



**ADAPTABILITY OF CHIFFON.**

It is a Favorite Fabric of the Fashionable Woman.

Without chiffon a woman, setting foot into the fashionable world of 1902, would be in despair.

There is no material so much in evidence, no one material so much needed in the schemes of dress, no one stuff half as becoming.

Without chiffon the robes of 1902 would be robbed of their gauziness, and the general effect of the lightness would be gone.

Chiffon is seen both winter and summer, and has been called the connecting link between these two extremes of season.

Chiffon means more to-day to the woman of fashion than it ever did before, and the prophets say that it will continue to increase in meaning and in fashionable growth.

The new uses to which it is put are too many to be mentioned and too varied to allow of description.

A Queen Louise stock is another article of chiffon which she wears. This is a long veil coming from the back of the winter hat, often from the back of a fur hat, falling right out from under a much talled animal, and this she twists around her neck many times until it forms a stock.

But this is not all the ways of chiffon. As a bodice stuff it is so much seen that to attempt to tell of new ways of treatment opens up a field in-exhaustive.

When women in America first began to play golf they were allowed at many of the big clubs to use the links only at certain hours on certain days when it was thought that their presence would not incommode the Lords of Creation.

The first courses laid out in America were very short, and consequently easy. That of the Morris County Club, one of the finest in the country then, as now, had in those days but seven holes, and not one of them was over a drive and iron shot in length.

The women were therefore able to reach them with a drive and brassie, and so were as well off as the men, and their scores soon began to compare very favorably with those of their masculine competitors.

The women took their hardly won permission with joy, and proceeded to demonstrate that they could play good golf by taking on their detractors for a round and soundly beating them. From that day women have had an undisputed place on the links, and for the past three or four years it has been esteemed an honor for even the amateur champion to be asked to play in a mixed foursome by any one of a dozen of our leading women players.—Golf.

In different parts of the earth women who earn their daily bread have chosen strange means of doing so. Their example may inspire others, if not to adopt like professions, to act upon the principle which guided them to choose the one thing they could do that was near at hand.

For instance, in the State of Georgia a woman not only personally delivers mail over a forty-mile route, riding over the scantily settled region of Montgomery County three weeks during the entire year, but manages a large farm as well, doing much of the manual labor, such as plowing, harrowing, sowing and harvesting, and supports by her energy and courage a family of four.

Not one in a thousand riding over the New London Northern Railway are aware that the company employs in the only woman train dispatcher in the world. Her hours, from 7 o'clock in the morning to 9 in the evening, are most responsible, her duties a continual nervous and mental strain. Recently the directors of the road

complimented her upon her efficient service. She was also substantially awarded.

**China's Woman Doctor.**  
Dwelling quietly in San Francisco is the "newest" Chinese woman in the world—a woman whose distinguished career and splendid American education makes her "advanced" even among Caucasian women of brains.

Dr. Yami Kim is a graduate of the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary. She came to America when only sixteen years of age from her birthplace, Ning Po, near Shanghai.

The Chinese girl was first registered as a student at a private boarding school in New York, and after a term there and a vacation trip to Honolulu she returned and settled down to her medical course.

Her greatest work as a physician was done in Amoy, China, where she was sent by the Dutch Reform Board. The hospital to which she was assigned was in such an unsanitary condition that Dr. Kim resolved to have a hospital of her own. She built up as paying a practice as she could among the better classes of Amoy, and with the money earned proceeded to turn her own dwelling house into a hospital.

"I ran that hospital on scientific lines," she declares. "I established baths and hygienic wards with beds and appliances as nearly modern as could be managed under the circumstances, but I could not stand the climate, so was obliged to resign my post; but I left it with money in the treasury."

**The Ambitious Hatpin.**

A plain hatpin is uncommon nowadays, although the jeweled ones cost a pretty penny. Those formed with thick gold twisted tops, with a diamond or pearl in the centre, are always in good taste, and not likely to clash with any of the hat trimmings, or a crystal ball, covered with a tressis-work of jewels, is a favorite design.

Many a pretty hatpin may be made out of those old earrings which most people are burdened with and regard only as a superfluity; small cameos set in gold, onyx, or corallians only require a strong pin attached to them to turn them into useful as well as ornamental hatpins.

A set of silver or antique buttons is another gift which is fashionable this year, the more unique and old the specimen the better.

