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Fruit Trimmed Hats. •Cherries in their natural hues are preparing to put in a perennial ap-pearance, and to oust for the nonce the plagiarisms in black and white so extravagantly affected during the car-lier months. It is whispered, more-over, that this fancy in fruit is likely to be followed shortly by prunelles mignonnes 'of a delicate mauve tone, together with equally small fruits, while grapes would seem to be always with us as a milinery adjunct. In fact, frankly viewing the prospect, the fruit kingdom is prepared to say a large word in this particular millinery mat-ter.—Chicago Tribune, the plagiarisms in black and white so

• A Difference. Some fashionable fads stand for dis-tinction without a difference. This is not the case, however, with the lace yoke which is either strapped or gar-

yoke which is either strapped or gar-mished with lace. If only more women would under-stand these little things! We have seen a lace yoke in a tall-ormade broadcloth costume, which even particular women might have worn on the promende. It was strap-ped with the cloth and was eminently fit and trig, with no trace of foolish fussiness. On the other hand, we have seen

on the other hand, we have seen plenty of lace yokes—either over satin or the bare skin, which were never in-tended for anything save house wear. Applique edges, little frills or other fripperies do not enter into the construction of the lace-yoked dress when said dress belongs to the street class. —Philadelphia Record.

### Chinese Proverbs on Women.

Chinese Proverbs on Women. Respect always a silent woman; great is the wisdom of the woman that holdeth her tongue. A vain woman is to be feared, for she will sacrifice all for her pride. A haughty woman stumbles, for she cannot see what may be in her way. Trust not the woman that thinketh more of hesself than another: mercy

Trust not the woman that thinketh more of herself than another; mercy will not dwell in her heart. The gods honor her who thinketh long before opening her lips. A woman that respects herself is more beautiful than a single star; more beautiful than many stars at night night

night. Give heed to her to whom children have come; she walks in the sacred ways and lacks not love. A mother not spoken well of by her children is an enemy of the state; she should not live within the king-dom's wall.

dom's wall. A woman without children has not

yet the most precious of her jewels. Give heed to the voice of an old woman; sorrow has given her wisdom. A woman that is not loved is a kite from which the string has been taken; she driveth the wind and cometh to a long fall.—Philadelphia Times.

## The Collecting of Old Silver.

The Collecting of Old Silver. As interest in old silver has quick-ened in this country, many of these spurious pieces and much counterfeit Sheffield plate have been sent to be sold as genuine. The ordinary col-lector who confines himself to colon-ial or American silver, which in pur-tity of design and quality of work-manship is unrivaled, need not fear the counterfeiter. The old designs are reproduced continually; one firm of silversmiths is manufacturing today pitchers from a pattern that has been standard in this country for more than standard in this country for more than a century, but I know of no attempt on the part of dealers to manufacture bogus American silver. The ideal collection of old silver,

of course, is the one that has come down as an ancestral legacy with many family traditions clustered around it, but the practice of divid-ing the family silver among the chil-dren has prevailed to such an extent in this country that there are faw in this country that there are few

Women Laundry Menders. The competition between the Chi-nese, steam, and hand laundries has

hold linen. She also sews on buttons, prepares

Good Housekeeping.

"I was formerly a dressmaker and had a fair business. I worked very hard, and for several years did well, but of late there has been a change for the worse, it seems to me, in the business, on account of the great number of poor foreigners who have taken up needlework as a calling. Prices have declined from \$3 and \$2 to \$1 a day and less, and in the past 10

Prices have declined from \$3 and \$2 to \$1 a day and less, and in the past 10 months girls and women have ap-peared who sew all day for 50 cents and their needles. So I gave up my business and took up laundry mending. I am a rapid seamstress and work by the piece; I labor about eight hours a day, and make a very fair income from my needle. The work is much easier than might be supposed. If the clothing is examined when it goes to the laundry and the repairs are made clothing is examined when it goes to the laundry and the repairs are made in time, much trouble and work will be spared the mender. In this field, the old adage of one stitch saving nine applies with great force. A great deal of my sewing is applied to but-tonholes. They appear to need more attention than any other part of the garments, masculine or feminine. I use both the needle and the machine, and keep, in addition several cards of use both the needle and the machine, and keep, in addition, several cards of buttons, ranging from the little pearl affairs which old-fashioned men still wear upon their shirts, up to the large, flat horn and bone buttons used upon the aprons and shirtwaists.—New York Post.

