



**Elbow Sleeves.**  
Elbow sleeves are still de rigueur for the more elaborate blouses, unless supplanted by the short straight upper sleeves reaching half way to the elbow with a tight fitting under sleeve of tulle or lace which extends beyond the wrist and almost to the knuckles.

**Trousseau Gowns.**  
"Trousseau gowns are lovelier than ever," says the fashion editor of the Woman's Companion, "but as they have increased in number, they have lessened in beauty. Very few brides of to-day, no matter how fashionable they may be, order a trousseau consisting of a great number of costumes. The reason for this is that fashions change so that it is necessary every little while to have a new-style gown if one is to keep pace with the capricious modes."  
"The bridal princess gown is a style which will be in fashion for a long time to come. One can wear it as long as the material lasts by merely changing the sleeves to meet the requirements of the prevailing fashion."

**Marringable Girls.**  
The two beautiful daughters of an aged humorous writer who recently passed away were obedient to his commands never to marry while he lived. His aversion to matrimony was such that he caused them to decline many fine offers. Conversing on his character the other day, the elder said, "Poor papa is dead at last; and now we will marry." "Well," said the younger, "I am for a rich husband, and John Barnwell shall be the man." "Wait, sister; let us not make a hasty choice; let us marry those whom the powers above have destined for us, for our marriages are registered in heaven's own book." "I'm sorry for that," replied the younger, "for papa is sure to tear out the leaf."—New York Press.

**Working Women and the Ballot.**  
"But if, both for their own sakes and for the good of the republic, women of property and women of education should be enfranchised," writes Jane Addams in the Woman's Home Companion, "far more is the power of the ballot needed by the working woman, whose stake in the country is represented by her life, her health, her virtue and the safety and

**New Orleans Omelet.**—Two potatoes are peeled, sliced and fried in bacon fat or lard. When they are nearly tender enough half a small finely minced onion is stirred in and cooked with them until they are quite tender. Then three or four well-beaten eggs, seasoned with salt and pepper, are turned over the potatoes and spread evenly. When the under side is done, a plate is put over the pan, the omelet is turned out bottom upward and slipped into the pan for the other side to brown.—American Home Monthly.

**Our Cut-Out Recipes.**  
Part in Your Sewing Book

happiness of her children. The ballot is not demanded for her because she is good or wise, or because she will make no mistakes in its use. Neither goodness nor wisdom is the sole possession of one class, and freedom from mistakes is the privilege of none. Working women need the ballot because they must possess some control over the conditions of their lives and those of their children; and, in this twentieth century world, the ballot box offers, the only channel through which they can give expression to such legitimate control."

**Are You Ready For Your Children?**  
"Are the great majority of men and women ready for their children when these come to them?" asks Christine Terhune Herrick, in the Woman's Home Companion. "Would you commit to the care of the average parents an important enterprise in which you were especially interested, and to which they had given no more study than they have to parenthood, secure that right feeling and good will would insure an ultimate happy result?"  
"In spite of the apparent light-heartedness with which the responsibility is usually assumed, it is not an easy thing to be a parent, to fill this profession into which men and women rush without a tithe of the thought and preparation they would bestow upon a calling of infinitely less importance. To take charge of the bodily welfare of a little child is no such trifling matter that a needless girl with no knowledge of life forces, of hygiene, of dietetics or of ordinary sanitation should assume it as lightly as she would the care of a new doll. More perilous even than this are the issues involved in the drill of a child in habits of obedience by a woman without self-discipline, in self-control by a woman who does not know herself, in knowledge by one who is herself an infant in her perception of all that underlies life and death, mortality and immortality."

**An Autograph Cook Book.**  
A gift suitable to any time of the year, original, home made, one that will bring joy to any housewife's heart, is described in the Woman's Home Companion. Have you ever thought of making an autograph cook book? It only requires a little care and patience to have a cook book filled full of original recipes of dishes fit for a king.  
First make a list of your intimate friends. Those noted for their good

cooking and housewifely virtues, of course, should head the list. Write to each of them a personal note, asking them to write out and send to you their favorite recipe. In each note enclose a stamped envelope with a sheet of paper of uniform size for the written recipe. Then wait.

