

**THE ENGLISH HUSBAND**

MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD IN FACT AS IN LAW.

Customs Permit Him to Have Better Food and Clothes Than His Wife - The Women as Housekeepers - Position of Working Women - Homely Comforts.

The English law recognizes the husband as the head of the family—a law that still obtains in some parts of our own country—and the estimate of the law is obediently reflected by the family. In nine households out of ten the best of everything is reserved for "the master"; the best chair is placed in the most comfortable corner of the fire-side, and it would be little short of sacrilege for wife or child to occupy either. If the fare is plain there must be something "tasty"—to use the English expression—for the man of the house. An English woman who lived in a London suburb said to the writer: "The family dine upon a leg of mutton on Sundays, and it comes upon the table daily until it is all gone." The husband, in the meantime, dines in town, ordering the dishes he most prefers. The greater part of the economizing falls upon the wife; if retrenchment is necessary her brougham is sacrificed, that her husband may retain his cab. Everywhere in London, even in the most fashionable quarters, elegantly dressed men accompanied by decidedly shabby women may be seen, and it is the rule, rather than the exception.

An Englishman's clothes are well chosen and well made, while the dress of his wife or daughter is very often "a thing of shreds and patches." It is in her home, however, that the English woman particularly shines—if the husband is not abnormally domestic, as frequently happens, taking her rightful authority into his own hands. In this event she is only a humble subordinate, who business it is to see that the wishes of her lord and master are carried out. The British husband and father superintending the purchase of a gown at the army and navy stores told by the "American girl in London," and his stern command, "I will not have you in stripes," is no figment of the imagination. Such incidents are common enough. When the masculine will takes this turn there is nothing with which "the head of the family" does not meddle—the gowns of wife and daughter, the employment and discharge of servants, the ordering of the five meals daily with which the English constitution needs to be nourished in the depressing dampness and chill of the climate.

When not interfered with, the women of the educated classes, it may be said, are practically trained for house-keeping; almost all are good accountants, keeping a careful note of every farthing of expenditure. Even the lodging and boarding house keeper sends in the weekly bill—with its puzzling list of extras properly set down—an illustration of accuracy and ingenuity alike. They think it worth their while to consider saving a farthing a pound upon a joint at a butcher's; a ha'penny a dozen upon the eggs at the poultryer's, and all such matters that the American housekeeper so often considers too petty to discuss they never fail to bear in mind.

The English method of rearing children, but for the fact that the daughters are too subservient to the sons, is altogether commendable. The law of primogeniture is partially responsible for this, since the whole fabric of English society revolves around the eldest son and heir.

In a great many instances the education of the daughters is curtailed because the sons must be trained for professions by which they may earn a living, but it is hoped that the girls will marry, and every effort is made by the mother to secure suitable husbands for them. There is no pretense of taking this important consideration take care of itself; it is worked for and planned for from the time the daughter reaches a marriageable age. Much greater thought is given the where-withal—the income for the maintenance of the newly established family—than in the United States, and when the wife's fortune is settled upon herself and her children by the marriage contract, it cannot be touched by the husband or diverted from the object to which it is to be applied.

English children, if somewhat shy, are delightful. Simple, natural, unspoiled, they are taught respect for their elders and obedience to their parents from the time they are old enough to understand anything. In a well-to-do family they are kept in the nursery, except when their presence is requested in the drawing room, given plain food and dressed in simple, comfortable clothing. They take their meals at regular hours, and have a great deal of out-of-door exercise.

The position of working women of all classes is one of the important problems of the hour. There, as here, the field of teaching is overcrowded. There are thousands of governesses in England competent to teach Latin, mathematics, music, drawing and the continental languages, whose salaries do not exceed \$100 a year. A lady advertised in a London newspaper for a governess possessing these qualifications, offering a little less than the salary above named, and she received over 1000 replies. An exceptionally well qualified cook is paid about twelve shillings (\$3) a week, a housemaid half as much, and there are few conveniences in any but the most modern English houses, such as are to be found almost everywhere in our own country.

Water for the morning bath must be carried to the rooms and coal for the fire—a furnace or steam-heated house being exceptional—and for this

work a man is never employed. All the rooms are furnished with bells, which must be answered, and the maids run up and down the stairs on errands or in answer to summons all day long. This has induced a disease, a swelling of the knee joints, recognized by physicians as "housemaid's knee." English servants are not expected to share the delicacies of the family table, a separate table being spread for them below stairs, provided with plain, although abundant, food, and any luxuries they desire they must get for themselves.

