

## JOHN'S STINGY WIFE

(By D. J. Walsh.)

SARAH POND was not a miser. She did not love money for its own sake. Far from it. But a pinched childhood and a half-starved girlhood had made her clutch eagerly each coin she hardly earned. If one understood it was pitiful; but if not, it was only sordid.

And there were many who did not understand.

When she had married John Pond and left her old home for a distant state she left, too, all those old friends who had watched her make her way from farm kitchen to well-paid office work. John knew her only as the valued secretary of the lawyer who had successfully taken care of a little inheritance for him. What John liked about Sarah was the economy of her dress—no loose ends, no flapping sleeves. All trim and neat. Just the wife for him, he was sure. His growing lumber business in the Northwest had taken too much of his time to allow of woman interests. But now he could settle down—have a home. Sarah was the one to make that home—trim as one of his own pine boards.

So he had asked her about it. And as she really thought she loved him, though she had seen him but a half-dozen times, she said yes, she would do her best to make him happy.

That was all on either side. John thought it was quite enough, since he knew nothing of the amenities of courtship from any source. John was a business man. A good chooser of a bargain, he would say, looking at his wife-to-be.

He was right.

Sarah did not waste even sentiment. They were married and for three years lived happily enough, except that John could not get his wife to spend enough money. To be sure he went ahead and spent it himself on a handsome new house, with the furnishings ordered direct from the factory. He had some favors coming to him from the factory people, and Sarah did not object very much to the cost, since he assured her that a great reduction had been made—especially to him.

Then, as John had more leisure, and was not as often away on those long woods trips to his timber tracts, trouble began to creep around the Pond home and snarl at the door. John awoke to the fact that his wife was stingy.

He was sure of it one day when they had paid a call on a sick friend—a man who had done more than any other to help John in his first hard days. It was spring and John had insisted on taking half a dozen pots of plants for the garden of the ailing man. Sarah finally agreed, but as they were leaving the invalid, she said:

"I'll send over for the empty pots in the morning. You won't need them after the plants are set out."

John felt his face burning. He longed to hide—to crawl away out of sight of the gently smiling friend who eyed Sarah so amusedly. That lady was wholly unconscious of having said anything wrong. Pots were pots and had cost money once—even if a small sum.

When they reached home, however, John told her what he thought of her speech—and of several "close" ways she had.

"It isn't as if we needed the pennies you save, Sarah. We don't. And besides—there is a coinage so much more precious than gold. Don't you know that?"

No, Sarah did not. How could she—starving as she had? And somehow, she had never observed the ways of the world and its ethics in later and easier days. Perhaps her eyes were hidden.

At any rate, she resented her husband's reproach; and a quarrel was finally begun.

"If you can't appreciate my care for your money—we'd better go separate ways," she stormed.

"I've never had any thought but for your interest—I've gone without almost everything for myself—you've spent so much on the house—you're always spending so much. It's criminal the way you waste money, John Pond. You can just go to the poor-house—for all of me."

Sarah's voice broke in a sob and she ran from the room. John was astounded. He had not known she could cry. As for not having things for herself—how should he know? He had no knowledge of women or their wants. He was miserable. Perhaps he was a little reckless with money, but spending always in a large way had come to be a habit in these plentiful years. He would think it over and be hunted for a cigar. Then decided he would smoke a pipe—it would be cheaper.

Smoking and thinking and jotting down certain items on a memorandum leaf occupied the rest of the evening for John Pond.

At breakfast Sarah was inclined to be quiet, but John determinedly ignored her attitude. He'd show her that he could come more than half way—and make amends, too, by George! She'd see!

He left for his office without the usual goodly kiss, and presently Sarah heard him driving noisily down the street. He believed in getting all the racket he could out of a motor-

car, perhaps regarding it in the light of an advertisement.

Late in the afternoon he returned, more jovial than Sarah remembered him.

She could scarcely see his smile, though, for the stack of boxes in his arms.

