

WOMAN'S REALM

American Aristocracy.

Here if a matron can trace her descent to a signer of a Declaration of Independence, a little over a century ago, or again to some person who came over in the good ship Mayflower—and that person, being a Puritan, must necessarily have been of the lower middle class—she takes rank as an aristocrat.—"Him," in T. Gue.

Pension For Mothers.

The pensioning of mothers by the State is advocated by a University of Chicago lecturer. The professor thinks the pension should increase in amount up to the third child, and then decrease until the advent of the sixth, when it should cease. This seems to be a sort of compromise between anti-race suicide and Socialism.—New York Press.

Domestic Happiness.

The foundation of all domestic happiness is laid on a clean hearth. There can be neither health, prosperity, nor peace in an ill-kept home. Some people's idea of a poor housekeeper is a woman who runs the house on business principles. We know that no man can make a success of his business without paying strict attention to detail and system; also, systematic housekeeping has a telling effect upon one's success as a housekeeper. It is all accomplished by being well versed in all parts of household work and doing it by a systematic plan. System means planning. Try formulating a plan for the day while dressing in the morning, making the allowance for any arrangement of your plan, which is almost sure to occur every day. Plan and arrange the work of each member of the family so that all may work together for the good of the whole.

In order to meet the pressure of modern life, a home-maker needs exact knowledge and scientific training. The modern American girl has received a man's education, and in the majority of cases has no knowledge whatever about home-making. Sad experience teaches many lessons, but much money and untold nerve energy is wasted in the progress. American mothers, more than any others, err in not teaching their daughters the proper care of a household, and every year sees hundreds of girls marry with no more idea of how to cook or keep house than they have of the North Pole.—Mrs. W. W. Simon, in Farm Stock Journal.

Favors Dancing, Not Athletics.

Although it has been predicted that after-dinner wrestling bouts might become a fad, and ere long hosts would be knocked down and guests injured in the friendly contests, probably it won't come to pass after all. Word comes from London that the gentler art of dancing will be more in favor this winter than for several seasons. In fact, Miss Vincent, the principal of the Court School of Dancing and Deportment, now comes forward and says the present day girl who indulges in rough sport and athletics should pay more attention to beauty and figure culture, and that the movements in graceful dances have more encouraging results in the cultivation of the figure than any other kind of physical exercise. "Too much time is spent on face massage and the coiffure, to the neglect of the figure, and particularly of the feet," she says. We notice many women well dressed and well shod with no idea how to move their feet properly. Statues of Roman sculptors do not show the distorted joints, curled-over toes and thickened ankles which we see today. All these faults can be cured by a careful manipulation of the body and feet, and no over-exercise can insure the foundation of a good carriage better than the careful study of dancing. I contend that in the early stages of training it is most beneficial to coax and humor the muscles by the elegant movements of the old French minuets and Spanish dances and to proceed gradually to more forcible exercises to gain strength.—New York Press.

Mistakes in Entertaining.

A series of letters now running in Good Housekeeping goes to show that it does not matter how much one entertains, unless one does it in the conventional way. One woman writes that several years ago she entertained a hundred friends in a series of informal afternoon teas. She took them in congenial groups of ten or a dozen, and every one seemed to enjoy them. Many remarks were also made on the good sense of these simple informals and the pleasure they gave, in contrast to crowded receptions. But the hospitality was not returned. A few of the guests asked the hostess to similar informal functions, but those giving more formal ones left her out. It appears that people want the same kind of entertaining that they give. Another woman asked her friends, one or two at a time, to luncheon, to dinner, to Sunday night tea, for cards in the evening, to concerts, to the theatre, with a little supper afterward, and her pleasure in her hospitality for a time blinded her to the fact that she was rarely asked to any "real parties"—and never to share such hospitality as her own. She noticed the neglect first when she found the pretty gowns she expected to wear in returning her own civilities grow-

ing passe in disuse. Even then she did not perceive the reason, and it was only when a friend remarked, "What a pity you don't like to entertain! You could do it so well," that she woke up. After that she decided not to offer people the substance of hospitality when they felt defrauded at not having the shadow.—New York Tribune.

A Common Adventure.

When the boy went through the car with papers, Elva Merrill bought one and glanced carelessly through its pages. Presently her eye fell on a paragraph which she read through twice, with the color rising in her face. Only strangers were near, but she looked about at them nervously, and then, folding the paper, sat staring uncomfortably out of the window.

She was remembering this incident in her own experience:

Four girls, coming out of a matinee performance, stopped on the sidewalk.

