

# OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

## YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

You can't tell whether a man is generous or not by the flowers and candy he sends you. You want to find out how much pin money he allows his sister. And it is no sign that he is brave just because he dives off a ferry-boat to save your life. You want to find out how he acts when the lamp threatens to explode or the hot water pipe bursts.

## REIGN OF THE LONG GLOVE.

While white mousquetaire gloves reign supreme for smart afternoon wear, or wherever the elbow sleeve makes their soft, wrinkle lengths advisable, there is a future before the new mouse colored suede. This is a grayish shade of mouse, very pretty and soft. Undressed kid is preferred to glace for smart occasions. Delicate pastel embroideries are seen on the backs and around the fastenings of some very advanced gloves in the softest white suede or glace kid, but these gloves, which are known as Pompadour, are, of course, not adapted to ordinary occasions.

## BUTTON-SEWING TRICK.

If you've never tried sewing buttons on over a pin—try it! You'll never sew them on any other way, especially for shirt waists and under clothes and children's clothes.

Lay the pin across the top of the button and take your stitches over it, pushing it around when you come to taking the cross stitches.

When the pin is pulled out, your button will pass through the buttonhole without puckering the material directly under it—the extra length of the stitches gives it room.

And if you want to make it very strong, wind your cotton several times around the threads between button and cloth.

## MUST GET OFF CARS PROPERLY.

Women who get off the street cars backward will bother the Cleveland, Ohio, Electric Railway no more, at least not on the new open cars. A device, sprung from the inventive minds of President Andrews and Manager Stanley, will bring consternation to femininity, but security to the railway company claim department.

The natural tendency of women on alighting, Andrews declares, is to grasp the handrail with the right hand and thus face rearward. On the new cars the only rail within reach will be the one on the seat, which can, of course, be grasped with only the left hand. It is believed that this simple arrangement will prevent many accidents in the future.

## A GIRL'S WARDROBE.

For a girl with a limited income the best gowns she can buy are two tailor gowns, both with walking length skirts, one of dark blue or oxford cheviot, with a long coat very simply made.

Another tailor gown of fine black broadcloth or velvet with an elaborate coat. If she is slight a hip length or long coat; if stout an Eton. For the morning gown have three pretty lingerie blouses in white. For the afternoon gown three elaborate waists. Three pretty hats will be sufficient; one for each suit and one for theater wear. Have a reception and theater gown and two simple evening gowns. A black three-quarter loose coat or cape can be worn over the afternoon and evening gowns. These gowns worn with pretty accessories such as a marabout boa or furs, good gloves and shoes will be quite enough.

## LIVELIHOOD IN DOLL HOSPITAL.

Aside from the many occupations which women are undertaking nowadays there are quite a few which are not considered by the profession, and these are the ones taken up by society girls or those who have become tired of their present positions. They are genteel in the extreme, and should one have a special talent for doing one thing nicely, advantage may be taken of it.

A young woman who found herself face to face with the problem of earning a livelihood for herself and her mother, had nothing to start on save a good name and an acquaintance with wealthy people. She was about to study stenography and try for an office position, when a successful business woman asked her if she had no special bent. The girl replied, laughingly, that the only thing she had ever been good for was to dress dolls. The experienced woman saw possibilities in this one gift, and advised her to start a doll hospital in her mother's pretty parlor. To-day not only is the girl an adept at mending dolls, repainting their features and restoring them generally, but she makes elaborate trousseaux for Christmas dolls, furnishes doll houses complete, and is now gradually working into the more serious occupation of providing layettes for babies, for whose lips there awaits a golden spoon. She simply had a gift for making small things daintily and effectively.