for dress occasions. A black lace hat trimmed with black silk and velvet flowers and two or three buckles will answer for dress occasions, and for shintwalst wear almost any color straw, trimmed with ribbon and quills, may be worn. And to change the appearance of the hat a chiffon vel can be draned on it



where upon their shirts, up to the large flat horm and bone buttoms used upon the aprons and shirtwaists.—New yor.
What Not to Buy.
What Not to Buy.
To know what not to buy is the first hing a woman must learn if she was peaceful and prosperous. Notes of his seen. Has was a gross of the about the regulation of the provide a groot shopper. Most yet a groot gr

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men have wandered in multitudes from the church, and we have done nothing to re-strain them, let the work of cleansing go on. (3). The church as a whole ought to be set right with God. In Zecharish, the 3d chapter and the first seven verses, we have the picture of Joshua, the high priest, standing before the angel of the Lord. He was clothed with filthy garments, and the word of the Lord eanse saying, "Put off the filthy garments and I will cloth the word of the Lord came saying, "Put off the filthy garments and I will cloth the was clothed with filthy garments, and the word of the Lord came saying, "Put off the filthy garments and I will cloth the was proved our spiritual life, and we are powerless in the presence of the world. We ought to put them off and then put on Christ, so that living among men ve might win them to Him by the very way we live. This will not be easy, for the pic-ture of Joshua is with Satan resisting him. I doubt not he is resisting us now in the presence of God, doubless calling attention to the way we have sung our hymns this morning and uttered our pray-ers, but this picture in Zechariah also tells us that Joshua, the high priest, had a fair mitre is like the descent of the Holy Ghost, for which there is a great need to day. Then Hezekiah saw that the vessels of the temple were restored. The church has had certain vysels committed to her, picked it to piedes until the faith of some has been shaken. "Will you pray for **a** theological student?" said a woman to me this weak, who used to be one of the most consistent Christians I ever knew and one of the most zealous. "We have have have the bilt weak zoone when the Bible ought to be put in the church in the place it once occupied. The time has come when the Bible ought to be put an the ressel entrusted to the church. As a matter of fart, do you

ILL-TREATMENT AND THE BAD RE-SULTS WHICH FOLLOW.

There Are Times When the Whip Should Be Used as a Corrective; Punishment Often Inflicted Without Reason Does Irreparable Harm-Shyness Due to Fear

Fear in all its forms, bird shyness Fear in all its forms, bird shyness (commonly called blinking), whip shyness, man shyness, gun shyness, or a shyness in taking the initiative in anything is the common result of harship repressive and tyrannical methods. Accordingly as the fear is associated with a particular object, so one kind of shyness may be exhibited, but fear may be associated with several objects if there is a cause for it from the dog's point of view; and badly treated dogs may show all the different forms, with a general apprehensiveness that some-thing dreadful is likely to happen at any moment. Sometimes a form of

thing dreadful is likely to happen at any moment. Sometimes a form of shyness may result from the mistake of a moment, but generally it is the re-sult of systematic harshness. Whatever the cause, shyness of any kind is more or less a serious check on the dog's training, and if it is of the kind known as blinking it may go far toward rendering him him worth-less.

less. The trainer who succeeds best must The trainer who succeeds best must have a genuine liking for dogs, else he is predisposed to habitual harshness or indifference. Those who have no fond-ness for them are rarely much of a success as skillfull educators, and generally the dog which is so unfortunate as to be under their schooling has met his misfortunes of life at its very out-

his misfortunes of life at its very out-set. While a dog may misbehave and therefore need punishment as a pre-ventive, it must ever be considered that there are degrees of it, times for it, and a manner of applying it which renders it most effective. One trainer may whip a dog severely without thereby losing his confidence or abat-ing his ardor, another one may give a less punishment and still evoke shy-ness. The one had the dog's confi-dence and affection: the other had but dence and affection: the other had but

