HOTEL BUSINESS OF SWITZERLAND

IMMENSE REVENUE FROM TOURISTS # SWISS GOVERNMENT AS A COLLECTION AGENCY

spondence.)-I heard a striking American invasion proposition the other day. Its enunciator was Adolph Frankenthal, our Consul at Berne, He made it in jest, but it might lead to matters of earnest. It is that our trust magnates should monopolize Switzerland for money-making | purposes. Frankenthal cave they could turn the country into a sight-seeing park and drain the pockets of the world's traveling public. They could buy the water powers and thus concentrate its industries, and by the addition of electricity multiply their output a

Indeed, the tourist business might eas-By be controlled by a trust, and with it this enormous hotel industry, which now annually brings in many millions. All that would be necessary would be to buy the best of the botels which control the most beautiful views, and then to or ganize a system by which cut-and-dried ipon tickets could be furnished, taking the traveler from his home in Europe or the United States, and returning him there after his tour at a fixed price. He could thus know to a cent what his trip was to cost. The tins, which now amount to about 35 per cent of one's expenses could be cut off, and the increase in con

This is the gist of Consul Frankenthal's proposition. Since then I have looked further into the matter, and can give you some facts as to the vast sum Switzerland is making out of the foreign-

Fortunes in Swiss Hotels.

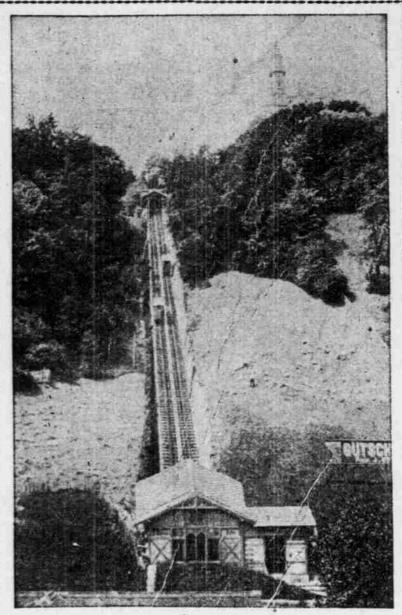
The hotel business in this country is enormous. Switzerland is just twice the size of Massachusetts, but its hotels and boarding houses are crowded into a compass of less than half its area. Neverthedess, it has 1900 hotels, and it is estimated that there is \$120,000,000 invested in the business. The hotels now take in about \$30,000,000 a year, and a large percentage of this is profit. About half of them are open all the year round, and during the summer all are crowded. Travelers to the number of almost 3,000,000 swarm into Switzerland from a'l parts of the world. They wander about from hotel to hotel and from one view to another, dropping their money at every turn. Indeed, the receipts of the hotels during good years are more than the receipts of the govern-ment, and their army of employes is larger than our standing army was at the beginning of the Spanish-American war. There are about 28,000 men and women ployed in them, and of these 12,000 are

What Hotels Cost.

A trust could materially cut down the post of running these hotels, for it would buy things in quantities. As it is now it is estimated that more than \$15,000,000 a spent for provisions and help. About \$8,000,000 goes into the kitchens, which in one season consume \$70,000 worth of cheese, \$25,000 worth of tea, \$500,000 worth of sugar. It costs the hotels every season at least \$3,000,000 for bread, \$400,000 for butter and \$5,500,000 for vegetables and jams. All these things are bought in driblets, each hotel paying for its own. The trust could run a central supply sta-tion and make dividends out of its say-

Traveling Not Cheap.

