

WHAT TO DO WITH DAUGHTERS They Are Advised to Seek an Occupation and to Think Less of Marriage.

"It is a strange fact, disputed by a few, but generally corroborated, that, while young men are looking askance at matrimony, young women, who are supposed to find the responsibilities of marriage the more irksome, are apparently as much inclined to it as ever," says Kate Upson Clark in Leslie's Weekly. "Indeed, women with any pride of sex must feel their blood boil at the cartoonist and the paragrapher, who vie with each other in depicting the agonizing efforts of the Mays and the Angelinas to coax a proposal out of the unwilling Claudes and Algernons.
"The mothers of the young women seem to share their wishes. In consequence of the trend of the popular joking these fond parents are placed in a most unenviable position. They scarcely dare to invite a young man to their bourse." "It is a strange fact, disputed by

scarcely dare to invite a young man to their houses. Since affairs are in this state, we must train our daughters this state, we must train our daughters according's. In order to retain their self-respect they must occupy a perfectly independent attitude. They must be taught that ideal marriages are rare, and even an ordinarily happy union is none too common. Therefore, since either one of these desirable booss may not come their way, they must be ready to grasp some other. There are many good things besides matri-frony. Therefore, while holding one's self toward marriage in a proper position of tentative acceptance, it is worth while to look over the field and find out what blessings, in the line of life work, are within the reach of the avenue woman.

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Iffe work, are within the reach of the average woman.

"Many mothers discourage the desire of their daughters to go to college. To those who intend to teach a college diploma is now a necessity. It is also a substantial help in securing the constantly multiplying positions as cashiers, floorwalkers, proofreaders, in surance agents—in fact every business in which highly trained intelligence is required. Naturally, professional success is also nearly impossible without it. All this is settled. It is no longer a matter of opinion.

Fift is true that the college girl sometimes becomes slangy and carcless, and eccasionally loses that sweet longing for home which has been counted one of woman's most alluring attributes, but these are usually mere surface and temporary manifestations. The 'eternal womanly' is there, just as it was in Eve and Rachel and Jezebel—and with much better morals, you may be sure. And what is the use of being the dependent, clinging, adoring creature of the sentimentalist when there is no man at hand to depend upon and cling to and adore? Therefore, while retaining unimpaired the faculty for depending and clinging and adoring (the poor girls cannot lose it if they would) let us teach our daughters that it is contemptible to be hanging around, idly awaiting the attentions of a lot of impudent young men, who are as likely as not to chaff at the way in which the girls 'make eyes' at them, and who poke fun at the frantic efforts which are put forth to entrap them by some of these men-coveting maidens."

The Woman Behind the Vell.

The Woman Behind the Veil.

The Woman Behind the Vell.

The custom of wearing face veils among the women of the Orient is a very ancient one, and undoubtedly the wedding and widow's vells of our day are remnants of that Old World fashion. The Oriental woman prizes her veil above any other article of her wardrobe; rather than have a strange man look upon her uncovered face she will snatch a curtain, counterpane or her petticoats in aer haste to conceal her features, utterly regardless of other parts of her anatomy which may be exposed by the action. This need not seem so very absurd when we remember that it is a part of most Oriental religions to keep the women in exclusion and that Mohammed of blessed memory made the command a binding one.

Thyright demos of high degree were

binding one. Turkish dames of high degree wear Turkish dames of high degree wear dainty squares of white Illusion co-quettishly wound about their heads and faces which cover but in no wise conceal their beauty. This style has been growing smaller and more diaph-anous until now the Turkish woman's face is less concealed than the Euro-pean woman's who clings to the close source of title.

square of tulle.

The Algerian women wear yards of soft gauze about their heads and shoulders; when coming in contact with European men these are grace-fully draped so as to leave but the upper portion of the face visible. The five yard sarong of the Parsee women makes a dress skirt, covers a greater portion of the body, leaving one arm and shoulder free, and is then most The Nautch girls who wear the curious nose rings and expensive jewels on their feet and heavy anklets, make use of the sarong in their gilding dances, but they seldom use them for face covering. The married women and widows of the Basque provinces use a combination cloak and hood similar to that worn by the women of San Miguel.

