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The same holds good for patent leather, while a liquid dressing should substituted for the paste for glazed

same expert cautions one against too frequent applications of paste or liquid dressing for any and all shoes. These are hard on the shoes, which often require no more than a rub with a strip of flannel.

An old-fishboned way call requires

An old-fashioned wax calf requires the old-fashioned paste and a good

As for patent leather shoes, they are more reliable than ever in the history of leather tanning. The mere fact that surface cracks appear at first need not cause alarm, since these are hardly noticed after a little wear, and a few applications of the paste dressing prepared for this handsome leather

Heavy Loads.
There are those famous weight-carriers, known to all travellers, the Swiss mountain women, who walk up tne steepest slopes with pack baskets of manure on their backs, and the porters of Constantinople, one of whom will hike a small piano on the curious saddle he wears. Now Mr. Perceval Landon, London Times correspondent in Thibet, speaks of hill-country carry-ing that is most extraordinary.

on the Indian plains porters carry eighty to one hundred pounds, but hill men when working by the job take three times as much up frightfully bad paths. "I have myself seen a man carry into camp three telegraph poles on his back," writes Mr. Landon, "each weighing a trifle under ninety pounds. Further East the tea porters of Se-chuan are notorious, and loads of 350 chuan are notorious, and loads of 350 pounds are not unknown. Setting aside the story of a Bhutla lady who carried a piano on her head up from the plains to Darjeeling as too well known to be likely to be exact, the record seems to be held by a certain Chinese coole, who undertook in his own time to transport a certain casting, needed for heavy machinery, in land to its owner. The casting weighed 570 pounds, and the carriage was slowly but successfully accomplished.

"An English bricklayer," adds Mr. Landon, "is forbidden by the rules of his union to carry more than fourteen be

his union to carry more than fourteen pounds." And in New York the car-rying of a few schoolbooks by chil-dren without knapsacks is said to make them lopsided

Latest Styles in Side Combs.

Combs are vieing for poularity with the many handsome flower and feather decorations and the feminine heart should be content with the splendid assortment which is now for sale. All fashionable combs are flat and only the real shell is worn by smart women.
Side combs of amber and tortoise shell
are the best selection. Shun those
dreadful white rubber affairs that look

Fashio extremely unbecoming and clumsy in a woman's hair. As hearly as possible the ornaments should match the color of the hair, and for day and general ombre of shaded effects. wear they should be plain. The more elaborate effects are for evening, and nothing makes a woman look so dowdy as to see her wearing enameled or stone-mounted back combs shopping

or to business. For the woman who possesses heavy hair the big pins are a luxury and keep her coils in place, while they lend a decorative feature to the coif-But the woman with thin locks cannot wear these. Not only does the tiny barette at the nape of the neck add an attractive touch to the coffure, but it is invaluable for keeping the short hair in place. All sizes are used, but the best taste will select those

Costly Negligees.

Crepe de chine and its many varia-tions are ideal materials for negligees of the dressier sort, not intended fo hard wear, and particularly dainty matinees of much draped handkerchief type, with hemstitched borders, are made of this lovely material in the delicate shades. Accordion pleated robes and matinees of crepe, inset and trimmed with lace, are of brocaded crepe in exquisite color harmonies, trimmed with lace, and perhaps with or satin in plain color, says the

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

The flowered ribbons that are so wonderfully lovely this year are often effectively used as trimmings for crepe negligees, or, for that matter, for negligees of any fine one-tone material. Broad flowered sash ribbon is perhaps set in, round the bottom, sleeves, etc., with openwork stitch or edged by nar-

row lace or ribbon ruchings; and on

For Black Footgear.

By treating all "dry stocks known as chrome tanned black leathers" as follows they will give satisfaction. These leathers include such skins as the new gun-metal caif, box caif and are best treated by giving them an occasional application of olive oil.

In case one cannot get this vaseline will do.

For blackening, the usual patent paste serves, after which comes the polishing. shirrings, tuckings, cordings, smacking, hand embroidery—these are some of the many varieties of trimmings for the negligee, and the expense of the garment is limited only by the wearer's taste and income

Woman in Industry.

Woman in industry.

In a recent issue of Hurper's Weekly, Edith Abbott makes a spirited reply to a recent article on "Women in
Industry," by Flora McDonald Thompson, which appeared in the North
American Review, Mrs. Thompson having maintained that woman is a
"frightful failure" in industry, first
because "her average earnings are less
"ber average earnings are less because "her average earnings are less than \$1 a day," and, second, because her employment has tended "to lessen efficiency and to increase the cost of production." Miss Abbott combats her facts and her conclusions at every point, with the result that even the

point, with the result that even the skeptical observer of woman in her industrial relations is likely to readjust some of his notions.