**Feminine Occupations in the Orient.**

There are many openings in the Orient for a venturesome woman who is not afraid to enter upon untrodden paths in search of a new occupation. In Turkey, Cyprus, Syria and Crimea all sorts of knick-knacks, such as pocket knives, scissors, housewives, toys and hundreds of small household articles, have been introduced as the result of European influence, and the demand for these trifles is so greatly in excess of the supply that a fine field awaits the woman who takes up the work of going to the houses of native women with such wares.

The women of the Orient do not like to attempt shopping in the stores, hence the necessity for a visiting trader.

**Flowers For the Hair.**

The shell combs that have been worn are vanishing, and even for full-dress wear agrettes and bows are seen less than half wreaths of flowers or a single delicate or richly glowing rose.

**NEWEST FASHIONS**

Small boys have their initials or monograms embroidered on their caps. A simple yet popular adornment for the neck is a broad straight band of velvet.

A pale blue matelasse dressing jacket is trimmed with a flowered pompadour silk and lace with black velvet ribbons.

Many buttons were, on a stylish little gown of navy cloth, edging the short bolero trimmed with cut work applied over lettuce-green satin.

In the handsome silk skirts which are selling now at a reduction, some in light colors have narrow ruffles edged with narrow fancy ribbons.

The newest lace pattern stockings do not have open work at the foot or ankle, but instead the lace effect tends from the top of the stocking to the shoe top.

The latest chiffon veils are finished around three edges with a hemstitched border one inch wide. These come in many colors and have chenille dots to match the veil.

**ODD RECORDS MADE IN '01**

ALL SORTS OF UNPRECEDENTED FEATS ACHIEVED.

**They Range From Speedy Divorces and Great Feats of Travel to Unexampled Financial Transactions and Varied Forms of Prosperity.**

The first year of the twentieth century, A. D. 1901, saw many new records established in odd lines of human activity, while it left a pathway strewn with old records broken.

To begin at the beginning, on New Year's Day there were thirty deaths from violent causes in various parts of Kentucky. This record set a new high slaughter mark. The matrimonial mart usually has big things to show in a year. All nuptial speed records were smashed on Sunday, August 10, at St. Joseph, Mich. Chicago's Gretta Green, when twenty-seven couples from Chicago were deftly spliced in one hour and three-quarters, each couple thus having less than five minutes to go through the mill.

The minister who in 1901 claimed the record with reference to the grand total of marriages and funerals, connected with a long minister's life, is the Rev. J. M. Haughey, of Mason City, the namesake of Senator Billy, but not his home—a little town thirty miles south of Pekin, Ill. During his career as a preacher, a period of some forty years, he has married 1557 couples and conducted 1500 funerals.

Turning to the divorce side of matrimony—a side peculiarly rich in speed records—another naturally would look to Chicago, Oklahoma or the Dakotas for winners. The Chicago speedy-divorce calendar for the year found its stellar performance in the case of Mrs. G. Krueger. It took this lady a trifle less than ten minutes to convince Judge Dunne that she ought to be cut loose from her husband, Henry William Krueger, a saloonkeeper of the Windy City.

At 9:30 a. m., August 28, she filed her bill in the Circuit Court charging that Henry, whom she had wedded in the preceding April, was a cruel spouse. At 9:40 a. m. the decree had been signed by the Judge, awarding freedom to the bride and taxing the recalcitrant Henry \$1500 alimony. The highest speed achievement in former cases in any part of the United States was twenty minutes for the legal separation of a San Francisco couple, in 1900.

Referring to feats in travel, it certainly was a great year for the automobile. Even in these days of chronic record-breaking such a performance as that of Henri Fournier, the French chauffeur, who drove a heavy French racing machine a mile in 51.45 seconds on the Coney Island Boulevard, in November, was most noteworthy.

The long-distance records for horseless vehicles was broken by Arthur J. Eddy, of Chicago, a former President of the Automobile Club of that city. In sixty days, from August 1 to September 30, he covered 2900 miles, traveling through Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and part of Canada. He averaged about 100 miles a day and at times maintained a speed of forty miles an hour.

Wonders incident to travel were proclaimed in other classes; for example, the unchallenged record of Charles Bellamy, a Burlington Railroad fireman, who in eleven years of faithful service traveled 996,810 miles and shoveled 32,501 tons of coal on the way. He never lost a trip or received a scratch through accident. Railroad men say that it is a case of physical endurance never equaled.

