the bed, allowing the manure to extend on all sides about a foot beyond the frame. Now, set on the frame and cover the bed with fine sifted mould to the depth of six inches of earth, and as soon as the bed-mould warms up, you may sow your seed. It will not be long before you have plants to use, provided you give good after-care to prevent the plants from burning, etc.—Weekly Witness.

SHEEP RESTORE FERTILITY.

A well known sheep raiser declares that sheep will restore the fertility of the worst worn out ranges to a better state than its original fertility. The stones will remain, but if bushes are cut, sheep will prevent their growth again; briars and blackberry bushes, if mowed, will soon disappear from the soil, together with nearly all varieties of noxious weed. Nutritious grasses will take their places, and the farmer will soon realize the truthfulness of the old saying that "the sheep has a golden hoof."

WEIGH THE MILK.

The weighing of the milk, testing of the cows and knowing almost to a cent what one is doing, is a very great help to the dairy farmer. It enables him to get rid of the cows that are poor milkers and to replace them with cows that can show a profit at the end of each six months or year. A most excellent thing for the dairy farmer to remember is that good cows do not cost any more to keep or handle than poor ones.

FEED DUCKS LIBERALLY.

Ducks generally begin to lay during the month of February. If fed properly they should not have cost a great deal to feed up to the laying season. During the laying season they should have a liberal portion of animal food added to their ration.

TO RIPEN PEARS.

It is oftentimes the case that winter pears shrivel up and become woody, and do not ripen nicely. They should be kept in a cool and moist atmosphere until they begin to soften, and then placed in a drier and warmer place, where they will ripen nicely.

WALNUTS FOR TURKEYS.

It is said that the Italians fatten their turkeys on walnuts. The process is begun about thirty days before killing, a walnut being stuffed down the fowl's throat every day during that time. At about the twenty-ninth day the bird is generally well fattened and ready for the market.

Blue Light as Anesthetic.

Blue light is the anesthetic of the future, and may supersede chloroform, ether, and cocaine, because it is said to be just as effective and at the same time perfectly harmless.

This is the view of a French doctor who has proved that by directing a ray of blue electric light on the eyes, carefully excluding all other rays, patients can be thrown pleasantly and harmlessly into a state of insensibility.

At present the sleep produced by the blue light lasts two or three minutes—sufficient for the extraction of a tooth—but doubtless the system can be sufficiently extended to cover more elaborate operations.

Blue surroundings, the doctor also declares, are good for nervous affections. Patients placed in a blue room where light, hangings, furniture, and all are blue, are soothed from nervous tension, and pass into a pleasant slumber. The expression "a fit of the blues" thus loses its meaning.—Paris Cable to the New York American.

His Lordship Forgot.

That is a touching story which the Lord Mayor of Manchester has been telling of his predecessor. His Lordship was attending a dinner, and the guests had got through the third course. Suddenly the memory of a thing forgotten came into his Lordship's mind. "—It, gentlemen," he said, "we have not said grace."—London Globe.

Damascus is the first city in the Turkish empire to be lighted with electricity and to have electric street cars.

LIFE'S LITTLE PLEASANTRIES

RESIGNATION.

Bring along yoh sunshine;
Bring along yoh rain;
Fill up de street wif snow an' sleet;
Den cl'ar 'em off again.
Bring along yoh blizzard
Wif de warm wave mixin' in,
Keep up de fun. One kind ain' dose
Befo' de nex' begin!
Wahm wave's boun' to quit us;
Cold ain' gwinter las;
De temperature is skittish sure
An' jumpin' mighty fas'
So put up yoh umbrella
And let de climate run,
If rain ain' due, you'll need it to
Pectect you f'am de sun.
—Washington Star

WHEW!

"Well," said he, anxious to make up their quarrel of yesterday, "aren't you curious to know what's in this parcel?"
"Not very," replied his wife, indifferently.
"Well, it's something for the one I love best in the world."
"Ah! I suppose it's those new col-lars you said you needed."—It-Bits.

NOT MARKED DOWN.

"I'd give a good deal for a fine touring car."
"You'd have to."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IN DAYS OF OLD.

The baronet strode up to the hostelry in his disdain.
"What wishest thou of us this day?" they asked him.
"What do I wish this day?" he replied. "Why, a knight's lodging."—Baltimore American.

A STEPPING STONE.

"Couldn't the president give you a job?"
"Well, he offered to make me chief engineer of the Panama Canal until I could get something better."—Washington Herald.

NOT BAD, EITHER.

"You are beneath my contempt, sir."
"So are you beneath mine, and I'm piling on more every minute."—Philadelphia Ledger.

NOT TO KEEP.

"I notice, major," said the inquisitive man, "that you always take your whisky straight. Don't you Kentuckians ever put water in your liquor?"
"Some Kentuckians do, suh," replied Major Bluegrass.

"Indeed?"
"Yes, suh; but they sell it."—Philadelphia Press.

THE BIG HEAD.

"What's this exaggerated ego?"
"It's a new name for that morning after feeling."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A BIG INDUCEMENT.

"How much are these Easter lilies?"
"A dollar each."
"Pretty steep."
"Not when you consider that we throw in the earth."—Washington Herald.

NOTHING TO BRAG ABOUT.

First Chicago Little Girl—Edna is always blowing about her forefathers.
Second Chicago Little Girl—She'd betted not do it too. I've had five and we're expecting a sixth.—Brooklyn Life.

SAFE FOR A WHILE.