A general impression prevails in the United States that traveling in Switzerland is cheap. I do not find it so. The rates at the better class hotels are not far from the rates at similar hotels in the United States. None of the 1990 hotels I One of the nicest things of the govern-have referred to charge less than \$1 a day, ment railway system is its general season are upholstered in velvet; they are clean or ment railway system is its general season are upholstered in velvet; they are clean or ment railway system is its general season are upholstered in velvet; they are clean or ment railway system is its general season are upholstered in velvet; they are clean or ment railway system is its general season are upholstered in velvet; they are clean or ment railway system is its general season are upholstered in velvet; they are clean or ment railway system is its general season are upholstered in velvet; they are clean or ment railway system is its general season are upholstered in velvet; they are clean or ment railway system is its general season are upholstered in velvet; they are clean or ment railway system is its general season are upholstered in velvet; they are clean or ment railway system is its general season are upholstered in velvet; they are clean or ment railway system is its general season are upholstered in velvet; they are clean or ment railway system is its general season are upholstered in velvet; they are clean or ment railway system is its general season are upholstered in velvet; they are clean or ment railway system is its general season are upholstered in velvet; they are clean or ment railway system is its general season are upholstered in velvet; they are clean or ment railway system is its general season are upholstered in velvet; they are clean or ment railway system is its general season are upholstered in velvet; they are clean or ment railway system is its general season are upholstered in velvet; they are clean or ment railway system is its general season are upholstered in velvet; they are clean or ment railway system is its general season are upholstered in velvet. have referred to charge less than \$1 a day, and the ordinary traveler finds that his son tickets, or passes, which include all and comfortable. The windows are in the per minute. The sublimity in God's mountaines will brass frames, and they can be dropped tains is peddled out for a consideration. In the per minute. The sublimity in God's mountaines will brass frames, and they can be dropped tains is peddled out for a consideration. In the per minute. The sublimity in God's mountaines will brass frames, and they can be dropped to the per minute. The sublimity in God's mountaines will brass frames, and they can be dropped. There is not a beautiful view unmarred.



EVERY ALP HAS NOW A LADDER UP ITS BACK, LIKE A PAIR OF SUSPENDERS.

not, something more for light and at- a quarter or a year which you can use for tendance. If you breakfast in your bed-room an extra charge is made, and the best table d'hote dinner now costs a dollar and upward. Everything extra must be paid for, and some of the hosts are little more than highway robbers. victims are traveling foreigners.

Railroads Sell Passes. I do not know that the railroads of

worth of coffee and more than \$100,000 Switzerland could be acquired by any trust, but they are certainly profitable. In 1900 they paid a net profit of over \$11,-000,000, and their travel is increasing every Only four years ago the governyear. ment decided to buy them, and the transfer of the lines from private parties to the state is now under way. The roads, including the tramways, have a length of about 2500 miles, and there are so many tracks and cable lines running up the sides of the mountains to give access to the beau-tiful views that Mark Twain says, "Every Alp has now a ladder up its back like a

that time on all the railroads and steam-boats of Switzerland. These tickets are sold at fixed prices, and they have to be ordered at least two hours before leaving time. You must furnish an unmounted photograph of yourself, which is pasted on the ticket.

A two weeks' ticket over all the Swiss roads costs, according to class, from \$7.50 to \$12, and a monthly ticket from \$10 to \$20. If you travel third-class the price is tickets are sold to anyone who asks for

American Cars.

I like the Swiss railroads. The cars are about the came as ours. There is a possageway through the center, with doors at

out. The express trains have dining cars, called "wagon restaurants," and the dining-car porter comes through and calls out that dinner is ready in French, English and German. The Swiss roads are well ballasted and well kept. The tracks are watched for avalanches and landsildes, and at a correct ressing stands a barcheaded watched for avalanches and landshoes, and at every crossing stands a barcheaded girl with a red flag, to warn all that the train is coming. At every station you find from a dozen to a score of hotel porters, in livery, each bearing the name of his hotel on his cap.

Up the Rigi by Rail.

These notes are written at Lucerne un der the shadow of the Pilatus and the Rigi. I went across the lake to Vitznau Rigi. I went across the lake to Vitznau the other day and took a ride to the top of Mount Rigi on one of the first of Switzerland's mountain lines. It is built on the same principle as that up Pike's Peak. The cars are open, and they are pushed by a little engine behind.

The views are magnificent. There are no sides to the cars and you rise slowly

sides to the care, and you rise slowly above Lake Lucerne, which flows in and out like a mighty river through the moun-tains you are climbing. Now the view is hidden by trees, tall, lean maples wall the sides of the tracks and the banks are covered with dandelions, daisles and red

Higher up the lake view widens, mour tainous islands rise out of the water like green monsters rearing their heads, Mount Pliatus comes into view. Its sides are gray and hoary and the snow in the crev ces marks the wrinkles in its withered old face. You crawl along ravines with preci-pices hundreds of feet below you.

The View From Rigi.