An engine of the Great Northern Railway, in England, which was built in 1870, completed in August an aggregate of 4,000,000 miles, breaking the English record in this respect.

The speediest long-distance delivery of mail ever accomplished in the world was that of the consignment which left Sydney, Australia, October 15, for London, England, by the American route. A distance of 15,265 miles was covered in thirty-one days, a saving of four days over the Suez Canal route.

Around the world in sixty days, thirteen hours and thirty minutes is the new globe-girdling record, which was completed last July by Charles C. Fitzmorris, a Chicago high school boy. This beat the best previous fast circuit of the world by several days.

The champion gourmand of the year was Elmer Pfeiffer, an Arcola (Ill.) youth with an elastic stomach—a chap that Carlyle probably would have called a patent digester—who one hungry day in February devoured twenty-four fat ham sandwiches in exactly forty-eight minutes, thereby winning a wager, with side bets of \$75 and establishing a record which undoubtedly was a world beat.

Harry S. Black, of Chicago and New York, recently made the largest centenary contribution to Uncle Sam known in the history of the Government. He sent to the proper officials \$18,660.60, representing the duty on jewels imported by his wife, which had escaped the vigilance of the inspectors.

It was a fruitful year in unprecedented financial, commercial and industrial transactions. The largest shipment of gold which ever left New York in a single day was sent to Europe November 19 on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The sum was \$7,082,583.19. No other ship in the world's history has ever been so richly laden. Another record is noted in the statement that at the opening of business on July 31 the United States Treasury had in its possession the largest fund of gold held by any nation in the world and the greatest ever owned by this Government, the amount being \$504,354,273.

Wall Street had a record-breaking day on January 7, when for the first time in the history of the New York Stock Exchange more than 2,000,000 shares were traded in on its floor during the five hours of business.

The showing of national banks in the country at large was far in excess of anything of the kind ever before reported; the Comptroller's statement in Washington in June accounted for a total of 4964 banks with total resources of \$5,630,794,367.

The largest single order ever given for watches was received by an American manufacturer from a London firm, the former agreeing to deliver to his customer 2,000,000 timepieces within twelve months.

A. L. Schaeffer, of Edgar County, Ill., harvested the largest crop of popcorn ever gathered in the world. From his 102 acres he had 1800 bushels, a yield of a little over seventeen bushels to the acre. It cost him \$17 an acre to raise, sort, shell and pay ground rent.

The winter wheat yield of Kansas for 1901 was 90,945,514 bushels, valued at \$69,479,540, and breaking the preceding year's record by 13,450,070 bushels. These two were the largest wheat crops ever grown by any State.

The first year of the new century was an all-around record breaker for the farmers of the United States. The entire year's surplus of the products of field and farm sold abroad amounted to no less than \$500,000,000.

Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, is authority for the statement that steel has supplanted cotton in industrial kingship; that it exceeded the cotton industry in 1900 by more than \$100,000,000 and for 1901 will exceed it by more than \$250,000,000.

Imagine, if you can, a live stock train sixteen and seven-eighths miles long—numbering 2397 cars and containing 34,785 head of cattle, 38,456 hogs and 22,234 sheep, and you will have some idea of the record-breaking day for receipts at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, on Wednesday, July 24, 1901. It was the biggest day ever known in the history of this big live stock mart.

The drought in the Middle and Western States caused this unprecedented rush of stock to the market. The total value of the day's receipts was over \$500,000. The cattle alone consolidated in one mammoth animal would have made a steer seven times as high as the Masonic Temple, or in a single file drove would have reached from Chicago to Milwaukee.

This herd weighed about 30,000,000 pounds on the hoof, and furnished beef eaters with about 20,000,000 pounds of meat. The value of cattle shipments for that entire week was estimated at over \$4,000,000. The world's sheep record was smashed at these yards on Monday, August 5, when 32,153 head were received.

Taking a broader survey, all previous records were broken in the live stock markets of the West during the first nine months of 1901.

