

INTERESTING TO



WOMEN

ANOTHER PROPHETESS AT LARGE

There is a little girl in Wichita, Kan., who can go most of the religious prophets of the time one better. Few if any of them claim to have risen from the dead, as does Eula Wilson, of No. 1226 Cleveland avenue, Wichita. The new prophet appears to be quite sincere in her claims, however. She really thinks that she died and came to life again, after being carried up to heaven, and the doctors say that the case is certainly not an ordinary one.

Wichita is greatly excited over the "miracle," as many persons believe it to be, and every evening crowds throng the churches and mission halls where Eula tells her story, while hundreds are turned away. For Eula says that the Saviour sent her back to earth to save souls, and she is trying to do it by relating her strange experiences.

For the last three years Eula Wilson, who is the daughter of a sidewalk finisher named Bailey Wilson, has been an invalid. She had been in bed so long that her hip bones are said to have worn through the skin. The local physicians never agreed upon a diagnosis of her disease and she was finally given up to die.

On June 5 the end seemed to have come. "She was actually dead," said her mother. "It was impossible to detect the pulse or breathing and all death tests we knew confirmed the fact. We set about at once preparing for the funeral as the condition of her body demanded speedy interment. To our great astonishment at 2 o'clock Thursday morning life returned, and she remained in a semi-conscious condition, dying again Friday night. Saturday, about 10 a. m., she revived and called to me. I gave her a drink and she arose from the bed and walked across the room, apparently cured of all disease."

Eula herself says: "I died at 8 o'clock Wednesday night. I was thoroughly conscious of an ascending motion and was borne to heaven in a white cloud, attended by two angels and my dead mother. The Saviour opened the gates. I can't describe Him. He was too beautiful. I met and talked with people who had died when we lived in Missouri."

Other people corroborate the girl's story. "I and others saw her die," says Mrs. C. E. Skelley, a neighbor. "We laid her out and prepared her for the grave."—New York Tribune.

OCCUPATION FOR WOMEN.

These days of straitened incomes and overcrowded employment make the invention of new ways of earning money practically a necessity. Many girls now make a comfortable income by acting as hourly nurse to a number of families, taking children daily for an hour or an hour and a half in the park. Many men marry young in their profession as well as young in years and want of funds necessitates their wives taking an active share in the lighter housework.

It is to these households that the "caller for the child" is of such inestimable value.

She begins her day early; in the winter the first child is taken out at 9 o'clock and brought back about half-past 10, by which time the mother has had time to get through the writing of her letters and orders for the day.

A child from another family is called for about 11, and the mother knows that until luncheon the little one will be well looked after and out of the way.

After refreshing herself with a good midday meal, or, more likely, a glass of milk and a bun, the hourly nurse divides the afternoon from 2 until half-past 3 between the children of two more clients, and in the long summer evenings probably has a third to take out.

Of course, wet weather and cloudy days are inevitable, but on these the child and her caretaker make merry in the room least used in the house, and both mother and maids are grateful and all the better for this quiet respite of an hour and a half daily. The pay is usually about a shilling a day.—Daily Mirror.

CEREMONIES AT A JEWELER'S COUNTER.

"I want a plain gold ring for a lady. Best you've got in the store."
"For this lady?"
"Sure! Who else would it be for? Pull off you glove, Katie, and let the gentle-nan measure your finger."

The girl withdrew her woolen glove and bashfully extended her small hand, red and toil-worn, toward the clerk.

"There; that's about the size," said the jeweler to the girl.

"Do you wish him to put it on?"
"No—not yet," said the blushing girl. "When he puts that ring on, it's on to stay!"

Size, quality and price were settled satisfactorily and the young man pulled from his pocket a shining coin.

"Here you are, gold for gold!" he exclaimed proudly. "Nothin' but gold'll pay for that ring."

"Haven't you anything smaller?" asked the sordid clerk.

"Plenty! But nothin' good enough

to pay for that ring!"
"Bit of sentiment, eh?" queried an interested bystander.

"Oh, yes, sir!" said the girl with evident pride; "he's been saying that twenty-dollar gold piece for nearly four months waiting to buy this ring."—New York Press.