The snowy range of the Alps broadens as you go upward, and at last you reach the top, with one of the most beautiful views of the world spread out before you Just below is the Lake of the Four Can tons, with a score of Swiss cities and vill ages dotting its shores, and all about you, walling the horizon, are the mighty Alps, giving you a view of mountain grandeur at least 120 miles long. The peaks of the Alps are covered with snow, and the snow lles in drifts and masses in the rocks. In places it has formed mighty glaciers, great rivers of ice, which are slowly but imperceptibly flowing toward the valleys below. You are so high that everything is dwarfed. The steamers upon the lakes look like toy boats, the barns and houses of the peasants have dwindled to the Noah's arke of the toy stores, and the great hotels are dwarfed into cottages. What a place for meditation! The gran-

deur of the mountains is indescribable, and you can appreciate the feeling of the cowboy, who, coming into Switzerland at night, awoke to find himself surrounded by mighty hills. He gazed and gazed with tears in his eyes, and at last threw un his hat and in stentorian tones cried

What the Alps Do for Europe.

The Alps have a beauty of their own which in many respects surpasses that of the Himalayas or the Andes, although the latter ranges are more stupendous in their grandeur. It is only the tops of the Alps that are bleak and bare. The valleys are covered with verdure, and there are nests everywhere in the hills good for pastures and gardens. These mountains are of incalculable value to Europe. Bleak and \$10; second class, \$14, or first-class, \$20.
For three months the rates are \$24, \$34 and \$48, and for the year, \$50, \$84 and \$120. This means that for \$120 you could start in on January 1 and keep traveling day and night on Swiss trains and steamboats, with the very best accommodations, until December 31, without extra charge. Such their lands tillable. It is the Alps which furnish the water for the great river trade routes of Europe and which indirectly have made this continent the most civil-ized and lest part of the world.

Peddled Sablimity. The chief blot on the beauty of the Alns is the Swist tendency to turn every

mountain tops you find men selling al-penstocks and picture postal cards. On the Rigi I was offered a genuine St. Bernard puppy, and was shown kennels in which the Swiss raise them to make money, out of the legend that they some-times resous lost tourists. As for that times rescue lost tourists. As for that, however, I learn that the St. Bernard dogs have long since lost their job. The various hospices kept by the monks are now connected with all parts of the mountains by telephones, and the lost party is easily found by the trackers going from post to

On the top of the Rigi is a big hotel, the Rigi-kulm, where you can get a dinner for a dollar and full board of about \$3 a day, and there are other hotels scattered from the bottom all the way to the top. If you go to sleep at the top you will hear the toot of an Alpine horn a half hour before sunrise, waking you up for the view, and throughout the day a piper plays to the tourists and comes around and pokes his tin collection plate under your nose for pennies. At every step you meet a pretty Swiss girl in a white cap. who inveigles you into buying preased flowers and edelwels, and the picture pos-tal weman has her stand at every beautiful point, with half-tone reproductions of same, which she offers you for 2 cents

A Big Business in Postal Cards. Indeed, the postal-card business is facbecoming an important one all over Europe. There are thousands of stores on the continent which sell nothing else, and in Switzerland you cannot travel five miles without seeing a postal-card stand. Postal cards are sold at the railroad stations, at the drinking places, at every hotel and restaurant and even in the postoffles

I mean by this that there are stands in the postoffice separate and

stamp before they can go. Such cards are found in all the department stores at re-duced prices, and boys and men peddle them about the streets. In Geneva I saw with such cards, and while eating my din ner at restaurants outside the hotel I frequently have a man drop down a package of cards on the table, telling me to look them over and see if I don't want to

ENGINE AT THE FOOT OF THE RIGI.

A Source of Government Revenue. These cards have half-tone engravings

of the public buildings and views of the vicinity. Some bear the coat of arms of the town, as in Berne, where the bear is the mascot for everything. Some, beautifully colored, represent the types and cos-tumes of the neighborhood. Others are comic, and some are funcifully artistic. Some, especially those of France and Ger-many, are indecent, and of such a character that they would not pass through our mails, but others are as beautiful as chromos and suitable for framing. The cards sell from 1 to 10 cents. Some are in sets and others single. Such cards are now made in every country, and you can buy German, English, French and Italian cards almost everywhere. The most of the cards have little more than a place for the stamp and address upon them, the other side being given up to a picture, with only room for one or two lines in writing. The card saves the trouble of writing letters to your friends, and at the same time enables you to show that you remember them

I have said that the business is a big one. It brings the Government of Switz-erland more than a half-million dollars a year in extra stamps. The country uses about 46,000,000 postal cards for internal communications and 15,000,000 for the forcommunications and 15,00,000 for the for-the postoffice separate and from the stamp windows, sell cards bearing pictures communications and 15,00,000 for the for-eign mails This, at 2 cents apiece, brings in an annual revenue of \$130,000, and the cards sell for at least that much more. The people here use more postal cards in

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Every place has its hotel. On the very upon which you must put an additional proportion to their number than any other ation of Europe.