## REFORM IN AUTOMOBILE TOGS.

One of the leading fashion magazines advocates a reform in automobile togs. A decided difference, it maintains, exists between the dress that is appropriate for long or short automobile journeys. If we include in the short

ones only the use made of motors in the summer, while living in the country, colors in costumes are the driving fashion for wear while speeding about country highways and byways—always with reference, however, to the paint color given of the machine that is used. Geranium reds and fruit reds are perhaps more in vogue than other colors, when they do not conflict with the color of the automobile. Warm reddish browns, certain shades of green and chamois-leather tones, as well as the deeper, more vivid saffrons, are used, together with grays and stone colors, the latter a capital color foil for the scarlet red machine. For country use automobiles offer the most enjoyable and satisfactory pleasure, and there is no little obligation on the part of the owners to dress in attractive ways for the drive. It is in the country use of an automobile that the only chance is given a family to introduce a picturesque dress appearance by the wearing of costumes that, while being perfectly fit, are also pleasing to the eye. Greatly needed is this contrast to the soiled, dust-colored clothes and wraps which so disgrace most men and women nowadays. Instead of suggesting pleasurable occasions, the majority of motor carriage occupants appear to be going through an enforced torture in a grimy, sallow gloom that is depressing to the on-looker.

## KNITTING AS RECREATION.

A prominent physician near Boston advocates knitting as an occupation especially suited to persons who, for a time, are equal to little exertion—mental or physical—and who find it truly hard work to sit in absolute idleness, says a writer in Good Housekeeping. Moreover, he himself tried the prescription before giving it to his patients. Recovering from a long and severe attack of typhoid fever, he found that merely to "live out of doors and keep cheerful" was much more difficult than it had seemed when he had prescribed it for other people. Even listening to reading proved fatiguing, and one day, in desperation, he began to cut out paper dolls, and then to color pictures in a magazine, as he had seen his children do. Another day he demanded silver to clean, and finally he polished up some of the family jewelry. All this, however, although providing the necessary occupation, was unsatisfactory because of its comparative uselessness. It was not necessary that the silver should be polished daily, and there were already more paper dolls in the house than the children could dress in a month. It was then that he learned from his mother the plain knitting which has comforted so many women who "always want something in their hands." There was no counting of stitches necessary, and the monotony proved restful, while the occupation was diverting. With hands busy on something to be used by his wife, daughter, or even by the little girl's doll, he could soon listen to reading without weariness or impatience. Even now, fully recovered and busy with a large and varied practice, he occasionally takes up knitting to rest, thus literally working out in action his theory, that real recreation seldom comes to a naturally active man through absolute idleness. One of his patients—a boy 19 years old—who was stricken with paralysis several months ago, now knits with much interest, and finds the prescription of cheerfulness more easily taken when his fingers are doing something worth while and his mind is free either to work or rest.

Coral necklaces look well with the pretty lawn dresses. The demand for lace on gowns and wraps is unabated. Irish and Valenciennes laces are used separately also in combination. A pretty collar which needs very little sewing is one made of Cluny lace insertion. Fagoting in all colors comes in the local shops, and in white it is especially pretty. In accordance with the craze for everything old-fashioned, coral sets of all sorts are in vogue again. Coral buckles for the belt, both in front and back, are seen, as well as coral stick pins for the ascot stock. A pretty blouse, cuff and turnover coral set is seen in the shape of good-sized beads mounted on tiny gold pins. Corset covers made of batiste with hand-embroidery as the decoration are among the dainty articles for the trousseau. One of the newest and most fashionable silks is called radium, and as its name implies, it is soft, filmy and has a wonderful sheen. The handsomest Irish lace shows heavy raised flowers. These add to its richness and beauty and incidentally quadruple the cost. Cooler than the long gloves, and hence quickly launched into popularity, are the adjustable cuffs of lingerie or lace, reaching from the wrist to the elbow, and ready to be basted into place at a moment's notice.



One of the best things and quickest for cleaning hair brushes and combs is gasoline; it will make them like new, will not take more than five minutes, and will not loosen the bristles. After cleaning fish, rub the hands with salt; it will remove all odor. If you have had kerosene oil in a jug or dish of any kind, wash well and rinse with vinegar; it will not taste or smell of the oil. These recipes have all been tried and found to be good.—Mrs. Kate Morehead, in The Epitome.

# FARM TOPICS

## SOME USEFUL HINTS.

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## POULTRY ECONOMY.

Use sassafras poles for perches or daub such poles as you may have with a liberal supply of oil of sassafras to keep the coop free from roost lice.

Throw some river sand or gravel in a sunny corner of the chicken park. The poultry will enjoy a good sunning and dust bath.

