

NEWS AND VIEWS WOMEN

Woman Wins in Oklahoma.

Miss Kate Bernard is the first woman to hold office in the new state of Oklahoma. She lives in Oklahoma City and was nominated for state commissioner of charities and correction on the Democratic ticket in the recent primaries. She had no opposition. She made a picturesque campaign in spite of her dearth of rivalry and spoke to thousands of voters.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Cheerful Hint.

Among the presents lately showered upon a Maryland bride was one that was the gift of an elderly lady of the neighborhood with whom both bride and groom were prime favorites. Some years ago the dear old soul accumulated a supply of cardboard mottoes, which she worked and had framed and on which she never failed to draw with the greatest freedom as occasion arose.

In cheerful reds and blues, suspended by a cord of the same colors over the table on which the other presents were grouped, hung the motto:

"Fight on, fight over."—Austin Carleton in Woman's Home Companion.

The Sexes in America.

America is the field in which will be harmoniously adjusted the differences of the Ewig-Weibliche and the eternal dominating male. Woman is not inferior to man, but different from him, as Stendhal would say. Nevertheless the two sexes are slowly approaching. The man of today is more feminine than his predecessors; that is, he is more gentle, civilized, while the woman, casting away old-fashioned incrusting prejudices, is more masculine, i. e., she is not only more athletic in her tastes than her grandmother—she is mentally broader and firmer in her judgments. (Some day she will be so far "evolved" that she will be charitable to her own sex.) The franker association of the sexes has proved tonic to the woman, refining to the man. These are school-boy truisms, but they will always stand quotation.—James Huncker in Everybody's.

Beauty and the Feet.

According to a writer in the current number of Smith's Magazine, the care of the feet has a great deal more to do with a woman's personal appearance than we generally imagine.

"The feet," she writes, "exert a much more important influence upon a woman's appearance than even she is aware of. If a woman is awkward, it is, nine times out of ten, because her feet are ill at ease. If she walks badly, it is because her heels are either too high or too low. If she stands ill, if she enters a room uneasily, or if she sits wrong, it more than likely that the fault can be tracked right down to her feet.

"There are those who claim that wrinkles come from feet that ache; and it is very likely that they do. The nerves of the feet and of the face are very closely allied, and when the feet begin to be painful, there is very quickly a drawn look around the mouth."

Source of Bird Plumes.

It appears that a great deal of plumage is now imported from China, and it might be supposed that the opening up of this new market would help to keep prices at this normal rate. But such does not seem to be the case. So great is the demand that even fancy feathers, for which the farmer and the trapper provide the raw material, are fetching fancy prices.

Flowers are more used in the trimming of winter models than usual. It might be assumed that this is a way out of the difficulty. Not so. The flowers patronized by the leading milliners are of the most expensive sort. Not only are the blooms themselves made up of specially woven materials, velvet, satin, thin silks and gauzes, but also the leaves, and the varied coloring applied to them is obtained by hand-dipping or hand-painting with dyes.—The Millinery Trade Review, New York.

Deadiest of Guests.

Next to the person who never wants to be alone and can't amuse herself for a moment, the deadiest guest in the world is the unresponsive individual who receives every new plan with a saccharine early-martyr smile that drives you to the verge of distraction with trying to guess whether she is enjoying herself or not. It is ghastly, and every summer I seem to have one of that kind.

Then there is the sort, too, who knows exactly what she wants to do, and does not hesitate to propose it. A second cousin of George's came to us for three weeks last spring. She announced boldly the first day of her stay that there was nothing she really enjoyed like going to the theatre. Well, to go from Summerbrooke, you know, you have to dine at a painful hour, drive four miles to get the train, and then come out on a fearful local that stops at every barn door. We could have motored if the chauffeur hadn't been ill, though even motoring isn't always convenient, and the road into town is none too good. Every morning after breakfast that dreadful young person got the paper and read

over the list of plays, and announced what she wanted to see. There was really no diverting her—we simply had to take her.—The Joys of the Hostess in Ainslee's Magazine.