For instance, Miss Abbott finds that in Massachusetts, which she considers typical of the whole country, more than 7 percent of the women engaged in manufacturing industries earn more than 86 a week. If one includes with than \$6 a week. If one includes with these the highly paid women who are engaged in trade and the professions, for whom wage statistics are always wanting, the average rises very much above Mrs. Thompson's average

Apropos of the contention that wom-an is an "economic pervert" and a "frightful failure" because her em-ployment has tended to increase the cost of production, Miss Abbott points out that the increasing employment of women has gone hand in hand with an almost phenomenal increase in the efficiency of American industries.

"Whatever be the principles on which the business enterprises of to-day are conducted," she says, "they are certainly not run as charitable institutions, and it is a fact not to be questioned that every laborer who is questioned that every habors' who is a part of the great machine is there because she can add more to the prod-uct than his or her labor costs." In conclusion Miss Abbott disputes the soundness of the theory that the

woman in the factory is encroaching on "man's work." "Just how the line of delimitation

between 'women's work' and 'men's work' should be drawn, or why such a line should be drawn at all, I confess that I am unable to understand; but it is a fact unquestioned in economic history that women have been a part of the factory system since it began, and that factory work is clearly wom-en's work—if there is such a thing. For more than a hundred years women have been patiently and efficiently po licing the machine, and to denounce them today for encroaching on 'men's work' is to show one's self unacquaint-

Fashion Hints.

In colors we shall have spots and

Colored spangles are all the rage for vening dresses.

Maize and all shades of purple and a tender gray-green will be popular. Tartans will be introduced as trim-nings in the form of piping or straps.

Ostrich feather scarfs will take the Ostrich feather scarts will take the place of last year's pelerine stole, and for theatres and later on for garden parties the new chiffon muff will be nuch in evidence.

Flowers are mixed together regardess of color. Crimson and lemon oses, with blue forget-me-nots and ounches of heliotrope are a favorite

Dresden roses in a variety of strange shades, pale mauve, pastel blue bright green, and cowslips, pink, blue and green, are among some of the urious flower novelties.

Leather appliqued sunshades of strong silk in its natural color are intended for motoring, and the summer sunshade will consist of billowed chiffon encrusted with lace.

There is a feeling in dress which tends toward simplicity. We are weary of the overtrimmed styles, and are happily returning to the long, noble lines and flowing draperies which art ists love.

Evening bodices for young girls are



Once upon a time the insidious grapeseed was looked upon as the arch enemy of man's appendix and the chief cause of man's appendicitis. People used to look grave if they happened to swallow one unawares, and an orange pit was looked upon in certain quarters as sure death. With greater experience has come a modi-fication of these views. Physicians lay great stress on the avoidance of chills after exercise or when much fatigued in mind or body. It is also of prime importance to masticate the food well and not to swallow any food that has not been perfectly softened. Aperient salts, waters and pills must be avoided, unless pre-scribed by one's physician, and should in any case never be allowed to develop into a habit.

The Maid's Reference

The matter of references is most important. The mistress owes it to the maid as well as to herself to see that these are all they should be. No matter how excellent is the written reference shown by the servant, it should be verified by the prospective employer. In many cases the mis-tress of a departing maid will write for her an uncandid reference for the sake of saving herself an unpleasant scene, or from a mistaken kindliness. She does not wish to endanger the maid's chances of securing further employment, and she prefers to stretch the truth to being honest in the recommendation she bestows. A lamentable want of honor prevails

among housekeepers in this regard.

Too much stress can hardly be laid upon this necessity for honesty in the references given. It is the protection of the maid as well as of the mistress.—Harper's Bazar.

Housecleaning the Kitchen.