REST FOR WOMEN.

In France no woman may legally work more than ten hours a day, but a woman of Marseilles, the mother of seven children and the assistant of her husband in his vineyard, complained to the magistrate that her husband compelled her to work from eighteen to twenty hours a day. The magistrate ruled that the joint earnings of production of husband and wife are, under law, not wages, but something for the common good of a family. Yet the State does not contemplate that where a wife both rears a family and aids in her husband's affairs she shall have less protection both as to her income and strength than an employe. As a matter of reason she should have more protection. Without having speeched support of the law for his ruling, he held that his wife cannot be compelled to work more than ten hours a day, and that she must have a full Sunday of rest. The husband appealed the case but the decision of the Marseilles magistrate was sustained.—Chicago Daily News.

POLITICIAN'S BUSY WIFE.

The wife of a prominent politician described to the writer a typical day of her life in London during the season. Having risen at 8:30, before breakfast, at which meal she digested the newspapers, she attended to her household duties, read with the children for half an hour, had an Italian lesson and a dancing lesson. Then in a fast motor sped to a committee meeting for the dissemination of free trade literature. A hurried luncheon preceded a lecture on Plato—a rush to the House of Commons to hear an attack on her husband's policy and his answer—whirled home in the motor, she had time for a hasty visit to the nursery before scrambling into her clothes for a big dinner, where she naturally arrived late and breathless. A few rubbers of bridge, then a political party and finally a ball, at which she danced vigorously until 2 a. m.

HOW TO SMILE.

A smile is not a contortion. This statement would seem scarcely necessary were it not for the fact that one so constantly sees men and women distorting their faces in a spasmodic effort to seem friendly or witty. Ridiculous as it sounds, there is a proper way even to smile. First of all, do not smile at all unless there is real occasion for it. Next, smile slowly. Next do not grin. And last, do not smug. Abolish the sarcastic smile, the smile of contempt or patronage, the smile of sycophancy. That is to say, realize that a sweet, amiable smile can come only from a sweet amiable personality—and "go thou and do likewise."—Pittsburg Press.

BEAUTY DON'TS.

Don't dry your face in a hurry; a quick, anyhow rub coarsens the skin and injures its beauty.

Don't eat your meals quickly; this causes indigestion and a red nose.

Don't worry; other people's troubles are quite as bad as yours.

Don't read till midnight; one hour's sleep before 12 is worth five after ward.

Don't shut your bedroom window; fresh air is necessary for health.

Don't expect physic and tonics to keep you well if you neglect the laws of health and hygiene.

Don't think you can sit day after day over the fire, when you ought to go out for a brisk walk, without your complexion suffering.—New York Journal.

WEARING PROPER SHOES.

Never think that the feet will grow larger wearing proper shoes. Pinching and distorting makes them grow not only larger but unsightly. A proper natural use of all muscles makes them compact and attractive.—Indianapolis News.

FASHION NOTES.

Hand-woven linen is an ideal material for the long Louis coats to wear with sheer dresses.

White dress gloves are now lined with silk, which permits of slipping on without difficulty.

Many new lingerie waists have a yoke and cuffs of a very pale tint of lavender, blue and pink.

Footgear represents an item which is never regarded as trivial by the well-dressed Parisienne, but this year the amount which she feels obliged to spend on shoes and boots far exceeds any extravagances of past years.

Colored leather, matching the dress in tone, is an expensive matter where many of the new fantastic shades are concerned, while another extravagant innovation is that of high boots of lizard skin of the finest and most apple description.

Some of the daintiest examples of boots are to be seen carried out in fine gray lizard skin literally covered with openwork embroidery, through which the delicately embroidered stockings below are plainly visible, while an almost equal value is shown for brogue shoes of grass-green morocco, which are designed to be worn with gray or black and white gowns.

In spite of the fact that peacock's feathers have more than earned a right to disappear from the realm of dress, raised silk embroideries of this description are still to be forefront, especially where opera wraps are concerned.

HORSES AND THE INDIANS.

HOW THE REDSKINS CAME BY THEIR STEEDS THROUGH THE SPANISH.