a small part of them. A dog over-trained is of much less value as a worker than one that is but partially trained but whose natural capabilities are unimpaired. In this connection it may be usefully re-marked that practically the properly trained dog works without orders at all. Man and dog seek with concerttrained dog works without orders at all. Man and dog seek with concert-ed action or supplement each other's efforts, working together for mutual success as a team. The dog, allowed to work in his own manner, but re-stricted more and more to apply his work in the service of the gun as his training progresses, in time learns that great success results from the joint efforts of his master and himself; and he then performs his part with intelligence and a practical manipu-lation of means to ends, far beyond, any knowledge which could be con-veyed to him by his teacher. A knowledge of the evils of over-training is essential in the develop-ment and training of field dogs, but it is still more essential in respect to field trial dogs. However satisfactory to his owner an over-trained dog may be in field work, he will not be con-sidered as even making a good show-

be in field work, he will not be con-sidered as even making a good show-ing when in competition with properly trained dogs, which are performing under the critical eye of the judge. Training a dog to loud orders is a bad, course method of teaching obedi-ence. It is indicative of bad temper in the trainer, accomplishes nothing which could not be accomplished in a quieter way. is distinctively offensive quieter way, is distinctively offensive quieter way, is distinctively offensive to every one within hearing of the hullabaloo, and gives alartning no-tice to all the birds in the neighbor-hord that a dangerous, bloodthirsty man has invaded their habitat. It thus impairs success. Oftentimes the amateur trainer takes his gun and goes forth to kill birds, taking a green purpus along and mak-

In some and goes form to kin only, taking a green puppy along and mak-ing the education of the latter a mere incident of his sport. Such is not at all training in a proper sense. It is commencing at a point which should be at a much later stage in the dog's oducation.

commencing at a point which should be at a much later stage in the dog's education. After the training has once been be-gun, regularity in the lessons is of prime importance. For instance, it will be conceded at once that it is much better to give a dog a half-hour lesson on each of ten days than it is to give him a lesson of five hours' duration on one day. While a dog has very good powers of memory, he soon for-gets his first lessons if it is not re-freshed by daily repetition in respect to them. The trainer may have a similar forgetfulness concerning his rwn first lessons, which should ad-monish him to be considerate. While punishment cytimes is a ne-cessarity its use as a whole is unner-essarity comprehensive. There is no doubt but that it is inflicted in most cases under a mistaken belief that it is useful in forcing the dog to learn what the trainer desires he should learn and that it really accomplishes the desired purpose. The idea, so ap-plied, is a mistaken one. Punishment never teaches a dog anything other than in a negative manner; that is to say, it simply deters him from do-ing certa'n things. It does not in the least add to the dog's sum total of the ada to say, it simply deters him from do-ing certain things. It does not in the least add to the dog's sum total of knowledge in a developmental manner. For instance, if the dog is punished for chasing a rabbit he learns that the act has painful associations which The likely to again recur if the act is repeated, and expecting this he for-bears chasing. The punishment does not in the least teach him the reason not in the least teach him the reason why he must not chase, nor, indeed, anything about chasing other than that the act results in pain to himself. It is a deterrent, and he understands nothing more concerning it. On the

TO TRAIN HUNTING DOGS other hand, if he had not the natural

chicken or sheep, etc. They are his natural prey; his delight in their pur-suit is unbounded, he is following the natural impulses of his nature; it is his manner of obtaining the necessi-tion of dea Mfor unit is muched he

his manner of obtaining the necessi-ties of dog life; yet, if punished, he yields to superior force and desists. There is no part of a dog's education in which punishment is of any bene-fit except as a corrective. The dog's knowledge increases only from expe-rience. The trainer cannot force his own knowledge into the dog by vir-tue of whip or spike collar. Even when forcing a dog to retrieve with the later instrument, its value is purely