First clear out the kitchen, shake the flannels in the sunshine and pack away in borax powder to discourage moth visits. Next do up the curtains. If they are very dusty they should be thrown into cold water and rinsed out. Handle them gently if they are frail. Put into a second water, warm, and let soak for twenty minutes or half an hour. During this time have heated a boilerful of water, to each gallon of which has been added a tea-spoonful of borax and half a bar of white soap, shaved fine. Squeeze the curtains out of the cold water. them in a tub and pour on the boiling suds. Within another half hour they will be white and clean. Rinse in two waters, and then add a little bluing to the third. If the curtains are cream colored, a little coffee in the last wa-ter will keep the creamy tint. When washed in this manner there is absolutely no need of rubbing. To rub curtains on a board is to destroy them utterly. To attach them to frames is ofttimes equally disastrous. The best way is to equeeze them gently and pin on to a sheet laid or

Where table linen has grown yellow and dingy with winter use, do it all up at the same time the curtains are

If not necessary, then begin with pantry shelves, next woodwork and lastly furniture and floor. Prepare a bucket of hot borax suds. To a pail of water add half a cup of borax and half a cake of shaved Castile soap. Three or four pails should do the kitchen to perfection, no brush is necessary and no hard rubbing. Just a careful wiping and drying. And every stain should be treated the same way, and if there are any old rusty pots and pans dip them in a similar solution, also your silver and your porce Colored umbrellas are carried with lain dishes and your brasses, vases and jars.

This solution will not injure any sort of fabric, and is actually benefi-cial to the hands.

The day following the cleaning pur up fresh sash curtains of cheap white or blue and white dotted swiss, and make sure there are plants of some sort in the window. Have a rocking chair handy to rest in while watching baking or preparing vegetables. Mary Annable Fanton.

Recipes.

French Cake—Two cups sugar, 4 eggs, 1-2 cup butter, 1 teaspoonful soda, 1 cup of milk, 2 teaspoonfuls cream tartar, 3 cups flour, flavor and frost.

French Dressing—Mix 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1-4 teaspoonful of pepper, a few grains of cayenne, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and four of olive oil.

Beat whites of eggs stiff; add a pinch of cream-of-tartar to keep whites from falling when the meringue becomes cold. Spread same on custards; put into moderate oven and brown. This will make three small or two large custards. The above can be made into a nice cake-filling adding the whites of eggs.

Lemon Custard—Two eggs, two lemons, two cups of water, two cups of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of corn-Put water into boiler yolks and sugar; add lemon juice and the grated peel of both lemons, be-ing careful not to grate the white part. Add cornstarch, and pour all into the boiler. Bake your pastry Russia and the Cholera

Close Guard on the Plague Peculiar Part of Minister Plenipotentiary's Duties . . .

By Andrew D. White

PECULIAR duty during my last day in St. Petersburg was to watch the approach of cholera, especially on the Persian frontier. Admirable precautions had been taken for securing telegraphic information, and every day I received notices from the foreign office as to the result, which I communicated do Washington. For ages Russia had relied on fetishisms of various kinds to preserve her from epidemics, but at last her leading officials had come to realize the necessity of applying modern science to the problem, and they did this well. In the city "sanitary columns" were established, made up of small squads of officials representing the medical and engineering professions and the police. These visited every nook and corner of the city, and, having extraordinary powers for the emergency, compelled even the most dirty of the population to keep their premises clean. Excellent hospitals and laboratories were established, and of these I learned much from a former Cornell student who held an important position in one of them. Coming to town three or four times a week from my summer cottage in Finland, I was struck by the precautions on the Finnish and other railways; notices of what was to be done to prevent cholera and to meet it in case it appeared were posted everywhere in six different languages. and to meet it in case it appeared were posted everywhere in six different languages; disinfectants were made accessible everywhere; the seats and hangings in the railway cars were covered with leather cloth frequently washed with disinfectants; and to the main trains a hospital car was attached, while a temporary hospital, well equipped, was established at each main station. In spite of this the number in the cholera hospitals at St. Petersburg in the mid-

spite of this the number in the cholera hospitals at St. Petersburg in the middle of July rose to a very high figure, and the number of deaths each day from cholera was about one hundred.

Of these victims the most eminent was Tschaikovsy, the composer, a man of genius and a most charming character, to whom Mr. Andrew Carnegie had introduced me at New York. One evening, at a dinner party, he poured out a goblet of water from a decanter on the table, drank it down, and the next day he was dead. But with this exception the patients were, so far as I learned, almost entirely from the peasant class. Although polled water was supplied for drinking purposes, and some public-spirited individuals went so far as to set out samovars and the means of supplying hot test to peasant workmen, the set out samovars and the means of supplying hot tea to peasant workmen, the answer of one of the mushiks when told that he ought to drink boiled water indicated the peasant view: "If God had wished us to drink hot water he would have heated the ..eva."—The Century.