For constipation in your flock give a sprinkle of red pepper in the food. When the bowels are loose use black pepper. Keep plenty of clean water where the poultry can get at it all hours of the day.

Send your poultry to roost with a full crop.

Give the poultry a pan of buttermilk or thick skim milk occasionally.

Don't let the poultry roost in a draft or they will get colds in the heads and consequently will not do as well for laying or market as they will if well cared for.—Cecil Abel Todd, in The Epitome.

## RAISING FIELD CORN.

Corn is a rank feeder and will make good use of well manured and properly prepared ground. There should be more or less, according to the fertility of the land, of stable manure applied and thoroughly incorporated with the soil, and then a sufficient amount of some good corn fertilizer put in the hill along with the seed. This will give the crop an early and vigorous start, and last until the roots of the growing plants come in contact with the manure. The plantings should be done reasonably early, or as soon as the soil has become sufficiently warm and dry after danger from frost is passed. After the land is fitted for the crop with present methods but little time is required for the planting, so it can be quickly done when it is considered most desirable or the conditions are all right.

When the writer was a young man the growing even of a small amount of corn was attended with much labor, as everything had to be done by hand, and much more work was required than now when machinery takes the place of manual labor.

Where the seed is put in with a planter having a marker, the rows should be of uniform width and straight. If the field is long rather than wide, the succeeding work of cultivating the crop can be more readily and economically performed.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

## HOGS AND ALFALFA.

There will be a greatly increased acreage this year of alfalfa in this and adjoining States, as farmers have come to understand better how to grow it. In view of this it is interesting to have all experience possible for the use of it for live stock. The Western Breeder's Journal, a Nebraska paper, in which State alfalfa is grown largely, refers to experience in pasturing alfalfa fields with hogs, and says that in pasturing hogs on alfalfa without feeding any corn was unsatisfactory, and the Farm Journal says:

"They would gain in flesh nearly as much in a day as the corn fed. We also found that the total number of pounds of gain on a drove of 100 head of hogs that this small ration of corn did not cost to exceed two cents a pound for the gain made. We found that three or four hogs to the acre, and then cut the alfalfa three times, just the same as we would had it not been pastured, was much more satisfactory than to run ten to twelve head of hogs to the acre and not cut the alfalfa. We can safely run thirty to fifty head of hogs on ten acres of alfalfa, cut it three times, and hardly know that the hogs were on the alfalfa."

"During the last summer we made a gain of eight-tenths of a pound daily on hogs weighing an average of 100 pounds each by feeding only one pound of ground wheat to each hog. On this pasture we run only about five head to the acre and cut the alfalfa three times, and we could not tell the difference between the pasture carrying five hogs to the acre and the adjoining one not pastured at all. We have found that it was almost an impossibility to get a hog to eat enough alfalfa hay during the winter to sustain life, but by cutting the hay fine with a feed cutter and mixing it with ground corn meal, wetting it well, we can get them to eat from five to six pounds of dry alfalfa a day, and in this way we winter them very satisfactorily, securing steady gain during the entire season. Alfalfa, a laxative food, keeps the system in perfect order and makes it safe to feed a larger quantity of corn than without it. The greatest trouble in getting the small pigs or shoats to eat alfalfa is that it is too coarse for them to digest, and we were not satisfied even with the cut alfalfa. Recently we have been grinding the alfalfa, mixing it with ground corn and feeding it as a slop. Not only the small pigs and shoats, but the old brood sows have done much better than ever before on alfalfa meal and ground corn."

Give a boy a board or a piece of timber large enough to support him so long as he rests only his hands upon it, and keeps his body well submerged. Let him learn now the lesson of the supporting power of water by raising his feet from the bottom, by jumping and dancing, while holding the board to avoid an involuntary ducking. It will not require much time for him to find that the water will all but hold him up, and that his dependence on the board need not be very great. Teach him that the less he exposes his body or arms above surface the easier it is to keep up. Let him raise his arms above his head and see how much easier it is to keep his feet on the board than when they are under again how easily his feet seem to leave the sand.—Country Life in America.