Mohammedan women have a variety of face veils, modified by climate and the country in which they live. The yasmak of the Turkish and Egyptian women is unknown to the women of randa, who envelop their faces in the

folds of long, narrow guaze veils or shroud themselves in their beautifully embroidered sarongs.-New York Sun

Women as Philanthropists.

Few realize how much the cause f education and the various philanthropic enterprises owe to the women of the United States. The Chicago Chronicle publishes the following list of some of the gifts recently made

or some of the girls recently made to women's causes: Mrs. Joseph L. Newcombe, of New York, to Tulane University, \$3,000,000; Mrs. P. D. Armour, of Chicago, to Armour Institute, \$1,250,000; Mrs. Ed-Armour Institute, \$1,250,000; Mrs. Ed. an J. McPherson, of Newark, N. J., to Yale College, \$750,000; Mrs. H. R. Schley and Mrs. R. P. Flower, of New York, Jointly, to the town of Watertown, N. Y., \$500,000; Miss Helen Gould, of New York, to various charities, \$400,000; Mrs. Vaughan Marquis, of Ashland, Wis., to religion, \$3500,000; Mrs. J. F. Byan, of New York, to religion, \$250,000; Mrs. Eugene Kelly, of Buffallo, to religion, \$250,000; Mrs. Emgene Kelly, of Buffalo, to religion, \$250,000; Mrs. Emmons Blaine and Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, to the University of Chicago, \$250,000; Mrs. A. S. Greenspau, of To-\$250,000; Mrs. A. S. Greenspau, of To-peka, Kan., to various charities, \$200,-000; Mrs. Louise Sebor, of Middletown, Conn., to religion, \$175,000; Mrs. Mar-garet J. Bennett, of Baltimore, to vari-ous charities, \$150,000; Mrs. Mary Shannon, of Newton, Mass., to various colleges, \$123,500; Mrs. G. S. Burbank, of Fitchburg, Mass. to various charicolleges, \$123,500; Mrs. G. S. Burbank, of Fitchburg, Mass., to various charities, \$120,000; and Mrs. H. F. Alms, of Cincinnati, to the University of Cincinnati, \$100,000.

Besides these several Chicago women have given various sums to the Chicago University, the total aggregating partly \$500,000.

nearly \$500,000.

Chicago's Petticoat Brass Band,

Chicago now has a woman's brass band of twenty pieces. There are but three brass bands in the country composed of women entirely. The other two are in Boston and San Jose other two are in Boston and San Jose, Cal. There are several women's or-chestras and many women cornet and trombone soloists, but only three bands in which everything from the clarinet to the big bass drum and bass horn are played by women.

The organizer of petticoats' band is Professor Charles S. Horn, professor of cornet in the Chleago Plano College, During the winter months the women will meet for rehearsal weekly and will give a few concerts in the small towns

will meet for renearsal weekly and will give a few concerts in the small towns near Chicago. With this training it is believed the players will soon be in condition to compete with the veteran members of the older bands of the

members of the older bands of the country.

When the sight of a brightly uniformed band becomes familiar to citizens of Chicago the band will start on a tour of the United Sintes. The leader expects to arrange a series of contests with the other two women's bands, and have it determined whether Chicago can produce as good or better musicians than Boston or the Pacific coast.

Uniforms have not been decided on yet, but it is probable that they will be distinctively feminine and not savor of the "emancipated" woman's dress in any detail.—Chicago Chronicle.

French Lingerie.

French Lingerie.

Petticoats fit very smoothly and closely around the hips, but some of the very newest have a little fulness just at the back, a row—or, rather, three or four rows—of fine gathers, or two or three inverted box pleats, which do not fin any way interfere with the sheathlike effect and yet permit enough fulness being added to hold the skirt out a little from the figure—a most desirable addition in these days of many exaggeratedly tight-fitting dress skirts. These petticoats open at the side, are circular in shape, and have one or more flounces, or one deep flounce with many ruffles. It is the fad of the moment to have different silk flounces that can be buttoned on to the upper part of some one silk skirt, and in this way it is possible to keep the fresh, dainty appearance that is so requisite to being well dressed and so difficult to attain with the length of most of the dress skirts.—Harper's Bazar.