when forcing a dog to retrieve with the later instrument, its value is purely negative. It does not teach the dog anything about retrieving. When a dog's fears are aroused, or when he is madie needlessly to feel uncomfortable, worried and uneasy, his progress as a pupil is slow. If the lessons are made obnoxious to him, the trainer has succeeded in making them things to be avoided or quickly ended, rather than 'things which have a pleasant purpose. With a violent ended, rather than things which have a pleasant purpose. With a violent teacher the dog's life is a sad one. His knowledge is then acquired under the most disheartening difficulties. Under similar violent conditions the teacher as a pupil would rise in rebellion and implore the world to witness and right bis wrone? Dunishmont is a had implore the world its in research and implore the world its in research and measure when used as a true aid to education. It is a part of education when used to gratify anger. Until the trainer can control his temper, if he unfortunately has one which is flery, and his efforts to the dog's ca-pacity and progress, he will be inef-ficient. And these corrections of him-self, no one can do for him other than himself. His own judgment and self-control are his only reliance, since they are personal and, therefore, en-tirely outside of the scope of any sys-tem presented by others.—B. Waters, in Forest and Stream. in Forest and Stream.

# COST OF COOKED MEATS.

Reduction in Weight Due to Waste and

Hent. Hunger is one of the necessities that knows no law. When the beef trust assumes to thrust aside all middlemen who stand between producer and conwho stand between producer and con-sumer-dictating the price of live stock in the field, the cost of trans-portation, the price at which meat shall be sold at wholesale and retail, and even the selection of butchers who may or may not do business in all parts of the country-appetite, like water, seeks, to find the channel of least re-sistance. Now that fresh beef, mutton, pork, poultry and eggs have been pushed out of the reach of persons of moderate means, the following sugmoderate means, the following sug-gestions as to the costs of meat when brought to the open door of the stomach are not without public inter-

In these times of high-priced meats any information that is of value to the consumer, from an economic stand-point, should be widely disseminated. The writer had some curiosity to

learn just what the actual meat we con-sume—that is the amount we put in our mouths to satisfy the cravings of hunger or appeilte-cost us. We can easily get the price from the butcher of his cuts, but those same cuts, roasted, fried or bolled, lose enor-mously in weight in the cooking processes, and when the different cuts are carefully carved, and all that portion that goes into one's mouth is weighed, and then figured back to the first cost,

and then figured back to the first cost, the results are actually startling. The investigator commenced by buy-ing a rib roast for Sunday dinner. It weighed ten pounds, and cost \$2.25. That roast was carefully carved, and every ounce consumed in two days, and the meat that was actually eaten ever 5 is conto new new of

and the meat that was actually eaten cost 51 cents per pound! A leg of mutton came next, a good big one, at 18 cents a pound, which was considered a bargain. This was boiled, and cost 42 cents for what act-ual meat it furnished. Mutton chops at 22 cents jumped to 55 cents when cooked. Sirloin steak at 25 cost 56. A poor little piece of her briefer at 10 poor little piece of beef brisket at 10 cents a pound cost 25 cents when boiled

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tying-strings, patches apparel and in-serts new cuff and collarbands upon shirts and shirt-waists. One of these menders, in speaking of her work, said:

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today to equip a tea table. There are few households, however, that do not

boast of some pieces of ancestral sil-ver, though they may be only a few well-worn spoons that belonged to a great-grandmother in the days when silver spoons were a luxury. The inerrest in collecting antique silver is now so genuine that such gifts at sev-eral of the recent fashionable wed-dings in New York have outnumbered all others.—George Barry Mallon, in

nese, steam, and hand laundries has grown so strong that enterprising members of the trade devise all sorts of new modes of attracting custom. One of the latest is the employment of a linen and clothes-mender, who re-pairs and puts in good order all articles sent in to be washed. She gets a fair salary from the laundry, or else is paid by the piece. A few laundries charge the customer for this work, but most of them do it without extra nay The mender must be skilfull in darn-ing, knitting, crocheting, and needle-craft. She repairs hosiery, the lace upon woman's wear, the buttonholes of men's shirts, collars and cuffs, and

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The Holland Primrose. There is a plant in Holland known as the evening primrose, which grows to a height of five or six feet, and bears a profusion of large, yellow flowers, so brilliant that they attract immediate attention, even at a great distance. But the chief peculiarity about the plant is the fact that the flowers, which open just before sun-set, burst into bloom so suddenly that they give one the impression of some they give one the impression of some magical agency. A man who has seen this sudden blooming says it is just as if some one had touched the land with a wand, and thus covered it all