# THE SEARCH FOR THE \$100,000 MAN.

## Fabulous Salaries For Unknown Abilities A Part of the Present-Day Fever For Consolidation and Grab

The search for hundred-thousand-dollar men, one of the popular pursuits after the formation of the Steel Trust, has not yet run its course, though some of the finds have proved to be men who could sink a hundred thousand dollars quicker than they could earn it. Charles M. Schwab is supposed to have been the first of these round-figure gentry. He is said to have torn up a five-year contract with Carnegie when he learned that it stood in the way of his friend selling out to Morgan. This is the biggest thing Schwab ever did. As manager of the Steel Trust he did not rise high and as promoter of the Ship-Building Trust he fell very low.

Then the Equitable had its hundred-thousand-dollar President and Vice-President. They have succeeded only in bringing the company to shame, the policy-holders to tears and the directors to blows. Their value appears only in the expense account. The President did not find a one-hundred-thousand-dollar man to dig the canal, and perhaps it is as well—they are hoodoos.

Fabulous salaries for unknown abilities are a part of the fever for consolidation and grab. There is a good deal of the circus poster about the business, and the immense salaries paid or advertised to be paid appear to have been part of the scheme.—Minneapolis Journal.

## WISE WORDS.

Patience pays. Let love not visit you as a transient guest, but be the constant temper of your soul.

Let nothing that is divine be left out of my faith, let nothing that is human be left out of my fellowship.—Henry Doty Maxson.

Those who attain any excellence commonly spend life in one common pursuit; for excellence is not gained upon easier terms.—Samuel Johnson.

"Holiness is an infinite compassion for others; greatness is to take the common things of life and walk truly among them; happiness is a great love and much serving."

Love is not getting, but giving; not a wild dream of pleasure and a madness of desire—oh, no, love is not that—it is goodness and honor and peace and pure living—yes, love is that; and it is the best thing in the world and the thing that lives longest.—Henry van Dyke.

Always say a kind word if you can, if only that it may come in, perhaps, with singular opportuneness, entering some mournful man's darkened room like a beautiful firefly, whose happy convolutions he cannot but watch, forgetting his many troubles.—Arthur Helps.

## Tale of Babu Officialdom.

An amusing story of Babu officialdom comes from Aden. An officer in charge of a post in the hinterland had, in addition to his military duties, to look after the dispatch of the mails. One day he learned that he had incurred a reprimand at the Postoffice, and that an entry to that effect had been made against his name. He treated the matter lightly, and inquired whether the reprimand involved a fine or imprisonment or both. He was then informed that by this misplaced levity he had incurred a second reprimand. Further inquiry disclosed that his original offense lay in sealing the mail bags improperly. He had not been provided with an official seal, and in lieu thereof he had stamped the wax with a large uniform button. As this gave the impress of a crown and the royal arms, he no doubt considered it a rather happy makeshift, but the Hindu official at the other end was of a different opinion, with the dire results above mentioned.—London Truth.

## How to Learn to Swim.

Give a boy a board or a piece of timber large enough to support him so long as he rests only his hands upon it, and keeps his body well submerged. Let him learn now the lesson of the supporting power of water by raising his feet from the bottom, by jumping and dancing, while holding the board to avoid an involuntary ducking. It will not require much time for him to find that the water will all but hold him up, and that his dependence on the board need not be very great. Teach him that the less he exposes his body or arms above surface the easier it is to keep up. Let him raise his arms above his head and see how much easier it is to keep his feet on the board than when they are under again how easily his feet seem to leave the sand.—Country Life in America.

## Kaiser Dines With Sailors.

The Kaiser, while at Kiel, inspected the cruiser Luebeck and partook of the rough fare of the sailors, says a Berlin cable to the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

He arrived at dinner time and found that the crew was being served out of a huge pot containing a mixture of peas and salt beef. "Well, my children, what have you for dinner to-day?" he asked. "Peas, your majesty" was the reply. "That is excellent fare if it is well cooked," said the Emperor, and he seized a plate, which he heaped high with the food. "That is culinary luxury," he remarked when he had finished.

The armies of continental countries are the first branch of the service.