Lace will be used for trimming all

Lace will be used for trimming all but the corduroy waists.

Panne velvet, plain and fancy, is used for entire waists, as well as for trimming purposes.

On the dressy coats shown this season for children silver knob buttons, richly chased, are among the novelties.

ties. Heavy white silk embroideries are let into the thick, white scratch wool which is used in some of the smart hats of the season.

Long, narrow, oval-shaped dots of black are to be seen on neckwear. One stock has a large, white lace bow, with these dots in black velvet as much as a quarter of an inch long. A big tulle bow has smaller dots of vel-vet the same shape.

COOKS A SICK MAN WELL

PUT INTO A HOT STOVE AND BAKED UNTIL CURED.

e Theory of the Dry-Hot-Air Process is to Intensify the Benefits of the Turkish and Similar Baths — Danger of Roasting the Patient.

The Theory of the Dry-Hot-Air Process is to Intensify the Benedits of the Turkish and Similar Baths — Danger of Roasting the Patient.

English publications are giving some space to what they call the "baking cure," by which a sick inan is described as being "put into a stove and cooked until he is well." A hospital devoted to this treatment has just been established at London, and the idea seems to be wholly novel over there.

In this city, on the other hand, where it is known as thermaerotherapy—a word etymologically untimpeachable, but to be found only in the newest dictionaries—also called the treatment by superheated air, Bellevue has used the process several years, and a private hospital on the west side of the city practices it aimost exclusively. Another such institution exists in Philadelphia, and still others in Cincinnati and Chicago.

The theory of the dry-hot-air cure is to intensify the benefits of Turkish and similar baths. The patient's head being outside the machine, and in atmosphere of ordinary temperature, his body can stand much more heat than if the exposure thereto was complete. As the treatment is essentially local, provided nothing is the matter with his head, there is no need for a man to breathe other air than he is used to.

There is nothing startling in the general conception of calorific therapeutics. The hot-water bag is one expression of the principle, and the homely mustard plaster another. The runks of Athens, Alexandria, Bagdad, Cairo, Constantinople, Damascus, Herculaneum, Pompeli, and Rome contain the remains of hot-air baths unequalled to-day. Among the famous beths of the Eternal City, those of Agrippa, Caracalla, Dioeletian, and Titus, none was without its caldarium, or hot-air chamber. Hippocrates, Celsus and Galen extolled hot air as a therapeutic agent. The Turkish bath is really a Roman revival. Constantine introduced it into Byzantium after his contents.

quest.

The introduction of the thermaero-theraple apparatus at once raised the temperature to which it is possible to subject the human body from 170 to 400 degrees. Of course, neither the whole body nor any vital organ can be put to any such heat. Between 275 and 280 degrees is the hottest that is safe for the trunk. To discriminate among beneficial temperatures, three machines are used—the body, the leg and arm and the local styles. The body and the leg sind arm menhines differently in size, shape and a few minor details. The walls consist of three concentric cylinders, separated by spaces of an inch and a half. The outermost cylinder is of nickel-plated sheet copper, lined with asbestos to minimize the external radiation of heat; the middle cylinder, of sheet steel, also asbestos lined; and the third of brass, with cork ribs to protect the patient from burning.

Bunsen burners, as many as may be required, supply the heat to the space between the steel and copper cylinders and the products of combustion pass off through three flues. The steel cylinder radiates the heat through many perforations in the brass upon the body of the patient. Fresh air is constantly fed into the second space, or circulating jacket, and escapes into the flues after it has been vitated.

The patient lies upon a mat of fibrous magnesia, covering a layer of asbestos. The cylinders are mounted upon massive metal legs, and at either end of the body machine are wooden extensions for the head and lower limbs to rest upon. The apparatus-looks like a combination of bed and stove, which indeed it is. It weighs about fifty pounds and the leg and arm machine 400. The latter has a glass door through which the attendant may watch the limb. The local device is a cork-rimmed instrument with various attachments for the application of a swift current of hot air to the ear, all sorts of common sores, and other painful spots. The attendant manipulates the contrivance and regulates the temperature. The air comes from a tank where it is stored under pre

The heartbeats quicken from ten to

half, when they become very rapid and feeble. From a couple to half a dozen more breaths than usual are drawn every minute, but the effect of over-exposure is the same as upon the pulsations. The blood becomes more alkaline, and the number of red corpuseles temporarily multiplies, but anaemia may follow excessive exposure. The temperature of the body is likely to rise from two to five degrees above the regular ninety-eight and a half. The sensory nerves are soothed and the patient may fall asleep. Leave him too long in the oven, and you may expect muscular twitching and general irritability. Some patients say that after a limb has been heated awhile the release from pain causes a sensation of the loss of that member.