The . . Some Modern : Alchemy

Money Made Nowadays by Care Being Taken That Nothing Be Allowed to Go to Waste.

By William Conger Morgan.



HE chemist examines and scrutinizes every kind of waste
the factory puts out, in search for something that can be
made of use. Three-fourths of the prepared paints on the
market today owe their existence wholly or in part to the
by-products of the petroleum industry. Carload after carload of dynamite comes from the glycerine recovered from
the "sweet waters" of the candle-manufacturer and the
waste of the soap maker. The myrlads of buttons used
speak of their rise from the hoofs and horns of slaughteruse floors.

The by-products, having been thus called to the aid of the industries, have grown to such proportions as to outrank some of the older interests, and what was formerly waste is today the staple article produced, the former manufactured product having become the by-product. Some are doubtless familiar with the old method of "burning charcoal," in which the wood was piled in heaps, covered with turf, and set on fire. The smoke rose lazily week after week, while the pile was watched day and night lest the fire should break out and consume as well as char. Finally the mound was torn apart and the coal obtained. By this method three-quarters of the weight of the wood disappeared. An investigation proved that an amount of fuel gas equal in weight to the charcoal produced was lost, besides about 1 percent of wood alcohol and acetic acid. One percent seems a small fraction, but in this instance these products are of prime importance. Today the process is entirely changed. The wood is piled on steel cars and run into huge masonry chambers heated by furnaces. Here a few hours accomplish the-work of the same number of weeks in the older process. The charcoal stays on the cars while the volatile portions pass off. Lime takes the acid out of the mixture, the alcohol condenses, and the gas is piped around to the furnaces and burned. Should this gas furnish insufficient fuel, the charcoal is burned also, and thus one cord of The by-products, having been thus called to the aid of the industries, have gas furnish insufficient fuel, the charcoal is burned also, and thus one cord of

gas furnish insufficient fuel, the charcoal is burned also, and thus one cord of wood furnishes the means of heating the next.

The process then becomes, not one for the production of charcoal, but for the manufacture of wood-alcohol and acetic acid. This 1 percent of wood-alpoint them; these can often be seen as presenting small red specks over the cohol made in the United States alone in one year is worth \$4,000,000, the acetic acid another million, while the whole amount of charcoal produced

Adult flies like most other creatures have parasites of minute size that prey upon them; these can often be seen as presenting small red specks over the body of the fty.

The fly hibernates in winter, but would sell for less than this last figure.—Harper's Magazine.

Do Blondes Lack Depth?



vas, but the nobility and character underneath can only be suggested. To my mind, any woman can have a sort of doll-baby beauty, particularly in these days of artistic "make-ups," but the really beautiful person is the one whose face is stamped with that indefinable something that holds one's admiration after one has picked to pieces any flaws her features

That is why blondes have never appealed to me, for there is only on-blonde in a thousand whose face has any strength whatever, and when a face lacks depth and expression it simply reverts to an inane prettiness, noticeable particularly in milliners' dolls in shop windows. In that respect the tall, dignified, stately brunette, with her imposing air, deer, midnight eyes and manners of an empress, goes far ahead of the little blonde, with her shallow face, whose

scope of existence is rarely more than that of a woodland butterfly, while her far more brilliant sister is holding the reins of the world.

A blonde seldom wears. See her once and you've seen her as she always is; but in the face of a brunette one is always discovering some new depth and change as one can watch the varying colors of the chameleon. A blonde is like a water-color; the handsome brunette resembles rather an oil painting of

The woman whose soul shines through her face—the really great womanis the brunette. No beauty can rival hers, for no beauty is so lasting.-New

How to Read By H. M. Alden, Editor of Harper's Magazine.



EADING is not a lost art to the same degree that conversa tion is, but it has in most cases an arrested development through so much reading that makes no demand upon aes-thetic sensibility, so that one is apt to bring to a fine story full of delicate shades of thought and feeling, the same mind

full of delicate shades of thought and feeling, the same mind which he yields to a newspaper, putting a blunt interrogation as to its meaning as conveyed in the terms of a rational proposition, and the writer's charm is wholly lost upon him. While the reader's surrender to the author must be complete, his attitude should not be passive, but that of active responsiveness and partnership. This reception involves that quick selection we spoke of a while ago as contrasted with the slow and contractile prehension of the plodding reader. We had in view a vital selection, a kind of divination, not a selection involves that quick selection are selection as in cursony reading. Want is said to have implying inattention or neglect as in cursory reading. Kant is said to have read books by a scrutiny of their table of contents, but this analytical selection would hardly be applicable to real literature.