Presently in will come whole flocks of white envelopes, each enclosing the recipe which is the particular pride of the particular housewife who donates it. And before long what a collection you will have! When all the names have been accounted for, you must get to work and bind the sheets into a book. Vellum makes a good cover, and if a more serviceable one is desired, ooze leather, purchased at a leather shop, may be used. Red leather, lettered in gold or black, looks well, and the initials of the lucky recipient should be added in one corner. Just see what delight this gift will bring, and you will, I am sure, feel amply repaid.

**The Summer Fashions.**  
Grace Margaret Gould, the dress expert, says in Woman's Home Companion:

"There are two distinct types of dress this summer, both emphasizing the straight up-and-down effect. One is the tailored coat suit showing in many instances a cutaway coat, which gives the hipless effect, and a skirt comparatively narrow at the bottom—that is, it is made without the sudden flare that the tailored skirt used to have."  
"The other type of dress is the cut-in-one gown, and great will be its favor throughout the summer. In the form of the new princess jumper this cut-in-one dress is a most practical gown to own. It can fasten in the front quite as easily as the back, and it is a model equally good for silk or linen."

"This style dress is always cut out at the neck, and is generally sleeveless, to show the gumpie, or trimmed just sufficiently over the shoulders to give a modified large armhole effect. Or it may be made, as a number of the imported models are, so that it has much the effect of a polonaise cut out at the neck, but having a sleeve which is cut in one with the bodice."  
"Now, of course, there are many variations of these two basic ideas in dress, but whatever the fashionable model this summer, it is sure to be simple in design, lacking entirely an exaggeration in form."

"Perhaps this idea is better shown in the sleeve than anywhere else, which has diminished in a pronounced way in size within the past six months, and now in most cases follows very closely the outline of the arm."  
**When Young Men Call.**  
How often a girl says, "I don't ask my friends to the house because my mother sits in the parlor and talks the whole evening. I go over to my girl friend's house and we have jolly good times. Her mother lets us go ahead and have fun just as we don't keep the house awake with our racket."  
The girl's mother can't understand why it is that her daughter won't stay at home. She reasons to herself that it is her duty to see her daughter's friends, to approve or disapprove them; or else she thinks her daughter must be ashamed of her for not wanting her around.  
One feels like saying to all such mothers, Give your girls the right to entertain their friends in their own way. Rest assured, if the company they seek would not be such as you approve, they would not invite them to the house. If your daughter calls you into the parlor to introduce her friends, which she should always do, stay and talk a few minutes; make your mental opinion of the callers which you can tell to her afterward.  
If you give your opinion in the right way it will probably be regarded, but do not monopolize the evening. Her friends may respect and like you, but they are not calling on you.  
Do not force her to have "jolly times" in other houses. Do not keep all the men from calling by your continual and watchful presence.  
No one will regret it more than you when she is left without callers and invitations, while the girls she goes with are up to their ears in good times.—New York Times.

**Food For Man and Beast.**  
Lady (after tendering a shilling for fare)—"And here are two buns you can have, my man."  
Cabby—"Thank you kindly, lady. I suppose you don't 'appen to 'ave a wisp of 'ay for the 'orse?"—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

**Just an Illustration.**  
The man who has a can of lard to sell fails to understand why he does not get a column or two a day of beautiful description for his ten-line agate ad., when a racing association,

### THE ART OF GETTING INTO THE NEWSPAPERS

The Short Cut to Publicity Revealed by One Who Knows Every Road and By-Path.

The following clever and readable article on the subject uppermost in every newspaper man's mind, "advertising," is by Victor Smith, the "On the Tip of the Tongue" man of the New York Press:

**Advertisement.**  
Dear Tip—What is the short cut to publicity? I have been striving in vain to get into the newspapers these seven years. What can I do?  
Hackensack. PUBLICITY.