"Here—Sarah! Now! You can't say you haven't anything. Went to the best shops in town—got the sales-girls to help me. But I am some buyer myself!"

"Now, this is the way to dress my wife—look—the banker's wife's got no better."

"And to think you've been going without all those pretties when they belong to you—do look at them, Sarah!"

Sarah looked. She did not faint, have hysterics, nor yet cry. Training is something.

Rapidly she opened box after box, laying out filmy bits of silk and crepe, airy creations of lace, handsome frocks whose every ruffle whispered money.

"John Pond, what did all this cost? Tell the truth, now!"

John mopped his brow. He had never considered a lie necessary. Not yet, and it was now too late to begin.

"Why—er—er—Sarah—you know—It's this way. I'd never have dreamed of spending so much, only, you know, I could tell after yesterday—that you thought I hadn't the money for you to get things. Things you ought to have. Everybody has a standard, you see. And somehow you've not grasped the weight of ours."

"Those flower-pots—yesterday, Sarah—showed that there had to be a change—or somebody would get terribly cheated—you, Sarah. And, yes—I would, too. For that hurt, you know—asking for those pots back."

Sarah was no fool. She was a good deal of a thoroughbred, too. She didn't shy when she saw what the thing in the road was!

"You mean, John, that when I was so nasty stingy about those 10-cent flower-pots it showed me up a lacking in—balance? That one should—that I should spend and use money according to our station? Is that it?"

John hummed a bit. He was afraid he had gone too far.

Still, Sarah was the most sensible woman—in some ways—that ever was—

She proved his assertion true by smiling over her finery with a delight that was not assumed, and when she gave him ten wifely kisses for the lovely things, all she said about money was:

"Ten cents or one dime—a bargain sale was what you attended, John, dear!"

### Modern Soda Cracker Far Behind Hardtack

Hardtack is a square cracker. The whole secret of its value was the manner in which it was baked. The purveyors of this indispensable concrete delicacy were Watson of New Bedford and Butterick of Fairhaven. The ingredients were flour and water.

The technic of mixing was not important. You could agitate it with an ax handle or tinkle it with a feather without changing its disposition a bit. It was fired in brick kilns like Trenton pottery and emerged as elastic as the cornerstone of a public library.

Every particle of moisture was extracted during the baking process and the hardtack was packed in airtight casks after it had been tested by a series of sledge blows on a specially chilled anvil.

If it showed any dents it was placed back in the kiln for more heat. The makers prided themselves on their ability to construct reinforced hardtack that would make a buzz saw consult a dentist. It was made to defy mildew and biscuit weevils, and the bakers were so successful in their efforts that an ordinary wood borer would starve to death on a whaler's slab of hardtack.

There is an authenticated case of a whaler staying out for four years and coming back to New Bedford with a surplus supply of this angel cake, which was examined by the port authorities, pronounced seaworthy and immediately shipped for another two-year cruise on a different vessel. Try to get that mileage out of a modern soda cracker—George Rector in the Saturday Evening Post.

### "Golden" Weddings

In days gone by, when people depended more on themselves for entertainment than we do, every opportunity was seized for making the most of family gatherings. The anniversary of a wedding day was an obvious opportunity of the sort and would generally be commemorated by a family reunion, while the fiftieth anniversary of a couple's marriage was sufficiently rare to deserve of extra celebration.

So it became called a "golden" wedding simply as meaning a superlative occasion of the type, gold being a common symbolism, of course, for the best.

It was not till we came to want a word for the celebration of a still longer married life that we hit upon the phrase of "diamond wedding." Just as an exaggeration of the much older "golden wedding."

### Only Domesticated Insects

The silk worm shares with the honey bee the distinction of being the only insects in the world which have become domesticated. In China the product of the silk worm amounts to 9,000,000 pounds per year and there are 900 miles of silk fiber in a pound of silk.

## Velvet Hats Now in Paris Fashion

### Latest Autumn Headgear Is Charming in Softness and Simplicity.

After many seasons the supremacy of the felt hat in Paris is threatened. Velvet has at last caught the attention of Paris milliners and with it they are creating fall hats that are charming in their softness and simplicity, says the Woman's Home Companion.

