

FROM A WOMAN'S VIEWPOINT

The Average Girl.

I wonder why every one is so ready to condemn the poor present day girl? The average girl of the present day has many interests and wastes far less time than the maiden of the "good old times."—Mrs. Nels in M. A. P.

Hostesses' Union.

What is wanted is a hostesses' trade union, a powerful combination of society women pledged to maintain their own self-respect, and to extinguish socially any man guilty of the slightest lapse of the courtesy which every woman has every right to expect, says the Ladies' Field. The drawback to the formation of such a society lies in the fact that unfortunately being respected neither by men nor each other, most women do not respect themselves either.

Hair, Eyes and Dress.

Women with blue eyes may wear any color in the daylight, says a dress-maker of renown who has been letting the public into her secrets. She lays down rules by which women who lack judgment in the matter of colors may be guided. She advises women with brown hair to stick to the wide range of browns, tans and creams, but tells them they may wear the softer shades of gray if their eyes have a glint of hazel. Old women, or those of middle age whose hair is turning to white, she advises to go in for more white in their costumes. Red is the color she gives most attention, for it is the color most women go wrong on, she says. Highly colored complexions may take a red hat, this authority asserts, if the skin is clear, while on the same principle those women who lack color in their faces should place the red below. If the skin is very good, and she lays stress on the "very," one may wear yellow, but only in the evening.

Remarkable English Woman.

Mrs. Josephine E. Butler, who recently passed away in her seventy-ninth year, was one of the most remarkable English women of her generation. An untiring worker for the cause of woman in many ways, she devoted years of the most strenuous effort to preventing the passage of a law providing for the state regulation of vice in England. She held meetings in almost every town in England and Scotland, often speaking from the tail of a cart in some market place; visited workhouses, prisons and hospitals, and at last, after seventeen years' hard work, had the satisfaction of seeing the bill voted down in parliament. Later she organized the International Federation for the Abolition of the State Regulation of Vice. Her propaganda was carried on at much personal sacrifice, and often at no little personal risk, being denied lodging in certain hotels and turned out of others as soon as her name became known, while often her friends felt obliged to hustle her out of the reach of mobs.

Encourage His Hobbies.

Women would find men much easier tethered to their own firesides if they would encourage their husbands in some peculiar hobby, and forgive the little extra trouble the brushing up afterward gives them. The encouraging of a hobby certainly implies self-sacrifice on the part of the wife, but, if she is wise, she will give her "man" a corner of the home as his own den, where he can bestow his properties, make as much litter as he chooses and work out his leisure in the pursuit of his harmless hobby.

How Love Is Lost.

Love is lost by thoughtlessness, by inconsideration, and by selfishness more than by any other way. Because one loves you is that any reason you should be inconsiderate of them? There is a false idea afloat in the stream of life, that when people love us we can be rude to them, that because they know we love them they will forgive every lack of courtesy. This is absolutely untrue. The closer two people are united by the bond of love, the more necessary it is for them to observe every law of politeness. Love isn't so very difficult to gain, but it's mighty difficult to keep. You can better afford to be rude to everyone else in the world than to those who love you.

Love is a flower that needs constant attention, and the very minute it is neglected, left too long in the glaring and the selfishness that goes to make selfishness, it dies. And love is never resurrected. Give those you love words of affection, the looks that tell them so much and the unselfishness that goes to

make love and without which it is a miserable imitation. Because they love you shall they be the last to be thought of? And this love sent out will come back, making you better, richer and happier and your life really worth while.—New York Register.

Reforming Society.

An enthusiastic motorist must have written the following encomium on the automobile, which is heralded as a sort of saviour of society. "Women who give most of their time and purses to dress have now turned to the motor car. Their machines have taken a newer and greater interest, and one which gives them no personal trouble or discomfort. Many a woman of wealth and position who some years ago would have had half a dozen morning costumes now does with one skirt and a few simple blouses for morning wear. "Motors are largely responsible, too, for slackness of business on Fridays, Saturdays and Mondays. This is generally felt in the great cities of the world.

"They are also the cause of fewer social functions in the evening. A run in the air induces sleep and a desire for rest after the evening meal. Persons are unwilling to enter the heated theatre or close reception room when overcome with drowsiness. "Decidedly the motor car is revolutionizing the world of society, which is bad from the tradespeople's point of view, but good from that of the world at large."

One of the City's Throng.