# DEMOCRACY.

There is a Bowery restaurant—they call him "Coffee Jake"—Who makes a humble specialty of serving Hamburg steak. He shouts your order down the tube, "A chopper—make it flat!" The meat comes hot and costs a dime—and isn't had at that.

But at the new St. Rich Hotel more formal airs you'll find. And one who goes to luncheon leaves the simple life behind. A footman meets you at the steps, another at the door, And lined up to the dining room stand many, many more.

A butler bows you to the room, a waiter to your chair, And luncheon takes the aspect of a serious affair. A funkey brings a menu card with reverent aspect—The heavens are hushed and waiting for the order you select.

You pause. You're rather short on French, but then you'll make a bluff. A Something a la Something Else seems nourishing enough. The waiter takes your order and attends to your commands, As grave as an ambassador with nations on his hands.

With portents of a great event the atmosphere is stored. The silver forks and crystal glass gleam on the snowy board, And hark! the corps of servitors attention seem to stand— The waiter is approaching with your order in his hand!

A silver dish of fair design he sets beneath your nose, And lifts the cover tenderly its wonders to disclose. When—lights of poorer, humbler days and shades of "Coffee Jake!" You recognize no other than your friend, the Hamburg steak!

## MORAL.

When one, through change of circumstance, becomes a gilded denizen, It's fun to see a Hamburg steak assume the airs of venison. —Wallace Irwin, in Life.



He—"Can't you give me a little hope?" She—"Why—er—yes. I have a maiden aunt who is dying to get married."—Life.

When'er I buy a suit of clothes The mirror makes me very sad. I cannot, howso'er I pose, Look like the picture in the ad. —Washington Star.

"What is your idea of a classic?" "A classic," said Mr. Cunnrox, "is something you have to listen to because somebody else said it was good."—Washington Star.

Hawkins—"That pickpocket they caught is really a very intelligent fellow." Sampson—"No doubt of it. He proved that by his ability to locate a lady's pocket."—Judge.

"She's still encouraging Mr. Hugard, although her mother told her she must keep him at a distance." "Well she's keeping him at a distance—from the other girls."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mrs. Hicks—"John, I'm sure there's a burglar down in the dining-room." Mr. Hicks (sleepily)—"Good! If we could quiet maybe he'll take away that chafing dish of yours."—Philadelphia Press.

It is easy enough to be cheerful When pleasures come fast and thick, But the man worth while When his "woolens" begin to stick. —Chicago Record-Herald.

"Don't let it happen again, that's all," said Johnny's mother when she heard Johnny had played truant. "It didn't happen this time," replied Johnny between his sobs. "I did it on purpose."—Boston Transcript.

Bleeker—"Say, old chap, I'm in beastly bad luck; need money badly and haven't the least idea where I can get it." Baxter—"Well, I'm glad to hear that—I thought perhaps you had an idea you could touch me for it."—Puck.

Mrs. Crawford—"Now that the honeymoon is over I suppose you find your husband has grown economical with his kisses?" Mrs. Crabshaw—"He has reached a worse stage than that, my dear. He has grown economical with his money."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

## The Chinese Coolie.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mainfield, of the British army, writes: "My admiration for the Chinese coolie is unbounded; there is no man in the world who does the same patient, laborious work so cheerfully. Farther on, when we came to the mountainous watershed country, where only load backs are possible, I became still more confirmed in this opinion. Often after a long and weary day with the surveyors, in the course of which we would have climbed up from 5000 to 8000 feet, and made several such ascents and descents, having, perhaps, been on the move from 5 in the morning until dusk, we would come in, rather inclined to pat ourselves on the back at the thought of what a hard day's work we had successfully accomplished, only to find that the Chinese coolies had made as good time, each man having covered nearly as much ground with a load of 100 pounds on his back. This done on a few bowls of rice and bean curd, for a wage of less than ninepence (18 cents)."

"Then, on their arrival, one might have thought that the coolies would have been glad to rest; but if, as was often the case where accommodation was limited, I slept in the same house, I found to my annoyance that to retire to bed was far from their thoughts and that my sleep was often disturbed by the noise they made as they sat up gambling long past midnight and yet they would be again on the road before 6 in the morning, having risen to make up their loads and get their food cooked before 6 o'clock."—Chicago News.