The American is impressed always with the homely comfort of an English house, notwithstanding the bedroom candles, the primitive bath and the lack of various conveniences which we consider essential. Everything is clearly arranged and perfectly understood; even the card for the opening of Parliament bears plainly printed in one corner: "Morning Dress." This definiteness saves much embarrassment, and misunderstanding. Splendor is reserved for splendid occasions. An "at home," even at a grand house, is a very simple affair; there is an abundance of tea, cakes and flowers—the latter always, whatever may be wanting. There may also be some good music, or some other entertainment provided. —Chicago Record-Herald.

**Men Who Make Beds.**  
Making beds is commonly considered a woman's work, but there are nevertheless quite a number of men who follow bedmaking as a calling, finding regular steady employment at this work in many of the lodging-houses for men. This is especially true of those in New York City. For many years all the bedmakers in these places were men. For example, in a big lodging-house, with from 400 to 500 beds, there is a bedmaker to every floor, having perhaps ninety beds to make daily. Incidentally he sweeps the floor and keeps it clean and in order. The bedmaker goes on duty at 6 a. m. and works until 6 p. m. The bulk of his work, however, is over by 3 p. m. Some men bedmakers, like women, make untidy beds, and some not only quick but careful, and make a bed that looks inviting. The pay of the man bedmaker is small, and commonly he sleeps in the house where he is employed.

**Six Cents for a Holland Shave.**  
In a recent report to the State Department, S. Lister, United States Consul at Rotterdam, states that the average Hollander is shaved from two to six times a week by a barber, either at the barber shop or shaving parlor or at his private residence.

The present average tariff of a first class barber and hairdresser is fifteen Dutch cents (six American cents) for shaving, twenty Dutch cents (eight American cents) for shaving and hair-dressing, and from twenty-five to thirty Dutch cents (ten to twelve American cents) for hair cutting. Tickets good for ten shaves may be bought for forty American cents, while one and one-half shaves on such a ticket are charged for shaving and hairdressing. The prices of the annual tickets for shaving, hairdressing and hair cutting range from fifteen to thirty florins (\$5 to \$12), according to the number of times a customer is shaved during the week.

**Achievement of the Prince of Wales.**  
At the Court of St. James', present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order that there be added to the achievement of the Prince of Wales the badge of the Red Dragon, to be borne in the following manner: (1) The Royal Crest, as Her Apparent, in the center; (2) The badge of the Plume of Ostrich Feathers, on the dexter side; and (3) on the sinister side a representation of the Badge of Wales, namely, on a mount vert a Dragon, passant guard, differenced (as in the Crest) with a label of three points argent; the same to be borne in conformity to the drawing annexed.

And that the Most Noble Henry, Duke of Norfolk, K. G., Earl Marshal of England, do forthwith cause the necessary directions to be given herein accordingly.—London Gazette.

**Missouri River Leaking.**  
Civil engineers and river men who have been watching the course of the Missouri River for some time, endeavoring to account for the extremely low stage of water, believe that some subterranean waste of the waters that were formerly drained by the Missouri River is gradually lessening the volume of water. What was once a mighty stream is gradually dwindling until now the river is so low that it has much the appearance in places of a sluggish creek, with only a narrow stream of water between its banks. It has been suggested that the opening of artesian wells through the Dakotas and the great combined flow of these wells is the cause of the lessened volume of water in the river.

**Forgave Sir Francis Jeune.**  
Lady Jeune is well known for her work in the east end of London, and she is actively connected with many of the societies that aim to better the condition of the poor. Many a home has she assisted, and in view of this, an amusing story is told of a prisoner sentenced to a long term by her husband, Sir Francis Jeune, on one occasion when he was doing assize duty. The prisoner was rather indignant, but he ceased his protestations when one of his companions whispered in his ear:

"Never mind, old man, you deserve it, after all. And just think what the beak's missus did for the youngsters!" —London Answers.