"Fluffy Ruffles."

All the girls who fondly believe themselves exactly like the original "Fluffy Ruffles" want to know whether the cutaway during the coming winter will still be in style. As usual at this season of the year, the reports from Paris are contradictory, but judging by many of the new drawings, there will be numerous winter girls with cutaways that fit like the green covering of corn on the cob. The coat like a sheath on the figure, and the cutaway very abrupt. But a sheath-like coat is becoming neither to a "Fluffy Ruffles" nor to the summer girl who has gained twenty pounds during vacation days. Mrs. Osborn very justly recommends not the two-piece suit, but the long coat that encourages whole dresses below; for like all the famous designers she deplores the plebeian fashion of shirt-waist and skirt. The warfare against the "shirtwaist system" is more denunciatory than ever this year. The woman of small income, according to the fashion dictators, should again have whole dresses even for everyday wear.—Brooklyn Life.

Trimming on French Hat.

It is only as a much trimmed hat that the picture hat will exist next season. There is no question of expense without a proportionate amount of trimming. The wide brim and the tall crown "must be accomplished" as the phrase goes; there is no intention of exhibiting wide uncovered spaces of brim, and the crown is often so concealed by the volume of trimming that its actual shape becomes a matter of secondary importance. One hears of fantastic prices paid for hats. Low-dials, not merely by a millionaire's wife here and there, but all kinds of people. As your buyers will find to their cost, prices are going up for hats and bonnets. This is of course in a great measure attributable to the trimming heaped upon them and to the increasing scarcity of many sorts of valuable plumage. Not entirely, however; milliners tell you that everything is dearer than it was, when they charge an extra five dollars or so for a hat that no valuable plumage adorns. This may be true in a way, though not to the extent they would make us believe, but some exaggeration is to be expected.—The Millinery Trade Review, New York.

Traveling Without a Chaperon.

A great many mothers think nothing of letting their daughters travel across half the continent without an escort. An article contributed by Annette Austin to the last number of Smith's Magazine will make some of them sit up and think. The experiences told in it are vouched for as actual facts, and some of them are startling to say the least. In comparing eastern and western men in their treatment of unattended girls, Miss Austin says that the westerner has more cordial generosity, but less delicate consideration for a woman's feelings. She adds that the real bustling type of westerner is not to be found in the far West, but in Chicago and other towns of the middle West.

"Everywhere in the West," she says, "I noticed the open-hearted generosity and good-will of the western men toward women. They were willing to accept them on an equality, to fulfill their obvious duty wherever it appeared; but where the situation called for conscious selfishness, or for delicate tact, they fell short of the demand. They would give up a seat in a street car, but ride a bicycle down in the middle of the sidewalk; they would take off their hats in an elevator, but neglect to remove their cigars in a crowd.

"During my stay in California, I asked the question often and variously of farmers, ranchmen, and city people, as I had asked it in Texas, whether it was considered safe for a young girl to travel alone in the West, and almost invariably I received the answer: 'Undoubtedly it is, but it is not customary for her to go unattended. There are always plenty of men around, and it is easy to furnish her with an escort.'

"That 'plenty of men around' epitomizes the situation in the West. There are four men to one woman everywhere, and that partly accounts for the seeming good treatment she receives. A woman is more or less of a novelty in the West, and as such is regarded with timid curiosity and some reverence. She goes escorted usually, not because it is the proper thing or the safe thing, but because it is the easy thing, and the natural result of a superfluity of men.

"It was in the middle West states, strange to say, that I found most strongly accentuated the characteristics which are presumed to be distinctly western.

"It was there, in Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, that I found the pushing woman and the pushing man—and fate take care of the hindmost! How I ever got out alive from the crush in the Chicago terminal, where I was to change cars on my way back to New York, I hardly know."

THE PULPIT

A SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. IRA W. HENDERSON, THE FAMOUS DIVINE.