"Come on!" one of them exclaimed. "Lots of girls do. Why, in New York Dorothy Grant went to the stage entrance to thank Maude Adams for her acting, and got an invitation to call at the hotel and an autographed picture. Think of that! No, we won't speak to him, of course, but he'll know we're the same girls that sat down in front and applauded so. Wasn't he magnificent, and didn't he look straight at us when he sang that encore, Elva? Oh, I'm always going to get a front seat after this. It's lots more fun. Come on, girls, do! It's just a step up in this alley."

The stare people were already coming out as the girls ranged themselves in the front row of curious onlookers outside the door, and soon the watched-for hero appeared, so close that they might reach out and touch his arm. Instead of doing so, they clutched each other with the excited whisper, "There he is!" And although he did not hear, the grizzled man to whom he was talking gave him a nudge, and nodded with a grin toward the row of rapturous young faces.

For one instant the girls were thrilled by a glance from the hero himself; then, with a sickening drop, they heard him mutter, "Poor little fools!" as he stalked on with his companion.

It was medicine—bitter, but good for their malady.

That was the memory in Elva's mind, and the editorial comment that had grated so unpleasantly upon it was as follows:

"We are all familiar with the bald-headed dudes who line up at the side doors of theatres to ogie the chorus girls as they come out. A more pitiable and equally disgusting spectacle is that of silly matinee girls waiting at stage entrances for a possible glance or word from some cheap actor whom they, in their romantic little minds, have lionized. Unfortunately, this sort of adventure is extremely common—in both senses—and it is a notable fact that these girls are by no means exclusively from the untaught, homeless classes."—From the Youth's Companion.



The lace yoke gives a smart touch. The handkerchief blouse still holds good.

Two shades of brown make a rich gown.

Some of these rows of buttons appear actually to button.

In many smart examples tiry buttons are formed into solid lines.

Self color laces ornament many of the most elegant of the autumn costumes.

The range of colors comprises all the rich, warm tones the dyer's art can create.

The belt line has dropped down into its natural lines in front and raised the tiniest bit in the back.

Panels for the skirt and yoke for the bodice of baby lace constitute a simple and beautiful trimming.

A pointed toe-cap in preference to a plain vamp will give the appearance of length to a short, stubby foot.

One sees a great deal of colored embroidery on plain net and tulle, both in white and the dyed laces.

Some of the new brooches are brightened with touches of gold and silver thread, picking out the pattern.

Skirts are rather full and very little trimmed, except in flat embroidery or lace insets with bands of the material.

Strong blues, wine-reds, pancy tones, castor, olive, the dark greens, grays and the bronze browns may be said to predominate.

The somewhat flaring shade of flaming red is not by any means universally becoming, and needs careful study before being decided upon.

The daily consumption of pens is \$1,940,000.

HOW TROLLEY LINES LOSE MILLIONS IN FARES.

Dishonesty of Conductors and Failure to Collect Blamed For Ten Per Cent. Loss.

From the New York Times.

The Directors of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company have come to recognize that the loss of fares due to dishonesty of conductors and their failure to collect is the most important factor with which they have to deal in reorganizing the surface railways of Manhattan and the Bronx. This realization has come to them as a result of investigations that have been going on for months of the extent of the pilfering among the men, and it is one of the reasons why the traction managers look with particular interest to the coming trials of the Montreal, or pay-as-you-enter car, on the Madison Avenue line, for this car is supposed to make dishonesty on the part of conductors as near an impossibility as anything can be when a mere mechanical device is pitted against human ingenuity.

Several months ago there was a case in the divorce courts here which opened the eyes of a good many of the Interborough-Metropolitan directors who had not previously looked into this phase of the situation. The wife of a New York City Railway conductor was suing for alimony, and in her bill alleged that, although her husband's salary from the company was but \$18 a week, he ought to pay alimony on a \$50 a week basis, as he "knocked down" \$35 a week on the side. There was a disposition to believe at first that this was an exaggeration, but subsequent results have contradicted such a conclusion.

Loss More Than Ten Per Cent.

The official estimate is that the New York City Railway Company, under the conditions that prevail at present, loses more than ten per cent. of its gross income by reason of the loss of fares through dishonesty and failures to collect. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906—the latest for which figures have been issued in detail—the gross earnings of the New York City Railway were \$21,937,943, its operating expenses \$12,624,782, and its deficit, after paying charges including the rental of seven per cent. on the stock of the Metropolitan Street Railway, was \$2,212,997.