# THE MOSQUITOES OF MAUBIN, IN BURMA.

## In Number, Size and Virulent Activity They Are Unsurpassed in the World—Fortress-Like Protection.

Maubin, in Burma, says the author of "The Silken East," possesses its greatest claim to notice, or rather notoriety, in its populace of mosquitoes. These, in number, size and virulent activity, are unsurpassed in the world.

One's first visit to Maubin in the mosquito season is an experience, and to see them under the flare of an electric light, coming over the ship's sides in hordes, and occupying like an irresistible army every fraction of its surface; to see them hanging in festoons from the white awnings, the mosquito nets, the table linen and the punka flaps, and from every object on which they can secure a footing, is to have lived indeed.

How to continue to live after the novelty of the spectacle has worn off is the definite problem of existence in Maubin. It is achieved in the main by entrenching oneself within an iron fortress of fine mesh.

A European house in Maubin is thus a curiosity. Every window—and in the tropics there is an infinity of windows—is protected by sliding curtains of iron gauze; every ventilator under the eaves, every open space between the room partitions and the roof—and for the sake of air such spaces are large and frequent—is barred against invasion by sheets of gauze. In some houses there is a special room, a kind of inner citadel and last refuge, which is wholly of iron gauze, and within it the master of the house sits like a vanquished lion in a cage.

To enter this fortress in advance of the enemy calls for the exercise of agility of a high order. The doors have springs, and are made to close the instant they are released. Outside them the light cavalry of the enemy hovers in clouds. The man within, this Englishman in his strange castle, observes your approach with furtive and anxious eyes. He begs of you to be careful in entering. Immediately you enter he falls with astonishing onslaught upon such of the enemy as have come in on your back, in your hair, in the creases of your clothes.

## Work.

The work which presents no difficulties to be overcome soon grows uninteresting. If it is true that good work implies that the workman knows himself, it is equally true that the best work shows that no has forgotten himself.

There is only right way to work—and it is neither in doing things before they are started, nor in doing them all over again after they are finished. Go to some successful workman and ask him which of his days were the happiest, and it's long odds that he'll say to you, "Those in which I began my career."

It is only when at work that man fulfills his proper place in God's creature scheme. They are indeed rare exceptions who "also serve, who only stand and wait."

The world is altogether too restricted in its use of the word "art." Work of any kind, done superlatively well, is art—dusting pictures as well as painting them.

A good worker is pretty much like a horse, after all. When it's up-hill going, don't worry him; when it's down-hill going, don't hurry him; and be sure and take good care of him once he's in the barn.—Success Magazine.

## The Missing Chickens.

A banker in a Western city bought some chickens of a ranchman and told the man to deliver them at his house. When he went home at noon his wife met him at the door and told him with great consternation that the man brought in the chickens as he had promised, but instead of putting them in the hen house, had left them on the lawn, and they had all disappeared.

Forgetting his dinner, he started off in no very amiable frame of mind in pursuit of the missing fowls. After scouring the neighboring alleys for some time, he came back triumphantly driving the lost chicks.

When in a few days he met the offending ranchman, he demanded, severely: "What did you mean by leaving those chickens on my lawn the other day? I hunted the neighborhood over for them, and then could find only eleven!"

"You did mighty well," was the mild reply. "I only left six."—Grace M. Crawford, in Harper's.

## A Box For Buttons.

When replacing the lost buttons of garments it is very important that the new buttons should be of the same size as the old ones.

Careless menders pay no attention to this trifling detail, and the consequence is that buttons that are too small will not remain fastened, and those which are too large tear the buttonholes. A button box for storing reserve buttons should find a place in every mending-basket.

In this receptacle should be put all buttons which have been ripped off old garments, as well as any complete set of buttons there may be.

Housekeepers who pick up and put away in its allotted place every button which falls into their hands may save themselves many purchases.—Newark Advertiser.

## Military Correspondents.

A recent British Army order states that officers acting as press correspondents with an army in the field are forbidden to use their military rank or to describe themselves as military correspondents in their published communications.