The step away from the felt hat, however, is not a wide one for these new velvet hats are built along the old familiar lines of the felt shapes and frequently velvet yields to felt for a headband, a brim or pipings.

Jean Patou, unwilling to surrender felt unconditionally to the newer fabric, especially for sports, combines the two as shown in one of his hats in the group. Velvet ribbons in beige, tobacco, brique and rust ending in chic bows band a beige felt hat of conventional sports shape. More formal is his hat of black velvet banded and trimmed with fanlike feathers in orange and black.

Madame LeMonnier is another advocate of colored velvet bands which she places around the crown of a velvet sports shape. In the model illustrated, dark green and a bit of orange are used to trim a hat of bright green. LeMonnier adds a scarf to match.

While black still occupies its own important place in the fall millinery, color has been successfully introduced in these new velvet hats. Tones of brown, blue, green and red appear singly or in such combinations as moss and chateaux green, tobacco brown and beige, slate and navy blue.

The manipulation of the velvet shows great variety and ingenuity. Crowns are pleced or appliqued with smart modernistic effect or they are gracefully draped in a more conven-



Some of the Latest Fall Hats Shown in Paris.

tional manner. Brims showing stitching, either row after row following the hat outline or in interesting geometric designs.

The ripple brim so popular in felt is endorsed by Marthe Hegnier in a hat of brown velvet. This brim is bound in matching grosgrain ribbon and a touch of novelty is gained by a band of many-colored currants. Regnier also shows interesting velvet berets with wide crowns pulling down over one ear after the manner of an artist's tam.

While Monsieur Guy makes frequent use of velvet he is fond of working with a new hand-woven material consisting of wool on taffeta.

### Uncut Ostrich Feathers Will Trim Winter Hats

Small ornaments of flat, uncut ostrich feathers placed over the ears on tight-fitting hats of felt and velvet promise to be among the most important winter millinery trimmings.

Agnes is one of the milliners who sponsors the ostrich feathers. She started the vogue of the cock-feather ornaments so popular last spring and still going strong. Agnes also uses flat tufts of paradise feathers, or small curled paradise-feather ornaments, on her helmet hats.

### Coats of Few Colors; Brown or Tan Favored

Joseph's coat of many colors would have been sadly lacking as a preparation for the social season of 1927. Today women are buying many coats of few colors. Most of the shades are brown or tan, so far as the cloth coats are concerned. They preserve strict simplicity and the straightest of lines to the waist or slightly below. Then they flare or are given "swing" by two concealed plaits placed at either side.

### Paris Handkerchiefs Feature Odd Trimming

Among the frivolities which Paris has produced recently is a georgette crepe handkerchief with a edge of metal lace, with hand embroidery in the corners. Another novelty handkerchief is of printed taffeta. Both are designed for gifts, and tourists are buying them to take home. The use of hand-made lace on fine handkerchiefs is increasing.

## Suit Effect Presented in Frilled One-Piece



Three times as much yardage as you see—that's what it takes to make this afternoon frock. It is ruffled triplex. The suit effect in the one-piece dress is new, as are also the frilled and pointed sleeves of crepe.

### Buckles Play Part in Embellishing Costume

Buckles are another new note in jewelry and costume styling. They are often employed to create an ensemble effect in dress and hat, the same buckle trimming appearing on the gown and then being used also as a hat ornament. In this respect, buckles are varying in popularity with the pins and brooches of pearls or rhinestones which have been used for some time as the sole trim of simple hats. Buckles appear in many materials. There is a new composition which resembles marble. This is very good in combinations of black and white, in various shades of blue and particularly in jade green. Sometimes metal makes a mounting for these composition ornaments, or again it is an integral part of the model.

In this type of ornament the modernistic influence is felt, and geometric designs are very popular. Here, too, we see the Chinese influence, which is especially suitable for the jade ornaments. Enamel adds a further charm to these composition buckles. It may match in color or form a contrast.