To conclude with a few records more strictly in the odd class: Two prize-winning hogs were produced. Down in Vlastota, Ga., a hog was killed whose gross weight was 1269 pounds; his net weight was 955. Each ham weighed 102 pounds. This fat monster produced 510 pounds of lard, or nearly a tierce and a half—enough to last a small family about four years. Besides the lard there was nearly a wagon load of sausage from this one pig, to say nothing of the bigdishespannful of hogshead cheese, liver pudding and other products.

The second giant pig was a Chester white boar, weighing 1255 pounds, measuring three feet nine inches across the back and eight feet six inches from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail. It was brought to the Chicago Stock Yards February 20 by S. A. Stephens, of Dayton, Ill.

Among other curious things London had a record-breaking fog on October 25, the streets being rendered impassable during all that evening by the densest and blackest fog known for years.

Park Policeman A. J. Stiles, of Chicago, says he is the champion stopper of runaways, having during the year increased his total to 135.

Finally, the entire postal revenue of the United States in 1901 reached high water mark, being in round numbers \$111,000,000.—New York Sun.

**Birds a Necessity to Man.**  
Man could not live in a birdless world. A French naturalist asserts that if all the birds in the world were to die suddenly, human life on this planet would become extinct in nine years. In spite of all the sprays and poisons which could be manufactured to kill off destructive slugs and insects, they would so multiply that in that length of time they would have eaten up all the orchards and crops in existence and man would be starved to death. All that man does in the way of "preserving to our use the kindly fruits of the earth" is as nothing compared with what is accomplished by the vast army of birds which prey upon insect life and thus keep it down to a point which permits of the growth of sufficient food to support human life. Take away the birds and in nine years not a man, woman or child would be alive—all dead of starvation.

**Inauguration of Railway Systems.**  
The first railway systems in the world were inaugurated in the following years, says the Mechanical Engineer: England, September 27, 1825; Austria, September 30, 1828; France, October 2, 1828; America, December 29, 1829; Belgium, May 3, 1835; Germany, December 7, 1835; Russia, April 4, 1838; Italy, September 4, 1839.

**Africa's Biggest Town.**  
Calro is much the biggest town in Africa, with 490,000 people, of whom 25,000 are Europeans.



**"Don'ts" For Young Housekeepers.**

Don't put butter in your refrigerator with the wrappings on.

Don't use butter for frying purposes. It decomposes and is unwholesome.

Don't keep custards in the cellar in an open vessel. They are liable to become poisonous.

Don't pour boiling water over china packed in a pan. It will contract by the sudden contraction and expansion.

Don't moisten your food with the idea of saving your teeth. It spoils the teeth and you will soon lose them.

Don't use steel knives for cutting fish, oysters, sweetbreads or brains. The steel blackens and gives an unpleasant flavor.

Don't scrub your refrigerator with warm water. When necessary sponge it out quickly with two ounces of formaldehyde in two quarts of cold water.

Don't put table cloths and napkins that are fruit-stained into hot soapsuds; it sets or fixes the stains. Remove the stains first with dilute oxalic acid, washing quickly in clear water.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in the Ladies' Home Journal.

**The Care of Palms.**

About all our palms require is that all dust be kept off the foliage. This is of the utmost importance, as palms positively refuse to do well otherwise. See that they have moisture supplied to the roots as needed, which in spring and summer should be about every day. In fall and winter they require only moderate watering. They can be grown from seed, but it is slow work, and it is better to get those already started. The scale insect is their worst enemy. A wash of dilute alcohol will kill it, but must be washed off well afterward. A wash of weak lye soap is the best preventive, but, like the alcohol, must be rinsed off well at once. Go all over the plant and leave no spot untouched with the soap. Palms should have a soil composed of good garden soil, leaf mold, rotted cow manure and sand, one-half of garden soil, and the other half equal parts of the rest. The roots grow downward, consequently they require a deep pot. Put in pots just large enough to supply their wants, make the soil light and firm, arrange for good drainage, and place the crown so it will be just above the soil.—Mrs. W. M. Knoer, in Good Housekeeping.



