

Woman's Realm

Mrs. Fairbanks a Horticulturist.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks is an enthusiastic horticulturist and is recognized as one of the leading authorities in the country on the varieties and the growing of bulbs. Many conservatories in New York, as well as in Washington and Indianapolis, her home city, are the richer for her gifts. Many of the bulbs she has distributed among her friends add to the natural beauty of their bloom the interest of historic associations. The narcissi that grow in the Campo Santo, in Pisa, the cemetery soil of which was brought into Italy from the Holy Land, are famous among flower growers all over the world, and several of Mrs. Fairbanks' friends have been delighted recently by presents of a few of these precious roots which Mrs. Fairbanks had imported for her own hothouses. A few fine varieties of cyclamen, hitherto unknown in America, also have come into Mrs. Fairbanks' possession in the last few weeks, and her friends are waiting hungrily for cuttings of these.—New York Press.

Treat Husbands With Politeness.

If a woman spending the evening with friends would treat her husband with the same politeness and consid-

Our Cut-out Recipe.
Paste in Your Scrap-Book.

Macaroni Outlets.—Cook one-half cupful of macaroni broken in half-inch pieces. Add a thick sauce the same as for the croquettes, using all milk in place of milk and oyster liquor; then add one-fourth of a cupful of grated cheese, and season with salt and pepper; cool, shape in the form of cutlets, dip in crumbs, egg, and crumbs again, fry in deep fat, and drain on brown paper. Insert a one-and-one-half-inch piece of uncooked macaroni in each outlet, arrange outlets on parsley.

eration she gives to other men, hostesses would less often dread asking husband and wife to the same function. For many women know there are married men and women who are agreeable if alone, but who, when accompanied by wife or husband, as the case may be, are almost offensive in their behavior. And the trouble often is that the wife does not make the same exertion or show the same consideration for her husband when they are with others that she naturally gives to other men.

Few persons enjoy playing bridge at the same table with a husband and wife because often one or both criticize the play of the other. The same woman, if sitting at another table, would tell her partner or opponent what she thought of his game. If she ventured any comment it would be tactful and polite. But she seems to feel privileged to descend with verbal onslaught on her husband with total disregard of others present. No one fancies that a wife is always going to talk to her husband with the same formality she would use with other men, but all agree, if they stop to think, that to adopt the informality of home when in company is not always pleasant to others.

It may not be sweetness of nature that restrains woman from commenting or retorting to her husband when she is annoyed; it may be wholly consideration for others. The fact that she does keep still then may be entirely a matter of good breeding, for consideration is that sometimes, should she possess an opinion that is decidedly contrary to her husband's, she shall hold it and tell him later, but she must make the communication when no one else is present. Nothing is more unpleasant than to be obliged to hear a matrimonial criticism or altercation. Listeners are not interested, and any atmosphere of entertainment is in this way entirely destroyed.

If a woman is playing bridge at the same table with her husband she must treat him, for the time, as she would any acquaintance. If she does not like his manner of playing she is not at liberty to tell him then, because she will make the other two persons uncomfortable. If she wishes to discuss the hand he has just played her own manner must have the same politeness that it would with her host, and if her husband does not agree with her she must drop the matter then, taking it up later when at home if she thinks it best.

No husband and wife have the right to make other guests uncomfortable when they are out socially, and politeness with each other will increase their popularity.—Rosanna Schuyler, in the New York Telegram.

Fashion Notes.

The splendor of black velvet is everywhere.

The new flat-front coiffure means death to rats.

Small hats are predicted, but none are yet in sight.

Two shades of green which bid fair

to be exceedingly popular are soft almond and a pistache.

Black net collars, studded with nail heads or embroidered with jet bugles, are being worn with black waists.

Loose weaves and heavy threads are characteristic notes of many of the popular materials for walking suits.

Colored correspondence stationery is once more in vogue. The delicate grays, dove and pearl shades are exquisite.

Shoes are a bit less pointed, and the new vamps are very short, the effect being to make the foot look rather shorter.

Because most of the lingerie gowns will be collarless and with short sleeves, comfort will be characteristic of the season's wear.

Narrow bands of fur are supplanting velvet and ribbons for the coliffure. Chinchilla is, of course, a favorite for brunettes, while sable is in favor for blondes.

However elaborate a scarf may be in itself or in its trimmings, the edge is usually finished with a selvage all around. The selvage varies from a quarter to two inches in width.