Subject: Children.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church, Hamburg avenue and Weirfield street, on the above theme, the pastor, Rev. Ira W. Henderson, took as his text Matt. 18:3, "Little children." He said:

The Bible is a book for the child. I had almost said it is a children's book. It is written in the language of the child for the most part and its themes are so treated as almost entirely to be intelligible to youth. Its precepts are for them. Its admonitions to adults are importantly in the interest of childhood. Its counsels are largely to the young. Its history is fascinating when properly delivered to the young. Its stories are fertile for inspiration to the mind and soul of the child. Its invitation is to the child in years and to the childlike in heart alike.

The greatest single character with whom the Bible has to deal was and is superlatively interested in the child. For whatever else Jesus was, He was supremely keen in His appreciation of children, consummately philosophical in His attitude toward them, pre-eminently conscious of their ultimate value. He loved them better than their parents did. He loves our children more than we can ever love them. For He saw in the child whom He took in His arms more than its mother had capacity to discern. He sees in our children more than we, scientific students after a fashion of the children as we are, dream. Jesus saw the soul value of the child, the eternal relationship of the being of the child to the eternal kingdom of Almighty God, more clearly than any man or woman could see, and far more plainly than we have, with all our wisdom and attainments in an age of surpassing scholarship and investigation, taken the trouble to see. And it is not strange that Jesus should have placed a high estimate upon the child. It is not at all wonderful that He should have given special attention to children.

For the child is the most important and most promising as the most numerous element in the human race. He is inescapable. He is the hope of the race. He is the field of our largest expectations. He is the largest reason for the endeavor and activity of the world. No man can overestimate, no man should underestimate, the child, as a factor in human history and in the future of humanity. He is worth all our care, worthy of all of our expenditure of effort, time and money, worthy of a far more discriminating and assiduous scientific study than he has ever been given.

As the result of the ages and the progenitor of the future of humanity the child of to-day is entitled to the best breeding that possibly he can receive. His parentage should be far more the concern of society than it is. For the child has largest relations with the society at large, and society has a claim upon him which no family tie, no matter how sacred and beautiful that tie may be or just, can nullify or deny. So long as children constitute an integral and important part of the social system, so long society will be under compulsion, to them as a matter of obligation and to itself as a matter of self-interest, to provide for every child that is born into the world the best birth that can be obtained. That is to say, that it ought to be impossible for a man to be permitted to get drunk by the consent of the State so that in a state of maudlin intoxication he may be able to send a soul into the world. That is to say, that it ought to be beyond the pale of possibility for any person who is mentally, morally or physically unfitted for the duties of parentage to enter into the contractual relations of wedlock. The State ought, and is under obligation, to provide for the future.

The field of prenatal influence is one which is too largely neglected. And yet, under the guidance of the wisdom of God, and in fidelity to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, there is no more wonderful, as there is no more fruitful or sacred, field for study and research, than the life of humanity in the fashioning. Why should we be so eternally unwise? God made us! And shall we be ashamed of the wonderworking, of the handicraft of deity? A woman should be ashamed not to know, a father should be ashamed to neglect, the everlasting truth of God that the prenatal life of a child has more influence upon its character and condition, its physical, mental, moral and spiritual capacities, than all the influences of after life combined can ever have. Knowing this we shall be more careful not to curse our children before we send them into the face of the hardships and trials of this earthly pilgrimage, trusting to the influences of the after life to overbalance and to eradicate those qualities that are, by our own unwisdom, quite ineradicable.

Children deserve study and they amply repay it. The Government spends good money and much of it to study crops and cows and sewers and trolleys and posts and ships. It spends generous appropriations to make two ears of corn grow where one grew before, to eradicate lice on plants, to destroy the pests that destroy products that are valuable commercially. It teaches the horse breeder how to develop the horse and the farmer how scientifically to fertilize and plant and till and harvest and reap. Multitudes of men know more about the fine points of a dog than they do about the points of a child and how to develop them. But with a delightful lack of the sense of proportion and of the propriety of things we give spasmodic, poorly supported scientific examinations into the nature of the child, the best way to breed him, the best way to develop him, the best way to improve him. And so we pack them off to the mines or we pack them with the same mental filling in the schools. We are too busy or too lazy to understand them. The veterinarian for the dog that growls; for the child, the lash. And simply because we do not understand or take the trouble to. It is not badness in us so much as confession of total incapacity to know just what else to do. No two children are alike. No two of the same parentage are alike. Why, therefore, should we deal with them alike? No man would catalog a dachshund in the same class with a spaniel. Why, then, shall we class our children with nothing save ages to differentiate their scholastic ability? Why group dull boys and bright together simply because they happen to be of an age? Why group boys and girls of diverse tastes in the same category? Why? Because we are either too impotent or lazy to devise a better way.