Strike your hardest NOT to get in. Steal a million. Rob another fellow of his wife. Spring a sensational divorce. Beat the bank at Monte Carlo. But the best plan of all is to advertise. I am in favor of the pay-as-you-enter proposition. Commercial houses, theatres, circuses, etc., pay their way; why should not society and the professions do likewise? The general press is under no obligation to you. Address the business office at so much a line, and you can obtain all the publicity you require. Some newspapers are not profitable because they GIVE AWAY vast quantities of space in free advertising, or puffs, to the undeserving. The time is close at hand when everybody and every institution will have to "pony up."

**The Eternal Equivalent.**  
Every commercial business exacts the eternal equivalent in the granting of favors. Of no other institution in the world is so much exacted free as of the newspaper. It is a kind word here, a kind word yonder, a puff here and a puff there. For the price of ONE cent a man expects, aye, even demands, space worth hundreds of dollars. But where is our quid pro quo? The circulation is not increased. We are giving something for nothing. Once in a while a Tip's column has a paragraph about an interesting man. It is good reading for all who take The Press; and the interesting man, being deeply interested, buys 100 or 500 copies and scatters them broadcast to interested people. What does it amount to? Five hundred copies cost \$5 at retail; so there is an outlay of \$5 for \$500 worth of advertising. Shucks! The business is too one-sided. It isn't fair.

**Complimentaries.**  
Those not in the newspaper business imagine that the editor, manager, all the subs and every reporter and office boy, the composers and even the scrubwomen go about loaded with railroad passes, theatre tickets, boxes at the circus, police cards, steamboat complimentaries, telegraph and telephone franks, free use of the mails, race track badges, etc., and their friends on the outside are even insistent upon obtaining these privileges. As a matter of fact, there are but few complimentaries of this character flying about, and all are paid for by the eternal equivalent, the small matter of advertising. A Press man, for instance, sent to Chicago, may ride on a pass, but that pass has been paid for in advertising. Before the anti-pass law was enforced my life was saddened by my inability to meet the demands of friends for free transportation. Some had no delicacy about asking for passes to San Francisco. Now it is easy to say: "You know the law; no more free passes."

**As It Is Done.**  
No gentleman of the staff is supposed to seek transportation from any railroad, steamboat or steamship company, from any submarine, airship or automobile company, on his own recognition. If he wants to go to Carlsbad, or the heart of Africa, to the North Pole or to the antipodes, to Mars or to the bowels of the earth, he is supposed to mention it to the business manager, who, if he chooses, refers it to the highest authority. Of course there are department heads who control certain and sundry privileges of the pass evil, such as the drama editor, the music editor, the sporting editor, etc. If I want a free pass for a theatre I may ask the drama editor, and he may (if he feels in the vein) send me a "pasteboard," but it is a quid pro quo. If I want to go to the circus I must ask the circus editor. Do I want to go to the race track? The sporting editor is the man to snuggle up to. Etc.

**Newspapers Overburdened.**  
The newspaper gives as a rule about twenty to one as its "equivalent." No other institution on earth could afford to do this and live. The newspaper is the maker of all men and all corporations, the supporter of all, the adviser of all. Mind you, I do not say CREATORS. Without its free publicity most of the men in political and commercial life to-day would be in their graves. We are really too generous. The chief trouble is we do not draw tight enough the little line between news and notoriety. The theatres get an awful lot of free advertising because a vast majority of the people patronize the drama and demand good report of it. So of the opera. So of horse racing. Etc.

**Just an Illustration.**  
The man who has a can of lard to sell fails to understand why he does not get a column or two a day of beautiful description for his ten-line agate ad., when a racing association,

with the same size ad., commands so great an amount of space. He overlooks the fact that only a few persons may be interested in a can of lard, while tens of thousands are deeply concerned in racing. The theatrical equivalent cannot be estimated. A hundred thousand people, 500,000, 1,000,000, may be anxiously waiting Tuesday morning for a critique on Max Lankershim's new play of "The Tachuern o' di Stearxwiler." The advertisement of the drama may amount to \$20, but that cuts no ice with the newspaper. It does its duty by allotting as much space to the performance as the critic thinks the play is entitled to.