When the heat is first turned upon the man in the stove-bed he feels only a mild and genial warmth. Below 150 degrees no inconvenience is experienced. Then he becomes thirsty, and the nurse gives him a sip of water not too cold, which modest draught is repeated whenever he signifies his desire. At 180 degrees he becomes aware of many tiny streams of heat like so many, sharp needles impinging upon his body, but still he does not suffer. He is drenched with perspiration, and his feet seem to have "gone to sleep." Some of the sweat is actually turned into steem, and may be seen issuing from the funnels atop the machine. At 200 degrees on becomes dramy, and for the remaining eighty degrees to which it is safe to subject a man functionally sound, the experience is said to be not unlike some of those described by De Quincey. If the patient slumbers he is easily restored by the rubbing that closes each treatment. Then he rests an hour or two, and upon going abroad, should his complaint permit, feels an exhiliaration. Suppose a man has a bad leg and takes, say, 350 degrees of heat. It is hard to convince him he is not being roasted alive. His heart humps frantically, and his blood seems ready to boil. Bags of fee are applied to his head, one after another, until the orders in the resting upon the floor. P

Thought He Was Mad.

"Certainly I am," said the Count.
"We thought so! What is yo

"We thought so! What is your line?"
"Isthmuses."
"Wh-wh-what," asked the puzzled commercial, "what are they?"
"I am introducing ship canals," said De Lesseps, gravely.
The commercial travelers feared that they had fallen in with a lunatic, and were making their preparations to escape, when the Count handed them his card, and put them at their ease.—Penny Magazine.

A Cat Saves Seventeen Lives.

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Seventeen persons owe their lives to the action of an old pet cat. At day-light Ruxton Terrace Hotel was destroyed by fire. The flames were discovered by Jerry, the hotel cat, which rushed in frantic haste to the bed of Mrs. Annie Menninger, the landiady, Springing on her face the cat awoice her, and by frantically scratching away the covering aroused the woman to her danger. Then the cat rushed through the house, caterwauling and scratching at doors until the last guest was out. All had to dress running, wrapped in blankets. Two babies were in the house. Jerry will be remembered with a medal.—Manitou (Col.) correspondence in the Chicago Record-Herald.

How Deserts Are Reclaimed.

In the Western country, where the farmers depend mostly on stock rais-ing, a tract of five, ten or twenty acres ing, a tract of five, ten or twenty acres can be irrigated by means of wells pumped by windmills or engines. This small tract gives a large yield per acre in the form of vegotables, fruit and alfalfa, enabling the farmer to keep pigs and cows sufficient for home use. In some sections, such as the region about Gordon City, Kan., Irrigation is practiced for a large scale. Parking of twenty-five a minute over the normal, about Gordon City, Kan., Irrigation is unless the action of the heat is allowed to centinue more than an hour and a leviews.

LAW OF WEDDING CIETS May Be the Husband's.

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The case of William H. Moss vs. Charles and his wife Etta, Bass was tried in the District Court at Woonsecket, and Juagment was given the defendants for costs. It was an action of trover and conversion. The plaintiff alleged that certain wedding gifts which he gave temporarily into the possession of the defendant or the parents of his wife (Nina Bass Moss), from whom he has separated, are before the contraction of the defendant or the parents of his wife (Nina Bass Moss), from whom he has separated, are before the contraction of the defendant or the parents of his wife (Nina Bass Moss). from whom he has separated, are being retained by the defendants in spite of the fact that he is their sold owner and has made demands for

Witnesses for the defense claimed that Moss, after separating from his wife, had made the latter a gift of the articles at issue. Mr. Bass acknowl-edged that the plaintiff had made deeaged that the plaintiff had made de mand of him for the goods, but Mrs Moss denied that she had been visited and requested to give back the wed ding gifts. Both maintained that they belonged to their daughter Nina and were not for them to control. The wedding gifts were taken to the Bass home when the daughter returned several friends and relatives of Mr.