**Grilled Sweet Potatoes—Boil or steam four or five medium-sized potatoes and use them while hot, for the texture of the potatoes when freshly cooked is quite unlike that of those which have become cold and then are reheated. Pare them, cut them in shapely slices lengthwise, and about one-third inch thick. Dip them in melted butter and sugar, lay them on a greased broiler and cook until brown. Be careful not to let them burn. Being already hot, they only need the quick browning, and the sugar and butter will burn easily if not watched. Put two round tablespoons of butter, one of sugar, one of hot water and one-fourth teaspoon of salt in a saucerpan over hot water, and it will melt while you are paring the potatoes.**

**Almond Cake—Beat to a cream one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter; add beaten whites of two eggs and one yolk, one cup of sweet milk; then mix two teaspoonsful of baking powder into four cups of well sifted flour. Bake immediately after it has been stirred. Filling: Chop one cup of seeded raisins and one cup of blanched almonds. Cook one cup of granulated sugar with one-half cup of water until it strings, then add the whites of three eggs, well beaten, and stir until a cream, and when cool add chopped almonds and raisins, using for flavoring a few drops of bitter almond and oil of rose. This can be used as a solid cake by adding the filling to the cake and bake in one tin together.**

**Chicken Souffle in Pepper Cases—Chop very fine one cupful of chicken meat previously cooked; mix with it two tablespoonsful of flour, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one-half tablespoonful of chopped onion and one cupful of hot milk. Put on the stove; let it come to a boil, and add the well-beaten yolks of three eggs; remove from the fire. Fold in the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Pour into the prepared peppers; dot with bits of butter, and bake until brown and fluffy. The large bell peppers are the best for cooking; always select those that have not begun to change color. Cut a slice from the stem end, extract the seeds, throw them in clear cold water; let them be for an hour, then drain them and they are ready for use.**

**California is the most diversified agricultural State in the Union.**

**Rothschild's Auto Hothouse.**

An automobile hothouse is one of the latest novelties in Paris. Baron Edmond de Rothschild has just had one constructed at a cost of 15,000 francs, for the purpose of carrying hothouse plants from his country estate to his house in Paris. The journey there and back used to take two days, and necessitated the lodging of three men overnight in Paris. It is now performed in the same day and will, doubtless, be a considerable economy.

**STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.**

FRANK J. CHENEY, I declare that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. V. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There is nothing so uncertain as a sure thing.

Garfield Tea, the herb medicine, cures constipation, sick headache and liver disorders. The only solution to the servant girl problem is not to have any.

**Many School Children Are Sickly.** Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists' stores. Sample mailed FREE. Address: Allen S. Umsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The man isn't necessarily a crank who believes that one good turn deserves another.

**MISS BONNIE DELANO**

A Chicago Society Lady, in a Letter to Mrs. Pinkham says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Of all the grateful daughters to whom you have given health and life, none are more glad than I.  
"My home and my life was happy



MISS BONNIE DELANO.

until illness came upon me three years ago. I first noticed it by being irregular and having very painful and scanty menstruation; gradually my general health failed; I could not enjoy my meals; I became languid and nervous, with griping pains frequently in the groins.

"I advised with our family physician who prescribed without any improvement. One day he said:—'Try Lydia Pinkham's Remedies.' I did, thank God; the next month I was better, and it gradually built me up until in four months I was cured. This is nearly a year ago and I have not had a pain or ache since."—BONNIE DELANO, 3248 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Trustworthy proof is abundant that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saves thousands of young women from dangers resulting from organic irregularity, suppression or retention of the menses, ovarian or womb troubles. Refuse substitutes.

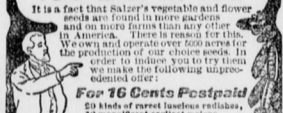
**Capsicum Vaseline**

Put up in Collapsible Tubes. A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain relieving and soothing qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pain in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all year preparations." Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHEESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., 17 State Street, New York City.



**150 Kinds for 16c.** It is a fact that salicylic acid and other powerful acids are found in nature, and on more farms than any other in America. Here is the reason for this. We own and operate over 500 acres for the production of our chosen acids. In order to induce you to try them we make the following unprecedented offer:  
For 16 Cents Postpaid 20 kinds of rapid tettering remedies, 12 marvellous eczema cures, 15 sorts of herpes treatments, 12 varieties of lettuce varieties, 12 splendid beet sows, 63 varieties of seedling flower seeds, in all 150 kinds positively forcing bushes of climbing flowers and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalogue telling all about Tomatoes and Egg and Hot and Spicy, contain 8000 in all about Tomatoes and Egg for 16c, in stamps. Write to-day, JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

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Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition. **McILHENNY'S TABASCO**

P. N. U. 6, '02.

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.**