**Baseball.**  
Baseball gets 1000 times its "equivalent." Why? Because it is an amusement for vast multitudes of readers. The advertising of the game amounts practically to nothing, that is, from a business office view. "No money in it." But no paper could afford to cut out its baseball reports. The Press baseball articles are the best, and they cost us a great deal of money.

**Hunting and Fishing.**  
No other paper in New York is so much read by fishermen and hunters as The Press. Here again the "equivalent" is altogether on our side. We give 100 times as much as we get out of it, but the Rod and Gun column is expected daily by a multitude of sportsmen, and to stop it would destroy a prominent feature which pleases many who neither fish nor shoot.

**Wall Street.**  
Wall Street receives an overabundance of valuable space, you may say. The Stock Exchange forbids advertising. More's the pity. In a little while, however, all this will be changed through the publicity now being thrust upon it. Thirty years ago a physician who advertised was frowned upon as a quack. To-day some of the leading practitioners introduce themselves to the public by means of printers' ink. Stock Exchange firms will have to advertise or go out of business. The day of the "high-horse" is past. I expect to see the time when all price quotations shall be paid for, and at big rates. Henry Clews made a great fortune in the Street. He is a firm believer in advertising, and his card has been in the papers for many years. He is the best known broker in the world.

**Why Hindoos Worship Siva.**  
Romantic Legend Tells How the East Indian Deity Came to Bless a Poor Unlucky Hunter

Hindoos young and old solemnly observed the fast of the Sivarathri, on a recent Sunday, and gladly endured its deprivations. For twenty-four hours no religious Hindoo took a morsel of food nor slept a moment, but constantly prayed the god Siva to grant his wish and relieve his sufferings or unhappiness.  
The Sivarathri rests on a legend that comes from the misty past. A penniless hunter went out one morning, but when night fell only a puny bird had rewarded his long day's hunt. Weary and fearing ferocious beasts, the hunter took refuge in a bale tree for the night, and hung the "game" on a twig.  
It so happened that Siva, in the course of his accustomed nocturnal wanderings, seated himself under the bale tree. The wind was blowing freshly, and leaves and the water they held from a shower fell on the god. This libation and the bird, presumably an offering, made Siva believe that some one in the tree was worshiping him at that late hour. Pleased, the god invited the person so devout to descend. The hunter climbed down and told of his sorrow and needs. Siva gave him many blessings and he lived happily to a ripe old age. So, now, he who fasts and, sleepless, worships Siva at night, will be blessed and enjoy eternal bliss.—Simla (India) Correspondence of the New York World.

**A Remarkable Cave.**  
The President has signed a proclamation creating the Jewel Cave National Monument within the Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota. This remarkable cave, thirteen miles west and south of Custer, the county seat of Custer County, in a limestone formation, is believed by geologists to be an extinct geyser channel. The national monument will embrace an area of 1280 acres. This cave, which was explored as late as 1900, has been found to consist of a series of chambers connected by narrow passages with numerous galleries, the walls of which are incrustated with a magnificent layer of calcite crystal. The opening of the cave is situated in Hell Canyon, the walls of which are high and precipitous. The surface of the country in which the cave is located consists of a high rolling limestone plateau, about 6000 feet above sea level. The area is almost entirely covered by a forest of tall pine, a considerable portion of which is merchantable, while the remainder consists of a vigorous young growth. The Jewel Cave National Monument will now be given permanent protection by virtue of the act of June 8, 1906, which provides that objects of scientific interest may be declared national monuments, if such action is deemed necessary for their preservation and protection.—Science.