Ness appeared in court, and testified that they had sent presents, including oil paintings and silverware, at the time of the wedding, but the presents, they say, were intended for Mr. Moss alone. Elizabeth Owens, of Hillsgrove, William Moss., Jr., Clarence Osborne and Robert T. Collinge, the latter of Lincoln, were the witnesses who appeared for Mr. Moss. The prosecution denied that Mr. Moss had eyer made a gift of the articles to his wife after their separation, and hinted that their relations were so strained that such a gift was out of the question.

Charles H. McFee, who appeared for the defense, asked that the plaintiff be non-suited, claiming that his witnesses had failed to show that there was conversion of the goods. Mr. McFee said that the presents belonged dointly to Mr. Moss and wife. At the time of the wedding they were sent to her home and they bore no cards stating that they were for the groom alone. It was ensy, the lawyer said, for friends of Mr. Moss to stand in court and claim that they intended to give to him alone.

Judge Feely then had something to say concerning the ethics of wedding gifts. He maintains that if one sends a present to a person about to be married, the gift belongs exclusively to the man or woman for whom it is intended, and not necessarily to both of the contracting couple. Convention declares that the gift be sent to the bride's home, and for the sake of delleacy no distinction is made between the bride and groom, but, nevertheless, the title to the gift rests in the person remembered by the donor. Mr. and Mrs. Bass and their daughter Nina were the only witnesses for the defense.

Mrs. Nina Bass Moss affirmed that the articles in question had been tendered her as gifts by her husband when the separation came. Mr. and Mrs. Moss have been married only a short while and they separated last summer. The goods claimed by the pair are valued at nearly \$80.

All the testimony in, Mr. McFee maintained that no conversion had been proven by the other side. The plaintiff and falled,

After they separated she went to liv with her parents, whom Mr. Moss sue for the gifts and lost.—Providene Journal.

Mere Opinion.

The world never gets a very high opinion of a man who doesn't think a good deal of himself.

Few of the great men of the world were born in palaces.

Woman will never become so business-like in her habits as to consider it a waste of time to look in the shop windows.

windows.
Only the man who fails looks back on his college days as the easiest time of his life.—Chicago Record-Herald.

PRAIRIE DOGS DOOMED.

Inability to Find Suitable Poison Has Deferred the Fate.

Deferred the Fate.

Prairie dogs are becoming an unmitigated pest in the West, and their extermination is ardently desired but difficult of accomplishment. Professor Lantz of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in a communication to Governor Stanley, says that the prairie dogs are destroying the ranges in Western Kansas and Nebraska and Eastern Colorado, cattle preferring to go without grass to eating that which has been run over by the dogs. In Kansas alone the prairie dogs occupy a million and a quarter acres. Professor Lantz, who had charge of the expenditure of \$5,000 appropriated by the last Kansas Legislature to be used in finding some means of killing off the pests, has experimented with poisons for six months, but as yet has failed to find any that is successful.

A Turk holds that the day begins exactly at sunset. At that time he sets his clocks and watches at the hour of 12. A watch which could run for weeks without gaining or losing a minute would be of no special value to the Turk.

Naturally people want to be Well for Christmas, for nothing so promotes happfaces and good chore. Therefore, take carried Treators, it curses all derangements of stomach, liver, kidneys or bowels; it cleans on the system and purifies the blood, thus removing the cause of rheumatism, gout and many chronic diseases. It is good for young and old and has been held in the highest repute for many years. Physicians recommend it.

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The largest element in American population is Celtic.

The largest element in American population is Celtic.

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The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all the stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh the medical fraternity. Catarrh being anough the medical fraternity. Catarrh being anough the continuional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faithin orted Dollars for any can be offered for list of testimonials. Address Grist of the constitution and consistency send for list of testimonials. Address P. J. Cirkky & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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Long Hair

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needs hair vigor-Ayer's. This is why we say that Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color, and makes the hair grow long and heavy. \$1.00 a boitle. All drugglats.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

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