It has been testified in the investigation of traffic conditions by the Public Service Commission that the deficit was over \$3,000,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, after the company had paid its rental of \$3,629,000. Inasmuch as the loss in surplus—all charges having been paid out of the fares actually received by the road—the ten per cent. of gross receipts which the New York City Railway did not get contributed upward of \$2,000,000 of the aggregate deficit. In other words, had it been received the New York City Railway would have earned upward of four per cent. on the stock of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company on the basis of the official estimate.

Applied to the financial condition of the holding company, the Interborough-Metropolitan, this lost \$2,000,000 or more of money would have produced an even more interesting result. The Interborough-Metropolitan, according to its report for the fiscal year ended March 31 last, showed a deficit of \$1,347,489 after payment of the dividend of five per cent. on its preferred stock. Had the company enjoyed the full receipts of the surface lines it could have paid its preferred dividend and have had upward of \$600,000 surplus in addition—not a very large amount, to be sure, on \$100,000,000 of common stock, but still something better than a deficit of a million and a third after paying the dividend on the preferred.

"Discharged For Dishonesty."

What part of these enormous losses is due to failure to collect fares and what part to the dishonesty of employees is entirely a matter of estimate and was admitted to be such by officials of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, who discussed the subject yesterday. A compilation of figures showing the number of conductors discharged by the New York City Railway during the last three years and a half throws a good deal of light on the subject, however, and

indicates an enormous increase of theft in the present year, in which the affairs of the company have been prominently in the public eye.

There are 3050 conductors employed on the New York City Railway lines. In 1904 1457 conductors resigned and 3491 were discharged, 3435 of the latter being less than a year in the service. In 1905 1332 resigned and 3019 were discharged, of whom 2864 had been less than a year in the service. In 1906 1634 resigned and 4976 were discharged, of whom 4776 had been less than a year in the service. In the first six months of 1907 922 resigned and 3265 were discharged, of whom 3144 had been less than a year in the service.

That is at the rate of 1844 resignations and 6530 discharges of conductors for the year 1907, a total of 8374, or nearly three times the entire force of conductors employed on the surface lines in one year. The tremendous extent to which these discharges have been for stealing is indicated by these figures:

Year.	Total Discharges.	Discharged for Dishonesty.
1904	3,491	3,017
1905	3,019	2,448
1906	4,976	3,994
1907 (six months)	4,976	2,792
1907 (estimated year)	6,530	5,584

In the present year, therefore, if the average for the first six months is carried out, the entire force of conductors on the surface lines will be discharged virtually twice over for dishonesty alone. These ratios have enabled some of the Inter-Met. directors to appreciate with a warmer interest than ever before the humor of the divorce case in which alimony on a \$50 a week basis was asked from an \$18 a week man because he was a conductor on the New York City Railway.

Dividing the Graft.

Various statements of what this system of graft was worth to individual men have been made up, but only as estimates. One man high up in Inter-Met. councils said that a former valet, who was put in on the road as a motorman found that his share of the daily graft was from \$2 to \$3 under normal conditions.

It is explained in this connection that it is wise for a conductor to have a motorman in his confidence, inasmuch as the latter is in a position to "drag" the car—that is, make it get behind on its schedule sufficiently to fill up very full of passengers. Knocking down fares is a much easier matter in a crowded car than it is in a relatively empty one where passengers can see the cash register.

When the loss of fares has been reduced to terms of a percentage of the gross income of the road, and runs in the estimates as high as in the present case, it becomes an important factor in the schemes of reorganization. Leading interests in the board of the Inter-Met. make no bones of admitting this to be the fact and are therefore moved to place the more importance upon the introduction of the pay-as-you-enter car, under the new traffic regulations proposed by the company and recommended in the main by the police experts whom the Public Service Commission has been examining. The new car, according to the plans, will be operated on the basis of a seat for every passenger, so that both the company and the traveling public will enjoy whatever benefits may follow its introduction.

There is another thing that complicates the situation, according to information from inside the traction merger. That is the very large increase of transfers used, properly and improperly, which has steadily reduced the return to the company per passenger carried until in recent times it has run as low as 3.25 cents per five cent fare. With this is combined an increasing competition with the Subway, which brings in its own results to the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, but does not simplify the management of the New York City Railway as an independent proposition supposed to take care of its own affairs in the system.

LACONICS OF NOTED MEN.

Origin of the Word and Many Illustrations.