**FACTS AND FANCIES FOR THE FAIR**

New York City.—Norfolk styles are in the height of fashion, both for young girls and their elders. The exceedingly smart May Manton waist shown



MISSIE'S NORFOLK WAIST.

exemplifies one of the latest designs, and is desirable for many materials. The original is made of velveteen in a black and white Shepherd's plaid; but flannel corduroy, and all the season's waist cloths are equally appropriate. As shown the waist is made over the fitted foundation, but can be left unlined when preferred.

The lining is simply fitted and terminates at the waist line. The fronts and backs of the waist are smooth at the upper portion, but drawn down in gathers at the waist line. The box pleats are applied, stitched at each edge, and are graduated in width to give a tapering effect to the figure. The yoke is cut in points, that are stretched flat over the pleats, and the neck is finished with a novel collar that matches it and the cuffs. The sleeves are in bishop style.

To cut this waist for a miss of four-

teen years of age, three and five-eighths yards of material twenty inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-fourth yards thirty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide will be required.

**Woman's Shirt Waist or Blouse.**  
The smart blouse waists are acknowledged favorites of fashion and grow in favor and variety with each change of season. This latest May Manton design, shown in the large engraving, includes many novel features and is admirably adapted to afternoon wear. The original of white moire poplin, stitched with heavy white silk, cords effecting the closing at the center front. All waist materials, such as taffeta, peau de soie, flannel, serge, cashmere, pique, cheviot, and the more substantial wash fabrics are appropriate.

The foundation, or fitted lining, which may be omitted, extends to the waist line only, and closes at the center front, but separately from the outside; over it are arranged the parts of the waist proper which extend below the belt in shirt waist style. The fronts and back are seamed together at the shoulders before the deep pleats are laid that extend over the tops of the sleeves to give the lengthened effect now so fashionable. These pleats are double stitched like tucks for some distance on both front and back, two extra rows of ornamental stitching being added at evenly spaced distances. The tiny breast pocket is finished with a stitched welt, but may be omitted, if not desired. The sleeves are in bishop style, with the new deep cuffs, and the neck is finished with a regulation stock that closes in the back.

To cut this waist in the medium size, three and five-eighths yards of material twenty-one inches wide, three and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, will be required.

**The Man's Usefulness.**  
The usefulness of the ordinary, dark-tinted daytime boe goes without saying. Not so many have considered that the dress boe for those who go about much to receptions and the like is even more useful. Whether of ostrich feathers, tulle, chiffon, ribbon, rose petals or some two or three of those fabrics in combination, if it be truly beautiful and becoming it may cover a multitude of sartorial sins. Or, if one is not burdened with any



A SMART BLOUSE WAIST.

on gowns, fancy wraps and high-grade millinery, are greatly in evidence this season among the most expensive and recherche importations from both Paris and London.

**Some Pretty Combinations.**  
Beautiful and effective galleons of lace and spangles are in black and steel combinations.

**Pretty Petticoats.**  
Those white or delicately colored brilliantine petticoats are pretty and serviceable.

**Five-Gored Flare Waist.**  
The skirt that fits snugly about the hips and flares freely at the feet is in the height of style for young girls as well as for their elders. This admirable May Manton model includes all the latest features and will be found very satisfactory in every way. As shown, the material is broadcloth in tobacco brown, but all cloths and chevils, as well as the lighter weight wools and silks are appropriate.

The skirt is cut in five gores, that being found the most becoming of all styles. Each gore is carefully shaped, and widens as it approaches the fashionable flare. The fulness at the back is laid in inverted pleats that are quite flat, but produce graceful fulness at the lower edge, where the skirt falls in becoming folds.

To cut this skirt for a girl of four-teen years of age, four and three-fourth yards of material twenty-one inches wide, four and one-half yards



MISSIE'S FIVE-GORED FLARE SKIRT.

thirty-two inches wide, two and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide, or two and one-half yards fifty inches wide will be required.

**HOUSEHOLD HINTS:**



The Proper Care of Waxed Floors.

Waxed floors should be dusted with a soft cloth or dust-mop. To remove dirt spots from such floors wipe with a cloth which has been dampened with turpentine. This will remove the wax, and it will then be necessary to go over the spots with a cloth slightly moistened with wax.—Ladies' Home Journal.

**In Selecting Cushions.**  
If more care were taken in the selection of cushion tops more artistic effects on benches or seats would be the result. The usual array is entirely too conglomerate. Not too many to match to make monotonous, but a settled color scheme of some kind. For instance, to keep to greens, soft yellows and russet browns, is a good combination or reds, old blues and a touch of green is another.