Switzerland has as good a postal service as you will find anywhere. It has about 16,000 postoffices and about 2000 letterboxes, and it delivers mail to the very tops of the Alps. The postal service does many things that our officials would not think of doing. It acts as banker and express company for the people. It will collect your bills for you and bring the money to the house. If you live in Switzerland and a man owes you, say, \$2, all you have to do is to send him a bill for the amount in a sealed letter with a word or two to the postoffice on the outefde of the envelope, and in addition a 2-cent stamp. This stamp pays the postoffice for its trouble in collecting and delivering the money to one collecting and celvering the money to you. The charge is 1 per cent of the amount collected. If the bill is \$10, you pay 19 cents, and if \$50, 50 cents, and for this the money will be collected in any part of Switzerland. If payment is re-fused, however, the Government will not enforce the collection. enforce the collection.

After the same manner all sorts of goods are sent out C. O. D. by the stores and farmers. You can order goods of any store in Switzerland, and the postman will bring you the package and send back the money. Farmers forward their butter and chiclens through the mails, and I know of two American Consuls who thus order live turkeys, chickens and ducks. Consul Lieberknecht, of Zuirch, got his last year's Thanksgiving turkey from Austria through the mails and sent back the money in the same way, and Consul Frankenthal gets all his fowis from the Lower Danube. They are shipped through the postoffice and the postmen bring the live fowls to his door and return the money to the Hungarian farmers who raise them. If this could be done by our postoffices what an opening it would give to the American farmer in the direct sale of his products to the consumers.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

THE HIRED BURGLAR

44TTS preposterous!" "Idiotic!"
"Assinine!"

"But it's a fact, nevertheless," added

the first speaker. So it was. There had been an epidemic of petty burgiaries in the town of Benton during the late Fall. The articles stolen were of trifling value, never money, numally food taken from barns and hen sheds; but the constant fear of possible midnight awakenings put the good people of the town into a state bordering upon panic. The unknown thief might grow more ambitious and more daring. He might invade their very houses. Whose house would be first select as the object

of his unwelcome attentions? The burglar, or burglars, whoever they were, evidently were not professionals; at least up to the present they had not ventured after bigger game, Nevertheless, the uncertainty of the thing made less, the uncertainty of the thing made the nervous more nervous, and introduced the hitherto uninitiated into the more eager to find out what the authoriknowledge that they possessed nerves

after all. The Board of Selectmen, three worthy The Board of Selectmen, three worthy citizens, feeling the popular purse, and resliging that election day would come able to get out of this scrape," said Snow. in a few months, determined to take active steps to ferret out the despoller of the town's barns and henroosts. The stef town's barns and henroosts. The stef town's barns and henroosts, the Sesult of a unanimous vote of the trium"It's a brilliant idea," commented Brisdissenting voice, accompanying it by a that evasive gentleman?" sarcastic allusion to the sanity of his colleagues. Mr. Dorcas kept a general him-here's an amendment to the plan-store. Among a host of other things he we must get a substitute for him. Money sold revolvers and ammunition the sale will enable us to do so. wonderfully increased, so that it was tow, barely possible that he was giving a thought or two to his own interests as one

well as to those of the town of Benton.

The motion of Selectman North was:

"Mr. Chairman, as the burgiar we are all and serve a few months in prison if convicted."

"Mr. catching seems, from the evidence that has laid before our eyes—mine, at any rate—to be well acquainted with the barns and henroosts White. "Still, the fellow never actually quainted with the barns and benroosts of the town, and appears therefore to be a resident, I move that we order all residents of the town-men, women and children-to prove where they were between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock last Puesday night, at which time, as we all know, occurred the last, or rather the latest, of these pestiferous burglaries."
Almost out of breath, Mr. North had

gat down to give place to Mr. Dorcas. who had jumped to his feet and cast a giance of withering scorn upon his cellearne. But Mr. Swain, the chairman, cast the deciding vote and the resolution was carried,

As might be expected, the result of the special meeting of the Board of Selectmen was not received with unanimous. favor by the people of Benton. The town was not very large, but it was large enough-what town isn't?-to contain more than one estimable citizen who for good and sufficient reasons did not care to have his fellow-townsmen, to say noth-ing of his wife, know where he had spent certain hour of a certain night, and had been engaged in. Of course, those fortunate citizens who chanced to

nine in the latestest exhibition of acumen on the part of their chosen lawmakers.