Children should not only be studied, but they should have their rights maintained. Their interests should be guarded. Their prerogatives should be conserved. No man should be permitted to steal their youth, no matter how profitable it may immediately be. It is a bad bargain in the long run to allow it. No man should be permitted to give them the taste for drink or to gratify it. It is demoralizing. No man should be permitted to ply a business which will ruin their bodies and destroy their souls. No expediency and no private or political consideration whatsoever should be permitted to intrude itself between them and the fullest possible development of their faculties. If we cannot have coal without children being clammed, then let us go without it. If we cannot have windows without children being clammed, then let us go without them. If we cannot have clothes except at the expense of the soul careers of the youth of America, then let us go naked. It were far better that a mill stone should be hung about our necks and that we should be drowned in the depths of the sea than that by any fault or consent of ours God's little ones should be deprived of the fullness of life and of life eternal.

There is nothing more criminal than the ignorance of their physical beings that so many children have. Many a boy would be kept from the path that tends toward vice, many a girl whose life is wrecked or is being cast upon the rocks of wickedness would be kept from the way that leadeth to perdition, if a little careful, wholesome parental advice had been given upon the sacred operations of our physical beings. It is no wonder that so many boys fall into evil ways and that so many girls are doomed to the life that is worse than death when so many fathers and mothers, so many Christian fathers and mothers, are so unnecessarily and so mistakenly, had almost said so criminally, modest. For I know whereof I speak when I say that what a boy or girl fails to learn in a decent and godly manner from a father or mother is gathered in a wholly vicious and ungodly manner or in the hard school of unnecessary experience.

Children should be instructed and inspired intellectually. The child is entitled to the finest results of the intellectual advances of the ages. It is for us to start the child where we have left off. All that precedes is simply of historic interest. It is explanatory, it is indicative, it is exemplary. But it should be only that. The less the retrogression our children make as practical laborers for the advancement of the world, the faster will be the progress of humanity toward the kingdom of Almighty God. But much as our children need to be instructed physically and intellectually, still more do they require moral and spiritual guiding. For the social order depends upon a clean manhood and womanhood. The soul life of the world is dependent upon the clarity of the spiritual vision and the spiritual alertness of every human soul. Nothing is more important than that we should inculcate into the minds and souls of our youth a proper conception of the moral and spiritual realities of the universe. We shall be indeed childish if we think they can mature properly in these fields without experienced and expert guidance. The moral training of the formative years of a child's development will persist; the spiritual training that we afford our children in their callowest youth is the training that will endure. Nothing can eradicate it, and, with proper safeguarding and guidance, nothing in later life will be able to overthrow it. The moral and spiritual development and culturing of the child pays eternal dividends.

It is not sufficient that we shall instruct our children. It is needful that we shall take care that they be not misled or made to stumble. It is idle to instruct, the while we propagate and foster and palliate temptations that attack the very qualities we have been culturing. He is a poor cotton raiser who tests the quality of his cotton and the resistance of the plant with the boll-worm. Not otherwise is he a silly preceptor of the child who tests the moral and spiritual vigor of the child with the factory, the dram-shop and the woman of the unclean life.

Children are naturally grateful to Almighty God. They may be easiest fitted to His kingdom. They are open-minded. They are expectant. Their hearts are tender. Their souls are responsive to the invitations and ministrations of the Spirit. They welcome knowledge. They are without conceit. They are worthy of imitation. Their readiness to be informed, their susceptibility to divine impulses, their simplicity, their inaccessibility to impudent truth are patterns for us. If we would rest upon the bosom of a loving Lord we must be like them. If we would know God and enjoy Him we must become as a little child.