Lodevichy—Ah, good morning, my friend. I hear you are to be married next month.
Lodevichy—No, not next month.
Lodevichy—How's that? Broken off?
Lodevichy—No, I have obtained a reprieve.—Mon Dimanche.

HE WANTED TO LEARN.

Chief Constable—What do you want to see him for?
"I want to ask him how he managed to get into the house and go up the stairs without waking my wife."—Le Rire.

TWO MASTERS.

Clerk—Sir, I have come to inform you that I am going to be married.
Employer—Young man, have you never heard the old saying: "No man can serve two masters"?—Detroit Free Press.

NOWADAYS.

First American Child—Here I am 10 years old and my parents actually object to my going to the matinee.
Second American Child—The truth is that parents nowadays are getting spoiled.—Life.

QUADRUPLETS.

Ascum—Is it true there are quadruplets at Luschman's house?

Newitt—No, only twins. Luschman started that rumor because he didn't see them until after he had celebrated their advent.—Philadelphia Press.

"LIMB" MORE APPROPRIATE.

A Carbon County paper said on Tuesday that Charley Tree, a ranchman, had broken a leg. Wouldn't it have been better to say a limb?—Detroit Post.

The first American paper money was made in 1740.

Sunflower And The Sun.

"The sunflower," said a naturalist, "is the most deceitful of all plants, for it has fooled six nations."

"Six nations believe that the sunflower turns toward the sun, and so thoroughly are they deluded they call it by a name which bears witness to their error."

"Thus the French call the sunflower 'tournesol.' The Spanish call it 'girasol.' The Italians call it 'grasole.' The Hungarians call it 'napraforgo.' Each of these words means 'turn to the sun.' The English and Americans don't go quite that far in admitting themselves to be the plant's dupes. They only call it sunflower. They mean by that name, though, quite as much as the other names imply. The belief is general among six nations that the sunflower turns with the sun and always faces the luminary."

"As a matter of fact, there is only one flower that turns or keeps with the sun, namely the sun spurge."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Good Small Year, Good Sheep Year.

"Most people would be horrified to learn that the finest mutton in the world comes from sheep fattened on snails," says a large breeder of Southdown sheep. "Nevertheless, it is a fact. In seasons when snails are plentiful the mutton from our sheep has a delicious flavor which it never acquires from the most scientific form of feeding. On the Continent a diet of snails is a regular cure for consumptives and is said to fatten and nourish the body in a wonderful way."

"There is a popular superstition," he adds, "that the unique and delicate flavor of Southdown mutton is due largely to the quantity of wild thyme which they crop with the grass in their pastures. But, personally, I give the snails the greater part of the credit for the soft, plump flesh and the sweetness of flavor in our celebrated sheep. So much is this the case that the saying, 'Good small year, good sheep year,' has become almost a proverb among shepherds and breeders."—London Daily Mail.

Woman Suffragist In England.

Keir Hardie had a trying experience the other evening. Addressing a meeting mainly attended by the other side, he failed to get a hearing until the chairman said: "Gentlemen, if you will listen to Mr. Hardie quietly he will be happy to answer any questions you may put to him at the end of his speech."

When the honorable member had resumed his seat a question written on half a sheet of notepaper was sent up to Mr. Hardie, and passed by him unopened to the chairman, who read it, and grew very red in the face. "Read it out!" roared a dozen men, and the chairman at last obeyed. The question was: "Why do they call you a Gibson girl?" It finished the meeting.—Onlooker.

His Idea.

She haughtily tossed her golden head.
And "All is now over between us!" she said;
"But stop, ere you go, for I wish, you see,
To return everything you have given me."
He chocked back a sob, and he answered, "This is
But fair. If you please, just begin with the kisses."
—Cleveland Leader.

Production Of Gold.

Gold production has increased by jumps, and the world production for 1905 has been estimated at \$375,000,000 and for last year in the neighborhood of \$400,000,000. The price remained stationary throughout the year. In the case of silver the conditions have been just the reverse. The output has remained practically at one point, but the price has gone up about 10 per cent.

Ancient Grammar.

The grammar longest in use in England was that of William Lily, first published in 1513. This grammar passed through more editions than any text-book of the kind and was in use in St. Paul's School, London, up to 40 years ago. The preface to the first edition was written by Cardinal Wolsey; the English rudiments by Dean Colet; the Latin syntax chiefly by Erasmus; the remainder by Lily, the book being then the joint production of four of the greatest scholars of the age.

FRIENDS HELP

St. Paul Park Incident.

"After drinking coffee for breakfast I always felt languid and dull, having no ambition to get to my morning duties. Then in about an hour or so a weak, nervous derangement of the heart and stomach would come over me with such force I would frequently have to lie down."

"At other times I had severe headaches; stomach finally became affected and digestion so impaired that I had serious chronic dyspepsia and constipation. A lady, for many years State President of the W. C. T. U., told me she had been greatly benefited by quitting coffee and using Postum Food Coffee; she was troubled for years with asthma. She said it was no cross to quit coffee when the found she could have as delicious an article as Postum."

"Another lady, who had been troubled with chronic dyspepsia for years, found immediate relief on ceasing coffee and beginning Postum twice a day. She was wholly cured. Still another friend told me that Postum Food Coffee was a Godsend to her, her heart trouble having been relieved after leaving off coffee and taking on Postum."

"So many cases came to my notice that I concluded coffee was the cause of my trouble and I quit and took up Postum. I am more than pleased to say that my days of trouble have disappeared. I am well and happy." "There's a Reason." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.