Recently a pleasant faced, elderly, gray haired woman was riding in a southbound elevated train. Her attention was attracted and her interest excited by a bevy of bright and happy looking young girls who entered the car at one of the uptown stations. They flattered in and quickly but quietly found seats. One of them sat next to the traveler first mentioned. Their glances met, and with the privilege that age confers in such circumstances, she addressed some pleasant remark to her pretty young neighbor. She was surprised and a little hurt when the girl, without making any response, turned her head and looked the other way. When the train stopped at 25th street the whole party arose and crowded eagerly toward the door. As this was where the older woman intended to alight, she arose also, and so found herself standing next to her seat-mate. She took occasion to say: "I have traveled all over the world, and I have never hesitated to speak a pleasant word to strangers when I have felt attracted by them, and I should otherwise have spent many lonely hours and missed making many charming friends. I think that this is the first time that my well meant advances have met with a rebuff." The girl again looked into the woman's face with an absolutely unanswering gaze and then hurriedly gaily after her companions. This second ignoring of her remarks by the little maiden was a shock to the traveler, when it suddenly occurred to her how strangely silent all those fifteen or twenty girls had been—going, too, as it now appeared, to the circus. She tried to recall if one of them had spoken a single word—and then, in a flash, she realized that they were a Barnum & Bailey bound delegation from the School for Deaf Mutes. The ticket chopper is probably still wondering what set that quiet appearing, gray haired woman off into a fit of almost uncontrollable laughter as she stood there on the platform.—New York Tribune.

Fashion Notes.

Swiss watchmakers are making finger-ring watches. The button pins are used where the hair is worn on top of the head. Combs are smarter when made with plain tops, without knobs or other decorations.

The new hatpins have huge ball heads of platinum thickly studded with jewels. There is nothing prettier than net for the tuckers which are an important part of the fashionable dinner gown. Colored embroidery will be as fashionable for lingerie hats the coming summer as it is to be for thin frocks. Stripes are getting wider and wider as the season advances. The newest ones are fully three-quarters of an inch in width.

The plain amber-colored combs and pins for the blond girl, and those in dark shell for the brunette, are entirely correct. Cuffs, collars, buttons and other touches of black linen will be seen on coat and skirt suits of linens in the dainty colors. There is no prettier use for the fine colored embroideries than in making up dainty matinees, dressing jackets, negligees, etc.

No ribbons or gauze accompany the feathers, but at the base is a jeweled crescent, which is particularly effective in dark hair. The immense hats trimmed solely with great chous and enswathing folds of tulle have a look of light and airy grace in spite of their almost unwieldy size.

THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY DR. JOHN F. CARSON.

Subject: Signs of Progress.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sunday the Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, preached a stirring sermon on "Signs of Progress." The text was from 1 Chronicles 12:32: "Men that had understanding of the times." Here are some of the things he said: Any student of our age will find in existing conditions much that wars against truth and righteousness and honor, and that threatens manhood and the social order. In the political world there is corruption. Votes are sold to the highest bidder from the Senate to the ward caucus; men, whose only creed is greed, whose only patriotism is self, band themselves together to control political situations; certain public officials are growing rich on harvests reaped from the black fields of vice and crime. In the commercial world there is dishonesty. For personal gain of wealth or power men sacrifice principle, compromise conscience, become reckless operators, unscrupulous gamblers, bandits of banking, highwaymen of finance. In the industrial world there is unfairness and injustice. Corporations ignore the interests of and oppress their workmen, crush competition, defraud the people; working-men band themselves together to force employers to their terms, forbid men to work except on terms fixed by union; limit apprentices and so deny young men their rights, enforce their demands by violence, pay homage to criminal leadership. In the social world there are wrongs. The rich domineer in their swollen pride and flaunt their extravagance in the faces of the poor; the poor sin and suffer, because herded in poverty and squalor. In all our life is the spirit of unrest and discontent. Satiation and languid weariness in parlor and salon, suffering and sighing in workshop and in tenement.