The Southern Plains Proved Very Favorable to the Breed and the Horses Greatly Multiplied—Pawnees Had Horses Early in 18th Century. The first horses seen by the main-land Indians were those of the Spanish invaders of Mexico. A few years later De Soto brought the horse into Florida and westward to the Mississippi, while Coronado, on his march to Quivira in 1541, introduced it to the Indians of the great plains. When the Aztecs saw the mounted men of Cortes they supposed horse and man to be one and were greatly alarmed at the strange animal. The classical Centaur owed its origin to a like misconception. A tradition existed among the Pawnees that their ancestors mistook a mule ridden by a man for a single animal and shot at it from concealment, capturing the mule when the man fell.

The horse was a marvel to the Indians and came to be regarded as sacred. For a long time it was worshipped by the Aztecs, and by most of the tribes was considered to have a mysterious or sacred character. Its origin was explained by a number of myths representing horses to have come out of the earth through lakes and springs or from the sun. When Antonio de Espejo visited the Hopi of Arizona in 1583, the Indians spread cotton scarfs or kilts on the ground for the horses to walk on, believing the latter to be sacred. This sacred character is sometimes shown in the names given to the horse as the Dakota sunka wakan, "mysterious dog." Its use in transportation accounts for the term "dog" often applied to it, as the Siksika ponokamita, "eik dog;" Cree Siksita, "big dog;" Shawnee wishawa, "olk."

The southern plains proved very favorable and horses greatly multiplied. Stray and escaped horses formed wild herds, and, as they had few carnivorous enemies, their increase and spread were astonishingly rapid. The movement of the horse was from south to north, at about an equal rate on both sides of the mountains. It moved northward in three ways: (1) The increase of the wild horses; (2) For 150 years before the first exploration of the west by residents of the United States Spaniards from the Mexican provinces had been making long journeys northward and eastward to trade with the Indians, even, it is said, as far north as the camps of the Kiowa, when these were living on Tongue River. (3) As soon as the Indians nearest to the Spanish settlement, appreciated the uses of the horse they began to make raiding expeditions to capture horses, and as knowledge of the animal extended the tribes still further to the north began to procure horses from those next south of them. So it was that tribes in the south had the first horses and always had the greatest number, while the tribes further north obtained them last and always had fewer of them.

Some tribes declare that they possessed horses for some time before they learned the uses to which they could be put. On the north Atlantic Coast horses were imported early in the 17th century, and the Iroquois possessed them toward the end of that century and were regularly breeding them prior to 1736. For the northern plains they seem to have been first obtained from the region west of the Rocky Mountains, the Siksika having obtained their first horses from the Kutenai, Shosoni, and other tribes across the mountains, about the year 1800. W. T. Hamilton, who met the Nez Perces, Cayuse and other tribes of the Columbia region between 1840 and 1850 tells of the tradition among them of the time when they had no horses; but having learned of their existence in the south, of the purposes for which they were used and of their abundance, they made up a strong war party, went south and captured horses. It is impossible to fix the dates at which any tribes procured their horses, and since many of the plains tribes wandered in small bodies which seldom met, it is likely that some bands acquired the horse a long time before other sections of the same tribe. The Cheyenne relate variously that they procured their first horses from the Arapaho, from the Kiowa and from the Shosoni, and all these statements may be true for different bodies. A very definite statement is made that they received their first horses from the Kiowa at the time when the Kiowa lived on Tongue River. The Cheyenne did not cross the Missouri until toward the end of the seventeenth century. For some time they resided on that stream, and their progress in working westward and southward to the Black Hills, Powder River and Tongue River was slow. They probably did not encounter the Kiowa on Tongue River long before the middle of the eighteenth century, and it is possible that the Kiowa did not then possess horses. Black Moccasin, reputed trustworthy in his knowledge and his dates, declared that the Cheyenne obtained horses about 1780. The Pawnee are known to have had horses and to have used them in hunting early in the eighteenth century. Carver makes no mention of seeing horses among the Sioux that he met in 1767 in West Minnesota; but in 1776 the elder Alexander Henry saw them among the Assiniboin, while Umfreville, a few years later, spoke of horses as common, some being taken from Spanish settlements.—Reprinted in Forest and Stream from the "Hand-

book of Indian Tribes," U. S. Bureau of Ethnology.