Deacon Thomas Snow, however, was not one of these; neither was his brotherin-law, Zenas White, nor Amos Bristow, When Snow declared that the selectmen had acted in a preposterous manner, his opinion was echoed through the medium of various epithets by White and Bris-

ing the pronoun, "afford-"". "Dare," interpolated White,

dare to admit where we were and what we did Tuesday night? The others groaned, and White said: "What would folks say?" "What, indeed!"

"Let me think this thing out," said Nobody objected, and Snow thought. "I don't believe such a monstrous order can be carried out. The people will re-

bel."
"We shall, at any rate," said White, ties-confound 'em!-want to know than those idiots themselves."
"Right," agreed his companions, soberly

Selectman Dorcas had raised a tow, surcastically. "How shall we catch

"There's more sense in that," said Bris-"So I think. There must be at least

one man in town-perhaps two-who for a couple of hundred doilars would be willing to acknowledge himself a thief

broke in anywhere."

"We can hire a good smart lawyer to defend him and perhaps get him off," suggested Snow. "All we want is to pre-vent inquiry as to our whereabouts last Tuesday night. "A lawyer," grumbled White; "more

"Else more trouble," observed Bristow. 'Here comes a tramp," cricd Snow, suddenly, "the very chap we want. A warm cell ought to be a welcome change from the celd barns and colder haystacks that he has probably had to put up with these cold nights. Let's sound him." The trio were standing in the public square. The stranger drew near, a ragged, hungry-looking fellow.

"Hello, my man," halled Snow; "don't go that way-it leads to the lock-up. Come here. How would you like to earn a couple of hundred dollars without work-

The tramp opened his eyes in amage ment. Snow was forced to repeat his

"Wot doin'?" asked the stranger.

thing very preposterous, idiotic or assi-nine in the latestest exhibition of acumen Now, we want you to act as a substitute -a sort of voluntary scapegoat-to sive the good name of our friend. If you will consent to go to the police station, give yourself up and admit you are the thief, we will make you a present of two hun-dred dollars. Good pay; what do you

The gentleman of the road smiled, pon-"Can we." demanded Snow, emphasiz-

dered a minute or two, and then replied:
"Make it t'ree hundred, gents; den I'm
yer man. I might hafter go to prison fer

"No such thing. We don't want to see you punished too severely. We'll hire a lawyer to defend you. He'll keep you from getting a severe sentence; that's

my medicine. You gents can keep eyes on me all de time an' if I try to fool yer, yer can tell de police I confessed to bein' the thief dey want. Yer word will be taken all right." So it came to pass that Luke Varden, after receiving and disposing of the \$300

Varden's case was sent to a higher court; in due time he was put on trial, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for eight months. More than one

person in Benton breathed more freely.

One day, early in the following Summer, Deacon Snow, who had quite for-gotten, all about the burglar's substitute, received a letter which caused him first to swear, then to laugh. He gave the missive to his brother-in-law. White



"HELLO, MY MAN," SAID SNOW, "HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO EARN A COUPLE OF HUNDRED DOLLARS WITHOUT WORKING?"

White, the penurious, nodded assent.
"All right," said Snow; "three hundred has been operating in town for the past two months. You are simply the fellow last Tuesday night-remember the date!
--and took a couple of his hens."

"I won't forget it. Now wot about de roadhouse that Tuesday night went to that scoundrel of a tramp," ejaculated "We will pay you the money just as White.

"Naw. I want cash in advance. I'll send | five. those fortunate citizens who chanced to "There's been a burglar doing no end de money by mail to a feller I kin trust. Such being the case, it is not very different nothing to conceal did not see any- of mischief in this town of late, and one Den I'll go an' give myself up, an' take ficult to guess what Bristow said.

what we'll pay him for. You may get off , you kindly gave me eight months ago for ot-free."