If you tell me that there are unscrupulous men who operate schemes of high finance, I would remind you that the sentiment of the day is so strong that many of these men find it convenient to seek homes in other lands. If you tell me that there is corporate theft and labor intolerance, I would remind you that, as never before, there is a demand for the play of justice and equity in all relations. If you tell me that the rich are defiantly extravagant and that the poverty of the poor is appalling, I would remind you that there never has been a time when the money of the rich was so readily at the services of the people as it is to-day through schools, colleges, libraries, homes, hospitals and innumerable agencies and institutions; and when you call my attention to the condition of the submerged, I would remind you of the time when most people were slaves, and I would challenge your thought to the fact that there never has been a time when the middle class was so well off as it is to-day. If you call my attention to the deplorable housing of the East Side poor, I will call to your mind the report of the Missionary Society for the Poor of New York, issued in 1817, which deplored the existence of small houses, each crowded with from four to twelve families, often two and three families living in a room, and "of all colors." If you tell me of the saloons and brothels that are ruining manhood and ruin in political corruption, I will remind you that when the population of New York was 110,000 there were 1489 licensed retail liquor dealers and not less than 6000 "abandoned females" added to the vice and shame. Of course, there is more actual sin and shame in a city of four millions of people than there was in a city of a hundred thousand, but I am persuaded that an honest study of conditions will disclose that New York City is proportionately better to-day than it was a hundred years ago. There are dark, deadly things in our conditions, but the moral tone and the ethical standard is higher than it ever was, and our black things appear all the blacker because they are viewed in the light of a whiter background. There are gigantic evils in our life, but a gigantic battle is being waged against them. The struggle is bitter, but there are signs that it is not fruitless. The throes of to-day are the birth pangs of a better to-morrow. The light of that to-morrow begins to dawn. Its sun is piercing the darkness. The east is aglow. The gleams of a new radiance begin to illumine the horizon.

First, I call your attention to the demand for the play of righteousness in all our life—political, social and commercial. There is a new and wide ethical awakening in all our land. Never has the demand been so insistent that men shall be honest in the administration of sacred trusts committed to them. And the great majority of our financiers are nobly meeting that demand. We are living in a period of investigation and criticism. It is well. It is a healthful tone, if men are sane enough to discriminate. But men are not always that sane. In the presence of these investigations suspicion creeps into the mind and men are tempted to think that all men are dishonest because some men have been proved thieves and robbers. It is a fatal mistake. I am persuaded that there is more honest fiber in the life of to-day than there ever has been. The very investigations which are being conducted to-day are evidence of a finer and higher ethical sense than has heretofore existed.

Second, I call your attention to the demand for the abolition of gambling practices as well as against the common wealth. A little while ago that demand was for the abolition of the lottery. A Christian postmaster put the Louisiana lottery out of business. Just now the demand in New York is for the abolition of race track gambling.

Third, I call your attention to the triumphs of the temperance movement. The change of sentiment on the temperance question is one of the most radical that the country has ever known. Twenty years ago the demand for the abolition of the saloon awakened a smile or provoked a sneer. To-day that demand is the

fixed purpose of thousands of our fellow citizens and it is being fulfilled. Five States—Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Georgia—are now prohibition, and in one more (Alabama) prohibition becomes operative on January 1, 1909. Six States of the Union prohibit the sale or manufacture of intoxicating drinks.

The progress of the temperance movement in the South is one of the most significant and inspiring signs of our times. Two States, Georgia and Alabama, have enacted prohibition laws. Ninety-five per cent. of North Carolina has declared against the saloon. Mississippi has a prohibition Legislature and a prohibition Governor, and ninety per cent. of the State has barred liquor. Tennessee has voted the saloon out of all but four of its ninety-six counties. Kentucky has nearly a hundred of its 119 counties entirely free from saloons, and seventy-five per cent. of its population are living in prohibition territory. Two-thirds of Louisiana has no saloons. In Florida three-fourths of the State has voted no license. In Texas 148 of the 246 counties have wiped out the saloon, while fifty-one other counties are partially prohibition, so that in only forty-seven counties of the State is liquor freely sold. In South Carolina about half the counties have voted no license. In Virginia seventy-two counties out of 118; in West Virginia thirty out of fifty-five, and in Maryland fourteen out of twenty-three prohibit the sale of liquor. Twenty out of twenty-seven millions of people south of the Mason and Dixon line live in no liquor territory. There are more drinking places, legal and illegal, in New York than in the whole South.