"FENUGREEK NOT A CURE."

Physicians Here Say Fattening Weed May Prevent Consumption.

According to physicians here who talked yesterday on the recent experiments by the Department of Agriculture with a weedlike plant, known as fenugreek, as a consumption cure, there is little likelihood that the disease will be cured by it. Some said tuberculosis in its first stages might be cured by it, but others scoffed at even this idea. All seemed of the opinion, however, that the life of a victim might be prolonged by its use. The weed, according to the department, has been in existence for several thousand years, and is extensively grown in the northern parts of Africa and Eastern Asia. It has been used by the natives as a great flesh producer. The government even after experimenting with fenugreek, will not express an opinion as to its qualities, leaving it to the medical experts to conduct further experiments.

According to several physicians who talked of the weed yesterday, it has been used very little in this city. It is generally used in this country as the chief ingredient of cattle powder. For medicinal purposes it is very seldom used.

Dr. Walter G. Crump, professor of gynecology in the New York Homeopathic College, said that fenugreek had never been scientifically investigated by the medical profession in this city. It had the same effect, he said, to build up the system as phytolacca, becauda, or the pokeberry, which reduces the flesh and hardens the muscles. But in the case of both of them said the physician, the medical qualities had no direct effect upon the tubercular germ. It might build up a person suffering from the disease in the first stages, he said, and overcome it, but such cases were rare.

Dr. William H. Gullifoy, of the Health Department, said he had heard of the experiment, but knew of no one being entirely cured by it. Every little while, he said, some one announced that a new medicine had been found to cure consumption. These usually lasted about two months, he said, and then were never heard of again. Any medicine to be a success must go directly to the germ and kill it, he said, or the patient had small chance of living.

There had been cases, he said, but they were very few, where consumption had been cured in the first stage, but if the disease went beyond that a patient would die from it.

Fenugreek is a leguminous herb, similar in habitat and in most of its characteristics to the species of the genus medicago. The leaves are formed of three obovate leaflets, the middle one of which is stalked; the flowers are solitary or in clusters of two or three, and have a campanulate, five-cleft calyx, and the pods are many seeded, cylindrical or flattened, and straight or slightly curved.

The fenugreeks or trigonella are widely diffused over the south of Europe, west and central Asia and the north of Africa, and are represented also by several species in Australia. Common fenugreek, so called from the name given to it by the ancients, who used it as fodder for cattle, is indigenous to the Mediterranean region, and is cultivated to some extent in Thuringia, Moravia and other parts of Europe; in Morocco, and largely in Egypt and in India. It bears a sickle-shaped pod, containing from ten to twenty seeds, from which a fetid, fatty and bitter oil can be abstracted by ether. In India the fresh plant is employed as an esculent. The seed is an ingredient in cattle powders and is used for flavoring cattle food.—New York Tribune.

A GRAVESTONE OF 1638.

Said to Be the Oldest One in America—Now in Boston.

In a glass case in the rooms of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, in Somerset street, Boston, is a gravestone that came from the oldest marked grave in America, in the burying grounds at the corner of Dudley street and Columbia road, Dorchester.

A few years ago John A. Fowle, of Dorchester, while delving among the older tombstones, came across the stone, just beneath the surface of the earth, over the grave where it had presumably fallen, says "The Boston Post."

Before this gravestone was found the oldest marked grave was supposed to be located at Jamestown, Va. The stone from the Dorchester grave has the following inscription:

"Here lies the bodies of Mr. Barnard Capen, & Mrs. Joan Capen, his wife. He died Nov. 8, 1638; aged 76 years. & she died March 26, 1653. Aged 75 years."

The old Dorchester burying ground, which was started in 1634 in a plot only five rods square, now holds the remains of distinguished men, among them Governor William Stoughton, founder of Stoughton Hall, Harvard College, who died in 1701.