### Shoulder Line Slopes in New Women's Coats

Further evidence that women's clothes are getting away from mannishness and becoming more and more feminine is given by the Paris styles in autumn coats, points out Bettina Bedwell in a fashion article in Liberty.

"The most novel and significant detail of the new kind of coat smart women are wearing is the shoulder line," Miss Bedwell explains. "It is evident that the coat is shouldering a new kind of chic. Removing the collar makes the shoulder line more important. Many new coats show a shoulder line that slopes in the Victorian manner and avoids the square line that has dominated for so long a time, aping the athletic contours of masculine shoulders. Some fashionable women, earlier in the season, wore coats with little half-capes over the shoulders, which were the forerunners of the present drooping-shoulder-line coats."

### Tight and Full Sleeves on Winter Style Program

Like it or not, you probably will wear sleeves next winter even in Bermuda, Nassau, Florida or southern California. Only the sleeves for those warm climates will be short sleeves. In the North the tight sleeves seem destined to remain as well as the full sleeve which is caught at the wrist. The sleeves will be the landing field of a multitude of embroideries.

### Sweaters, Jackets and Jumpers for Fall Wear

Sweaters, sleeveless jackets and jumpers—these are among the most popular dress accessories for fall. The cardigan, with the front striped in varying lengths of different colors and the back plain, is most attractive. The sleeveless jacket, which combines duvety and leather, is splendid for autumn weather. The woolen sweater for fall is plain. The roll collar usually is in three contrasting colors.

### Improper Heels

Heels that are too narrow, too high, or incorrectly pitched, frequently cause weakened ankles, a wobbly walk, strained muscles, serious sprains and other injuries incident to slipping, twisting and falling. The weight of the body is thrown upon the toes, if the feet are jammed into the fore part of the shoe, causing bruises, corns, weakened and crushed arches, and bent toes.

## THE KITCHEN CABINET

(©, 1927, by Western Newspaper Union.)

Go to it! Even an electric button won't accomplish anything unless it is pushed. When men and women have their ideals and work in common, the world will be helped along with something like electric speed.

### CHILDREN'S LUNCHEONS

With vacation days over the lunch problem again confronts the mother who has children who go some distance to school.

The importance of a good nourishing lunch is being better understood and appreciated.

Many a dull pupil is often undernourished and not getting the right kind of food.

Good health is the first thing to look after in all children and proper food is one of the most important factors in health. Plenty of fresh air and exercise are hard to get.

The child should be started out in the morning with a nourishing, easily digested breakfast. A dish of good cooked cereal with top milk or thin cream, a piece of toast or a muffin with an egg will stay by him until noon. Hot milk in cold weather, cocoa occasionally, but coffee or tea never.

For luncheon when possible a hot drink or hot soup with sandwiches and a bit of fruit.

Lack of appetite in the morning is often the result of sleeping in poorly ventilated rooms or keeping too late hours. A child from five to twelve should sleep at least nine or ten hours.

The food for growing children should be easy of digestion. The habit of many mothers is to warm the milk with a little coffee. Those who have studied the subject tell us that such a drink causes fermentation in the stomach and of course the coffee itself is a stimulant and highly injurious to a child.

Highly seasoned foods and condiments should never be given to the growing child. They unduly excite the digestive juices and upset the stomach.

Variety in the lunch basket is a helpful thing. Children tire of the same things. Tuck in a little surprise as often as possible; all these things aid the appetite.

The child's luncheon should be planned for and put up as carefully, as a grown person's lunch. Have it as dainty and attractive as possible. The packing of a daily lunch is not a small task. Use plenty of cheap paper napkins and waxed paper to separate the foods and keep them dainty.

Small cups and plates of paper can be bought very cheaply, so that it aids in making the lunch easier to serve and also lighter to carry.

A dessert of tapoca with any good fruit is always a good one for the children and one which they will enjoy.

### Ways With Peas.

Peas are among our most nutritious vegetables. Belonging to the proteins they take the place of meat in the diet.