Laconians, whose chief was Sparta, were famous in ancient Greece, not only for their success in war, but for their scorn of luxuries and their brevity of speech. When King Philip of Macedonia, father of Alexander the Great, threatened them, saying: "If I enter Laconia I will level your city to the dust," they sent back the reply: "If." Their short answers give to the English language the word "laconic."

There were not a few famous laconicisms of later times. Talleyrand, when told on one occasion that a certain notorious personage, sick and in great pain, was suffering the tortments of the last, made the wicked reply, "Already."

John Wesley once met a blustering fellow in a narrow path, who confronted him, saying: "I never make way for a fool." "I always do," returned Wesley, quietly stepping aside. Dean Hole, being in a railway carriage with a man who bored him with many stupid questions, was finally asked by him: "What comes after

itchin'?" "Scratchin'," replied the dean, wearily.

Douglas Jerrold, meeting a bore in the street, found himself promptly buttonholed by the latter. "What's going on?" asked the bore. "I am," said Jerrold, and did so.

To an opponent in argument who denied the existence of purgatory a Catholic cleric replied: "You might go farther and fare worse."—Chicago News.

Prompt.

"There is no foolishness about religion in" Southwestern Missouri," said a St. Louis man. "I had occasion, recently, to visit a town in that section, and, while waiting the pleasure of the president of the bank I had business with, caught sight of the following notice posted on the door of a church across the way:

"There will be preaching here next Sunday, Providence permitting; and there will be preaching here whether or no on the Sunday following upon the subject, He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned at 11.30 a. m."—Harper's Monthly.

Household Matters.

Lessen the Darning.

The weekly darning day may be done away with entirely if one will follow this plan. After buying hose, match them at once in crochet cotton and then weave toes and heels just as you would if a hole was there. Do not be sparing of your thread, and if the darn is made to cover all the weak places you will find in time that darn has outworn the hose.—New York World.

Dining-Room Table Marks.

I find the most practical way to prevent hot dishes from marking your dining-room table is to get a piece of table cloth, of the size of your table, either round or square, put under your pad, and then put your cloth on. And where a hot dish is placed on the table you are sure there will be no mark. If at times you have to enlarge your table have the oilcloth split through the centre, and that way it can be slipped to the ends and afford protection where most needed.—New York World.

Care of Piano Keys.

To keep piano keys clean and prevent the discoloration of the ivory dampen a piece of muslin with alcohol and with it rub the keys. The alcohol can do no damage, and if frequently applied the keys will stand in want of no other treatment, but if they already have begun to turn yellow rub them with cotton flannel wet with cologne water. Cotton flannel cloth, wet with a saturated solution of oxalic acid and water and laid up on the keys, will remove all stains. Care should be taken in the use of such a bleacher as this that it does not touch anything from which the color is not to be removed.—New York World.

When Cauliflower is Delicious.

Cauliflower is a delicious vegetable when properly cooked and vile when improperly cooked, which generally means when overcooked. Remove all the large green leaves and the greater part of the stalk. Put the head down in a pan of cold water which contains to each quart a teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of vinegar. Let it soak in this water an hour or more. This is to draw out worms, if any should be hidden in the vegetable. When ready to cook the cauliflower put it into a large steamer, stem end down, and cover generously with boiling water. Add a tablespoonful of salt and cook with the cover of the steamer partially off, boiling gently all the time. A large compact head will require a full half hour, small heads from twenty to twenty-five minutes. If the flowers are loose, the heat penetrates to all parts quickly. When compact, a little extra time should be allowed for the cooking, but the time must never exceed the half hour. The cauliflower begins to deteriorate the moment it is overcooked. Overcooking, which is very common, can be told by the strong flavor and dark color. It makes the vegetable not only unpleasant to the eye and palate, but indigestible also. If this vegetable must be kept warm for any length of time, cover the dish with a piece of cheese cloth. In hotels and restaurants it is better to blanch it, chill with cold water, and then heat in salted boiling water when needed.—The Country Gentleman.



Constance Candy—Three cups white sugar, one-half cup water, one-half cup vinegar, one-half tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful vanilla. Just before done dissolve a pinch of soda in a little water. Stir in. Do not stir while boiling. Boil from twenty to thirty minutes.

Ripe Tomato Pickle—Buy half bushel best quality large, round tomatoes; wipe thoroughly; place in a large stone crock; sprinkle a little salt on each layer. In the centre of tomatoes place a bag containing one-quarter pound each of allspice and cloves (whole). Cover tomatoes with two gallons of vinegar. Tie over top a strong piece of cotton cloth.