THE COMMON HOUSE FLY

Whither He Goes.

::: BY HAROLD SOMERS M. A. :::

************ HE common house fly (Musca Domestica) is a creature of such secretive habits, that although from the very earliest times he has been with us, and the most ancient writers have mentioned and described him, still very little was known of his origin and history.

It remained for the eminent Boston biologist, Dr. A. S. Packard, in 1873, to make known its origin, labits and transformations from the egg through the larva state with its two changes to

the larva state with its two changes to pupa state, then to the perfect fly.

Near the first of August the female lays about 120 eggs of a dull gray color, selecting fresh horse manure in which to deposit her eggs, and so secretes them that they are rarely seen; it takes only twenty-four hours for them to hatch into the first form of larva, a white worm one-quarter of an inch in length and one-tenth in diameter. They feed on the decaying matter inch in length and one-tenth in diameter. They feed on the decaying matter of their environment, and two changes or casting of skins occur before they turn into the pupa state; this change comes very suddenly. The entire period from the egg to the pupa state is from three to four days. If moist food is wanting when in this condition they will eat each other and thus decrease their number. Heat and humidity greatly assist their development, as greatly assist their development, as upon careful computation each pound of manure around stables and out-houses develops under favorable condi-tions over 1000 flies. It is no wonder that where these conditions exist we

have such a veritable harvest of the fly pest.

In the pupa state when the fly is about to emerge, the end of the pupa case splits off, making a hole through which the fly pushes a portion of its head, but here it seems to encounter a difficulty; the pupa case is too stiff and hard to pass through, but nature comes to its assistance, and a sort of bladder like substance forms behind the head. which swells out apparently filled with air; it acts as a means of pushing away the pupa case and releases the fly. When the fly first emergés it runs

ly. When the fly first emergés it runs around with its wings soft, small and baggy; it is pale and the colors are not set; its head rapidly expands and the bladder formation passes away—within a few hours the wings grow and harden, it is now a perfect fly.

The whole time from the depositing of the egg to the perfect fly is not over ten days in duration. Many persons who observe small flies in midsummer suppose they are the young, but such is not the case; they are flies that are imperfectly nourished in the larvae and pupa states, and do not attain full size, in fact, they are the dwarfs of their race. The male fly differs from the female in the front of the from the female in the front of the

head between the eyes, being at least one-third narrower, though in size the female is rather smaller. In the pupa state they are often fed upon by the larvae of some of the beetles, notably that of the carpet beethe whose pupa, the dreaded buffalo "moth," will attack the young fly in the pupa case and eating it possess the case for itself.

Dody of the fly.

The fly hibernates in winter, but with his usual secretive habit it is very difficult to find him in his winter quarters. With the first chill of autumn the flier feeling the sold rest. Blondes Lack Depth?

By Pauline Lorrington.

OME one has said that "the best part of beauty is that which no artist can paint." In other words, the mere regular outlines of a beautiful woman's face can be reproduced upon canly say, but the nobility and character underneath can only be prefer to make their homes in the grant of the windows to get out and find their permanent winter hiding place; many prefer to make their homes in the prefer to make their homes in the ice and snow of winter does not de-stroy them in their hibernating state. If in the first warm days of spring when the snow is gone and the grass on the lawns becomes dry and warm, long before the yellow dandelion shows its head, a close observer may see num bers of flies crawling up on the grass to get the welcome sunshine, their wings standing out stiff and useless, but they soon acquire the power of flight in the warm rays of the sun. A great many days, however, clapse be-fore they appear in the homes of men, where they are such unwelcome visit-

In recent years the medical profes-In recent years the medical profession have demonstrated that while the fly itself does not propagate disease it is one of the most industrious earriers of disease germs which by contact adhere to his feet, hairy legs and body, distributing them to innocent victims. If every housekeeper could know all these interesting facts which have never before been brought to their attention they would realize the importance of securing the very best fiver. tance of securing the very best fly ex-

Jap Steamship Company.

Jap Steamship Company.

The number of steamers owned by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, or Japan Royal Mail Steamship Company, is seventy, of 236,256 aggregate tennage, with another steamer of 7200 gross tons now building. The profits for the half year ended September 30, 1904, after deducting fully for depreciation, insurance and repairs, were \$715,400 net. A dividend of \$500,000 was paid on \$11,000,000 capital. The value of the entire fleet is \$12,294,065.