The temperance movement is taking hold on the North. By a majority of 18,000 out of a total vote of a little over 100,000, the new State of Oklahoma declared for prohibition. Maine, Kansas and North Dakota are enforcing their prohibition laws with new vigor. Two of the three counties of Delaware have prohibited the sale of liquor. Fifty-two per cent. of the people of Ohio and Indiana are living in prohibition territory. Prohibition claims fifty-eight of the seventy-five counties of Arkansas. The rapid progress of the movement may be learned from the story of Missouri. On January 1, 1905, there were three counties which prohibited the sale of liquor; to-day sixty-four of the 115 counties of the State prohibit the traffic. In nineteen other States advanced temperance legislation has been enacted, while there has not been a single measure adopted by any State favorable to the liquor traffic. An effort is being made in the present Congress to secure such legislation as will respect the rights and policy of the States which see fit to prohibit the liquor traffic.

There is not a single case on record where a county, or city, or town that closed its saloons has reported a decrease of business. Much is being said by the liquor interests about the money which they and allied interests pay to the city, State and National Government for taxes and licenses and the Philadelphia Liquor Dealers' Association recently declared in resolution adopted by their convention, "To eliminate the saloon would be to undermine the foundation of the revenues." This country does not depend upon blood money for its support. The fact is the country would be better off without the traffic and taxation upon every other business would be lessened. For every dollar that the liquor interests pay to the county it costs the country \$20 to maintain the asylums, homes, almshouses, jails and such institutions as are created by the liquor habit and to maintain the courts and prosecuting machinery. The saloon is a highwayman of the baser sort and a pirate of the worst type. It has simply been tolerated because it seemed impossible to get rid of it. But now the issue is drawn, the battle is on. The foe is adroit, cunning, resourceful, unscrupulous, desperate. It is marshalling its forces for a conflict, the impact of which will shake the land. Christian men must meet this foe with inflexible and determined purpose. In facing the conflict it should be clearly understood that the warfare is not against a legitimate business, a business which men have an inherent right to pursue. The traffic is on a status entirely different from any business enterprise. There is no inherent right to sell liquor.

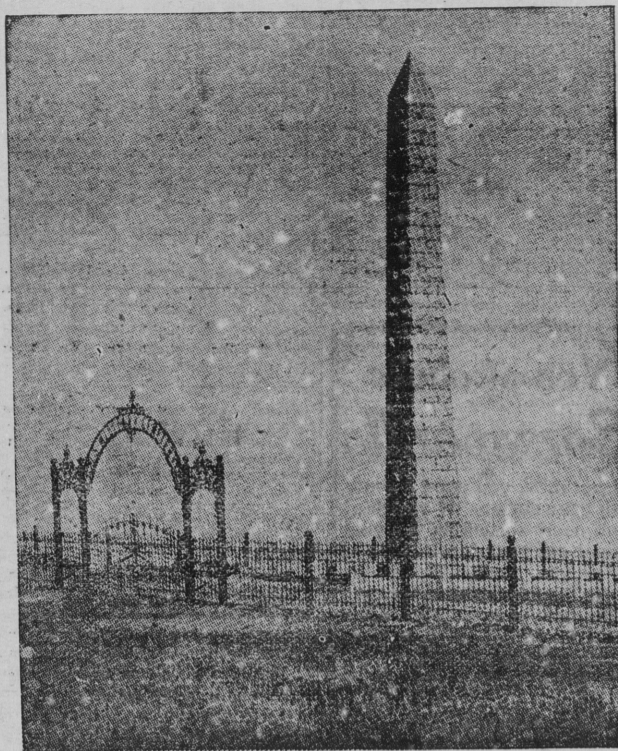
The Christian men of America, if they were wise enough, could take America for any moral issue. The motto of America can be: But it must put principle above party and conscience above compromise and duty above ease. The manhood of America, united in the effort and intelligently directed, can, if it will, put an end to the greatest economic and moral plague of the age by outlawing the saloon.

There are signs of progress—a radical demand for the play of honesty in business life, a new movement for the abolition of gambling in all places, a determined purpose to abolish the saloon. These movements are in harmony with the Divine economy and purpose and that is the assurance of their triumph. God is in His world and God is working. There never was an age in which so many people were working for the betterment of life. With an all-controlling purpose, begotten of faith in God and nurtured in love of man, multitudes are working to better the conditions of life, and that Christ, in whom God is reconciling the world unto Himself, is drawing men into the circle of His infinite love, into the sway of His beneficent purpose and keeping them there until He shall come to reign in all the world.

Getting Better of Commonplace.