Green Corn Salad—Eighteen ears corn, three green peppers, four large onions, one large cabbage, two teaspoons mustard, two quarts vinegar, one-half cup salt, one and three-quarter pounds sugar. Chop onions, cabbage, peppers; mix onions, cabbage, peppers, sugar, mustard and salt together; add vinegar and bring to a boil; add shaven corn and cook until tender.

Fruit Cake—Four eggs, beaten separately; one cup sugar, two cups molasses, one-half cup sweet milk, one and one-half cups butter, one-pound each figs, dates, raisins, currants and nuts; one-half pound each candied orange and lemon peel; one-half pound citron; one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, spice, cloves and nutmeg; one teaspoonful baking soda, sifted with five cups of flour. Chop and pour well separately all fruit, mixing a little at a time in the batter. Put in a well-greased pan and bake in a slow oven two and one-half hours.



During the last century war caused the death of over 30,000,000 civilized men.

In a count of its wealth of trees Paris finds that in the city and suburbs there are eighty-seven thousand, or one tree for every thirty-two inhabitants.

Statistics show that there is a lessening of all diseases in New York City excepting heart and kidney troubles, cancer and acute respiratory diseases.

A Methodist church in Winona, Minn., has a chime of bells described as "an exact duplication" of the Grace Church, Broadway, New York City, chime—except that there's one more bell in it.

The second of its kind in the country is the picturesque temple of worship which 7000 Greeks at Lowell, Mass., have built, it being a \$100,000 structure, with a brilliant golden dome and two golden turrets.

Frank Seyk, Sr., celebrated his 104th birthday at Kewaunee, Wis., by playing a clarinet solo and singing a song to demonstrate that, notwithstanding his advanced years, his ears had not lost their sense of harmony.

A herd of Burmese sacred cattle which Tom O'Connor, a stockman, of Gollad, Texas, imported from India about two years ago, has done so well that the variety will soon be found upon many of the ranches of South-west Texas.

The greatest ride on horseback ever done up to his time was done by Cowper Thornhill, Huntingdonshire, England, April 29, 1745, who rode 213 miles in twelve hours and seventeen minutes to win a wager of 500 guineas.

"Petrel" and "petrol" both descend from "petra," a rock. "Petrol" comes directly enough, through "petroleum," rock oil, but "petrel" through St. Peter, after whom the bird was named, because it appeared to walk upon the waves.

Mr. Singer, of sewing machine fame, paid \$60,000 for a pair of opera glasses. The lenses are, of course, the best obtainable, but it was the fact that the "glasses" were of solid gold, surrounded by a lyre incrustation with diamonds and sapphires, that accounted for the price.

A thermometer can be bought for a quarter, but there is one used at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore known as Professor Bowland's thermometer, which is valued at \$10,000. The graduations on the glass are so fine that it requires a microscope to read them.

A Little Sermon For To-day

By GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH, the Venerable Head of the Salvation Army.

The average crusade against vice is wrongly directed. It does not go high enough. The boy who places his quarter or his dollar on the horse at the races does so for the excitement that his work and life deny him. The woman who buys herself alcohol does so to drown the sorrows that society has made possible for her, and the girl who buys and sells the sanctities of love is only doing what is applauded in the divorce courts, where the rich seek annulment of the marriage vows.

Let us go higher up and crusade against those whose selfishness and rapacity not only refuse to prevent the crime by the substitution of better conditions, but actually make it worse through examples that influence the more ignorant and less capable to debauch themselves in the crimes that are discussed as the real dangers of a city. Besides the rapacity of the rich and powerful these fleshly sins of the submerged are almost infinitesimal.

Honey in Short Supply.

Some industrious statistician has estimated that the ordinary bee-hive contains about 40,000 bees. When these bees are not on a strike and make full time from sunrise to sunset and work with a hearty good will, they secure about 100 pounds of honey per season, and in order to do this they must take the honey from some 300,000,000 clover blossoms, as it requires the honey from 3,000,000 of clover blossoms for each pound of honey stored in the hive.

New York State is quite a large honey producer, and the Grocers' Criterion, of Chicago, recently in discussing the honey crop of New York, reports that but twenty pounds of honey is expected from each hive. With dry weather and a short clover crop the bees seem to be kept busy providing themselves with food, without storing up the usual surplus that constitutes the available supply for the market.

There has been a revival of the whaling industry. A few years ago the annual industry dwindled to 150.