FARM AND GARDEN

Three-fold Value of Tillage.

Thorough tillage destroys weeds, but accomplishes more. It breaks up the caked surface of the soil thus obliterating the capillarity that brings moisture to the surface and allows it to escape; a dust mulch is established. Tillage loosens the soil and admits a free circulation of air; in this way oxidation is promoted. At the same time roots penetrate the loosened soil more easily.—Geo. P. Williams in The Epitomist.

Roots Better Than Alfalfa.

An exchange calls attention to the advisability of the feeding of some roughage to swine during the winter. It claims that alfalfa is the best for the purpose. In alfalfa areas it may be true that such roughage is cheaper than that obtained from any other source, but in areas where field roots grow readily and in good form, they will be found more suitable for feeding swine than the hay referred to. Both are good and the important question in deciding which shall be fed is that of cost.—Weekly Witness.

Handling the Separator.

Professor Eit of the Kansas station makes these four specifications about getting cream from the separator:

1. The speed of the bowl has an influence on the cream. A change in speed from one separation to another changes the percent of fat of the cream.
2. The temperature of the milk affects the cream. If the milk is warm the cream will be thicker than if it is cold.
3. The amount separated per hour is another factor. This is especially important. For if the milk is unevenly fed into the bowl, the thickness of the cream is vastly influenced.

Value of Hen Manure.

I keep 10 to 20 hens and make it a practice to spread the ashes from my stoves under the roosts. I thus get a pretty thoroughly mixture of ashes and hen manure and after the garden has been spaded or plowed I apply this mixture to the soil not to exceed an inch in thickness. My neighbors say I have the best garden spot hereabouts and I do not tell them the reason. I placed some in a trench for Black-eyed Marrowfat peas last year and the vines grew so rank that they broke over a 4-foot wire netting, went to the ground and nearly to the top of the netting again. I have used it a good many years and think it the strongest fertilizer there is unless it be surpassed by hog manure. The only danger seems to lie in using it too liberally in which case it causes too rank a growth.—A. J. S., in Michigan Farmer.

Sure Cure for Mange.

Of the many diseases with which dogs are afflicted, none are more difficult to cure than the mange. There are many alleged cures and some of them are very good, but nearly all are slow in their operation and merely suppress the disease for a time and when it breaks out again the condition of the animal is worse than it was in the beginning. However, here is a remedy that will cure quickly and thoroughly and the cost is very small.

Two ounces of muriatic acid and 2 ounces of sulphate of potash; take two one pound baking powder cans, put in each one pint of water, then put the acid in one and the potash in the other. Now wash the dog perfectly clean with warm water and some good toilet soap and let him dry thoroughly; then get an old vessel, stand the dog on a box, a convenient height, pour acid and potash together and with a soft rag or sponge go all over him, bathing every spot on him while the mixture is foaming, or as fast as possible. In four or five days repeat the same treatment in every particular and in four or five days repeat again and you will have a complete cure and a handsome coat of hair on your dog. This will cost from 75 cents to \$1 all told.—The Epitomist.

Halter Breaking.

Horses are not naturally vicious, and with proper attention in colthood, bad habits would never be formed. The habits can generally be broken by intelligent management.

A very troublesome habit is that of halter-breaking. Once a horse finds he can break the halter, he is everlastingly at it. To cure the habit is not nearly so easy as to keep the horse from learning it. However, two tried remedies for halter-breaking may be given. Horses that are inclined to pull and break their halters when fastened in the stalls have often been cured in the following way: Two straps are lightly attached to a rope which passes through a ring fastened in the end of the halter strap, and are fastened to his forelegs. The halter strap passes through a ring in the stall. If a horse endeavors to go backward suddenly he finds that the harder he pulls the greater is the tendency to draw his forelegs from under him. A few attempts will cure even the worst halter-puller.