"Lawyer be blowed! Say t'ree hundred burglar. It may surprise you to hear that I was really the burglar you genta wanted to catch. When I met you I was on my way to the police station to give t is, Remember, you are the burglar who | myself up, as I had got tired of my line of business and wanted to be sent away for the Winter. The 300 plunks will work that walked into old Brown's hen-shed in handy for my Summer vacation. Yours with thanks, LUKE VARDEN."
"So the \$100 I won at poker in Feffer's

"We will pay you the money just soon as you confess and are locked up."
"An' have de jail blokes take de boodle iniscently, "was one hundred and fifty-one hundred to the substitute and fifty one hundred to the substitute and fifty-one hundred to Well, what? Will a check, postdated lost at poker. What will Bristow say?

His net loss was one hundred and twenty-

dry. Cut several long strips of the green; hares about the feet, habit backs, released are usually live or six of these, depending paper for winding the stems. Cut four tucks, and so on. A skirt was a skirt. It upon the design. It the latter is a waist, was sloped off gradually at the lower seven sizes are required, and in skirts, the work of the grader shade, when no leaves are required. Cut wires six inches long, paste them and lay the last thing. Oh, times! Oh, customs!

Roses are made by taking three strips

of paper and winding them around a larger necessities, she had larger creative larger made of wired cotton. The with linen thread as you wind. When the strips, each three inches wide, are all idea of a business in tissue paper patent, shash the top, trim the corners round terms. She it was who proved the part and cut the pages that for the line of the line. She is was who proved the page that the line of the line is the line of the line. She is the line of the line is the line of the line. She is the line of the line is the line of the line.

CUTTING OF PATTERNS.

Evolution of the Business in Two Generations Has Been Marvelous. WO generations ago a pattern was In the nature of a prize, even an

heirloom. It was not to be lightly ufacture of tiesue paper patterns issue handled or lent, and its possession gave its owner added dignity. Now, 10 cents the aystem employed in the bringing will carry a pattern to any woman's door.

But 50 years ago when our grandmothers were belies, things were different. If there was one thing more than another than was one thing more than another that artists, and some of the eleverest talent is grandmother treasured in the day of her used in this direction. Designs are worth woman to another it signified a favor, and had sponsore whose very names carried respect, it became a regular bond of neighborly sympathy and expression of esteem. Women exchanged patterns the same as they did recipes and domestic ideas.

From here the design with the parts are same as they did recipes and domestic ideas.

From here the design with the tissue-paper model is returned to the editor, who writes the description of the work in the same task that the same task is the same

them along the middle of the leaves. And every woman knew that the pattern of an expert. These can be cut after the real leaf. All stay a blue edge. That was the only foliage is better when cut according to reveter provides.

will serve always. This also is true of the petals.

When the leaves are take the leaves are taken to be a server as the leaves are taken t with her collection of patterns. She kept with the man has or box which was uphoistrips, dab a bit of paste on the end, stered and valanced about the sides, and it round and round downward until the mother could tell at a glance just what wire is covered. This requires a little a pattern tied in a snug roll represented, practice, but can be done. All stems of No one else on earth knew except grandall flowers are wound the same way, and mother.

all leaves except carnations must have the wire for mildrib.

A bud can be made to go with each flower by squeezing up a few petals and finishing them with calyx and stem. When the leaves are dry wind them to the main the leaves are dry wind them to the main. the goods that ehe had been cutting. Thus, Carnations are made by cutting scal-loped circles, notching the edges and cut-at any future time. She had patterns of ting out ovals near the middle. Twist a underwear for all seasons and for graded little cotton with a wire, string the cirsizes, and they represented the wardrobe
cles and squeeze them, add the green
of the family, from the baby's shirt to
calyx, and wind two long narrow leaves
of crepe paper in with the main stem.

The squeeze them is the string the cirsizes, and they represented the wardrobe
cles and squeeze them, add the green
of the family, from the baby's shirt to
calyx, and wind two long narrow leaves
of crepe paper in with the main stem. not have been a cleverer woman than her feminine descendant of today, but having

on, slash the top, trim the corners round terns. She it was who proved the prac-and curl the petals thus formed with a ticality of the idea. Forty years ago knife. Calyxes are made of crepe paper, she started her pattern business, working knife. Calyxes are made of crepe paper, she started her pattern business, working and the stems are wound with two or it out from first to last on original lines, three sprays of leaves. Buds have one strip, and the calyx is nearly closed around the bud.