Beneath the trees at the corner of Columbia road and Dudley street is the tomb of William Poole, a schoolmaster, which bears the following epitaph:

"Ye epitaph of William Pole, which he himself made while he was yet living in remembrance of his own death, and left to be engraven on his tomb, yet so being dead he might warn posterity as a resemblance of a dead man bespeaking ye reader."

Paris derives a huge revenue from the sale of doll's dresses.

ORCHARD and GARDEN

CELERY A MONEY CROP.

Celery is not so profitable as it was a few years ago. Money can be made yet, however. The return from an acre of celery is about three hundred dozen. This makes about \$600 per acre at a fair price. Boston Market celery is harder to grow and commands the highest price. Celery is better in moist, sandy soil. That grown on the high lands is best. Maturity on new land should be forty cords per acre and twenty-five cords on old land. Plow the land three times. Plants should be started under glass the last of February. Buy the best seed you can get.

Seed may be sown as late as May 1 and good results be obtained. Sow the seed very lightly. Barely cover it. A hot spell will bring it up in a week's time. The great danger is in getting the seed too deep.

Celery plants should be one to every six inches. Spade close to the plant, breaking the plant about three inches under ground. This will make the tops firmer. Care is needed in doing this. A gang of men can set about three thousand plants a day per man. They should be set about two and a half feet apart. The ground should be prepared two or three days in advance. It is necessary to know how much the ground will settle in a week's time. Go over the ground with a hoe often.

Bleaching is done with rough pine boards. They should be put straight. Wire loops should be put from board to board to hold them in place. A system of hooks is used. Bleaching will take anywhere from one to three weeks. In marketing suit the demand of the trade. Twelve bunches must fill a bushel box. If the goods are well sold the farmer is helped. It is well to have one man dispose of the goods during the season.

Celery stored doesn't need any bank. The banked celery in the field doesn't mature fast enough. The putting in of celery should be finished by the tenth of November. It must be kept cool. The pit should be kept as near freezing as possible. Never close the pit up. You must give celery air if you want to keep it. Toward last of season, shovel snow into the pit.—Henry M. Howard in the American Cultivator.

NOTES ON CARE OF SHEEP.

Thinking of starting a flock of sheep? That is a good plan, but do not start with too many. Better try the first year with ten rather than 100.

Never buy in the spring. Wait until fall and then pick out the best.

You never saw a good shepherd who was not a kind-hearted man. There is no more delightful or profitable occupation, for a boy than the raising of sheep. Let him begin early. If your boy wants to have a flock of sheep and you do not know how to teach him to manage one send him to some one who has made a success of the business.

If you expect to engage in the business extensively, it will be wise to let your boy spend a year with some good shepherd. Of course, he cannot learn all about the business in that time, but he can get a good start.

The breeding ram should be kept away from the flock, but never shut up into a tight pen. He should have plenty of exercise, and if possible should be allowed pasture always.

Feed the breeding ram well, so that when service begins in September he will be in first-class condition, otherwise you will not get as good results as you might expect.

Wean the lambs at about three months of age and keep them away from the ewes. Separating them by a fence will not do, but they should be kept in another field where they will not see their mothers.

Sheep and cur dogs do not go well together on a farm. It is always well to keep a dog, but he should be a full-blooded collie.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

INOCULATING LAND.

The New York State Experiment Station committed itself last year to the statement that the dried cultures for legume inoculation, then on the market, were worthless. This of course roused much criticism by those who were preparing and selling such cultures; but Director Jordan finds his view confirmed by results secured at sixteen other stations; (the tests agree in showing the cultures to be of little or no value. It was claimed in defense of the cultures that their failure was due to alternate moist and dry conditions of the air in shipment and storage; and that by sealing the packages the germs would survive for at least a year. Accordingly many of the cultures sent out in 1906 were enclosed in metal tubes to prevent access of air. This made new tests desirable; and eighteen culture packages were secured, of which twelve were in metal tubes. Careful tests of these packages in the bacteriological laboratory showed no living germs in fourteen of the packages and only a few in two other packages. In two of the packages, enough bacteria were living to give some hope of successful inoculation; but as many or more germs of other kinds were also present. The dried cultures certainly cannot be recommended.—Country Gentleman.