**Weak Fathers Have Sons.**  
Weak Mothers Have Daughters—New German Theory of Sex Determination.  
Dr. Romme, following up Professor Schenck's researches regarding sex, has reached the conclusion that a boy is born when the father is the weaker of the parents and a girl when the mother is the weaker. He contends that it is a law of nature that the child resembles the weaker parent.  
He points out that in all countries 105 or 106 girls are born to 100 boys. This proportion is mathematically regular except only after a great war. Thus among barbarous races in Africa and Oceania, which are constantly warring, the births show an overwhelming preponderance of boys. Dr. Romme contends that this proves his law, as the best and strongest men are sent to fight and get killed while the weakest remain at home and survive.  
Again, when an old man marries a young woman their progeny are most often boys and vice versa. Dr. Romme asserts there are practically no instances where the strength of both parents is equal. Worry, a passing illness or mental depression, is enough to turn the scale and cause the temporary weakness of one or the other.  
He cites the case of the Kaiser, who had five sons in succession, and the Czar, who had four daughters.—New York Sun.

**Want the Laws Published.**  
At a recent meeting of the County Association at La Salle, Ill., the subject of requiring the publication of the session laws of the State was ably discussed in an address by President Terry Simmons, of the Marquette Plaindealer. Mr. Simmons advanced the passing of a resolution looking to the enactment of a publication of the laws in manner similar to that by the State of Wisconsin, to submit that indorsement to the Illinois Press Association for its approval and favorable action, then have the combined energies and power of the press of the State directed toward securing the enactment of a publication law and to continue it in force. The resolution was adopted.

**A Subtle Difference.**  
Mrs. Blank, wife of a prominent minister near Boston, had in her employ a recently engaged colored cook as black as the proverbial ace of spades. One day Mrs. Blank said to her:

"Matilda, I wish that you would have oatmeal quite often for breakfast. My husband is very fond of it. He is Scotch, and you know that the Scotch eat a great deal of oatmeal."  
"Oh, he's Scotch, is he?" said Matilda.  
"Well, now, do you know, I was thinkin' all along dat he wasn't des like us."—Woman's Home Companion.

**Boiled Indian Pudding.**  
Mix sifted Indian meal with three parts of scalding hot milk. If you have no milk, water may be substituted. Stir in three large tablespoonfuls of sugar or molasses, two of wheat flour, half a spoonful of ginger or two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, and one of salt. Two or three eggs, a little melted butter or chopped suet improve the pudding, but these are not essential. Do not have the pudding bag, which should be well floured inside, much more than half full of the batter, as it requires considerable room in which to swell. It will be good when boiled three hours, but is better for six hours' boiling. It can be partly boiled the day before it is to be served, but should not remain in the water unless boiling. Serve with butter and sugar or molasses. This is a good dessert to go with a boiled dinner.—Washington Star.

**Trial By Newspaper.**  
The publisher, a commercial fellow, was for economy.  
"Seems to me five columns a day ought to be enough for that murder trial," he whined.  
But the editor, a man of ideals, was sturdily for the better part.  
"Let justice be done," he cried, "though the price of print paper goes up!"—From Puck.



In London there is one clergyman to every 2600 persons.

It was 230 years ago that the Society of Friends founded its church in Lynn, Mass.

Printing presses are being imported by the officials in Lhasa, and a Tibetan newspaper is to be issued.

Over 7000 persons were assisted in some way by the Travelers' Aid Society of New York during 1907.

Much of the tobacco grown in Eastern Bengal is marketed in Calcutta, whence it is shipped to Burma, where it is manufactured into cheroots.

Experts have decided that the famous St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, is safe so long as the buildings around it are not disturbed, and thus ends a long controversy.

The Bishop of London, who made such a notable visit to this country in September, is now planning to tour Russia next year and visit some chaplaincies in that country.

About the first ship subsidy ever known was that given by Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain to Columbus when he sailed west for the Indies and found America.

Fishes have no eyelids and necessarily sleep with their eyes open; they swallow their food whole, having no dental machinery. Frogs, toads and serpents never take food except that which they are certain is alive.