Steady-going goodness is harder than spectacular heroism. It calls for more endurance and more character to hold to the highest standards of life in the commonplace of every day routine than to nerve oneself up for a single and exceptional effort. The five-mile run is more exhausting than the 100-yard dash. Yet this prolonged and severe test of every day living is the only true test, and it is the one which we must all meet. Moreover, the best way to be ready for the emergency test, when it comes, is to live through the common day in the red-letter-day spirit. No day was common to Christ, nor will it be to those who make every day His.—Sunday-School Times.

A TRAGICAL EVENT COMMEMORATED.



MONUMENT LATELY ERECTED AT SAN DIEGO, CAL., IN MEMORY OF SIXTY-SEVEN SAILORS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES BY A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION ON THE GUNBOAT BENNINGTON IN 1905.

—H. R. Fitch Studio, California, in Leslie's Weekly.

A Famous Cheyenne Chief.

Success in military operations has brought fame to many a civilized man, and so it is not surprising that one who has succeeded as a slayer of his fellow-men should gain a certain distinction in a tribe of barbarians. One of the most conspicuous figures among the Cheyenne Indians



SPOTTED HAWK.

A Cheyenne brave who has killed more white men than any other member of his tribe.

In Montana is Spotted Hawk, a brave who is said to have killed, during his fighting days, more white men than any other member of his tribe. Spotted Hawk is a man of striking appearance, especially when arrayed in his war costume, as he appears in the accompanying photograph. Well formed and athletic, he is an excellent marksman and a hunter of renown. His face is full of character and his intelligence is marked. He is looked up to with especial regard by the young men of the tribe, to whom his career appears romantic and inspiring. But the bad old times of hostility between the two races are now only a memory. Spotted Hawk, as well as the remainder of the tribe, is now at peace with the United States, and therefore it is not likely that he will during the coming years of his life add to his list of pale-faced victims. Civilizing influences have taken hold upon him, and he no longer desires to wreak vengeance upon the dominating race.—Leslie's Weekly.

Self Control Valuable.

He approaches nearest to the gods who knows how to be silent even though he knows he is in the right.—Cato.

Herrings are being sold in the streets of Sunderland, England, at twenty for a penny.

Bees and Boys.

In many of the California aparies boys are being employed almost together to take care of the bees. It is only in swarming time that other help is needed. After a little experience a boy can care for many hives, and it is said that they are not stung as often as the men.

It has been figured up that a farmer's boy who is given five hives of bees to begin with, and who will work industriously, can make more money in ten years than his father can on a farm of 160 acres. Clover honey brings a good price, and the market is always short of it.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Brush Holds the Blacking.

An entire shoe-blackening outfit contained in a single article forms the subject of a recent patent grant. Heretofore it has been necessary to supply oneself with several brushes, one for cleaning the dust from the surfaces of the shoe and a dauber for applying the blacking or polish, a third one for rubbing, and sometimes a fourth for giving the final polish.

All of these functions are filled in article shown in the accompanying cut. The daubing apparatus consists of a kind of fountain arrangement by which it is not necessary to touch it with the danger of soiling the hands. It is only essential to rub it on the



Shoe-Cleaning Outfit in One Piece.

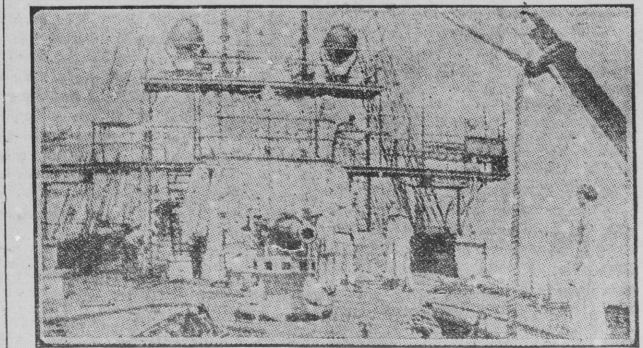
leather and sufficient quantity is supplied for the purpose.

A simple reversal movement brings into action the rubbing and polishing surface. A small bunch of stiff bristles at one end provides the means of cleansing the shoe when necessary.

A Ticklish Question.

Now, own, won't you, as a rather conceited man, be bitterly disappointed if you fail to receive one proposal during 1908?—Mexican Herald.

Clearing Ship For Action.



UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP DENVER BEING BUT IN READINESS FOR BATTLE, WITH SAND-BAGS PILED UP TO PROTECT HER MACHINERY.

—W. E. N. Devers, Philippine Islands, in Leslie's Weekly.

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