**Care of a Husband's Coat.**  
"Let a coat get soaking wet," said a tailor, "and it will dry more or less out of shape unless proper care is taken in hanging it up. To prevent this, follow these simple directions: "Put the wet coat on an ordinary hanger, and suspend where there will be room all around, so that the coat will hang clear of everything. Then button the coat up and get it into its proper shape and hang; then stuff it out in form with newspapers. The newspaper is opened out, and pages or double pages are crumpled up loosely into great open, spongy masses, and with these the buttoned up coat is gently stuffed out into the form in which it would be on the body. Then give it, if necessary a final smoothing, to get it true and right everywhere, and leave it to dry.

"When it is dry you will find the coat in its proper original shape, free from drawings or wrinklings, and looking all right, and you are sure not to regret the little extra labor bestowed in keeping it so."

**Care of Hot Water Bags.**  
Do not put water into the bag that is hotter than you can hold your finger in; fill the bag only about one-half full or a little more, then lay it in your lap before putting in the stopper and carefully press out the steam. This makes the bag softer, as it is relieved of the pressure the steam makes if left in. When not using the bag, drain out the water, let it hang bottom up for awhile, then take it down, with the mouth blow a little air into it, just enough to keep the inside from coming together, then put the stopper in tight and hang it top up. The air keeps the inside from sticking together, as it will often do if there is no air in it, in which case the bag is quite sure to be ruined in pulling it apart. If you have a bag that is stuck together, put into it some hot water with a few drops of ammonia, let it remain a few minutes, then with a thin, dull-edged piece of wood try to separate the inside, very carefully. Never fold a rubber bag after it has been once used. A flannel bag for covering the rubber bag is very useful.—Good Housekeeping.

**LABOR WORLD.**  
The coal miners' strike in Columbia County, Ohio, has been settled. Breaker boys in the Mahanoy City (Penn.) mining regions will organize unions. West Virginia miners have adopted a new wage scale, to be signed before April 1. Puddlers' wages have been advanced twenty-five cents a ton at Youngstown, Ohio. Wisconsin paper manufacturers have agreed not to recognize the unions, but rather to close the mills. The retail clerks of Illinois have organized a union, and one of their first movements will be directed toward the closing of all stores at six p. m.

The reports of the eight mine inspectors of the anthracite coal regions show that only about one-fifth of the miners and laborers are American-born.

A strike and boycott has been ordered on the Terre Haute Electric Company, at Terre Haute, Ind., because several firemen were discharged.

The iron molders of Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton and Tamaqua have presented demands for an increase in the minimum rate of wages in North-eastern Pennsylvania to \$2.75 a day.

A recent census shows that Paris, France, contains 1216 classes of workmen; metals and kindred industries claiming 730, textiles 257, the chemical trade 386 and building 203. The total number of workmen is estimated at over three hundred thousand.

According to the annual report of the State Factory Commission, the employment of child labor in Illinois has increased 39 per cent in the last year. In 1900 the inspectors found 14,256 children at work in the factories, and in 1901 the number had grown to 19,839, an increase of 38.8.

**FOR THE FARMERS.**  
A Bill to appropriate \$60,000 for Agricultural College.

Mr. Frederick Dallam, of Prince George's county, Maryland, has a bill appropriating \$60,000 for the Maryland Agricultural College and Experiment Station. With this the dormitories are to be enlarged so as to accommodate double the number of students now at the college. A general assembly hall is proposed. Provision is made for free scholarships—one from each county and nine from Baltimore city. This bill will also provide for increasing the interests on the federal endowment as recommended in the Governor's message.

**Mock Macaroni Pudding.**—Slice five halves of peaches. Place in serving dish and sprinkle over them four heaping tablespoonfuls finely grated bread crumbs. Separate two eggs; beat the yolks carefully with four tablespoonfuls sugar; then add one pint of milk and cook until it thickens slightly. Remove from the fire, add ten drops of bitter almond extract, and pour over the peaches. Beat whites of eggs to a stiff froth; drop by teaspoonful over a little saucen of boiling water; let stand a moment, then lift with a skimmer, drain carefully and slip on top of custard. Dust carefully with two tablespoonfuls finely grated bread crumbs. Serve cold. Very nice.

**BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RY.**  
CONDENSED TIME TABLE  
IN EFFECT NOV. 3, 1901.

**NORTH BOUND.**

EASTERN TIME	NORTH BOUND				
	4	6	8	14	2
Pittsburgh	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00
Allegheny	7:15	8:15	9:15	10:15	11:15
Butler	7:30	8:30	9:30	10:30	11:30
Craigsville	7:45	8:45	9:45	10:45	11:45
West Seneca	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00
Echo	8:15	9:15	10:15	11:15	12:15
Dayton	8:30	9:30	10:30	11:30	12:30
Pittsburgh	8:45	9:45	10:45	11:45	12:45
Pittsburgh	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00
Big Run	9:15	10:15	11:15	12:15	1:15
C. & M. Junction	9:30	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30
DuBois	9:45	10:45	11:45	12:45	1:45
Falls Creek	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00
Ridgway	10:15	11:15	12:15	1:15	2:15
Johnsburg	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
Newton	10:45	11:45	12:45	1:45	2:45
Bradford	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00
Pittsburgh	11:15	12:15	1:15	2:15	3:15
Pittsburgh	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Pittsburgh	11:45	12:45	1:45	2:45	3:45
Pittsburgh	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00
Pittsburgh	12:15	1:15	2:15	3:15	4:15
Pittsburgh	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30
Pittsburgh	12:45	1:45	2:45	3:45	4:45
Pittsburgh	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00
Pittsburgh	1:15	2:15	3:15	4:15	5:15
Pittsburgh	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30	5:30
Pittsburgh	1:45	2:45	3:45	4:45	5:45
Pittsburgh	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00
Pittsburgh	2:15	3:15	4:15	5:15	6:15
Pittsburgh	2:30	3:30	4:30	5:30	6:30
Pittsburgh	2:45	3:45	4:45	5:45	6:45
Pittsburgh	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00
Pittsburgh	3:15	4:15	5:15	6:15	7:15
Pittsburgh	3:30	4:30	5:30	6:30	7:30
Pittsburgh	3:45	4:45	5:45	6:45	7:45
Pittsburgh	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00
Pittsburgh	4:15	5:15	6:15	7:15	8:15
Pittsburgh	4:30	5:30	6:30	7:30	8:30
Pittsburgh	4:45	5:45	6:45	7:45	8:45
Pittsburgh	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00
Pittsburgh	5:15	6:15	7:15	8:15	9:15
Pittsburgh	5:30	6:30	7:30	8:30	9:30
Pittsburgh	5:45	6:45	7:45	8:45	9:45
Pittsburgh	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00
Pittsburgh	6:15	7:15	8:15	9:15	10:15
Pittsburgh	6:30	7:30	8:30	9:30	10:30
Pittsburgh	6:45	7:45	8:45	9:45	10:45
Pittsburgh	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00
Pittsburgh	7:15	8:15	9:15	10:15	11:15
Pittsburgh	7:30	8:30	9:30	10:30	11:30
Pittsburgh	7:45	8:45	9:45	10:45	11:45
Pittsburgh	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00
Pittsburgh	8:15	9:15	10:15	11:15	12:15
Pittsburgh	8:30	9:30	10:30	11:30	12:30
Pittsburgh	8:45	9:45	10:45	11:45	12:45
Pittsburgh	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00
Pittsburgh	9:15	10:15	11:15	12:15	1:15
Pittsburgh	9:30	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30
Pittsburgh	9:45	10:45	11:45	12:45	1:45
Pittsburgh	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00
Pittsburgh	10:15	11:15	12:15	1:15	2:15
Pittsburgh	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
Pittsburgh	10:45	11:45	12:45	1:45	2:45
Pittsburgh	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00
Pittsburgh	11:15	12:15	1:15	2:15	3:15
Pittsburgh	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Pittsburgh	11:45	12:45	1:45	2:45	3:45
Pittsburgh	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00
Pittsburgh	12:15	1:15	2:15	3:15	4:15
Pittsburgh	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30
Pittsburgh	12:45	1:45	2:45	3:45	4:45
Pittsburgh	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00
Pittsburgh	1:15	2:15	3:15	4:15	5:15
Pittsburgh	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30	5:30
Pittsburgh	1:45	2:45	3:45	4:45	5:45
Pittsburgh	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00
Pittsburgh	2:15	3:15	4:1		