The narrowest building in the world, three stories high, on a plot twenty-six inches wide, has been constructed on Centre street, Reno, Nev., by H. C. Gordon, a shoemaker, who leased the ground from a bank. He sleeps on the top floor, has his narrow bench on the second, and his show windows and entrance on the first.

When, in days gone by, one honored in the church died it was customary to burn sweet smelling incense in the deathroom as a token that the memory of the deceased was grateful to God and man. As early as the time of Homer it was customary to wash the bodies of the more illustrious dead with rose water, and in Egypt the practice also obtained from an early date.

**Markets.**  
PITTSBURGH.  
Wheat—No. 2 red... 85 99  
Rye—No. 2... 80 91  
Corn—No. 2 yellow, shelled... 79 82  
No. 2 yellow, unshelled... 77 80  
Mixed ear... 77 84  
Oats—No. 2 white... 57 66  
No. 3 white... 55 62  
Flour—Winter patent... 5 15 20  
Fancy straight winter... 15 05 15 20  
Hay—No. 1 Timothy... 14 00 14 20  
Clover No. 1... 29 00 29 20  
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton... 34 00 37 00  
Brown middlings... 34 00 37 00  
Bran, bulk... 23 50 27 00  
Straw—Wheat... 8 00 9 00  
Oat... 6 50 7 00  
Dairy Products.  
Butter—Elgin creamery... 35 35  
Ohio creamery... 30 30  
Fancy country roll... 17 18  
Cheese—Ohio, new... 15 17  
New York, new... 16 17  
Poultry, Etc.  
Hens—per lb... 17 13  
Chickens—dressed... 12 18  
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh... 17 18  
Fruits and Vegetables.  
Potatoes—Fancy white per bu... 85 91  
Cabbage—per ton... 1 15 1 25  
Onions—per barrel... 5 99 6 00

**BALTIMORE.**  
Flour—Winter Patent... 5 35 5 80  
Wheat—No. 2 red... 1 02  
Corn—Mixed... 74 75  
Hogs... 3 30 3 35  
Butter—Ohio creamery... 31 25

**PHILADELPHIA.**  
Flour—Winter Patent... 5 31 5 75  
Wheat—No. 2 red... 1 00  
Corn—No. 2 mixed... 50 80  
Oats—No. 2 white... 54 58  
Butter—Creamery... 31 30  
Eggs—Pennsylvania firsts... 17 18

**NEW YORK.**  
Flour—Patent... 5 50 5 70  
Wheat—No. 2 red... 1 00  
Corn—No. 2... 61 67  
Oats—No. 2 white... 54 58  
Butter—Creamery... 31 30  
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania... 17 18

**LIVE STOCK.**  
Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.  
Cattle.  
Extra, 1450 to 1600 lbs... 7 00 7 25  
Prime, 1250 to 1450 lbs... 6 00 6 25  
Good, 1050 to 1250 lbs... 5 15 5 40  
Tidy, 850 to 1050 lbs... 4 50 4 75  
Common, 700 to 850 lbs... 3 25 3 50  
Oxen... 4 25 4 50  
Hogs... 3 50 4 00  
Cows... 3 30 3 50  
Calf, 700 to 800 lbs... 2 00 2 25  
Fresh Cows and Springers... 1 00 1 20

**Hogs.**  
Prime heavy... 5 35 6 10  
Prime medium weight... 5 25 6 00  
Best heavy Yorkers... 6 25 6 40  
Good light Yorkers... 5 50 5 75  
Figs... 5 30 5 40  
Hoglets... 4 75 5 20  
Stags... 3 50 4 00

**Sheep.**  
Prime wethers, shipped... 4 50 4 65  
Good mixed... 4 25 4 40  
Fat mixed ewes and wethers... 3 75 4 10  
Culls and commons... 2 00 2 20  
Lamb... 7 00 15 00

**Calves.**  
Veal calves... 5 00 7 25  
Heavy and thin calves... 3 50 4 00