Another simple and effective method is worked out by the use of a long rope. One end of the rope is fastened to the manger. The rope is then threaded through the lower ring

in the halter, back between the front legs, then over the back and down under the belly, between the front legs again and up through the ring to the other end, and then tied to the halter. The halter-breaker will soon find a surprise in store for him when he leans back against the rope, as the pull comes on his own back, instead of on the rope.—Country Gentleman.

Dipping Sheep.

A New York sheep grower says that he always dips down his sheep, and refers to his method as follows:

For the dipping of a flock of 100 ewes and their lambs we arrange a triangular apartment in the barn for the purpose of chasing the sheep as little as possible, with one of the points at a small door just outside of which is located a galvanized tank sunk in the ground, the top of which is on a level with the barn floor, and as the sheep escape from the barn through the small doorway are unable to go elsewhere than into the tank, in which they are kept nearly submerged in the tepid fluid preferably diluted with seventy gallons of soft water (though hard water will do) to one of the purchased dip for at least two minutes. Then they move up an incline containing a water-tight floor, so that the drippings from their wool will run back into the tank. After some minutes they are allowed to go down an incline into the field. For the purpose of drying the lambs' wool as soon as possible, choose the warm part of a warm, pleasant day as soon as convenient after shearing. The whole flock should be dipped, and if recently purchased, with innumerable parasites, a second dipping ten days later is advisable. If the sheep are properly shorn with a machine, there will soon be but few, if any, ticks on the shorn sheep, and the lambs will harbor most of the ticks, but if the lamb is dipped and the mother is not it puzzles the mother's smelling instinct and she is liable to disown her lamb. The above will surely destroy ticks and lice and assist in a healthy and heavy fleece of wool. But for scab a stronger solution must be used.—Indian Farm.

Cleaning Out the Feed Lot.

Agricultural writers, with but few exceptions, in their suggestions with reference to the preservation and handling of manure, confine themselves to the best methods for small farms under a system of intensive culture, which of course will not apply to farms of hundreds of acres with large numbers of live stock to consume the product of the farm. On small farms the manure shed cannot be dispensed with without a heavy loss from waste of the most valuable constituents of the manure and therefore the well-known methods of handling and rotting it can be perfectly employed. But on the vast farms of the West, where feeding is done almost exclusively outdoors in a feed lot, distributing the manure upon the land as fast as it is made becomes quite necessary, because in the open feed lot it would soon become almost worthless by exposure to the weather. Under such circumstances it is better to haul it out on the land, even in winter, than to allow it to be ruined by leaching and evaporation, because if the manure is evenly distributed and made fine in the process of scattering it, a large portion of the volatile substances will be absorbed by the soil on which it is spread and the liquid will leach into the ground enriching it for the coming crop.

On many of the great farms of the west, a common road scraper is used for cleaning the feed lot, the manure being scraped up in piles and loaded directly into the manure spreader, hauled to the fields and spread at once upon the land. It is usually so wet and sticky that it would be impossible to scatter it over the fields by hand except in lumps where it would remain until disintegrated by exposure to the weather, resulting in a loss of nearly all of its fertilizing value. But the manure spreader tears the chunks of wet manure to pieces and scatters them evenly over the ground. No matter how coarse the manure may be, the spreader improves its condition and distributes it evenly with the fine material at a mere fraction of the cost of distributing it by hand. Distribution of manure direct from the feed lot to the field where it is needed is carried on the year round, whenever there is enough manure in the feed lot or the barn yard and stable to warrant the hitching up of a team to haul it away.—Agricultural Epitomist.

His Kick.

A traveller putting up at a small hotel out in California brought the porter up to his room with his angry stomping.

"Want your room changed, sir? What is the matter?"

"The room's all right," fumed the guest, scorchingly. "It's the fleas I object to, that's all."

"Mrs. Hawkins!" shouted the parter, in an uninterested sort of a voice, "the gent in No. 7 is satisfied with his rooms, but he wants the fleas changed."—Harper's Weekly.