**Green Pea Soup.**—Take one pint of green peas, a quart of stock (chicken is best), a small bunch of parsley—mint if liked, two

tablespoonfuls of butter and a teaspoonful of salt. Cook all together and put through a sieve, then reheat. Season with butter, salt and pepper and serve hot.

**Pea Souffle.**—Cook a pint of peas until soft, put them through a sieve, add two tablespoonfuls of butter, a pint of milk, the yolks of three eggs. Season with salt and pepper and fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into a buttered baking dish and bake twenty minutes.

**Salmon and Pea Salad.**—Flake a can of salmon, removing the skin and bones. Take an equal amount of cooked peas and mix well with the salmon. Serve on lettuce with a boiled dressing to which a sour pickle has been added, chopped into bits.

**Combination Salad.**—Take one cupful of peanuts cut into bits, two cupfuls of peas, one-half cupful of olives, a bit of chopped onion and mayonnaise dressing with seasoning of salt and pepper.

**Peas and Peppers.**—Take the tops from six even-sized green peppers, remove the seeds and soak in strong brine overnight. Moisten with the liquor from a can of peas, fill the shells with one-half cupful of minced meat, one cupful of peas, one-half cupful of bread crumbs, a little onion juice, salt and pepper to taste. Bake until the peppers are tender.

When green peas are not obtainable, the split dried pea makes a most satisfactory soup. Soak the peas overnight and cook them in the same water with a good-sized piece of salt pork. Cook for three or four hours, then put through a sieve or serve unthinned. An onion and a stalk of celery add to the flavor of the soup.

Creamed peas served round a steamed salmon loaf makes a fine dish. Cook the salmon loaf in a small bread pan, turn out on a hot platter and pour the peas around the loaf.

Peas with peanuts and chopped sour pickles, adding a good dressing, makes a piquant salad, well liked.

Nellie Maxwell

## MRS. BASSETT ALWAYS TIRED

### Now in Good Health by Using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lansing, Michigan.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound whenever I needed it. When I first used it I was so bad I could hardly walk across the room without crying. I was tired all the time. I think my trouble was coming on me for six months before I realized it. I read of your wonderful medicine in the paper, and . . . my husband bought me a bottle, and after the first few doses I felt better, so kept on taking it until I was well and strong. I take it at times when I feel tired and it helps me. I will always have a good word for your medicine and tell anyone that good it has done me. I recommended it to my neighbor for her girl, who is sixteen years old, and it was just what she needed. She is feeling fine now, and goes to school every day."—Mrs. E. F. BASSETT, 216 South Hayford Avenue, Lansing, Michigan.

Do not continue to feel all run-down and half sick when Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is sold by druggists everywhere. It is a root and herb medicine and has been used by women for over fifty years.

Effort to "Pin Down" President a Failure

Nicholas Murray Butler's attempt to "smoke out" President Coolidge on a third term did not succeed, but did revive a story told last summer while Mr. Coolidge was at the White Pine camp in the Adirondacks.

According to the gossip the President was out on one of the lakes fishing when the sky became overcast. The boatman remarked that the dark clouds indicated rain. Mr. Coolidge made no comment. After a while the sky grew darker and the boatman again remarked that he guessed it was going to rain. Still Mr. Coolidge was silent.

Then came the distant roar of thunder. A sharp flash of lightning was followed by another sharp peal of thunder. Rain began to fall. "Well," said the President's companion, questioning, "I guess we're going to get that shower."

The President looked at him and demanded sharply: "What are you trying to do, pin me down?"—Los Angeles Times.

### Strange Individual

An East Grand boulevard resident received a shock recently when a motorist, who proved to be from out of town, knocked at the door and said he had accidentally collided with a parked car in front of the house. In answer to the motorist's request to make it right the resident said: "I can see that the car isn't hurt much, but if it were I wouldn't charge you a thing. You're the fifth man to hit that car but the first one to stop and own up to it."—Detroit News.

### Healthy, Happy Babies

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