On many of the handsomest dinner and evening gowns the decolletage is

modified to something not far from the low Dutch neck, the very low neck being now considered by some authorities as outside the mode.

Wool embroidery will be a favorite trimming on the new gown. It is heavier and coarser-looking than the silk handwork to which we have been accustomed, but when the design is attractive and well done it is decidedly attractive.

A new writing paper fashion, high in vogue among college girls, consists in having the name by which you are best known engraved in color across the top. The paper is to be used for correspondence only with intimate friends.

A Helpful Suggestion.

"I tried to get a chance to speak to you at church Sunday," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "but the crush was so great that I couldn't push through to where you were."

"Yes, wasn't it awful?" replied her hostess, as she flicked a bit of dust from the Gobelin tapestry. "All the common folks in town seem to want to crowd into our church lately. It's too bad they ain't satisfied to stay where they belong. How did you like the sermon?"

"Well, as a sermon it was fairly good, but I do wish Dr. Goodman would quit splitting his infinitives. I try not to let it make me nervous, but I can't help from being shocked every time he does it."

"I never let them kind of things bother me, but that's where the Episcopalians have the advantage of us. If our preacher would wear a long robe he could split them and you'd never notice it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Sheep as Land Cleaners.

In discussing the value of sheep on a country place, their services as land cleaners should not be ignored. They like pasture grasses, but they seem to like weeds and bushes even better for browse. They will often clean up an old field in a year or two, so that what was a tangle of unsightly weeds and shrubs will appear a smooth-shaven lawn. Angoras are simply wonders at this sort of thing, but the common, everyday sheep of the ordinary breed will do mighty good work, if you confine her to her job and put in enough of her. Five years ago one small pasture of mine was a veritable chapparal of thorn bushes and solidago. I set the ewes at it and to-day it's as pretty a bit of sward as there is on the ranch—bushless and weedless and thick-turfed.—Country Life in America.

Success.

Brother Eefaw—"How am yo' son gittin' along in his new job as a Pullman po'thar?"

Brother Smoot—"Fine, sah. Dat boy kin make a few passes and put de' dust on a pusson dan he brushed off, and it didn't take him two weeks to learn to slam a do' in de way dat nobody but a railroad man kin slam it. Yessir, Cla'ence is sho' doin' elegant."—Puck.

THE HINDU WIDOW.

Indian Author Explains the Sacrifice of Suttee.

Contrary to the usual Western belief, said Sarath Kumar Ghosh, the Indian author, Indian women are more highly esteemed by their husbands even than their Western sisters. The Indian is taught veneration for women from his earliest boyhood. Any unkindness to a wife is supposed to be swiftly followed by misfortune and a man's prayers are of no effect unless his wife joins in them with all sincerity. At a coronation the presence of the sovereign's wife is of the utmost importance. Should she be unable to appear a statue of her must be placed at her husband's side. Otherwise the ceremony is not legal.

The standard of morality, the lecturer asserted, is higher in India than in England. The Indian, it is true, is legally allowed to take a second wife should his first marriage prove childless, but it is most rare to hear of an Indian availing himself of this privilege.

When the Princess of Wales visited India she was regarded with the greatest veneration, not merely for her charm of manner or the fact that one day she would be Empress of India, but for the fact that she had five sons.

Death was not forced on any widow, the lecturer asserted. They were free to choose for themselves. If they did not feel called upon to make the sacrifice of suttee they were always at liberty to refuse. However, should they desire to sacrifice themselves the act brought them a crown of martyrdom, earning for themselves the title of "Devi." It was an error to think they were burnt alive. A cup of poison was drunk and cremation followed.

Finally Mr. Ghosh related that a prediction calling down disaster on a man passed harmlessly over a woman, her moral standing being the higher of the two. The great diamond of India, the Kohinur, carried with it a curse to the effect that its wearer would rule over India but die a sudden death. A woman might wear the jewel safely. The late Queen Victoria had it placed in the royal crown, but now, said the lecturer, it adorns the one made for Queen Alexandra by the order of the King, to whom the prophecy was sent from India.—London Chronicle.

Suffragettes and Female Police.

During some of the suffragette riots in England last year, complaints were made of the roughness with which in some instances the female demonstrators were treated by the police. One wonders how suffragettes would fare in Indianapolis, where the Mayor, Mr. Lewis Shank, has announced his intention of appointing a number of women to the city police force. The female constable will perform the ordinary duties of the policeman, and will have a regular beat assigned to her. If there is any gallantry among the men of Indianapolis her duties ought to be light, except in cases where she comes in contact with sister women, then the virtue of her sex will make for severity, stern and unbending.