NOTES OF THE FARM.

Have the shelter places about in the

chicken grounds where the chicks can run to shelter from showers and from birds of prey.

Fit your stock for market before offering it for sale. A nicely finished animal often sells for a good profit when a poorly finished one would sell at a loss.

A barbed wire fence is unsuitable for a sheep lot. The barbs catch on the wool and make the sheep look ragged. There is danger also that the animals may be injured by the barbs.

It is a great waste of time and money to grow sheep to become too old for mutton or wool. Get rid of them in time.

Young pigs should not be overfed. If they become puddy they will have indigestion and not do well. They should be fed a little at a time and often. Feed about three times a day what they will eat up clean.

A celebrated teacher said to a friend at the last Chicago International: "See these grand Canadian fat sheep! The men who show these sheep are descended from a line of shepherds 200 years old, and prize-winning is not a question of luck with them."

The cities are full of boys who are starving to death as lawyers or doctors who would have made good farmers, but who were steered in the wrong direction by ambitious but mistaken fathers or mothers or both.

BEST FERTILIZERS.

Decidedly the best fertilizer that can be used is well-rotted stable manure. In most cases where a commercial fertilizer is used some manure should be used with it. It is important in fertilizing soil to improve its physical condition, as well as its chemical composition. It should be made loose, so that the roots of plants may readily absorb the food it contains. For this purpose manures are unexcelled.

The physical properties of soil have a large influence on its fertility. The most common means of loss of fertility is through leaching, or the mechanical washing away of nourishing properties. Soil which has a large proportion of clay is finely grained and compact, thus making it easy for the plant food they contain to be washed away. At the time the compactness frequently retains the elements of fertility tenaciously against their use by plants.—Indianapolis News.

DON'T FEED THE HENS TOO MUCH.

It is a great risk to keep a flock of hens on the probability that they are "about" to lay. The most feeble hens in that respect are those that are apparently in a very healthy and thrifty condition, but are too fat. On the principle that "food makes eggs," these hens are fed liberally, and while their appetites will satisfy the most sanguine owner, the bottom of the egg-basket is never covered. Finally, as time flies on, and the season is well advanced, a little reflection points to the fact that such hens cannot now pay for past favors, even should they begin laying. When the hens do begin to lay, having been highly fed, the molting stage comes on, and it takes them three months more to shed their old feathers and put on a new suit—all at their owner's expense.—Weekly Witness.

MOW THE LAWN.

Mow the lawn twice a week if growth is active, and leave the clippings on it, rather than mow once a week, and have to rake off the cut grass.

If the grass is not growing well on the lawn, encourage it with lawn fertilizer or nitrate of soda.

Dig out any lawn weeds. Have the weeds and bushes cut down along the roadsides by the place. Army worms often get their start in neglected weeds.

PROFIT FROM COWS.

An Illinois dairyman runs about ninety cows the year round and sells his whole milk on the Chicago market. These cows are kept on 285 acres and the average gross receipts per cow last year were about \$108. The gross receipts for this year are \$10,151.14, about \$35 for each acre of land.—Farmers' Home Journal.

London's New Statues.

In addition to the equestrian statue of the late Duke of Cambridge, the granite pedestal of which has just been set up in Whitehall, some half dozen others will be placed in position shortly. The German Emperor has given us a statue of his ancestor, William of Orange (William III.), which our pawky Premier says will be appropriately placed near the Orangery at Kensington Palace. Close by it, at the Round Pond, will be erected the replica of "Physical Energy," by G. F. Watts, R. A., the original, exhibited in the quadrangle of the Royal Academy being now at the Cape.

Actors are giving a statue of Sir Henry Irving, and a statue of Clive will be placed in London as well as in India if the subscriptions admit of it. The memorial to the Royal Artillery who fell in the South African War will be located inside the park rails opposite the Duke of York's steps, near that of Royal Marines, while the base of the colossal statue of Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace is slowly progressing. It is proposed also to erect a statue of Mr. G. F. Watts at the Tate Gallery and one of Dr. Johnson in the Strand. It is also proposed to place a National South African memorial opposite the Crimean one in Waterloo Place.—London Globe.