A constant of the pattern business, working and the stems are wound with two or it out from first to last on original lines, and entering it in the pages of the magnature after many damages. editor. Madame Demorcet died several years ago, and her magazine, after pass-ing through various vicissitudes in the hands of others who failed to adapt it to present needs, also passed away. But the pattern idea lived, and it is a monument

today to the originator of it.
It is estimated that the various pattern companies now engaged in the man-

will carry a pattern to any woman's door. They are used once, perhaps twice, then thrown away as out of date. The making of them is no longer the work of one cunning hand. Each pattern is the work of many brains bunded together in one great organization for the proper worship of the great goddess Fashion. The pattern industry gives employment to thousands of workers, and millions of patterns are made every year at the various pattern factories.

out of the new patterns is exceedingly intricate and employs many classes of workers. Every pattern designer works three and four months ahead of time, so that it is while the snow is flying in Winter that the Spring designs are in the hands of the pen and ink artist. At the change of the seasons the work of selecting designs is wholly anticipatory, and on this account experience and common sense are prime requisites of the office of fashion editor for a pattern manufacturing com-

was one thing managed in the day of her used in this direction. Designs are worth young womanhood it was her paper pat- from \$3 to \$19 each, depending upon the terns. A new pattern was an acquisition quality of the work. From the artist the greatly to be desired, in consideration of design is passed by the editor to the the fact that in its passing from one model maker, who reproduces the design

Fashions did not change in those days as they do now, and a skirt pattern having one gore in the front and two on each ing one gore in the front and two on each in the printer, while the design goes to the esty thrives on and let him have it. A great variety is not necessary.

after receiving and disposing of the \$300 contributed by Snow & Co., went to the police station and confessed that he was the much-wanted thief. He had entered Mr. Brown's henhouse on the previous Tuesday night and stolen some of that Tuesday night and stolen some of the first tuesday night and stolen some of the firs

These can be cut after the real leaf. All stay a blos edge. That was the only the patterns are sent to the pattern cutfoliage is better when cut according to raysiery regarding grandmother's pattern ter, who turns out thousands of each kind of pattern. Here again to the pattern will serve always. This also is true of the From the grader the graduated sizes of ployment and usually a man does this work. From his hands the patterns go to the folders who deposit them in the envelopes, each one of the latter calling for a special size to correspond with the design and printed matter thereon. The pattern is now ready for the consumer, and it is two months ahead of the season, So it is with the pattern that grandmother once procured from an obliging neighbor has now to run the gauntlet of

> New York Physician Outlines What He Considers a Safe Diet.

HE second year of childhood, dreaded by all mothers as the most trying in the baby's life, is rendered more so by the difficulty of adjusting the diet for a proper transition from milk to solid food, says the New York Tribune. The tenement-house mother of the New York for-eign ward solves the question very promptly and simply by setting the young-ster at the table with the rest and bestowing upon him sauerkraut, watermelon and any other delectable dainty that may happen along. Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, one of the professors at the New York Post Graduate School and Hospital, gives the following menu for the second year: Fruits of various kinds are early allowable, such as apple sauce, baked apple, stewed dried apples, atewed prunes and orange juice. The skins of fruits should never be given. All vegetables should be cooked until as tender as aspar-

agus tipe. Begin the year with one soft, semisolid meal a day, to take the place bottle. Gradually add a second and third meal. A good mixture for the very first solid food is stale bread crumbs or sweiback, sonked in hot water and served in milk. A fresh egg, boiled for two min-utes and mixed with crumbs, is good, and cereals cooked to a felly and served in milk. Choose the higher grades of oats, which have less busk, and change from one cereal to another for variety.

Meat broths, preferably mutton or chick-en, may begin the second year. Between 18 months and two years the meats may begin, sparingly and always finely minced. Scraped beef, rare roast beef, brolled steak or mutton chops, roast lamb, the white meat of the chicken, and fresh fish, boiled or broiled, may be given, in amounts varying with the amount of exercise and outdoor life the child gets. No fried food or tea, coffee or beer should be allowed. Any succulent vegetable, very thoroughly cooked, or any milk pudding, may be given. At the beginning of the second year the baby will want one night bottle, and a child can have a bottle once or twice a day if he cares for it until he is 3 or 4 years old. New articles of food should be introduced into the baby's