It is, however, said that the Mayor of Indianapolis is a bit of a humorist, and that he anticipates some amusing results from the constitution of his new civic force. As chief magistrate he gave rise to considerable amusement by his method of punishing publicans who defied the law by opening their licensed premises on Sundays. He sentenced them, not to jail, but to attend church for a certain number of Sundays, threatening to revoke their licenses if they failed to obey his order. This unconventional style of punishment has, it is said, greatly pleased the people of Indianapolis, and they look on the idea of female constables as only another instance of their Mayor's bold and unorthodox methods.—The Irish Independent, Dublin.

Taking Exercise.

The worst error of exercise, the most dangerous fad of physical culture, is not to take enough of it, and to sneer at every form of it that does not bear the dollar mark. By one of those cynical poetic justices of nature the very men who denounce all physical culture and recreation as fads are those who pay the heaviest personal penalty for this delusion. They use the vigor that they have gained in early youth in nature's open air school to chain themselves to the desk, to bury themselves in dungeonlike offices or airless work-rooms twelve or fourteen hours a day. They "feel fine" and are sure they are going to live to be a hundred; but one day, to their astonishment, a little artery, whose coat has been hardened for twenty years unnoticed, becomes so brittle that it snaps suddenly—and down they go with a stroke of paralysis, like a winged duck. It is never safe to jeer at the gods, whether the imaginary ones of Olympus or the real ones of modern science.—Dr. S. Woods Hutchinson, in Outing.

How to Build Fire in a Cook Stove or Range For CANNEL COAL

- 1st. Empty the Ash-pan.
- 2nd. Take off one or two griddles, (and the short spider over the fire, if necessary) and with a stiff poker, rake down all fine ashes, even to the grate.
- 3rd. Pick out all large "chunks" (not clinkers, for Cannel-Coal makes no clinkers) and you are then ready to start the fire.
- 4th. Use DRY kindling, light it in the way it suits best, and let it burn for a few minutes, (until you get the tea-kettle filled, then place a few lumps on the fire, and let it burn until a good fire is secured, afterward fire in the usual way.

A pair of Cotton Gloves is an excellent thing to wear while making a fire.

Always keep the Ash-pan from getting TOO FULL.

Keep the stove, pipe and chimney clear of soot; the tubes of all boilers have to be cleaned frequently.

If any dirt is made in building a fire, clean it up immediately; and do not blame the coal for making dirt—all coal is dirty, in a sense.

Follow these instructions and you will have no trouble to burn the BEST coal, for household use.

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House Cleaning and Furnishing Time Is Here.

Now is when the house-wife will go all over the house, and dust the accumulations of the winter's coal burning. She will find that so many articles need replacing with new ones. We wish to let all know that we have just what will be needed for the purpose. To enumerate a few articles only: Curtain Rods, Curtain Fixtures, Picture Wire, Moulding Hooks, Clothes Baskets, Chair Seats, Hat and Coat Racks, Salt Boxes, China, Crockery, Glassware, Toilet Sets, Etc. The most important of all is, we have all these goods at the right price. We mark the price all in plain figures and have but one price to all customers. We find that it makes us too much trouble and very unsatisfactory to the public, to work price with the percentage off plan.

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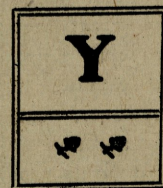
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J. T. LUCAS

MOSHANNON, PA.

The Sensations of Youth

By G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University.



YOUNG people need to tingle with sentiments, and the appetite for excitement and sensation is at its height in the teens. Here is where the principle of vicariousness gives the teacher one of his chief opportunities and resources. Excitement the young must have, for feelings are now their life. If they cannot find it in the worthy, they are strongly predisposed to seek it in the grosser forms of pleasure. Hence, every glow of aesthetic appreciation, every thrill aroused by heroism, every pulse of religious aspiration weakens by just so much the potential energy of passion, because it has found its kinetic equivalent in a higher form of expression. It is from this point of view that some of our German co-laborers have even gone so far as to advocate a carefully selected course of love stories, chosen so as to bring out the most chivalric side of the tender passion at this age, when it is most plastic and capable of idealization; while others have advocated theatre-going to selected plays, palpitating with life, action and adventure, that emotional tension may be discharged not merely harmlessly, but in an elevating way.—American Magazine.